<u>**REFUNDING ISSUE**</u> (See **RATINGS** herein)

$50,000,000
State of Connecticut
Taxable General Obligation Refunding Bonds
(2008 Series C) - LIBOR Indexed Bonds

Dated: **Date of Delivery** Due: **May 1**, as shown on inside front cover

The Bonds will be general obligations of the State of Connecticut (the "State") and the full faith and credit of the State will be pledged for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds as the same become due. See **THE BONDS - Nature of Obligation** herein. Interest on the Bonds will be payable on the first calendar day of each calendar month, commencing June 1, 2008, until maturity or earlier mandatory redemption; provided, that if such date is not a business day such interest payment date shall be the next succeeding business day. Interest is calculated on the basis of a 360-day year for the actual number of days elapsed at the annual rates set forth on the inside front cover. **The Bonds are not subject to optional redemption prior to maturity.**

(See inside front cover for maturities, interest rates and prices or yields.)

The Bonds are issuable only as fully registered bonds, without interest coupons, in denominations of $5,000 or any integral multiple thereof. When issued, the Bonds will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as Bondowner and nominee for The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, New York. DTC will act as securities depository for the Bonds. Purchases of the Bonds will be made in book-entry form only. Purchasers will not receive certificates representing their interest in the Bonds. So long as Cede & Co. is the registered owner, as nominee of DTC, reference herein to the Bondowner or owner shall mean Cede & Co., as aforesaid, and shall not mean the Beneficial Owners (as defined herein) of the Bonds. See **THE BONDS – Book-Entry-Only System** herein. Principal of and interest on the Bonds will be paid directly to DTC by U.S. Bank National Association, as Paying Agent, at its corporate trust office in Hartford, Connecticut, so long as DTC or its nominee, Cede & Co., is the Bondowner. Disbursement of such payments to the DTC Participants is the responsibility of DTC and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners is the responsibility of the DTC Participants and the Indirect Participants, as more fully described herein.

In the opinion of Bond Counsel, under existing law, interest on the Bonds is included in gross income for federal income tax purposes pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

In the opinion of Bond Counsel, under existing statutes, interest on the Bonds is excluded from Connecticut taxable income for purposes of the Connecticut income tax on individuals, trusts and estates and is excluded from amounts on which the net Connecticut minimum tax is based in the case of individuals, trusts and estates required to pay the federal alternative minimum tax.

The Bonds are offered when, as and if issued and received by the Underwriters, subject to approval as to legality by Bond Counsel and certain other conditions. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the State by its Disclosure Counsel. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriters by Underwriters' Counsel. The Bonds are expected to be available for delivery at DTC in New York, New York, on or about April 30, 2008.

Honorable Denise L. Nappier
Treasurer of the State of Connecticut

Bear, Stearns & Co. Inc. **Morgan Stanley**

Dated: April 16, 2008

$50,000,000
State of Connecticut
Taxable General Obligation Refunding Bonds
(2008 Series C) - LIBOR Indexed Bonds

Due	Amount	Price at Issue	CUSIP
May 1, 2012	**$50,000,000**	**100%**	**20772GD70**

The Bonds will bear interest until maturity or earlier mandatory redemption at the One-Month LIBOR Index Rate, to be determined on April 28, 2008, from their date of delivery to but not including June 1, 2008. Thereafter, the Bonds will bear interest from each One-Month LIBOR Index Rate Adjustment Date (as defined herein) to but not including the next One-Month LIBOR Index Rate Adjustment Date at the One-Month LIBOR Index Rate. The One-Month LIBOR Index Rate is a per annum rate equal to (a) the One-Month LIBOR Rate for such period plus (b) a per annum spread equal to 1.30%; provided that the One-Month LIBOR Index Rate will never exceed the Maximum Rate of 15% per annum. The Bonds are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption as described herein. See **THE BONDS – Description of the Bonds** herein.

(plus accrued interest, if any)

This Official Statement is not to be construed as a contract or agreement between the State and the purchasers or holders of any of the Bonds. The information and expressions of opinion herein are subject to change without notice and neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the State since the date hereof. Any statements in this Official Statement involving matters of opinion or estimates, whether or not expressly so stated, are intended as such and not as representations of fact. No representation is made that any of such statements will be realized. All quotations from and summaries and explanations of provisions of laws of the State contained in this Official Statement do not purport to be complete and are qualified in their entirety by reference to the official compilations thereof. All references to the Bonds and the resolutions and proceedings of the State Bond Commission relating thereto are qualified in their entirety by reference to the definitive forms of the Bonds and such resolutions. This Official Statement is submitted only in connection with the sale of the Bonds by the State and may not be reproduced or used in whole or in part for any other purpose, except as specifically authorized by the State. No dealer, broker, salesperson or other person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representations other than as contained in this Official Statement and, if given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon. This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy nor shall there be any sale of the Bonds by any person in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make such offer, solicitation or sale.

IN CONNECTION WITH THIS OFFERING, THE UNDERWRITERS MAY OVER-ALLOT OR EFFECT TRANSACTIONS WHICH STABILIZE OR MAINTAIN THE MARKET PRICES OF THE BONDS AT LEVELS ABOVE THOSE WHICH MIGHT OTHERWISE PREVAIL IN THE OPEN MARKET. SUCH STABILIZING, IF COMMENCED, MAY BE DISCONTINUED AT ANY TIME.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

OFFICIAL STATEMENT
STATE OF CONNECTICUT
$50,000,000 Taxable General Obligation Refunding Bonds (2008 Series C) - LIBOR Indexed Bonds

INTRODUCTION

This Official Statement, including the cover and inside cover pages, this Introduction, Part I, Part II and Part III and the Appendices thereto, of the State of Connecticut (the "State") is provided for the purpose of presenting certain information relating to the State in connection with the sale of $50,000,000 aggregate principal amount of its Taxable General Obligation Refunding Bonds (2008 Series C) (the "Bonds").

Part I of this Official Statement, including the cover and inside front cover pages and the Appendices thereto, contains information relating to the Bonds. Part II of this Official Statement contains information which supplements as of its date certain information contained in the most recent Annual Information Statement of the State. Part III of this Official Statement, including the Appendices thereto, is the most recent Annual Information Statement of the State and contains certain information about the State as of its date. The cover page, inside cover page, this Introduction, and Parts I, II and III and the Appendices thereto should be read collectively and in their entirety.

PART I
INFORMATION CONCERNING THE BONDS

TABLE OF CONTENTS TO PART I — Page

PART I

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE BONDS

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

$50,000,000 Taxable General Obligation Refunding Bonds (2008 Series C) - LIBOR Indexed Bonds

THE BONDS

Description of the Bonds

The State of Connecticut (the “State”) is issuing $50,000,000 Taxable General Obligation Refunding Bonds (2008 Series C) – LIBOR Indexed Bonds (the “Bonds”). The Bonds will be dated the date of delivery, will mature on May 1, 2012, and will bear interest, until maturity or earlier mandatory redemption, at the One-Month LIBOR Index Rate. (Capitalized terms relating to the interest rate on the Bonds are defined below.)

The Bonds will bear interest for the Initial Interest Period at the One-Month LIBOR Index Rate, to be determined on April 28, 2008. Following the Initial Interest Period, the Bonds will bear interest for each Interest Period from and after the initial One-Month LIBOR Index Rate Adjustment Date (until maturity, or earlier mandatory redemption) at the One-Month LIBOR Index Rate; provided that the Bonds may not bear interest in any Interest Period at more than the Maximum Rate. Interest on the Bonds shall be payable on each Interest Payment Date. Interest on the Bonds will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year for the actual number of days elapsed. The Calculation Agent shall calculate the One-Month LIBOR Index Rate for each Interest Period on the One-Month LIBOR Index Rate Determination Date for such Interest Period and promptly provide written notice of the One-Month LIBOR Rate and the One-Month LIBOR Index Rate for such Interest Period to the State and the Holders of the Bonds. The interest rate (expressed as a percentage) on the Bonds while bearing interest at a One-Month LIBOR Index Rate shall be rounded to the fifth decimal place.

“Business Day” means any day other than (i) a Saturday or a Sunday, (ii) a day on which banking institutions in the city in which the corporate trust office of the Paying Agent is located or banking institutions in New York, New York, are authorized or required by law to be closed, or (iii) a day on which the New York Stock Exchange is closed.

“Calculation Agent” means the Paying Agent for the Bonds.

“Initial Interest Period” means the period commencing on and including the date of delivery of the Bonds to but not including the first One-Month LIBOR Index Rate Adjustment Date.

“Interest Payment Date” means the first (1st) calendar day of each calendar month, commencing June 1, 2008; provided, that if such date is not a Business Day such Interest Payment Date shall be the next succeeding Business Day.

“Interest Period” means each period commencing on a One-Month LIBOR Index Rate Adjustment Date to but not including the next One-Month LIBOR Index Rate Adjustment Date.

“London Banking Day” means any day on which commercial banks are open for general business (including dealings in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in the City of London, United Kingdom.

"Maximum Rate" means 15%.

"One-Month LIBOR Index Rate" means for each Interest Period a per annum rate equal to (a) the One-Month LIBOR Rate for such period plus (b) the per annum spread of 1.30%.

"One-Month LIBOR Index Rate Adjustment Date" means the first (1st) calendar day of each calendar month, commencing June 1, 2008; provided, that if such date is not a Business Day such One-Month LIBOR Index Rate Adjustment Date shall be the next succeeding Business Day.

"One-Month LIBOR Index Rate Determination Date" means the date that is two London Banking Days preceding each One-Month LIBOR Index Rate Adjustment Date.

"One-Month LIBOR Rate" means the rate for deposits in U.S. dollars with a one-month maturity which appears on the Reuters Screen LIBOR01 Page (or such other page as may replace that page on that service, or such other service as may be nominated by the British Bankers' Association, for the purpose of displaying London interbank offered rates for U.S. dollar deposits) as of 11:00 a.m., London time, on the One-Month LIBOR Index Rate Determination Date, except that, if such rate does not appear on such page on the One-Month LIBOR Index Rate Determination Date, the One-Month LIBOR Rate means a rate determined on the basis of the rates at which deposits in U.S. dollars for a one-month maturity and in a principal amount of at least U.S. $1,000,000 are offered at approximately 11:00 a.m., London time, on the One-Month LIBOR Index Rate Determination Date, to prime banks in the London interbank market by four major banks in the London interbank market (herein referred to as the "Reference Banks") selected by the Calculation Agent. The Calculation Agent is to request the principal London office of each of the Reference Banks to provide a quotation of its rate. If at least two such quotations are provided as requested, the One-Month LIBOR Rate will be the arithmetic mean of such quotations. If fewer than two quotations are provided, the One-Month LIBOR Rate will be the arithmetic mean of the rates quoted by major banks in New York City, selected by the Calculation Agent, at approximately 11:00 a.m., New York City time, on the One-Month LIBOR Index Rate Determination Date for loans in U.S. dollars to leading European banks in a principal amount of at least U.S. $1,000,000 having a one-month maturity. If none of the banks in New York City selected by the Calculation Agent are then quoting rates for such loans, then the One-Month LIBOR Rate for the ensuing Interest Period will mean the One-Month LIBOR Rate then in effect for the immediately preceding Interest Period.

Interest will be payable to the registered owner as of the close of business on the last calendar day of the month preceding each Interest Payment Date or the preceding Business Day if such last calendar day is not a Business Day. The Bonds are issuable only as fully registered bonds, without interest coupons, in denominations of $5,000 or any integral multiple thereof.

The Bonds will be general obligation bonds of the State and the full faith and credit of the State will be pledged for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds as the same become due. The Bonds will be issued pursuant to the State general obligation bond procedure act (Section 3-20 of the General Statutes of Connecticut, as amended) and a Bond Determination of the Treasurer. See **Nature of Obligation** herein.

Principal of and interest on the Bonds will be paid directly to The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") by U.S. Bank National Association, as Paying Agent, so long as DTC or its nominee, Cede & Co., is the Bondowner. See **Book-Entry-Only System** herein.

The Bonds are being issued for the purpose of refunding an aggregate principal amount of all or a portion of the callable maturities of certain outstanding State general obligation bonds set forth in the "Plan of Refunding" described in **Appendix I-A**.

Mandatory Redemption

The Bonds are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption in part by lot at a redemption price equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the principal amount of the Bonds to be redeemed, plus accrued interest thereon to the date specified for redemption on May 1 in each of the years set forth in the following table, in the principal amount specified in each of such years:

Year	Sinking Fund Payment
2009	$12,500,000
2010	12,500,000
2011	12,500,000
2012	12,500,000*

* Final Maturity

The State, at its option, may credit against any mandatory sinking fund redemption requirement any term bonds of the maturity then subject to redemption which have been purchased and canceled by the State and not previously applied as a credit against any mandatory sinking fund redemption requirement.

Notice of Redemption. Notice of redemption shall be mailed not less than thirty (30) nor more than sixty (60) days prior to the redemption date to the registered owner of such Bonds at such Bondowner's address as it appears on the registration books of the State. So long as Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC, is the registered owner of the Bonds all notices of redemption will be sent only to DTC.

Optional Redemption

The Bonds are **not** subject to optional redemption prior to maturity.

Book-Entry-Only System

The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, New York, will act as securities depository for the Bonds. The Bonds will be issued as fully-registered securities registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC's partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One or more fully-registered Bond certificates will be issued for each maturity of the Bonds in the aggregate principal amount of such maturity, and will be deposited with DTC.

DTC, the world's largest depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 2.2 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments from over 100 countries that DTC's participants ("Direct Participants") deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants' accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("DTCC"). DTCC, in turn, is owned by a number of Direct Participants of DTC and Members of the National Securities Clearing Corporation, Government Securities Clearing Corporation, Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, MBS Clearing Corporation, and Emerging Markets Clearing Corporation, (NSCC, FICC, GSCC, MBSCC, and EMCC, also subsidiaries of DTCC), as well as by the

New York Stock Exchange, Inc., the American Stock Exchange LLC, and the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly ("Indirect Participants"). DTC has Standard & Poor's highest rating: AAA. The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com and www.dtc.org.

Purchases of Bonds under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Bonds on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Bond ("Beneficial Owner") is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants' records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmation providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Bonds are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in Bonds, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Bonds is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Bonds deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co. or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of Bonds with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Bonds; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Bonds are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

Redemption notices shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of the Bonds within an issue are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such issue to be redeemed.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor such other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to the Bonds unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the State as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts the Bonds are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Principal and interest payments on, and redemption premium, if any, with respect to the Bonds will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the State or the Paying Agent, on the payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC nor its nominee, the Paying Agent, or the State, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal and interest, and redemption premium, if any, to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the State or the Paying Agent, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as depository with respect to the Bonds at any time by giving reasonable notice to the State or the Paying Agent. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor depository is not obtained, bond certificates are required to be printed and delivered.

The State may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, bond certificates will be printed and delivered.

The information in this section concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry system has been provided by DTC. The State takes no responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

Nature of Obligation

Each Bond when duly issued and paid for will constitute a contract between the State and the owner thereof.

The State general obligation bond procedure act pursuant to which the Bonds are issued provides that the Bonds shall be general obligations of the State and that the full faith and credit of the State are pledged for the payment of the principal of and interest on said Bonds as the same become due. Such act further provides that, as part of the contract of the State with the owners of said Bonds, appropriation of all amounts necessary for the punctual payment of such principal and interest is made, and the Treasurer shall pay such principal and interest as the same become due.

The doctrine of governmental immunity (the right of a state not to be sued without its consent) applies to the State but legislation gives jurisdiction to the Connecticut courts to enter judgment against the State founded upon any express contract between the State and the purchasers and subsequent owners and transferees of bonds and notes issued by the State, including the Bonds, reserving to the State all legal defenses except governmental immunity.

In the opinion of Bond Counsel, the above provisions impose a clear legal duty on the Treasurer to pay principal of and interest on the Bonds when due and, in the event of failure by the State to make such payment when due, a bondowner may sue the Treasurer to compel such payment from any monies available.

For the payment of principal of or interest on the Bonds, the State, acting through the General Assembly, has the power to levy ad valorem taxes on all taxable property in the State without limitation as to rate or amount. The State does not presently levy such a tax.

The State has never defaulted in the punctual payment of principal or interest on any general obligation indebtedness and has never attempted to prevent or delay such required payments.

Sources and Uses of Bond Proceeds

Proceeds of the Bonds are to be applied as follows:

Sources:	
Par Amount of Bonds	$50,000,000.00
Monies Provided by the State	161,732.40
Total Sources	$50,161,732.40
Uses:	
Deposit to Refunding Escrow	$50,000,000.00
Underwriters' Fee	161,732.40
Total Uses	$50,161,732.40

LEGALITY FOR INVESTMENT

Under existing State law, the Bonds are legal investments for the State and for municipalities, regional school districts, fire districts, and any municipal corporation or authority authorized to issue bonds, notes or other obligations, State chartered or organized insurance companies, bank and trust companies, savings banks, savings and loan associations and credit unions, as well as executors, administrators, trustees and certain other fiduciaries. Subject to any contrary provisions in any agreement with noteholders or bondholders or other contract, the Bonds also are legal investments for virtually all public authorities in the State.

The Bonds may be accepted by the Comptroller as a substitution for amounts paid as retainage under any State contract or subcontract.

RATINGS

Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's") has assigned a municipal bond rating of Aa3 and a Global Scale rating of Aaa to the Bonds. Standard & Poor's Rating Services (a division of the McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.) ("S&P") and Fitch Ratings ("Fitch") have assigned their municipal bond ratings of AA and AA, respectively, to the Bonds. Each such rating reflects only the views of the respective rating agency, and an explanation of the significance of such rating may be obtained from such rating agency. There is no assurance that such ratings will continue for any given period of time or that they will not be revised or withdrawn entirely by such rating agency if in the judgment of such rating agency circumstances so warrant. A downward revision or withdrawal of any such rating may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Bonds.

TAX STATUS OF THE BONDS

Federal Income Taxes

In the opinion of Bond Counsel, under existing law, interest on the Bonds is included in the gross income of the owners thereof for federal income tax purposes pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code").

Disclaimer Regarding Federal Tax Discussion

Any discussion of United States federal tax issues included in this Official Statement is not intended or written to be used, and cannot be used, by any taxpayer for the purpose of avoiding federal tax penalties that may be imposed on the taxpayer. Such discussions were written in connection with the promotion or marketing of the Bonds. Each taxpayer should seek advice from an independent tax advisor based on the taxpayer's particular circumstances.

United States Tax Consequences

The following is a summary of certain United States federal income tax consequences resulting from the beneficial ownership of Bonds by certain persons. This summary does not consider all the possible federal income tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, or disposition of the Bonds and is not intended to reflect the individual tax position of any beneficial owner. Moreover, except as expressly indicated, this summary is limited to those persons who purchase a Bond at its issue price, which is the first price at which a substantial amount of the Bonds is sold to the public, and who hold Bonds as “capital assets” within the meaning of the Code (generally, property held for investment). This summary does not address beneficial owners that may be subject to special tax rules, such as banks, insurance companies, dealers in securities or currencies, purchasers that hold Bonds as a hedge against currency risks or as part of a straddle with other investments or as part of a “synthetic security” or other integrated investment (including a “conversion transaction”) comprising a Bond and one or more other investments, or United States Holders (as defined below) that have a “functional currency” other than the United States dollar (Special Taxpayers). Except to the extent discussed below under **United States Tax Consequences; Non-United States Holders**, this summary is applicable only to a person (United States Holder) who or which is the beneficial owner of Bonds and is (a) an individual citizen or resident of the United States, (b) a corporation or partnership or other entity created or organized under the laws of the United States or any State (including the District of Columbia), or (c) a person otherwise subject to federal income taxation on its worldwide income. This summary is based upon the United States tax laws and regulations currently in effect and as currently interpreted and does not take into account possible changes in the tax laws or the interpretations, any of which may be applied retroactively. Except as provided below it does not discuss the tax laws of any state, local, or foreign governments.

United States Holders

Payments of Stated Interest. In general, for a beneficial owner who or which is a United States Holder, interest on a Bond will be taxable as ordinary income at the time it is received or accrued, depending on the beneficial owner’s method of accounting for tax purposes.

Bonds Purchased at a Market Discount. A Bond will be treated as acquired at a market discount (market discount Bond) if the amount for which a United States Holder purchased the Bond is less than the Bond’s adjusted issue price, unless such difference is less than a specified de minimis amount. In general, any payment of principal or any gain recognized on the maturity or disposition of a market discount Bond will be treated as ordinary income to the extent that such gain does not exceed the accrued market discount on the Bond. Alternatively, a United States Holder of a market discount Bond may elect to include market discount in income currently over the life of the market discount Bond. That election applies to all debt instruments with market discount acquired by the electing United States Holder on or after the first day of the first taxable year to which the election applies and may not be revoked without the consent of the Internal Revenue Service. If an election is made to include market discount in income currently, the tax basis of the Bond in the hands of the United States Holder will be increased by the market discount thereon as such discount is included in income.

Market discount generally accrues on a straight-line basis unless the United States Holder elected to accrue such discount on a constant yield-to-maturity basis. That election is applicable only to the market discount Bond with respect to which it is made and is irrevocable. A United States Holder of a market discount Bond that does not elect to include market discount in income currently generally will be required to defer deductions for interest on borrowings allocable to the Bond in an amount not exceeding the accrued market discount on such Bond until maturity or disposition of the Bonds.

Purchase, Sale, Exchange, and Retirement of Bonds. A United States Holder’s tax basis in a Bond generally will equal its cost, increased by any market discount and original issue discount included in the United States Holder’s income with respect to the Bond, and reduced by the amount of any amortizable bond premium applied to reduce interest on the Bond. A United States Holder generally will recognize gain or loss on the sale, exchange, or retirement of a Bond equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale or retirement (not including any amount attributable to accrued but unpaid interest) and the United States Holder’s tax adjusted basis in the Bond. Except to the extent described above under **United States Tax Consequences; United States Holders; *Bonds Purchased at a Market Discount***, gain or loss recognized on the sale, exchange or retirement of a Bond will be capital gain or loss and will be long-term capital gain or loss if the Bond was held for more than one year.

Non-United States Holders

The following is a general discussion of certain United States federal income and estate tax consequences resulting from the beneficial ownership of Bonds by a person other than a United States Holder or a former United States citizen or resident (Non-United States Holder). Interest, including original issue discount, earned on a Bond by a Non-United States Holder will be considered “portfolio interest”, and will not be subject to United States federal income tax or withholding, if, among other things:

- the Non-United States Holder is neither (a) a “controlled foreign corporation” that is related to the State as described in Section 881(c)(3)(C) of the Code, nor (b) a bank receiving the interest on a loan made in the ordinary course of its business;

- the certification requirements described below are satisfied; and

- the interest is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States by the Non-United States Holder.

The certification requirements will be satisfied if either (i) the beneficial owner of the Bond timely certifies, under penalties of perjury, to the State or to the person who otherwise would be required to withhold United States tax that such owner is a Non-United States Holder and provides its name and address, or (ii) a custodian, broker, nominee, or other intermediary acting as an agent for the beneficial owner (such as a securities clearing organization, bank, or other financial institution that holds customers’ securities in the ordinary course of its trade or business) that holds the Bond in such capacity timely certifies, under penalties of perjury, to the State or to the person who otherwise would be required to withhold United States tax that such statement has been received from the beneficial owner of the Bond by such intermediary, or by any other financial institution between such intermediary and the beneficial owner, and furnishes to the State or to the person who otherwise would be required to withhold United States tax a copy thereof. The foregoing certification may be provided on a properly completed IRS Form W-8BEN or W-8IMY, as applicable, or any successor forms, duly executed under penalties of perjury. With respect to the certification requirement for Bonds that are held by an entity that is classified for United States federal income tax purposes as a foreign partnership, the applicable Treasury Regulations provide that, unless the foreign partnership has entered into a withholding agreement with the Internal Revenue Service, the foreign partnership will be required, in addition to providing an intermediary Form W-8IMY, to attach an appropriate certification by each partner, and to attach a statement allocating payments on such Bonds to the various partners.

If a Non-United States Holder is engaged in a trade or business in the United States and interest on the Bond is effectively connected with the conduct of such trade or business, the Non-United States Holder, although exempt from the withholding tax discussed above (provided that such beneficial owner timely furnishes the required certification to claim such exemption), may be subject to United States federal income tax on such interest (and on any gain realized on a sale or other disposition of the Bond) in the same manner as if it were a United States Holder. If the Non-United States Holder is a foreign corporation, it may be subject to a branch profits tax equal to 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate) of its effectively connected earnings and profits for the taxable year, subject to certain adjustments. For purposes of the branch profits tax, interest on a Bond will be included in the earnings and profits of the beneficial owner if the interest is effectively connected with the conduct by the beneficial owner of a trade or business in the United States. Such a beneficial owner must provide the payor with a properly executed IRS Form W-8ECI (or successor form) to claim an exemption from United States federal withholding tax. Any payments to a Non-United States Holder of interest that do not qualify for the portfolio interest exemption and that are not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States by the Non-United States Holder will be subject to United States federal income tax and withholding at a rate of 30% (or at a lower rate under an applicable tax treaty). Any capital gain or market discount realized on the sale, exchange, retirement, or other disposition of a Bond by a Non-United States Holder will not be subject to United States federal income or withholding taxes if (a) the gain is not effectively connected with a United States trade or business of the Non-United States Holder, and (b) in the case of an individual, the Non-United States Holder is not present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of the sale, exchange, retirement, or other disposition and certain other conditions are met. Bonds owned by an individual who is neither a citizen or a resident of the United States for United States federal estate tax purposes at the time of the individual's death will not be subject to United States federal estate tax, provided that a the time of the individual's death the income from the Bonds was not or would not have been effectively connected with a United States trade or business of the individual and that the individual qualified for the exemption from United States federal withholding tax (without regard to the certification requirements) described above.

Purchasers of Bonds that are Non-United States Holders should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the possible applicability of United States withholding and other taxes upon income realized in respect of the Bonds.

Information Reporting and Back-Up Withholding

In general, information reporting requirements will apply with respect to payments to a United States Holder of principal and interest (and with respect to annual accruals of original issue discount) on the Bonds, and with respect to payments to a United States Holder of any proceeds from a disposition of the Bonds. This information reporting obligation, however, does not apply with respect to certain United States Holders including corporations, tax-exempt organizations, qualified pension and profit sharing trusts, and individual retirement accounts. In the event that a United States Holder subject to the reporting requirements described above fails to supply its correct taxpayer identification number in the manner required by applicable law or is notified by the Internal Revenue Service that it has failed to properly report payments of interest and dividends, a backup withholding tax (currently at a rate of 28%) generally will be imposed on the amount of any interest and principal and the amount of any sales proceeds received by the United States Holder on or with respect to the Bonds. Any payments of interest and original issue discount on the Bonds to a Non-United States Holder generally will be reported to the Internal Revenue Service and to the Non-United States Holder, whether or not such interest or original issue discount is exempt from United States withholding tax pursuant to a tax treaty or the portfolio interest exemption. Copies of these information returns may also be made available under the provisions of a specific treaty or agreement to the tax authorities of the country in which the payee resides.

Any payments of interest and original issue discount on the Bonds to a Non-United States Holder generally will not be subject to backup withholding and additional information reporting, provided that (i) the Non-United States Holder certifies, under penalties of perjury, on IRS Form W-8BEN (or a suitable substitute form) that it is not a United States person and certain other conditions are met, or (ii) the Non-United States Holder otherwise establishes an exemption. The payment to a Non-United States Holder of the proceeds of a disposition of a Bond by or through the United States office of a broker generally will not be subject to information reporting or backup withholding if the Non-United States Holder either certifies, under penalties of perjury, on IRS Form W-8BEN (or a suitable substitute form) that it is not a United States person and certain other conditions are met, or the Non-United States Holder otherwise establishes an exemption. Information reporting and backup withholding generally will not apply to the payment of the proceeds of a disposition of a Bond by or through the foreign office of a foreign broker (as defined in applicable Treasury Regulations).

Information reporting requirements (but not backup withholding) will apply, however, to a payment of the proceeds of the disposition of a Bond by or through (a) a foreign office of a custodian, nominee, other agent, or broker that is a United States person, (b) a foreign custodian, nominee, other agent, or broker that derives 50% or more of its gross income for certain periods from the conduct of a trade or business in the United States, (c) a foreign custodian, nominee, other agent, or broker that is a controlled foreign corporation for United States federal income tax purposes, or (d) a foreign partnership if at any time during its tax year one or more of its partners are United States persons who, in the aggregate, hold more than 50% of the income or capital interest of the partnership or if, at any time during its taxable year, the partnership is engaged in the conduct of a trade or business within the United States, unless the custodian, nominee, other agent, broker, or foreign partnership has documentary evidence in its records that the beneficial owner is not a United States person and certain other conditions are met, or the beneficial owner otherwise establishes an exemption.

Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding provisions may be credited against the United States federal income tax liability of the beneficial owner, and may entitle the beneficial owner to a refund, provided that the required information is furnished to the Internal Revenue Service. The federal income tax discussion set forth above is included for general information only and may not be applicable depending upon a beneficial owner's particular situation. Beneficial owners should consult their tax advisors with respect to the tax consequences to them of the purchase, ownership, and disposition of the Bonds, including the tax consequences under state, local, foreign, and other tax laws and the possible effects of changes in federal or other tax laws.

State Taxes

In the opinion of Bond Counsel, under existing statutes, interest on the Bonds is excluded from Connecticut taxable income for purposes of the Connecticut income tax on individuals, trusts and estates and is excluded from amounts on which the net Connecticut minimum tax is based in the case of individuals, trusts and estates required to pay the federal alternative minimum tax.

Interest on the Bonds is included in gross income for purposes of the Connecticut corporation business tax.

Owners of the Bonds should consult their tax advisors with respect to other applicable state and local tax consequences of ownership of the Bonds and the disposition thereof, including the extent to which gains and losses from the sale or exchange of Bonds held as capital assets reduce and increase, respectively, amounts taken into account in computing the Connecticut income tax on individuals, trusts and estates and the net Connecticut minimum tax on such taxpayers who are also required to pay the federal alternative minimum tax.

The opinions of Bond Counsel are based on existing law as of the date of the opinions and the opinions do not cover future changes in law. Connecticut tax law could be affected by a decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of *Kentucky Department of Revenue Services v. Davis*. The case was argued before the Court on November 5, 2007. The Kentucky Court of Appeals ruled that taxing interest income on out-of-state bonds while exempting interest on bonds issued by the Commonwealth of Kentucky and its political subdivisions violates the Commerce Clause of the United States Constitution. Like Kentucky and a number of other states, the State of Connecticut taxes interest on bonds of out-of state issuers but exempts the interest on bonds issued by the State of Connecticut and its political subdivisions. In the event that the United States Supreme Court upholds the Kentucky decision and rules that it is unconstitutional to exempt the interest on in-state bonds while taxing the interest on out-of-state bonds, the State of Connecticut and other states may modify their tax laws as to the treatment of interest on in-state and out-of-state bonds. No assurances can be given as to the outcome of the *Davis* case or as to the nature of any legislative response by the State of Connecticut or any other state if the decision in *Davis* is upheld. Owners of the Bonds should consult their tax advisors with respect to the potential impact on ownership, disposition and market value of the Bonds as a result of the *Davis* case at the Supreme Court.

General

The opinions of Bond Counsel are rendered as of their date and Bond Counsel assume no obligation to update or supplement their opinions to reflect any facts or circumstances that may come to their attention or any changes in law or the interpretation thereof that may occur after the date of their opinions.

The discussion above does not purport to deal with all aspects of federal, state or local taxation that may be relevant to a particular owner of a Bond. Prospective owners of the Bonds, particularly those who may be subject to special rules, are advised to consult their own tax advisors regarding the federal, state and local tax consequences of owning and disposing of the Bonds.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT

The General Statutes of Connecticut give the State the specific authority to enter into continuing disclosure agreements in accordance with the requirements of Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12 (the "Rule").

The State has never defaulted in its obligation to provide annual financial information pursuant to a continuing disclosure agreement executed by the State in connection with the sale of any other general obligation bonds, except for (i) a failure to make a timely provision to the nationally recognized municipal securities information repositories (the "NRMSIRs") by February 28, 2005 and February 28, 2006 of audits of its financial statements and certain operating data comparing operating results and unreserved fund balances on a budgetary and GAAP basis for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2004 and June 30, 2005, respectively, and (ii) failure to make a timely provision to the NRMSIRs by February 28, 2007 of the audit of its financial statements on a GAAP basis for the fiscsal year ending June 30, 2006, as required under the State's various continuing disclosure agreements in connection with certain of its prior bond issues. The State experienced delays in completing its financial statements due to implementation of a new financial management software system, which resulted in delays in completing its audits, as explained in **Part III** to this Official Statement. On or prior to February 28, 2005, the State filed with the NRMSIRs its financial statements and certain other operating data for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2004, which had not been audited but which the State believed to be accurate in all material respects. Thereafter, the State filed with the NRMSIRs its audited financial statements and certain other operating data for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2004 promptly after they became available. On or prior to February 28, 2006, the State filed with the NRMSIRs the preliminary estimated financial statements, which had not been audited but which the State believed to be accurate in all material respects, and certain operating data, in each case for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2005. Thereafter the State filed with the NRMSIRs its audited financial statements on a GAAP basis for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2005 promptly after they became available. On February 28, 2007, the State filed certain operating data, audited budgetary basis financial statements and unaudited GAAP basis financial statements, each for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2006. On May 4, 2007, the State filed its audited financial statements on a GAAP basis for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2006. The State complied with its annual information filing requirements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007.

The State will enter into a Continuing Disclosure Agreement with respect to the Bonds for the benefit of the beneficial owners of the Bonds, substantially in the form attached as **Appendix I-C** to this Official Statement (the "Continuing Disclosure Agreement"), pursuant to which the State will agree to provide or cause to be provided, in accordance with the requirements of the Rule: (i) certain annual financial information and operating data, (ii) timely notice of the occurrence of certain material events with respect to the Bonds, and (iii) timely notice of a failure by the State to provide the required annual financial information on or before the date specified in the Continuing Disclosure Agreement. The Underwriters' obligation to purchase the Bonds shall be conditioned upon their receiving, at or prior to the delivery of the Bonds, an executed copy of the Continuing Disclosure Agreement.

DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING DELIVERY OF THE BONDS

State Treasurer's Certificate

Upon delivery of the Bonds, the State shall furnish a certificate of the Treasurer, dated the date of delivery of the Bonds, stating that the Official Statement, as of its date, did not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state any material fact necessary to make the statements therein, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading and that there has been no material adverse change (other than in the ordinary course of the operations of the State) in the financial condition of the State from that set forth in or contemplated by the Official Statement. In providing such certificate, the Treasurer will state that she has not undertaken independently to verify information obtained or derived from various publications of agencies of the Federal government and presented in **Appendix III-B** to this Official Statement under the caption **STATE ECONOMY**.

Absence of Litigation

Upon delivery of the Bonds, the State shall furnish a certificate of the Attorney General of the State, dated the date of delivery of the Bonds, to the effect that there is no controversy or litigation of any nature pending or threatened to restrain or enjoin the issuance, sale, execution or delivery of the Bonds, or in any way contesting or affecting the validity of the Bonds or any of the proceedings taken with respect to the issuance and sale thereof or the application of monies to the payment of the Bonds. In addition, such certificate shall state that, except as disclosed in the Official Statement, there is no controversy or litigation of any nature now pending by or against the State which, in the opinion of the Attorney General, will be finally determined so as to result individually or in the aggregate in a final judgment against the State which would materially adversely affect its financial condition or the power of the State to levy, collect and enforce the collection of taxes or other revenues for the payment of its bonds.

Approving Opinions of Bond Counsel, Opinions of Disclosure Counsel and Underwriters' Counsel

The State Treasurer, with the approval of the Attorney General of the State of Connecticut, has appointed the firm of Day Pitney LLP to serve as Bond Counsel with respect to the Bonds, and delivery of the Bonds will be subject to the approving opinion of Bond Counsel.

The opinion of Bond Counsel with respect to the Bonds will be substantially in the form included as **Appendix I-B** to this Official Statement.

Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the State by its Disclosure Counsel, Day Pitney LLP of Hartford, Connecticut.

Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriters by their co-Counsel, Updike, Kelly & Spellacy, P.C., of Hartford, Connecticut, and Gonzalez Saggio & Harlan LLP, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Updike, Kelly & Spellacy, P.C. serves as bond counsel to the State in connection with other State bond issues (not including general obligation bond issues).

FINANCIAL ADVISOR

The State has appointed P.G. Corbin & Company, Inc. to serve as financial advisor to assist the State in the issuance of the Bonds.

UNDERWRITING

The aggregate initial offering price of the Bonds to the public is $50,000,000 plus accrued interest, if any. The Underwriters have jointly and severally agreed, subject to certain conditions precedent to closing, to purchase the Bonds from the State at an aggregate purchase price of $50,000,000 and the State will pay the underwriters a fee of $161,732.40. The Underwriters will be obligated to purchase all the Bonds, if any such Bonds are purchased. The Bonds may be offered and sold to certain dealers (including unit investment trusts and other affiliated portfolios of certain underwriters and other dealers depositing the Bonds into investment trusts) at prices lower than such initial public offering prices, and such initial public offering prices may be changed, from time to time, by the Underwriters.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

It is the present policy of the State to make available, upon request to the Office of the State Treasurer, copies of this Official Statement or parts hereof and subsequent official statements or parts thereof relating to the issuance of its general obligation bonds.

Additional information may be obtained upon request to the Office of the State Treasurer, Denise L. Nappier, Attn: Sarah K. Sanders, Assistant Treasurer for Debt Management, 55 Elm Street, Hartford, Connecticut 06106, (860) 702-3288.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

Dated at Hartford, Connecticut
this 16th day of April, 2008

/s/ Denise L. Nappier
Denise L. Nappier
State Treasurer

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Appendix I-A

PLAN OF REFUNDING

The proceeds of the Bonds, if issued, will be used to refund all of the following maturities and principal amounts of outstanding taxable general obligation bonds of the State on the redemption dates and at the redemption prices set forth below (the “Refunded Bonds”).

Series	Maturity Date	Principal Amount	Redemption Date	Redemption Price	CUSIP
2002 Series A	05/01/12	$23,500,000	05/08/08	100%	20772FYK0
2002 Series B	05/01/12	$26,500,000	05/15/08	100%	20772FYL8

Upon delivery of the Bonds, the State and U.S. Bank National Association (“Escrow Holder”), will enter into an Escrow Agreement (the “Escrow Agreement”) to provide for the payment of the Refunded Bonds. Under the Escrow Agreement, the Escrow Holder will deposit in an irrevocable trust fund called the Escrow Deposit Fund the net proceeds of the Bonds and will use such proceeds to pay the principal amount of the redemption price on the Refunded Bonds on the dates such payments are due. The proceeds of the Bonds will be sufficient to pay the principal amount of the redemption price of the Refunded Bonds when redeemed. The proceeds will be invested in the State’s Short Term Investment Fund until applied to pay the redemption price. On or before the interest payment dates on the Refunded Bonds, the State will deposit funds with the Paying Agent to pay the interest due thereon. The proceeds deposited with the Escrow Holder will be irrevocably deposited by the State for payment of the Refunded Bonds.

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Appendix I-B

FORM OF BOND COUNSEL OPINION

The opinion of Bond Counsel with respect to the Bonds will be dated the date of original issuance of the Bonds and will be substantially in the following form:

Honorable Denise L. Nappier
Treasurer, State of Connecticut
Hartford, Connecticut

We have examined a record of proceedings relative to the issuance of $50,000,000 Taxable General Obligation Refunding Bonds (2008 Series C) of the State of Connecticut (the "Bonds").

The Bonds are dated as of the date of delivery, mature on May 1, 2012, and bear interest from their dated date, payable monthly on the first calendar day of each month, commencing June 1, 2008, or if such payment day is not a business day on the next succeeding business day, until maturity or earlier mandatory redemption, at the rates per annum, based on one month LIBOR plus 1.30%, as described in the Bonds.

The Bonds are payable as to principal at the office of U.S. Bank National Association, in Hartford, Connecticut. Interest on the Bonds is payable to the person in whose name such bond is registered as of the close of business on the last calendar day of the month preceding each interest payment date or the preceding business day if such last calendar day is not a business day, by check mailed to such registered owner at such owner's address as shown on the registration books kept by the State or its designated agent or by wire transfer to such other address as designated by such registered owner.

The Bonds are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption prior to maturity as provided therein. The Bonds are not subject to optional redemption prior to maturity.

The Bonds are refunding bonds authorized by Section 3-20(i) of the General Statutes of Connecticut, Revision of 1958, as amended. The Bonds are being issued for the purposes of refunding the outstanding principal of the State's Taxable General Obligation Bonds (2002 Series A) and (2002 Series B).

The Bonds are issued under and pursuant to proceedings taken in accordance with Section 3-20 of the General Statutes of Connecticut, Revision of 1958, as amended, a Bond Determination executed by the State Treasurer and filed with the Secretary of the State Bond Commission and a Tax Regulatory Agreement.

The Bonds are issuable in the form of registered bonds without coupons in denominations of $5,000 or any integral multiple of $5,000, not exceeding the aggregate principal amount of Bonds maturing in any year. The Bonds are originally registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, for the purpose of effecting a book-entry system for the ownership and transfer of the Bonds.

As to questions of fact material to our opinion we have relied upon the certified proceedings and other certifications of public officials furnished to us without undertaking to verify the same by independent investigation.

We have not been engaged or undertaken to review the accuracy, completeness or sufficiency of the Official Statement or other offering material relating to the Bonds and we express no opinion relating thereto (excepting only the matters set forth as our opinion in the Official Statement and certain matters which are the subject of a supplemental opinion provided by us to the State).

We are of the opinion that the Bonds, when duly certified by U.S. Bank National Association, will be valid and legally binding general obligations of the State of Connecticut for the payment of the principal of and interest on which the full faith and credit of the State are pledged, and that the State, acting through the General Assembly, has the power to levy ad valorem taxes upon all taxable property within the State without limitation as to rate or amount to pay the principal and interest thereof.

We are of the opinion that, under existing law, interest on the Bonds is included in gross income for federal income tax purposes pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

We are further of the opinion that, under existing statutes, interest on the Bonds is excluded from Connecticut taxable income for purposes of the Connecticut income tax on individuals, trusts and estates and is excluded from amounts on which the net Connecticut minimum tax is based in the case of individuals, trusts and estates required to pay the federal alternative minimum tax.

We express no opinion regarding other federal or state tax consequences of the ownership of or receipt or accrual of interest on the Bonds.

Respectfully yours,

FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT

In accordance with the requirements of Rule 15c2-12 promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission, the State will agree, pursuant to a Continuing Disclosure Agreement to be executed by the State substantially in the following form, to provide, or cause to be provided, (i) certain annual financial information and operating data, (ii) timely notice of the occurrence of certain material events with respect to the Bonds and (iii) timely notice of a failure by the State to provide the required annual financial information on or before the date specified in the Continuing Disclosure Agreement.

Continuing Disclosure Agreement

This Continuing Disclosure Agreement ("Agreement") is made as of the ___ day of April, 2008 by the State of Connecticut (the "State") acting by its undersigned officer, duly authorized, in connection with the issuance of $50,000,000 Taxable General Obligation Refunding Bonds (2008 Series C) dated as of the date hereof (the "Bonds"), for the benefit of the beneficial owners from time to time of the Bonds.

Section 1. Definitions. For purposes of this Agreement, the following capitalized terms shall have the following meanings:

"Final Official Statement" means the official statement of the State dated April 16, 2008 prepared in connection with the Bonds.

"MSRB" means the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board established under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as amended, or any successor thereto.

"NRMSIR" means any nationally recognized municipal securities information repository recognized by the SEC from time to time. As of the date of this Agreement the NRMSIRs are:

Bloomberg Municipal Repository
100 Business Park Drive
Skillman, NJ 08558
Phone: (609) 279-3225
Fax: (609) 279-5962
http://www.bloomberg.com/markets/rates/municontacts.html
Email: Munis@Bloomberg.com

DPC Data Inc.
One Executive Drive
Fort Lee, NJ 07024
Phone: (201) 346-0701
Fax: (201) 947-0107
http://www.MuniFILINGS.com
Email: nrmsir@dpcdata.com

Interactive Data Pricing and Reference Data, Inc.
Attn: NRMSIR
100 William Street, 15th Floor
New York, NY 10038
Phone: (212) 771-6999
Fax: (212) 771-7390
http://www.interactivedata-prd.com
Email: NRMSIR@interactivedata.com

Standard & Poor's Securities Evaluations, Inc.
55 Water Street - 45th Floor
New York, NY 10041
Phone: (212) 438-4595
Fax: (212) 438-3975
http://www.disclosuredirectory.standardandpoors.com/
Email: nrmsir_repository@sandp.com

"Rule" means rule 15c2-12 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as of the date of this Agreement.

"SEC" means the Securities and Exchange Commission of the United States, or any successor thereto.

"SID" means any state information depository established or designated by the State of Connecticut and recognized by the SEC from time to time. As of the date of this Agreement, no SID has been established or designated by the State of Connecticut.

Section 2. Annual Financial Information.

(a) The State agrees to provide or cause to be provided to each NRMSIR and any SID, in accordance with the provisions of the Rule and of this Agreement, annual financial information and operating data (commencing with information and data for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008) as follows:

(i) Financial statements of the State's general fund, special revenue funds, debt service funds, capital projects funds, enterprise funds, internal service funds and trust and agency (fiduciary) funds and the general long-term debt account group for the prior fiscal year, which statements shall be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles or mandated state statutory principles as in effect from time to time. As of the date of this Agreement, the State is required to prepare financial statements of its various funds and accounts on a budgeted basis (i.e., on the basis of the modified cash method of accounting as described in Part III to the Final Official Statement, under the caption **FINANCIAL PROCEDURES - Accounting Procedures)**. As of the date of this Agreement, the State also prepares its financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles but is not required to do so. The financial statements will be audited.

(ii) To the extent not included in the financial statements described in (i) above, the financial information and operating data within the meaning of the Rule described below (with references to the Final Official Statement); provided, however, that references to the Final Official Statement for the Bonds as a means of identifying such financial information and operating data shall not prevent the State from reorganizing such material in subsequent official statements or annual information reports:

1. Until such time as the State's only method of presenting its financial statements is substantially in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"):

a. General Fund - Summary of Operating Results - Budgetary (Modified Cash) Basis (for most recent fiscal year) (See Table 2 and Appendices III-D-6 and III-D-7).

b. General Fund - Summary of Operating Results - Budgetary (Modified Cash) Basis vs. GAAP Basis (for most recent fiscal year) (See Table 3).

c. General Fund - Unreserved Fund Balance - Budgetary (Modified Cash) Basis (as of the end of the most recent fiscal year) (See Table 4 and Appendices III-D-4 and III-D-5).

d. General Fund - Unreserved Fund Balance - Budgetary (Modified Cash) Basis vs. GAAP Basis (as of the end of the most recent fiscal year) (See Table 5).

2. Statutory Debt Limit (as of end of most recent fiscal year or a later date) (See Table 7).

3. Direct General Obligation Indebtedness - Principal Amount Outstanding (as of end of most recent fiscal year or a later date) (See Table 8).

4. Summary of Principal, Mandatory Sinking Fund Payments, and Interest on Long-Term Direct General Obligation Debt (as of end of most recent fiscal year or a later date) (See Table 10).

5. Outstanding Long-Term Direct General Obligation Debt (as of end of most recent fiscal year) (See Table 11).

6. Authorized But Unissued Direct General Obligation Debt (as of end of most recent fiscal year or a later date) (See Table 12).

7. Statutory General Obligation Bond Authorizations and Reductions (for recent fiscal years, if any legislative action) (See Table 13).

8. Bond Authorizations with Limited or Contingent Liability (as of end of most recent fiscal year or a later date) (See Table 16).

9. Funding status of the State Employees' Retirement Fund and the Teachers' Retirement Fund.

(b) The financial statements and other financial information and operating data described above will be provided on or before the date eight months after the close of the fiscal year for which such information is being provided. The State's fiscal year currently ends on June 30.

(c) Annual financial information and operating data may be provided, in whole or in part, by cross-reference to other documents previously provided to each NRMSIR, any SID, or the SEC. If the document to be cross-referenced is a final official statement, it must be available from the MSRB. All or a portion of the financial information and operating data may be provided in the form of a comprehensive annual financial report or an annual information statement of the State.

(d) The State reserves the right (i) to provide financial statements which are not audited if no longer required by law, (ii) to modify from time to time the format of the presentation of such information or data, and (iii) to modify the accounting principles it follows to the extent required by law, by changes in generally accepted accounting principles, or by changes in mandated state statutory principles as in effect from time to time; provided that the State agrees that the exercise of any such right will be done in a manner consistent with the Rule.

Section 3. Material Events.

The State agrees to provide or cause to be provided, in a timely manner, to (i) each NRMSIR or the MSRB and (ii) any SID, notice of the occurrence of any of the following events with respect to the Bonds, if material:

(a) principal and interest payment delinquencies;
(b) non-payment related defaults;
(c) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties;
(d) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties;
(e) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform;
(f) adverse tax opinions or events affecting the tax-exempt status of the Bonds;
(g) modifications to rights of holders of the Bonds;
(h) Bond calls;
(i) Bond defeasances;
(j) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds; and
(k) rating changes.

Section 4. Notice of Failure to Provide Annual Financial Information.

The State agrees to provide or cause to be provided, in a timely manner, to (i) each NRMSIR or the MSRB and (ii) any SID, notice of any failure by the State to provide annual financial information as set forth in Section 2(a) hereof on or before the date set forth in Section 2(b) hereof.

Section 5. Use of Agents.

Annual financial information and operating data and notices to be provided pursuant to this Agreement may be provided by the State or by any agents which may be employed by the State for such purpose from time to time.

Section 6. Termination.

The obligations of the State under this Agreement shall terminate upon the earlier of (i) payment or legal defeasance, at maturity or otherwise, of all of the Bonds, or (ii) such time as the State ceases to be an obligated person with respect to the Bonds within the meaning of the Rule.

Section 7. Enforcement.

The State acknowledges that its undertakings set forth in this Agreement are intended to be for the benefit of, and enforceable by, the beneficial owners from time to time of the Bonds. In the event the State shall fail to perform its duties hereunder, the State shall have the option to cure such failure within a reasonable time (but not exceeding 30 days with respect to the undertakings set forth in Section 2 of this Agreement or five business days with respect to the undertakings set forth in Sections 3 and 4 of this Agreement) from the time the State's Assistant Treasurer for Debt Management, or a successor, receives written notice from any beneficial owner of the Bonds of such failure. The present address of the Assistant Treasurer for Debt Management is 55 Elm Street, 6th Floor, Hartford, Connecticut 06106.

In the event the State does not cure such failure within the time specified above, the beneficial owner of any Bonds shall be entitled only to the remedy of specific performance. The State expressly acknowledges and the beneficial owners are hereby deemed to expressly agree that no monetary damages shall arise or be payable hereunder nor shall any failure to comply with this Agreement constitute an event of default with respect to the Bonds.

Section 8. Miscellaneous.

(a) The State shall have no obligation to provide any information, data or notices other than as set forth in this Agreement; provided however, nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as prohibiting the State from providing such additional information, data or notices from time to time as it deems appropriate in connection with the Bonds. If the State elects to provide any such additional information, data or notices, the State shall have no obligation under this Agreement to update or continue to provide further additional information, data or notices of the type so provided.

(b) This Agreement shall be governed by the laws of the State of Connecticut.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement, the State may amend this Agreement, and any provision of this Agreement may be waived, if (i) such amendment or waiver is made in connection with a change of circumstances that arises from a change in legal requirements, a change in law, or a change in the identity, nature or status of the State, (ii) the Agreement as so amended or waived would have complied with the requirements of the Rule as of the date of the Agreement, taking into account any amendments or interpretations of the Rule as well as any changes in circumstances, and (iii) such amendment or waiver is supported by either an opinion of counsel expert in federal securities laws to the effect that such amendment or waiver would not materially adversely affect the beneficial owners of the Bonds or an approving vote by the holders of not less than 60% of the aggregate principal amount of the Bonds then outstanding. A copy of any such amendment or waiver will be filed in a timely manner with (i) each NRMSIR or the MSRB and (ii) any SID. The annual financial information provided on the first date following adoption of any such amendment or waiver will explain, in narrative form, the reasons for the amendment or waiver.

(d) This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original, but such counterparts shall together constitute but one and the same instrument.

(e) Any filing under this Agreement may be made solely by transmitting such filing to the Texas Municipal Advisory Council (the "MAC") as provided at http://www.disclosureusa.org unless the SEC has withdrawn the interpretive advice in its letter to the MAC dated September 7, 2004.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

By ____
Denise L. Nappier
Treasurer

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PART II

INFORMATION SUPPLEMENT

OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT

April 16, 2008

The Annual Information Statement of the State of Connecticut (the "State"), dated February 28, 2008, appears in this Official Statement as **Part III** and contains information through February 28, 2008. The State expects to provide an updated Information Supplement from time to time in the future, which will appear in this location as Part II of future Official Statements of the State.

This Information Supplement updates certain information in the February 28, 2008 Annual Information Statement through April 16, 2008 and where indicated through April 21, 2008. The information in this **Part II** and **Part III** is subject to change without notice, and investors should not assume that there has been no change in the affairs of the State since the date of this **Part II**.

INVESTIGATIONS

There is an ongoing federal investigation of the former Rowland administration regarding alleged improprieties with contract awards.

STATE GENERAL FUND

Page III-24. The following information supplements the information under the heading **Fiscal Year 2007-2008 Operations:**

In her monthly report dated March 1, 2008, as of the period ending January 31, 2008, the Comptroller estimated a $226.8 million General Fund surplus for the 2007-08 fiscal year, which was $33.0 million less than the estimate of the Office of Policy and Management provided on February 20, 2008. The estimates of the Comptroller and the Office of Policy and Management for the period ending January 31, 2008 have ***not*** been outlined in **Appendix III-E** to **Part III**.

In the monthly estimates provided by the Office of Policy and Management on March 20, 2008, as of the period ending February 29, 2008, the General Fund revenues for the 2007-08 fiscal year were estimated at $16,540.1 million, General Fund expenditures and miscellaneous adjustments were estimated at $16,365.3 million and the General Fund for the 2007-08 fiscal year was estimated to have a surplus of $174.8 million. This surplus estimate is a decrease from the surplus estimates provided in prior months and is an $88.4 million decrease from the surplus estimate provided by the Office of Policy and Management on January 22, 2008 and which is reflected in **Appendix III-E** to **Part III**. In her monthly report dated April 1, 2008, as of the period ending February 29, 2008, the Comptroller estimated that the General Fund would have a surplus of $152.2 million for the 2007-08 fiscal year, which was $22.6 million less than the estimate of the Office of Policy and Management provided on March 20, 2008 and a further decrease from estimates in prior months. The estimates of the Office of Policy and Management and the Comptroller for the period ending February 29, 2008 have ***not*** been outlined in **Appendix III-E** to **Part III**.

In the monthly estimates provided by the Office of Policy and Management on April 21, 2008, as of the period ending March 31, 2008, the General Fund revenues for the 2007-08 fiscal year were estimated at $16,388.4 million, General Fund expenditures and miscellaneous adjustments were estimated at $16,372.7 million and the General Fund for the 2007-08 fiscal year was estimated to have a surplus of $15.7 million. This surplus estimate is a decrease from the surplus estimates provided in prior months and is a $247.5 million decrease from the surplus estimate provided by the Office of Policy and Management on January 22, 2008 and which is reflected in **Appendix III-E** to **Part III**. The estimates of the Office of Policy and Management for the period ending March 31, 2008 have ***not*** been outlined in **Appendix III-E** to **Part III**. $82.5 million of the estimated revenue reduction is from federal grants, the receipt of which is expected to be deferred until the 2008-09 fiscal year. Other revenue reductions include $30 million in additional income tax refunds and $20 million in personal income tax collections. As the Department of Revenue Services continues to process final income year 2007 personal income tax returns and as such information is critical in determining whether the State can achieve its revenue collection goals, a subsequent letter prior to the end of April 2008 may be submitted by the Office of Policy and Management to the Comptroller to make additional revisions to the personal income tax or other estimates which may affect the surplus estimate. There is no assurance that the estimates in such subsequent letter will match the estimates of the Office of Policy and Management provided on April 21, 2008. In addition, the estimates assume certain legislative actions and make other assumptions which may or may not materialize.

The next monthly report of the Comptroller is expected on May 1, 2008 and no assurances can be given that her estimates will match the estimates of the Office of Policy and Management for this same period.

The above projections are only estimates and the information in the monthly letter of the Office of Policy and Management to the Comptroller and in the Comptroller's monthly report contain only estimates and no assurances can be given that future events will materialize as estimated or that subsequent estimates, adjustments or audit or actions of the General Assembly will not indicate changes in the final result of the fiscal year 2007-08 operations of the General Fund.

Page III-25. The following information is added after the information under the heading **Governor's Proposed Midterm Budget Adjustments:**

In connection with the Office of Policy and Management's monthly estimates to the Comptroller on April 21, 2008 with respect to the revenues and expenditures for the 2007-08 fiscal year, the Office of Policy and Management also provided certain estimates with respect to the revenues for 2008-09 fiscal year. The Office of Policy and Management estimates that revenues for the 2008-09 fiscal year will be $136.8 million below certain projections made by the Office of Policy and Management in February 2008. The revenue estimates could be lower if estimated income tax payments for the 2008 calendar year continue to run below the amounts for the 2007 calendar year. The legislature is still considering midterm budget adjustments for the 2008-09 fiscal year in the current legislative session which ends May 7, 2008.

STATE DEBT AND PENSION AND RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

Page III-33, Table 7; page III-37, Table 8; page III-39, Table 10; page III-41, Table 12; and ***pages III-59*** through ***III-61*** under the heading **Teachers' Retirement Fund**. The following information supplements information included in such pages and tables:

In April 2008 the State plans to issue $2,276,578,270.75 Taxable General Obligation Bonds (Teachers' Retirement Fund 2008 Series) (the "Pension Obligation Bonds") and $50,000,000 Taxable General Obligation Refunding Bonds (2008 Series A) (the "Refunding Bonds"). The Pension Obligation Bonds will consist of Current Interest Bonds payable in varying amounts between March 15, 2014 and March 15, 2032 and Capital Appreciation Bonds maturing in varying amounts between March 15, 2014 and March 15, 2025. The Pension Obligation Bonds bear interest at rates ranging from 4.2% to 6.27%. The Refunding Bonds will be payable in annual amounts between May 1, 2009 and May 1, 2012 and bear interest at LIBOR plus 1.30%.

OTHER FUNDS, DEBT AND LIABILITIES

Page III-52. The following information supplements the information in the second paragraph under the caption ***Capital City Economic Development Authority ("CCEDA")*** under the heading **Contingent Liability Debt**:

CCEDA fully drew upon the referenced credit agreement on March 24, 2008 in the amount of $12.5 million.

LITIGATION

Page III-65. The following sentences should be added under the heading ***Sheff v. O'Neill:***

A tentative settlement has been presented to the legislature in accordance with Section 3-125(a) of the Connecticut General Statutes. After the legislature approves the settlement, the parties must finalize it and submit it to the court for approval.

Page III-65. The following sentences should be added under the heading ***Carr v. Wilson-Coker:***

A tentative settlement has been presented to the legislature in accordance with Section 3-125(a) of the Connecticut General Statutes. After the legislature approves the settlement, the parties must finalize it and submit it to the court for approval.

APPENDIX B

Page III-B-16. The row reflecting 2007 information in **TABLE B-18** is revised as follows:

TABLE B-18

Unemployment Rate

Year	Unemployment Rate		
	Connecticut	New England	United States
2007	4.6%	4.4%	4.6%

SOURCE: Connecticut State Labor Department
Federal Reserve Bank of Boston
United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

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PART III
ANNUAL INFORMATION STATEMENT
STATE OF CONNECTICUT

FEBRUARY 28, 2008

This Annual Information Statement of the State of Connecticut (the "State") contains information through February 28, 2008. For information about the State after February 28, 2008, the State expects to provide an updating Information Supplement from time to time. The reader should refer to the Information Supplement, if any, set forth in this Official Statement immediately preceding this Annual Information Statement. This Annual Information Statement and the Information Supplement that precedes it, if any, and any appendices attached thereto, should be read collectively and in their entirety.

The State expects to revise this Annual Information Statement each year and expects to modify Annual Information Statements each year following the release of the State's GAAP based financial statements and audited financial statements. This year, this Annual Information Statement contains the State's GAAP based financial statements and audited financial statements. The State expects generally to prepare Information Supplements from time to time for the purpose of updating certain information contained in this Annual Information Statement. Such Information Supplements are expected to include certain interim financial information prepared on a modified cash basis, but are not expected to include interim financial information prepared in accordance with GAAP.

The Annual Information Statement and the most recent Information Supplement, if any, may be obtained, when prepared, by contacting the Office of the State Treasurer, Attn.: Assistant Treasurer for Debt Management, 55 Elm Street, Hartford, Connecticut 06106, (860) 702-3137.

Constitutional Elected Officers

* Governor	M. Jodi Rell
Lieutenant Governor	Michael Fedele
Secretary of the State	Susan Bysiewicz
* Treasurer	Denise L. Nappier
* Comptroller	Nancy S. Wyman
* Attorney General	Richard Blumenthal

Executive Branch Officers

* Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management	Robert L. Genuario
* Commissioner of Public Works	Raeanne V. Curtis
Acting Commissioner of Transportation	Emil H. Frankel

Legislative Branch Officers

President Pro Tempore of the Senate	Sen. Donald E. Williams, Jr.
Speaker of the House of Representatives	Rep. James A. Amann
* Co-chairpersons of the Joint Standing Committee on Finance, Revenue and Bonding	Sen. Eileen Daily Rep. Cameron C. Staples
* Ranking Minority Members of the Joint Standing Committee on Finance, Revenue and Bonding	Sen. William H. Nickerson Rep. Craig Miner
Auditors of Public Accounts	Kevin P. Johnston Robert G. Jaekle

* Denotes member of the State Bond Commission

PART III
February 28, 2008

ANNUAL INFORMATION STATEMENT OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

This Annual Information Statement of the State of Connecticut (the "State") contains certain information which a potential investor might consider material in reaching a decision to invest in securities of the State. All quotations from and summaries and explanations of provisions of laws of the State contained in this Annual Information Statement do not purport to be complete and are qualified in their entirety by reference to the official compilation thereof.

The information included in this Annual Information Statement is organized as follows:

The State of Connecticut comprises a brief introductory summary of the governmental organization of the State and the services it provides, as well as a historical overview of the State's economic performance. A more detailed discussion of these topics, including additional information, is contained in **Appendices III-A** and **III-B** to this Annual Information Statement.

Financial Procedures discusses the legal and administrative processes, procedures and policies that generally apply to all State funds.

State General Fund discusses the State's General Fund, which is the source of financing for most operating activity of the State. The discussion includes both prospective and historic information about the General Fund. Additional information regarding General Fund activity is included in **Appendices III-C, III-D** and **III-E** to this Annual Information Statement.

State Debt describes the procedures for the authorization of the State to incur debt and the various ways in which the State may borrow funds to finance State functions. This section provides both current and historical information about the State's borrowing practices and State indebtedness.

Other Funds, Debt and Liabilities provides an overview of certain activities of the State which are not accounted for in the General Fund. These include the budget and debt of the Special Transportation Fund, certain special revenue funds and debt, contingent liability debt, grant commitments, guaranties and annuities. Certain additional information regarding these other funds, debt and liabilities of the State is included in **Appendix III-C** to this Annual Information Statement.

Pension and Retirement Systems describes the major pension and retirement systems of the State. Additional information regarding these systems is included in **Appendix III-C** to this Annual Information Statement.

Litigation comprises a summary of pending legal actions in which the fiscal impact of an adverse decision may not be determined at this time and the Attorney General is unable to opine that a final judgment against the State in such suits would not materially adversely affect the State's financial position.

Appendices III-A through III-E to this Annual Information Statement contain detailed information relating to the information summarized in the Annual Information Statement and should be read in their entirety with the other information contained therein.

This Annual Information Statement will constitute **Part III** to Official Statements of the State prepared in connection with the offering of certain bonds of the State and should be read in its entirety together with **Part I** and **Part II**, if any, of such Official Statement. The Annual Information Statement speaks only as of its date. For more current information, potential investors should read **Part II - Information Supplement**, if any, or should contact the State directly as described in **Part I - Information Concerning the Bonds**, under the caption **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.**

THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT

Governmental Organization and Services

The State Constitution divides the functions and powers of State government into three distinct branches, referred to in the Constitution as "departments". The State government's legislative, executive and judicial functions and powers are vested in the legislative department, the executive department and the judicial department, respectively.

In addition to the State government, a number of other governmental bodies exist in Connecticut. These bodies include: State-wide and regional special purpose authorities, districts and similar bodies, 169 cities and towns, and numerous local special purpose authorities, districts and similar bodies. County government was functionally abolished in Connecticut in 1960. Local governmental functions are generally performed by the 169 cities and towns, or by special purpose authorities, districts and similar bodies located within these cities and towns. In certain instances, regional bodies perform governmental functions that would otherwise be performed at the local level.

Services provided by the State or financed through State appropriations are classified under one of ten major government function headings or are classified as "non-functional". The major function headings are: Human Services; Education, Libraries and Museums; Non-Functional (debt service and miscellaneous expenditures including fringe benefits); Health and Hospitals; Corrections; General Government; Judicial; Regulation and Protection; Conservation and Development; and Legislative. These function headings apply to the General Fund as well as to other funds of the State which are used to account for appropriated moneys. State expenditures for the Department of Transportation are primarily paid from the Transportation Fund, not the General Fund. For budgetary purposes, State agencies, boards, commissions and other bodies are each assigned to one of the function headings.

A detailed discussion of the organization of State government, including information on state employees, as well as services provided at the various levels of government in the State, is included as **Appendix III-A** to this Annual Information Statement.

State Economy

Connecticut is a highly developed and urbanized state. It is situated directly between the financial centers of Boston and New York. Connecticut is located on the northeast coast and is the southernmost of the New England States. It is bordered by Long Island Sound, New York, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. More than one-quarter of the total population of the United States and more than 50% of the Canadian population live within 500 miles of the State. The State's population grew at a rate which exceeded the United States' rate of population growth during the period 1940 to 1970, and slowed substantially during the past three decades. The State has extensive transportation and utility services to support its economy.

Connecticut's economic performance is measured by personal income, which has been among the highest in the nation, and gross state product (the market value of all final goods and services produced by labor and property located within the State), which demonstrated slower growth in the early 2000s, but expanded at a healthy pace in 2004, surpassing the New England and national growth rates. Employment has gained approximately 35,000 jobs by late 2005 since it bottomed out in September of 2003 and the unemployment rate has generally been lower than the national rate.

A detailed summary of economic resources including population information and services, and economic performance indicators, including personal income, gross state product and employment in the State is included as **Appendix III-B** to this Annual Information Statement.

FINANCIAL PROCEDURES

The Budgetary Process

Balanced Budget Requirement. In November 1992 electors approved an amendment to the State Constitution providing that the amount of general budget expenditures authorized for any fiscal year shall not exceed the estimated amount of revenue for such fiscal year. This amendment also provides a framework for a cap on budget expenditures. The General Assembly is precluded from authorizing an increase in general budget expenditures for any fiscal year above the amount of general budget expenditures authorized for the previous fiscal year by a percentage which exceeds the greater of the percentage increase in personal income or the percentage increase in inflation, unless the Governor declares an emergency or the existence of extraordinary circumstances and at least three-fifths of the members of each house of the General Assembly vote to exceed such limit for the purposes of such emergency or extraordinary circumstances. The constitutional limitation on general budget expenditures does not include expenditures for the payment of bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness. There is no statutory or constitutional prohibition against bonding for general budget expenditures.

The Supreme Court has ruled that the provisions of the constitutional budget cap require the passage of additional legislation by a three-fifths majority in each house of the General Assembly, which has not yet occurred. In the interim, the General Assembly has been following a provision of the General Statutes, which contains the same budget cap as the constitutional amendment. In addition to the exclusion of debt service from the budget cap, this statute also excludes statutory grants to distressed municipalities, expenditures to implement federal mandates and court orders in the first fiscal year in which such expenditures are authorized, and payments from surplus for certain debt retirement and additional state employee pension contributions.

Biennium Budget. The State's fiscal year begins on July 1 and ends June 30. The General Statutes require that the budgetary process be on a biennium basis. The Governor is required to transmit a budget document to the General Assembly in February of each odd-numbered year setting forth the financial program for the ensuing biennium with a separate budget for each of the two fiscal years and a report which sets forth estimated revenues and expenditures for the three fiscal years after the biennium to which the budget document relates. In each even-numbered year, the Governor must prepare a report on the status of the budget enacted in the previous year with any recommendations for adjustments and revisions, and a report, with revisions, if any, which sets forth estimated revenues and expenditures for the three fiscal years after the biennium in progress.

Budget Document. By statute the budget document consists of four parts. Part I is the Governor's budget message, and contains the Governor's program for meeting the expenditure needs of the State as well as financial statements detailing the condition of State debt, the financial position of all major State operating funds, recommended appropriations and State revenues on an actual basis for the last completed fiscal year and on an estimated basis for the fiscal year in progress and the fiscal years to which the budget relates. If a budget deficit or surplus is projected, the Governor will recommend the manner in which the deficit will be met or surplus used. The Governor's recommended appropriations from the General Fund and all special and agency funds comprise Part II of the budget document. Appropriations are set forth for meeting the cost of each major function and program. An accounting of federal funds and recommendations for the capital program are also included. Part III of the budget document consists of drafts of appropriations and revenue bills to carry out the Governor's budget recommendations. In Part IV of the budget, the Governor makes recommendations concerning the State's economy and analyzes the impact on the economy of the proposed spending and revenue programs.

Preparation of the Budget. Formulation of the budget document commences with the preparation of estimates of expenditure requirements for each fiscal year of the next biennium by the administrative head of each budgeted agency. These estimates are submitted on or before September 1 of each even-numbered year to the Office of Policy and Management ("OPM") and to the joint legislative standing committee on appropriations and the committee having cognizance of matters relating to such budgeted agency. In odd-numbered years, each agency submits its recommended adjustments or revisions of such estimates. A detailed statement showing revenue and estimated revenue for the current fiscal year and estimated revenue for the next fiscal year, and in the even-numbered year, for the next biennium, must also be submitted by such agency heads to OPM on or before September 1 and the joint legislative standing committee on finance on or before November 15. Upon receipt of such agency reports, it is OPM's practice to prepare a preliminary budget report.

Adoption of the Budget. The budget document, as finally developed by the Governor with the assistance of OPM, is published and transmitted to the General Assembly in February of each odd-numbered year. A report summarizing recommended adjustments or revisions is submitted by the Governor to the General Assembly in even-numbered years. The Governor or a representative then appears before the appropriate committee of the General Assembly to explain and address questions concerning the budget document or reports. Prior to June 30 of each odd-numbered year, the General Assembly generally enacts one bill making all appropriations for the next two fiscal years and setting forth revenue estimates for those years. Subsequent appropriations or revenue bills are occasionally passed.

Line Item Veto. Under the State Constitution, the Governor has the power to veto any line of any itemized appropriations bill while at the same time approving the remainder of the bill. A statement identifying the items so disapproved and explaining the reasons therefor must be transmitted with the bill to the Secretary of the State and, when in session, the General Assembly. The General Assembly may separately reconsider and repass such disapproved appropriation items by a two-thirds vote of each house.

Fiscal Accountability Report. Beginning November 2005, by November fifteenth annually, the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management and the director of the legislative Office of Fiscal Analysis each submit the following to the joint standing committees of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to appropriations and the budgets of State agencies and to finance, revenue and bonding: (1) an estimate of State revenues, expenditures and ending balance for each fund, for the current biennium and the next ensuing three fiscal years, and the assumptions on which such estimates are based; (2) the projected tax credits to be used in the current biennium and the next ensuing three fiscal years, and the assumptions on which such projections are based; (3) a summary of any estimated deficiencies in the current fiscal year, the reasons for such deficiencies, and the assumptions upon which such estimates are based; (4) the projected balance in the Budget Reserve Fund at the end of each uncompleted fiscal year of the current biennium and the next ensuing three fiscal years; (5) the projected bond authorizations, allocations and issuances in each of the next ensuing five fiscal years and their impact on the debt service of the major funds of the State; (6) an analysis of revenue and expenditure trends and of the major cost drivers affecting State spending, including identification of any areas of concern and efforts undertaken to address such areas, including efforts to obtain federal funds; and (7) an analysis of possible uses of surplus funds, including the Budget Reserve Fund, debt retirement and funding of pension liabilities.

By November 30, annually, the legislative committees then meet with the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management and the Director of the legislative Office of Fiscal Analysis to consider the submitted reports.

In accordance with Section 2-36b of the Connecticut General Statutes, in advance of biennial budget preparations the Office of Policy and Management and the Legislative Office of Fiscal Analysis submitted reports to the General Assembly on November 15, 2007 regarding projections of revenues and expenditures for a five year period. The reports projected General Fund deficits for fiscal years ending June 30, 2010, 2011 and 2012 of up to approximately three percent of the General Fund expenditures for each such fiscal year. Those projections are preliminary and are based in part on budget requests from various state departments and agencies prior to preparation of the Governor's midterm budget revisions for the 2007-2009 biennium. The Office of Policy and Management refined such projections in preparing the Governor's budget proposal which was submitted to the General Assembly in February 2008. The State has a balanced budget requirement and an expenditures cap as discussed at ***Page III-5*** under the heading **The Budgetary Process – *Balanced Budget Requirement***.

Financial Controls

Expenditures. The financial control procedures utilized by the State in the expenditure of State funds are described below and may be generally summarized as follows: initially, the legislature appropriates funds for a particular purpose; such funds must then be allotted for such purpose by the Governor; and thereafter such funds are encumbered by the Comptroller upon the request of the responsible State agency. Once this appropriation, allotment and encumbrance procedure (which may be modified as described below) has been completed, State funds are paid by the Treasurer only upon a warrant, draft or order of the Comptroller drawn at the request of the responsible agency. Certain receivables from the federal government or other sources do not require allotment by the Governor.

Governor's Role. Before an appropriation for a budgeted agency becomes available for expenditure the agency must submit to the Governor through the Secretary of OPM, not less than 20 days before the beginning of the fiscal year for which the appropriation is made, a requisition for the allotment of funds needed for each quarter of the fiscal year. Appropriations for capital outlays may be allotted in any manner the Governor deems advisable. The Governor may reduce the budget allotment request by not more than three percent of the total appropriation from any fund or not more than five percent of any appropriation under certain circumstances. Such allotments are subject to further modification by the Governor throughout the course of the fiscal year if conditions warrant. The Governor is not authorized to reduce allotment requisitions or allotments in force concerning aid to municipalities.

Comptroller's Role. The Comptroller is responsible for keeping an account in connection with each appropriation. No warrant, draft or order may be issued by the Comptroller in excess of the available balance of the applicable account unless the General Assembly has passed a deficiency bill for the purpose or unless such appropriation has been increased by the Governor in the limited circumstances of emergency expenditures or allotment modifications as authorized by statute. The Comptroller is required to issue cumulative monthly financial reports concerning the State General Fund.

Treasurer's Role. Each warrant, draft or order upon the Treasurer must specify the particular appropriation against which it is drawn, and no money may be paid by the Treasurer absent such specification. The Treasurer is required to honor all warrants, drafts and orders properly drawn by the Comptroller. The Treasurer also has primary responsibility for the investment of State funds and the issuance of debt of the State.

By statute, the Treasurer may not pay compensation, expenses or fees or otherwise enter into contractual arrangements with any firm providing legal services, investment banking services, investment advisory services, underwriting services, financial advisory services or brokerage firm services if such firm, through its political committee or certain managerial level officers or employees, makes or solicits contributions to any committee established by a candidate for nomination or election to the Office of Treasurer of the State. The statute also prohibits the making or solicitation of contributions by such firms.

Use of Appropriations. No appropriation or part thereof may be used for any purpose other than for the purpose for which it was made, except with respect to certain transfers and revisions of appropriations permitted to be made by the Governor with the concurrence of the Finance Advisory Committee, composed of members of the executive and legislative departments. Civil sanctions may be imposed pursuant to statute upon persons who willfully expend or authorize the expenditure of State funds for any purpose in excess of the amount specifically appropriated for such purpose.

Unexpended Appropriations. All unexpended balances of appropriations for each fiscal year lapse on the last day of such fiscal year and revert to the unappropriated surplus of the fund from which the appropriations were made, except for certain continuing appropriations. Such continuing appropriations include those continued for a one-month period in the case of programs which were not renewed the succeeding year, those continued for the entire succeeding year in the case of highway and other capital construction projects, and limited amounts for certain special programs.

Unappropriated Surplus. The State Constitution provides that any resulting unappropriated surplus shall be used to fund a budget reserve fund, to reduce bonded indebtedness or for any other purpose authorized by at least three-fifths of each house of the General Assembly. The General Statutes provide that the Treasurer shall transfer any unappropriated surplus in the General Fund to a budget reserve fund, unless otherwise directed by law. When the amount in the budget reserve fund in any fiscal year equals 10 % of the net General Fund appropriations, no further transfers shall be made by the Treasurer.

As of June 30, 2007, $1,112.5 million was deposited into the budget reserve fund, including a $302.2 million deposit following fiscal year 2003-04, a $363.9 million deposit following fiscal year 2004-05 and a $446.5 million deposit following fiscal year 2005-06. The financial statements for the period ending June 30, 2007 indicated a General Fund surplus of $269.2 million reserved for transfer to the budget reserve fund and such surplus amount was deposited to the budget reserve fund in December 2007, bringing the projected balance in the budget reserve fund to approximately $1.38 billion or 8.5% of General Fund expenditures. In the past, moneys in the budget reserve fund were applied to partially offset a general fund deficit and surplus moneys in excess of amounts transferred to the budget reserve fund have been held or applied to provide for the retirement of outstanding indebtedness or for debt avoidance.

Revenues. The Treasurer superintends the collection and receipt of all taxes and revenues belonging to the State, and is authorized to deposit the same in any qualified public depository as defined by statute. Each State department, institution, board, commission or other State agency and any official or employee thereof that receives any money for revenue of the State must, within 24 hours of its receipt or within seven days of receipt for amounts less than $500, account for and pay the same to the Treasurer or, with the approval of the Treasurer and the Comptroller, deposit the same in an account in a qualified public depository in the name of the State or in the name of the public official as such official. The Treasurer is authorized to make exceptions to the limitations on amounts and timing of payments or deposits of receipts provided the Treasurer files a written statement of such exception with the Comptroller and the State's Auditors of Public Accounts. Any public official who deposits funds or moneys in an account in the name of the State or in such official's name must submit a list of all such accounts as of the preceding June 30 to the Treasurer and the Comptroller not later than September 1 of each year.

Accounting Procedures

Financial statements of the State are prepared annually on a modified cash basis of accounting for all civil list funds. The Comptroller prepares the statements for submission to the Governor by September 1 of each year, unless extended by State law. The State's Auditors of Public Accounts must audit the books and accounts of the Treasurer and the Comptroller at least annually and have discretion to audit them at more frequent intervals.

At the present time the State is not required to prepare financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") and does not prepare GAAP statements on an interim basis. However, since 1988 the State has issued comprehensive annual financial reports in accordance with the guidelines established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. These reports include audited annual financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP. A 1993 statute authorized OPM to implement the use of GAAP with respect to the preparation of the annual budget effective with the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1995, and provided for the amortization of the GAAP-based deficit commencing with the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2006. Subsequent legislation has extended the implementation date to July 1, 2009 and the amortization date to July 1, 2010.

As specifically permitted by statute, the only present modifications from the cash basis in recording revenues under the modified cash method are: (1) the accrual of sales and use taxes to be received for the calendar quarter ending at the close of such fiscal year as estimated by the Secretary of OPM; (2) the accrual of cigarette tax revenue received by the Commissioner of Revenue Services no later than five business days after the last day of July immediately following the end of such fiscal year; (3) the accrual of alcoholic beverage tax revenue received by the Commissioner of Revenue Services no later than five business days after the last day of July immediately following the end of such fiscal year; (4) the accrual of motor fuels tax revenue and motor carrier road tax revenue on all fuel sold or used prior to the end of such fiscal year and received by the Commissioner of Revenue Services no later than five business days after the last day of July immediately following the end of such fiscal year; (5) the accrual of utility company tax revenue and tax revenue on gross earnings from the sale of petroleum products which is received by the Commissioner of Revenue Services no later than five business days after the last day of July immediately following the end of such fiscal year; (6) the accrual of corporation business tax revenue received by the Department of Revenue Services no later than five business days after the fifteenth day of August immediately following the end of such fiscal year; (7) the accrual of income tax revenue received by the Commissioner of Revenue Services no later than five business days after the last day of July immediately following the end of such fiscal year; (8) the accrual of nursing home provider tax received by the Commissioner of Revenue Services no later than five business days from the last day of July immediately following the end of such fiscal year; (9) the accrual of payments received from any Indian tribe, pursuant to a memorandum of understanding, received by the Treasurer no later than the last day of July immediately following the end of such fiscal year; (10) the accrual of real estate conveyance tax revenue received by the Commissioner of Revenue Services no later than five business days after the last day of July immediately following the end of such fiscal year; and (11) the recording as grants receivable of certain amounts of restricted grants for which the State has the contractual right to be reimbursed by the federal government or other parties.

Expenditures are recorded on a cash basis in the fiscal year in which they are made. Such expenditures are so recorded by the Comptroller when the Comptroller draws and serves a warrant on the Treasurer. Those instances in which warrants are drawn at the close of a fiscal year can, because of required processing time, result in disbursements made after the beginning of the following fiscal year. Certain appropriations which have not lapsed are reflected in the balance sheet through a reserve for continuing appropriations.

The modified cash basis of accounting used for statutory financial reporting and the modified accrual basis used for GAAP financial reporting are different and, as a result, often produce varying financial results, primarily because of differences in the recognition of revenues and expenditures. For example, for statutory reporting purposes, the State's bi-weekly payroll expenditures are recognized in the fiscal year in which employees are paid, while for GAAP purposes they are recognized in the fiscal year in which the services are performed, resulting in GAAP accrual of expenditures for work performed through June 30 but not paid until the following fiscal year. Similarly, the modified accrual basis used for GAAP financial reporting recognizes additional federal and other grant moneys as revenues which are not so recognized in the modified cash basis of accounting.

The Treasurer is required to submit to the Governor and the Investment Advisory Council, by December 31 of each year, audited financial statements of the State's combined investment funds, and financial statements of the Short Term Investment Fund, the Second Injury Fund, and the Tax Exempt Proceeds Fund for the prior fiscal year.

In July 2003 the State implemented the first phase of a new, fully integrated, Internet based, financial management and human resources system called Core-CT. The financial software modules (accounts payable, accounts receivable, commitment control, general ledger and reporting) came online first in July 2003, followed by the human resources and payroll applications (payroll, time and labor) in October 2003. Asset management and inventory control applications, as well as contract and billing applications came online in fiscal year 2004-05. Additional financial enhancements relating to project management went online July 1,

2007. All modules and applications are now in place. On-going maintenance and scheduled upgrades to the system are expected to continue.

The new system provides a single point of entry for all State financial, human resources and payroll data. The implementation of Core-CT is the product of several years of work to improve the State's financial reporting and management information systems. From an information technology perspective, Core-CT has allowed the State to standardize and modernize its computer technology bringing uniformity to the computers, programming languages, and data base packages utilized by State government. Core-CT utilizes PeopleSoft ERP software.

Core-CT was implemented coincident with an unanticipated and significant downsizing of the State's workforce. In order to create budget stability, layoffs were implemented in 2002 followed by an early retirement incentive program in 2003. The layoffs and early retirements significantly reduced staffing levels in State agency business and financial offices. This left the State with the task of implementing the most ambitious upgrade to its financial systems in history with a smaller and less experienced workforce. In addition, as with the implementation of any large-scale information technology system, Core-CT experienced some initial difficulties. Software anomalies were detected, certain application processing was slow, and some users did not fully understand the new coding conventions and accounting entries required for system processing. These problems were aggravated by technical complications relating to an interface to Core-CT from a new revenue management system implemented in January 2004 at the Department of Revenue Services. While this system is not part of Core-CT, it must interface effectively with Core-CT applications.

Most of the initial Core-CT implementation problems outlined above have been resolved. A State team consisting of employees from the Office of the State Comptroller, OPM, the Office of Information and Technology and the Department of Administrative Services has been working on an ongoing basis with State agencies, consultants and PeopleSoft representatives to resolve system performance issues that remain outstanding.

The implementation problems with the CORE-CT financial management software system caused a delay in the preparation of financial statements and reports for fiscal years 2004-05 and 2005-06. The audited legal accounting basis (modified cash) financial statements and the audited financial statements of the State prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007 appear in **Parts III-C and III-D**. There was a delay of the State's submission to the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services of its Single Audit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2006 pursuant to OMB Circular No. A-133. The State received an extension until May 31, 2007, and the State submitted the Single Audit before that date. The State does not expect there to be any such delay this year.

Investment and Cash Management

Treasurer's Role. The Treasurer has the investment responsibility for all funds of the State and functions as the trustee of all State pension, retirement and trust funds. The Treasurer is authorized to invest or reinvest funds under the control of the Treasurer in United States government or agency obligations, shares or interests in an investment company or trust registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, whose portfolio is limited to obligations of the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, or repurchase agreements fully collateralized by such obligations, United States postal service obligations, certificates of deposit, commercial paper, savings accounts and bank acceptances. The Treasurer may also invest funds, excluding civil list funds, in the sale or acquisition of securities or obligations which the Treasurer is authorized to sell or acquire for purposes of any combined investment fund, subject to repurchase agreements with any securities dealer or bank included in the list of primary dealers prepared by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The Treasurer is also authorized to invest all or any part of any sinking fund in bonds in which savings banks may legally invest, provided such bonds mature prior to maturity of the bonds of the State which are outstanding. The Treasurer is required to report by December 31 annually to the Governor and the Investment Advisory Council as to the activities of the Office of the Treasurer for the preceding fiscal year.

Cash Management. Cash management and the investment by the Treasurer of all State monies is based on the concept of a common cash pool. It is the practice of the State to treat all civil list funds (including monies in the General Fund, various bond funds, and the Special Transportation Fund) as common cash. All banks holding major account balances for the State Treasury report these balances daily, enabling the Treasurer to maintain adequate cash to meet anticipated demands and to keep unneeded balances fully invested.

Short Term Investment Fund. The Short Term Investment Fund ("STIF") is a combined investment pool of high quality, short term money market instruments which is the primary investment vehicle for the temporarily surplus cash of all funds of which the Treasurer is custodian and/or trustee, except certain bond funds, State pension funds and selected trust funds. All agencies, instrumentalities and political subdivisions of the State are permitted to invest in STIF. The State is responsible to these governmental entities to manage their deposits and accumulated earnings in a prudent manner. Individual participants in STIF can add or withdraw monies on a daily basis with interest earned from date of deposit to date of withdrawal. The primary investment objectives of STIF are the preservation of principal and the provision of liquidity to meet participants' daily cash flow needs, while seeking to earn competitive yields. STIF is managed in accordance with the investment guidelines established by the Treasurer. These investment guidelines prohibit investment in derivative securities other than floating rate securities which vary in the same direction as individual short term money market indices, and limit the ability to enter into reverse repurchase agreements to amounts not to exceed five percent (5%) of the STIF's net assets at the time of execution. Shares of the Short Term Investment Fund are rated "AAAm" by Standard & Poor's.

Medium Term Investment Fund. A 1997 statute created the Medium-Term Investment Fund. The Treasurer may purchase participation units of the fund for all trusts and other funds for which the Treasurer has investment responsibility. The Treasurer may sell participation units in the Medium-Term Investment Fund to all agencies, authorities, instrumentalities and political subdivisions of the State. The Treasurer is authorized to invest and reinvest funds of the Medium-Term Investment Fund in obligations of the United States government and its agencies and instrumentalities, certificates of deposit, commercial paper, corporate debt securities, savings accounts and bankers' acceptances, repurchase agreements collateralized by such securities, and investment funds or pools comprised of securities in which the Medium-Term Investment Fund may directly invest. The Medium-Term Investment Fund was implemented in September 2006.

Other Funds. Up to $100 million of the state's operating cash may be invested in certificates of deposit of community banks and credit unions, pursuant to CGS 3-24k. In addition, investments are made in individual securities pursuant to CGS 3-31a. Allowable investments under CGS 3-31a include United States government and agency obligations, repurchase agreements collateralized by such obligations, certificates of deposit, commercial paper, savings accounts, and bank acceptances. The Treasurer has adopted guidelines for investments made under CGS 3-31a, which specify credit and diversification standards, and limit individual security maturities to three years and the total amount invested to $500 million.

Investment of Bond Proceeds. Proceeds of bonds are accounted for in various general obligation bond funds. All invested assets of the bond funds are invested in STIF or TEPF. Bond proceeds are expended in accordance with the authorization and allotment procedure of the State Bond Commission and the Governor, respectively. Assets of the bond funds may from time to time be released temporarily to the common cash pool in accordance with the State's overall cash flow needs. Under the State's accounting system, release of the assets of the bond funds to the common cash pool is reflected in the accounts of the bond funds as an uninvested cash balance. That accounting balance can be reduced only when an approved payment for an expenditure is charged to the bond funds. In no case does the release of bond fund assets to the common cash pool alter the timing or the extent of expenditures for the purposes for which the bonds were issued.

Tax Exempt Proceeds Fund. Under the terms of the General Statutes the Treasurer has facilitated the establishment of the Tax Exempt Proceeds Fund, Inc. ("TEPF"), a diversified, open-end management investment company, registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, whose investment objectives are to provide its investors with high current interest income exempt from federal income taxes, preservation of capital and maintenance of liquidity. TEPF will only invest in securities that qualify as an investment in "tax-exempt bonds" as defined in Section 150(a)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") and amplified in Treasury Department Regulations. Therefore, shareholders of TEPF that are tax-exempt bond issuers are expected to be exempt from the arbitrage rebate provisions of the Code. TEPF seeks to achieve its objectives by investing primarily in a liquid money market portfolio of short-term, high quality, tax-exempt, fixed rate and variable rate obligations issued by states, municipal governments and by public authorities, and in participation interests therein issued by banks, insurance companies or other financial institutions that meet this federal income tax definition. The TEPF seeks to maintain a constant net asset value of $1.00 per share. TEPF's investment policies were developed for the particular federal income tax needs of entities that are issuers of tax-exempt state and local bonds, such as states and municipalities and their authorities, agencies, instrumentalities and subdivisions. All recipients of any grant or loan monies of the State funded from Connecticut tax-exempt bond proceeds must invest such monies in TEPF, unless the Treasurer waives this requirement upon a determination that a waiver will not adversely affect the tax-exempt status of State bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness. The State may, from time to time, deposit bond proceeds of the State in TEPF. Reich & Tang Asset Management, LLC acts as investment manager of TEPF and a Board of Directors is responsible for TEPF's overall management and supervision.

Investment Advisory Council. All trust fund investments by the Treasurer are reviewed by the Investment Advisory Council, comprised of the Treasurer and the Secretary of OPM as ex officio members, five members of the public with experience in investment matters, three representatives of the teachers' union and two representatives of the State employees' unions. The Treasurer, with the approval of the Council, adopts an Investment Policy Statement for trust funds. The Governor may direct the Treasurer to change any investments when in the judgment of the Council such action is in the best interest of the State. At the close of each fiscal year a report is submitted to the Governor on the value of all security investments of the State.

Investment of Pension Funds. Seven investment funds serve as the investment medium for the various pension, retirement and trust funds of which the Treasurer is the trustee. They are the Cash Reserve Account, the Mutual Equity Fund, the Mutual Fixed Income Fund, the Commercial Mortgage Fund, the Real Estate Fund, the International Stock Fund and the Private Investment Fund. The pension, retirement and trust funds acquire units, in varying proportions depending on the investment policies of the funds, in one or more of the seven investment funds. By statute no more than 60% of any of the State's trust funds may be invested in common stock and if market fluctuations cause this limit to be exceeded, after six months no more than 65% of the State's trust funds may remain invested in common stock. Other than these limits, the statutes of the State permit investment in securities under the "Prudent Investor" rule. See also **PENSION AND RETIREMENT SYSTEMS** herein.

STATE GENERAL FUND

The State finances most of its operations through its General Fund. However, certain State functions, such as the State's transportation budget, are financed through other State funds. See **OTHER FUNDS, DEBT AND LIABILITIES** herein. For budgetary purposes, the State's General Fund is accounted for on a modified cash basis of accounting (the "budgetary-basis"), which differs from generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). For an explanation of the differences between the budgetary-basis and GAAP based accounting, see **FINANCIAL PROCEDURES — Accounting Procedures** herein. The State is not presently required to prepare GAAP financial statements, although it has prepared such statements annually since 1988. GAAP based audited financial statements for all civil list funds of the State for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007 are included as **Appendix III-C** to this Annual Information Statement. The State gives no assurance that it will continue to prepare GAAP based financial statements in the future. Budgetary-basis financial statements for the General Fund audited for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2003 through June 30, 2007 are included in **Appendix III-D** to this Annual Information Statement. The revised adopted budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007, the final budgetary-basis results for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007, the adopted budgets for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2008 and June 30, 2009 and the estimated (as of December 31, 2007) budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008 are included as **Appendix III-E** to this Annual Information Statement. Unless otherwise stated, amounts set forth in the discussion which follows under this caption **STATE GENERAL FUND** refer to such amounts as calculated on the budgetary-basis of accounting.

General Fund Revenues

Forecasted, Adopted and Historical Revenues

Procedure For Forecasting Revenues. Revenue forecasting in Connecticut incorporates a blend of econometric modeling and economic advice obtained from an array of expert sources. Some of these major sources include: "Blue Chip Economic Indicators" which is a compilation of the consensus forecast for major national economic indicators from the top 50 economic and financial institutions; Economy.com, a nationally recognized econometric forecasting firm; and "The Connecticut Economy," a University of Connecticut quarterly review written and edited by widely known State economists.

Because of the vast number of variables that can impact the revenue forecast, the State considers forecasting to be a process and not a product. While the economic data from available sources is analyzed and used to anticipate overall direction and trends, the revenue forecast is generated through a consensus interpretation of all available data. Annual revenue estimates from the beginning of each year attempt to account for possible variations in economic activity during the year. Periodic economic data, such as seasonal adjustments to estimated personal income growth, or a monthly drop in employment, are analyzed on an on-going basis. Adjustments are made when the aggregate values of such changes deviate beyond tolerable levels from aggregate and historical estimates. The State believes that the process followed in developing Connecticut's revenue forecast is consistent with approaches taken in many other states.

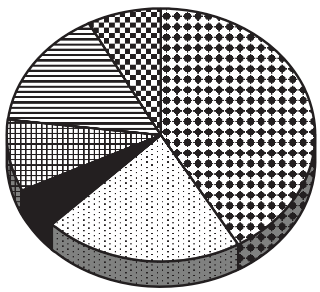
Fiscal Year 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 Adopted Revenues. General Fund revenues as forecasted at the adoption of the budget for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2008 and June 30, 2009 ("Adopted Revenues") are reflected in **Appendix III-E** to this Annual Information Statement. The State, as of the forecast date, expected to derive approximately 76 percent of its General Fund revenues from taxes during the 2007-08 fiscal year and the 2008-09 fiscal year. The revised adopted budget and the final budgetary-basis results for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007 and the estimated budgetary basis results (as of December 31, 2007) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008 are included in **Appendix III-E** to this Annual Information Statement.

General Fund revenues are derived primarily from the collection of State taxes, including the personal income tax, the sales and use tax and the corporation business tax. Miscellaneous fees, receipts, transfers and unrestricted Federal grants account for most of the other General Fund revenue. A summary of anticipated

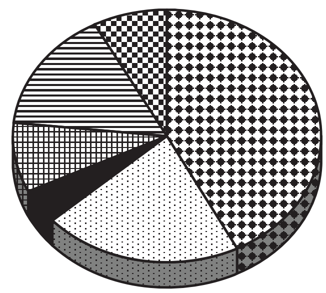
General Fund revenue sources based on the Adopted Revenues, for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2008 and June 30, 2009, are set forth below:

Adopted General Fund Revenues (In Millions)

Adopted Revenues 2007-2008
$16,315.6[(a)]



Adopted Revenues 2008-2009
$17,073.1[(a)]



	2007-2008		2008-2009	
Personal Income Tax	$ 7,193.9	41.7%	$ 7,676.4	42.6%
Sales and Use Tax	3,598.9	20.9%	3,747.7	20.8%
Corporate Business Tax	870.0	5.1%	791.5	4.4%
Other Taxes[(b)]	1,609.2	9.3%	1,636.1	9.1%
Unrestricted Federal Grants	2,643.1	15.3%	2,768.1	15.4%
Other Non-Tax Revenues [(c)]	1,322.2	7.7%	1,420.8	7.9%

Note: Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.

(a) The pie charts reflect the total of the listed tax and revenue amounts of $17,237.3 million for fiscal year 2007-08 and $18,040.6 million for fiscal year 2008-09 and do not reflect tax refunds and transfers to other funds of $921.7 million for fiscal year 2007-08 and $967.5 million for fiscal year 2008-09. See **Appendix III-E** for anticipated adjustments to adopted tax revenues.

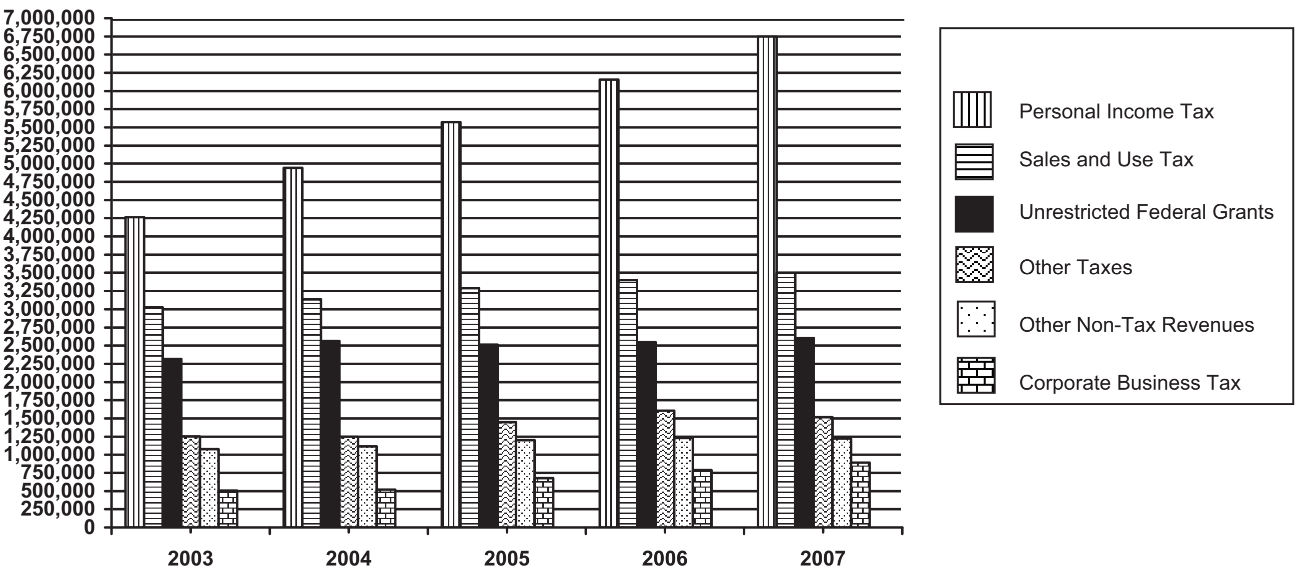
(b) Other taxes are comprised of inheritance and estate taxes, taxes on gross receipts of public service corporations, on net direct premiums of insurance companies, on oil companies, on cigarettes and alcoholic beverages, on real estate transfers, on admissions and dues, on nursing home providers and other miscellaneous taxes. See **Appendix III-E**.

(c) Other non-tax revenues are comprised of special revenue transfers, Indian gaming payments, licenses, permits and fees, sales of commodities and services, rents, fines and escheats, investment income, other miscellaneous revenues and designated Tobacco Settlement Revenues and special transfers to the resources of the General Fund. See **Appendix III-E**.

SOURCE: Public Act No. 07-1 of the June Special Session.

Historical General Fund Revenues. Actual General Fund revenues for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2003 through 2007 are set forth in **Appendix III-D** to this Annual Information Statement. A summary of the composition of General Fund gross revenues for the last five fiscal years is illustrated below:

General Fund Revenues[(a)]
Fiscal Year Ending June 30
(In Thousands)



	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Taxes:					
Personal Income Tax	$ 4,263,070	$ 4,943,430	$ 5,570,724	$ 6,156,373	$ 6,749,462
Sales Tax	3,025,743	3,133,888	3,290,366	3,401,966	3,496,110
Corporate Business Tax	507,975	518,009	678,969	787,702	890,730
Other Taxes [(b)]	1,252,376	1,248,406	1,447,999	1,606,746	1,517,553
Subtotal	9,049,164	9,843,733	10,988,058	11,952,787	12,653,855
R & D Credit Exchange……….	(11,148)	(10,378)	(8,850)	(6,694)	(5,983)
Refunds of Taxes	(808,209)	(650,800)	(681,279)	(730,850)	(746,539)
Total Net Taxes	$ 8,229,807	$ 9,182,555	$10,297,929	$11,215,243	$11,901,333
Other Revenue:					
Federal Grants (Unrestricted).........................	$ 2,318,421	$ 2,564,256	$ 2,497,670	$ 2,549,577	$ 2,602,774
Other Non-Tax Revenues[(c)]	1,078,620	1,115,081	1,209,764	1,230,801	1,224,753
Transfers to Other Funds	(93,009)	(85,000)	(85,000)	(86,300)	(86,300)
Transfers from Other Funds......	489,486	346,883	142,500	89,400	100,000
Total Other Revenues	$ 3,793,518	$ 3,941,220	$ 3,764,934	$ 3,783,478	$ 3,841,227
Total Revenues	$ 12,023,325	$13,123,775	$14,062,863	$14,998,721	$15,742,560

(a) The bar graph reflects the total of the listed tax and revenue amounts and does not reflect the listed adjustments for tax refunds and transfers to or from other funds. See **Appendix III-D** for adjustments to revenues.

(b) Other taxes are comprised of inheritance and estate taxes, taxes on gross receipts of public service corporations, on net direct premiums of insurance companies, on oil companies, on cigarettes and alcoholic beverages, on real estate transfers, on admissions and dues, on nursing home providers and other miscellaneous taxes.

(c) Other non-tax revenues are comprised of special revenue transfers, Indian gaming payments, licenses, permits and fees, sales of commodities and services, rents, fines and escheats, investment income and other miscellaneous revenues less refunds of payments.

SOURCE: 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 Annual Reports of the State Comptroller.

Components of Revenue

Personal Income Tax. The State imposes a personal income tax on the income of residents of the State (including resident trusts and estates), part-year residents and certain non-residents who have taxable income derived from or connected with sources within Connecticut. The tax imposed is at the maximum rate of 5% on Connecticut taxable income. Depending on federal income tax filing status, the taxable year and Connecticut adjusted gross income, personal exemptions are available to taxpayers, ranging from $12,000 to $24,000, with the lower end of the range increasing annually to $15,000 by taxable year 2012 for certain taxpayers. In addition, tax credits ranging from 1% to 75% of a taxpayer's Connecticut tax liability are also available depending upon federal income tax filing status, the taxable year and Connecticut adjusted gross income. Such exemptions and tax credits are phased out at certain higher income levels. Neither the personal exemption nor the tax credit described above is available to trusts or estates. Legislation enacted in 1995 effected a graduated rate structure beginning in tax year 1996. Under this revised structure, the top rate remains at 5% with a rate of 3% applicable to taxable income up to certain amounts. The first $20,000 of taxable income for a joint filer and the first $10,000 of taxable income for a single filer is taxed at the 3% rate. In addition, an income tax credit for property taxes paid of $350 per filer beginning with the tax year commencing January 1, 2003 was increased to $500 per filer for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2006. Taxpayers also are subject to a Connecticut minimum tax based on their liability, if any, for payment of the federal alternative minimum tax.

Sales and Use Taxes. The Sales Tax is imposed, subject to certain limitations, on the gross receipts from certain transactions within the State of persons engaged in business in the State, including (a) sales at retail of tangible personal property, (b) the rendering of certain services, (c) the leasing or rental of tangible personal property, (d) the production, fabrication, processing, printing, or imprinting of tangible personal property to special order or with materials furnished by the consumer, (e) the furnishing, preparation or serving of food, meals, or drinks, and (f) the transfer of occupancy of hotel or lodging house rooms for a period not exceeding thirty consecutive calendar days. The Use Tax is imposed, with certain exceptions, on the consideration paid for certain services or purchases or rentals of tangible personal property used within the State pursuant to a transaction not subject to the Sales Tax. The tax rate for the Sales and Use Taxes is 6%. A separate rate of 12% is charged on the occupancy of hotel rooms. Various exemptions from the Sales and Use Taxes are provided, based on the nature, use or price of the property or services involved or the identity of the purchaser. Tax returns and accompanying payments with respect to revenues from these taxes are generally due monthly on or before the last day of the month next succeeding the taxable month.

Corporation Business Tax. The Corporation Business Tax is imposed on any corporation, joint stock company or association, any dissolved corporation that continues to conduct business, any electric distribution company or fiduciary of any of the foregoing which carries on or has the right to carry on business within the State or owns or leases property or maintains an office within the State or is a general partner in a partnership or a limited partner in a limited partnership, except an investment partnership, that does business, owns or leases property or maintains an office within the State. Certain financial services companies and domestic insurance companies are exempt from this tax. The Corporation Business Tax provides for three methods of computation. The taxpayer's liability is the greatest amount computed under any of the three methods.

The first method of computation is a tax measured by the net income of a taxpayer (the "Income-Base Tax"). Net income means federal gross income with limited variations less certain deductions, most of which correspond to the deductions allowed under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended from time to time. The Income-Base Tax had been levied at the rate of 10.75% in 1996 and was phased down over subsequent years to 7.5% for taxable years commencing on and after January 1, 2000. The second method of computing the Corporation Business Tax is an alternative tax on capital. This alternative tax is determined either as a specific maximum dollar amount or at a flat rate on a defined base, usually related in whole or in part to its capital stock and balance sheet surplus, profit and deficit. The third method of computing the Corporation Business Tax is the minimum tax which is a flat $250. Corporations must compute their tax liability under all three methods, determine which calculation produces the greatest tax, and pay that amount to the State. In

2002 the State limited corporation credits from reducing tax liability by more than 70%. The State imposed a one time corporation business tax surcharge of 20% for income year 2003, 25% for income year 2004, 20% for income year 2006. There was no corporation business tax surcharge for income year 2005 and there is currently no corporation business tax surcharge for income year 2007 and thereafter.

A $250 charge is levied on LLCs, LLPs and S corporations. The tax extends to single-member LLCs that are not considered entities separate from their owners for federal tax purposes.

Other Taxes. Other tax revenues are derived from inheritance taxes, taxes on gross receipts of public service companies, taxes on net direct premiums of insurance companies, taxes on oil companies, cigarette and alcoholic beverage excise taxes, real estate conveyance taxes, taxes on admissions and dues, taxes on nursing home providers beginning in fiscal year 2005-06 and other miscellaneous tax sources.

Federal Grants. Depending upon the particular program being funded, federal grants in aid are normally conditioned, to some degree, on resources provided by the State. More than 99% of unrestricted federal grant revenue is expenditure driven. The largest federal grants in fiscal year 2006-07 were made for the purposes of providing medical assistance payments to the low income and the indigent and temporary assistance to needy families. The State also receives certain restricted federal grants which are not reflected in annual appropriations but which nonetheless are accounted for in the General Fund. In addition, the State receives certain federal grants which are not accounted for in the General Fund but are allocated to the Transportation Fund, various Capital Project Funds and other funds.

Other Non-Tax Revenues. Other non-tax revenues are derived from special revenue transfers; Indian gaming payments; licenses, permits and fees; sales of commodities and services; rents, fines and escheats; investment income; other miscellaneous revenue sources; and designated Tobacco Settlement Revenues.

General Fund Expenditures

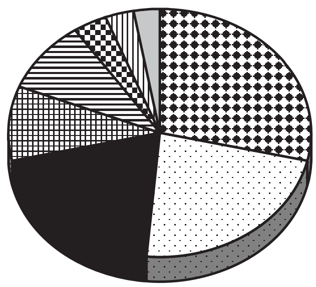
Appropriated and Historical Expenditures

Fiscal Year 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 Appropriated Expenditures. State expenditures are categorized for budget and appropriation purposes under ten functional headings, with expenditures by agency generally shown as subheadings in the following functional categories, listed in order of magnitude of expenditure for the current budget biennium: Human Services; Education, Libraries and Museums; Non-Functional (debt service and miscellaneous expenditures including fringe benefits); Health and Hospitals; Corrections; General Government; Judicial; Regulation and Protection of Persons and Property; Conservation and Development; and Legislative. State expenditures for Department of Transportation functions are generally paid from the Special Transportation Fund, not the General Fund. Occasionally, minor expenditures for transportation related expenditures are paid from the General Fund.

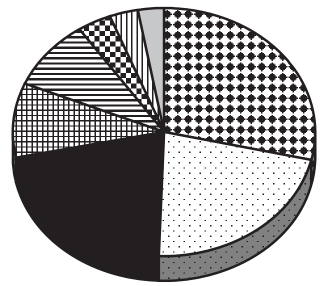
The adopted budgets for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2008 and June 30, 2009, the revised adopted budget and the final budgetary-basis results for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007, and the estimated (as of December 31, 2007) budgetary-basis results for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008 are included as **Appendix III-E** to this Annual Information Statement. A summary of appropriated General Fund expenditures for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2008 and June 30, 2009 is set forth below.

Appropriated General Fund Expenditures (In Millions)

Appropriated Expenditures 2007-2008
$16,314.9[(a)]



Appropriated Expenditures 2008-2009
$17,073.0[(a)]



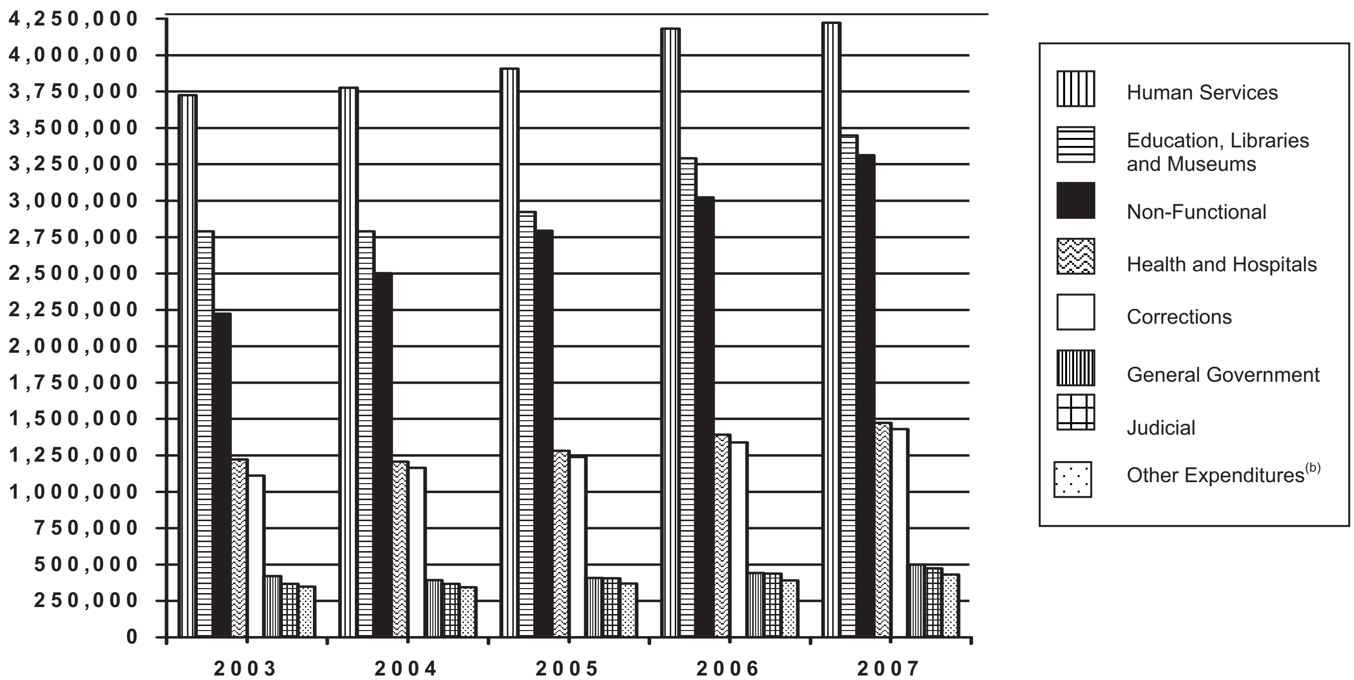
	2007-2008		2008-2009	
Human Services	$ 4,704.8	28.6%	$ 4,908.6	28.6%
Education, Libraries and Museums	3,736.1	22.7%	3,773.3	22.0%
Non-Functional	3,310.0	20.2%	3,631.0	21.1%
Health and Hospitals	1,589.7	9.7%	1,666.3	9.7%
Corrections	1,545.5	9.4%	1,584.9	9.2%
General Government	566.7	3.5%	609.4	3.6%
Judicial	517.6	3.2%	544.3	3.2%
Other Expenditures[(b)]	460.6	2.8%	472.8	2.8%

(a) The pie charts reflect the total listed expenditures of $16,431.4 million for fiscal year 2007-08 and $17,190.6 million for fiscal year 2008-09, and do not reflect adjustments for unallocated lapses of $116.5 million for fiscal year 2007-08 and $117.5 million for fiscal year 2008-09. See **Appendix III-E** for anticipated adjustments to appropriated expenditures.

(b) Other expenditures are comprised of appropriations for Legislative, Regulation and Protection, Conservation and Development and Transportation.

SOURCE: Public Act No. 07-1 of the June Special Session and Public Act No. 07-1 of the September Special Session.

Historical General Fund Expenditures. Actual General Fund expenditures for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2003 through 2007 are set forth in **Appendix III-D** to this Annual Information Statement. A summary of the composition of General Fund expenditures for the last five fiscal years is illustrated below:



General Fund Expenditures By Function[(a)]
Fiscal Year Ending June 30
(In Thousands)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Human Services	$ 3,724,789	$ 3,776,415	$ 3,908,030	$ 4,181,893	$ 4,221,641
Education, Libraries and Museums	2,789,051	2,789,367	2,922,543	3,290,626	3,449,507
Non-Functional	2,224,838	2,502,331	2,793,571	3,022,667	3,311,597
Health and Hospitals	1,222,978	1,206,942	1,283,235	1,392,263	1,473,779
Corrections	1,111,416	1,165,656	1,239,564	1,339,289	1,430,316
General Government	420,241	394,193	409,138	442,518	500,641
Judicial	368,143	368,326	405,818	438,123	474,067
Other Expenditures(b)	348,877	343,689	371,804	392,237	432,187
Totals	$ 12,210,333	$ 12,546,919	$ 13,333,703	$ 14,499,616	$ 15,293,735

(a) The bar graphs and amounts listed do not reflect expenditure of restricted federal and other grants. See **Appendix III-D** for total expenditures.

(b) Other expenditures are comprised of appropriations for Legislative, Regulation and Protection, Conservation and Development and Transportation.

SOURCE: 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 Annual Reports of the State Comptroller.

Components of Expenditures

Human Services. Virtually all of the State expenditures for Human Services are allocated to the Department of Social Services for various programs and services, including Medicaid payments, Temporary Assistance to Families, and General Assistance payments.

Education, Libraries and Museums. Based upon the adopted budget for the 2007-08 fiscal year, approximately 68% of the State expenditures for Education, Libraries and Museums is allocated to the Department of Education, the largest share of which consists of payments to local governments. The remaining 32% consists of expenditures for higher education (including the University of Connecticut, the Connecticut State University System and the Regional Community-Technical Colleges), the Teachers' Retirement Board, the State Library, and services for the blind and deaf.

Non-Functional. Non-Functional State expenditures consist of debt service payments, State employee fringe benefit accounts and other miscellaneous appropriations.

Health and Hospitals. State expenditures for Health and Hospitals are allocated primarily for programs and services provided by the State Departments of Public Health, Mental Retardation, and Mental Health and Addiction Services.

Corrections. Appropriations to the State Department of Correction and the Department of Children and Families comprise the largest portion of State expenditures for Corrections. Other expenditures include expenses of the Board of Pardons, the Board of Parole and the County Sheriffs.

General Government. State expenditures for General Government may be classified into three categories: executive, financial administration and legal, the largest of which is expenditures for financial administration. Such expenditures are primarily for salaries and other miscellaneous expenses of various State departments.

Judicial. Judicial expenditures are comprised of salaries, expenses and payments for special programs of the Judicial Department and the Public Defender Services Commission.

Regulation and Protection. State expenditures for Regulation and Protection consist primarily of appropriations for the Department of Public Safety for salaries, equipment, training and other services and expenses. Other agencies and programs for which appropriations are made include the Police Officer Standards and Training Council, the Board of Firearms Permit Examiners, the Military Department, the Commission on Fire Prevention and Control, the Department of Consumer Protection, the Department of Labor, the Commission on Human Rights and Opportunities, the Office of Protection and Advocacy for Persons with Disabilities, and the Office of the Child Advocate.

Conservation and Development. State expenditures for Conservation and Development fall into three general categories: agriculture; development of historical sites, commerce and industry; and environment, the latter accounting for approximately 37% of all appropriations for Conservation and Development based upon the adopted budget for the 2007-08 fiscal year.

Legislative. Legislative expenditures are comprised primarily of salaries, equipment and other expenses necessary for Legislative Management and the Auditors of Public Accounts.

Expenditures by Type

General Fund appropriations and the State expenditures to which they relate are divided for both administrative and budgetary purposes among appropriation account categories based on the type of appropriation. Appropriation account types may be grouped conceptually into two broad categories: payments to third parties and costs of State administration. Payments to third parties consist of two major appropriation account types: payments to local governments, and payments to parties other than local governments (which include debt service payments for purposes of **Table 1**; see footnote 3 to **Table 1** below). Such payments to third parties amount to approximately 63% of total General Fund appropriations under the adopted budget for the 2007-08 fiscal year. Costs of State administration consist of three major appropriation account types: personal services, equipment, and other expenses. These expenditures are used directly to operate the facilities and programs of State agencies and include such items as salaries, wages, pension and other benefits for State employees; utility and fuel costs; food; institutional and office supplies; equipment; rent for office space and other facilities; and other current expenses. Appropriations for costs of State administration represent approximately 37% of all General Fund appropriations under the revised adopted budget for the 2007-08 fiscal year.

Appropriations categorized as payments to third parties are generally referred to for budgetary purposes as "fixed charges." Contractually required payments to third parties include debt service payments. Statutorily required payments to third parties include grants to local governments and individual beneficiaries under a wide variety of programs established by statute. The amount of such payments is generally either specifically set forth in the statutes in question or is calculated in accordance with a formula set forth in such statutes. Despite the characterization of these statutorily determined payments to third parties as "fixed charges," the Governor's budgetary recommendations routinely include proposed modifications in the amounts and formulas for calculating the amounts of such appropriations, and such modifications are often, in fact, adopted by the General Assembly. A summary of fixed charges is shown on **Table 1**. This summary includes a breakdown of total fixed charges into payments to local governments and total payments, as well as information as to the most significant types of expenditures in each category.

Table 1[1]
Fixed Charges - General Fund
Summarized by Function of Government and Expenditure Category
Including Major Expenditure Items
(In Thousands of Dollars)

	Fiscal Year 2005-06 (Actual)		Fiscal Year 2006-07 (Unaudited)		Fiscal Year 2007-08 (Appropriated)	
	Total Payments	Payments to Local Governments	Total Payments	Payments to Local Governments	Total Payments	Payments to Local Governments
LEGISLATIVE						
Total – Legislative	287	0	296	0	350	0
GENERAL GOVERNMENT						
Property Tax Relief Elderly Circuit Breaker	20,506	20,506	20,506	20,506	20,506	20,506
P.I.L.O.T. - New Manufacturing Machinery and Equipment	52,824	52,824	50,244	50,244	75,630	75,360
Undesignated	35,191	18,044	70,480	52,319	79,072	20,746
Total – General Government	108,521	91,374	141,230	123,069	175,208	116,882

	Fiscal Year 2005-06 (Actual)		Fiscal Year 2006-07 (Unaudited)		Fiscal Year 2007-08 (Appropriated)	
	Total Payments	Payments to Local Governments	Total Payments	Payments to Local Governments	Total Payments	Payments to Local Governments
REGULATION AND PROTECTION						
Total - Regulation and Protection	563	0	1,087	239	1,195	239
CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT						
Total - Conservation and Development	28,889	19,279	31,764	19,309	32,548	14,590
HEALTH AND HOSPITALS						
Employment Opportunities and Day Services (Dept. of Developmental Services [2])	135,527	0	145,103	0	157,252	0
Community Residential Services (Dept. of Developmental Services [2])	303,760	0	327,957	0	363,226	0
Grants for Substance Abuse Services	23,089	0	23,628	0	27,407	0
Grants for Mental Health Services	76,537	0	76,395	0	77,306	0
Undesignated	46,789	11,968	50,688	12,220	52,069	15,779
Total - Health and Hospitals	585,702	11,968	623,771	12,220	677,260	15,779
HUMAN SERVICES						
Medicaid	3,140,689	0	3,151,509	0	3,557,850	0
Old Age Assistance	29,565	0	30,549	0	31,883	0
Aid to the Disabled	53,273	0	54,055	0	56,807	0
Temporary Assistance to Families – TANF	120,001	0	112,378	0	111,886	0
Connecticut Pharmaceutical Assistance Contract to the Elderly	64,280	0	20,466	0	42,217	0
Medicaid - Disproportionate Share - Mental Health	105,935	0	105,935	0	105,935	0
Connecticut Home Care Program	41,188	0	49,575	0	58,658	0
Child Care Services - TANF/CCDBG	73,205	0	82,731	0	89,985	0
Housing/Homeless Services	23,016	0	27,073	0	40,647	0
Disproportionate Share - Medical Emergency Assistance	67,180	0	57,525	0	57,725	0
DSH - Urban Hospitals in Distressed Municipalities	31,550	0	31,550	0	31,550	0
State Administered General Assistance	146,342	0	164,548	0	176,287	0
Undesignated	65,123	5,198	101,082	6,586	88,557	6,696
Total - Human Services	3,961,347	5,198	3,988,976	6,586	4,449,987	6,696
EDUCATION, LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS						
Charter Schools	22,447	0	28,850	0	35,275	0
Transportation of School Children	47,964	47,964	47,965	47,965	47,964	47,964
Education Equalization Grants	1,619,662	1,619,662	1,626,932	1,626,932	1,809,212	1,809,212
Priority School Districts	108,735	108,735	122,780	122,780	130,044	130,044

	Fiscal Year 2005-06 (Actual)		Fiscal Year 2006-07 (Unaudited)		Fiscal Year 2007-08 (Appropriated)	
	Total Payments	Payments to Local Governments	Total Payments	Payments to Local Governments	Total Payments	Payments to Local Governments
Excess Cost - Student Based	88,861	88,861	106,645	106,645	124,550	124,550
Magnet Schools	83,594	83,594	98,628	98,628	103,483	103,483
Connecticut Aid for Public College Students	16,521	16,521	16,521	16,521	30,208	30,208
Teachers' Retirement Contributions	396,249	0	412,102	0	428,560	0
Undesignated	137,338	51,597	147,468	56,576	171,151	48,731
Total – Education	2,521,371	2,016,934	2,607,891	2,076,047	2,880,447	2,294,192
CORRECTIONS						
Community Support Services (Dept. of Correction)	28,227	0	30,984	0	33,662	0
Board and Care for Children – Adoption	59,132	0	64,541	0	70,865	0
Board and Care for Children – Foster	97,905	0	108,900	0	115,752	0
Board and Care for Children – Residential	158,347	0	174,814	0	206,405	0
Community KidCare	21,770	0	23,949	0	23,553	0
Undesignated	77,108	0	85,450	0	93,278	0
Total – Corrections	442,489	0	488,638	0	543,515	0
NON FUNCTIONAL						
Debt Service (Including UConn 2000 and CHEFA Day Care Security)[3]	1,306,090	0	1,476,993	0	1,398,999	0
Reimbursement to Towns for Loss of Taxes on State Property	75,311	75,311	78,371	78,371	73,019	73,019
Reimbursement to Towns for Loss of Taxes on Private Tax-exempt Property	111,232	111,232	120,732	120,732	115,432	115,432
Undesignated	291	0	313	0	524	0
Total - Non Functional	1,492,924	186,543	1,676,409	199,103	1,587,974	188,451
Total - Fixed Charges	9,142,093	2,331,296	9,560,062	2,436,573	10,348,484	2,636,829

1 Table 1 includes actual fixed charge expenditures for fiscal year 2005-06, unaudited fixed charge expenditures for Fiscal Year 2006-07, and appropriated fixed charge expenditures for fiscal year 2007-08.

2 The Department of Development Services was formerly known as the Department of Mental Retardation.

3 Under the old coding system, Debt Service was considered a fixed charge – one of the Payments to Other Than Local Governments. Under the new coding system, Debt Service is coded as an Other Current Expense. Debt Service is included in this table for consistency with past presentation.

SOURCE: Office of Policy and Management

Fiscal Year 2006-2007 Operations

Pursuant to the Comptroller's audited financial results dated December 31, 2007, General Fund revenues for the 2006-07 fiscal year were $15,742.6 million, General Fund expenditures and miscellaneous adjustments were $15,473.4 million and the balance in the General Fund for the 2006-07 fiscal year was a surplus of $269.2 million. This surplus balance reflects the adjustments made to the 2006-07 fiscal year budget due to the passage of the biennium budget for fiscal years 2007-08 and 2008-09. The $269.2 million surplus was transferred to the State's budget reserve fund bringing the balance in the budget reserve fund to $1,381.7 million.

The audited results for the final fiscal year 2006-07 operations of the General Fund have been outlined in **Appendix III-D** to this **Part III**.

Budget for Fiscal Years 2007-2008 and 2008-2009.

Although the General Assembly did not pass the biennial budget for fiscal years 2007-08 and 2008-09 prior to its adjournment date of June 6, 2007, in a subsequent special session, the General Assembly passed, and the Governor signed into law on June 26, 2007, the biennial budget for fiscal years 2007-08 and 2008-09. The budget for fiscal year 2007-08 includes General Fund revenues of $16,315.6 million and net appropriations of $16,314.9 million, resulting in a projected surplus of $0.7 million. The budget for fiscal year 2008-09 includes General Fund revenues of $17,073.1 million and net appropriations of $17,072.3 million, resulting in a projected surplus of $0.8 million. Pursuant to Public Act No. 07-1 of the September Special Session of the General Assembly, the General Assembly made an additional appropriation of $0.7 million for clean contracting standards, thereby reducing the projected General Fund surplus for the 2008-09 fiscal year to $0.1 million. The biennial budget for fiscal years 2007-08 and 2008-09 has been outlined in **Appendix III-E** to this **Part III**.

The General Assembly also included in the biennial budget (i) the appropriation of $613.7 million of the anticipated fiscal year 2006-07 General Fund surplus funds to pay for various spending items, including $300 million to fund a portion of the State's contribution to the Teachers' Retirement Fund and $85 million for debt retirement, (ii) a reduction of lapses in the amount of $96.6 million and (iii) a transfer of $80 million of the anticipated fiscal year 2006-07 General Fund surplus to the budget for fiscal year ending June 30, 2009, resulting in a net reduction in the anticipated 2006-07 surplus of $790.3 million. According to estimates of the Office of Fiscal Analysis, approximately $471.9 million of the appropriations are for one-time purposes and approximately $318.4 million of the appropriations are for on-going purposes.

The budget is $690.4 million above the expenditure cap in fiscal year 2007-08 and $28.2 million below the expenditure cap in fiscal year 2008-09. In accordance with the provisions of Article XXVIII of the Amendments to the Constitution, the Governor issued a declaration to exceed the State's expenditure cap in fiscal year 2007-08. This declaration was ratified by a three-fifths vote of each house of the General Assembly.

Fiscal Year 2007-2008 Operations

Pursuant to Section 4-66 of the Connecticut General Statutes, the Office of Policy and Management provides estimates to the Comptroller by the twentieth day of each month of revenues and expenditures for the current fiscal year for use by the Comptroller in preparing the Comptroller's monthly report. In the monthly estimates provided by the Office of Policy and Management on January 22, 2008, as of the period ending December 31, 2007, General Fund revenues for the 2007-08 fiscal year were estimated at $16,260.5 million, General Fund expenditures and miscellaneous adjustments were estimated at $15,997.3 million and the General Fund for the 2007-08 fiscal year was estimated to have a surplus of $263.2 million. By statute, the State's fiscal position is reported monthly by the Comptroller. This report compares the revenues already received and revenues estimated to be collected to the expenditures already made and expenditures estimated to be made during the balance of the fiscal year. In her monthly report dated February 1, 2008, the Comptroller estimated that the General Fund for the 2007-08 fiscal year would have a surplus of $281.2 million, which was greater than the estimate of the Office of Policy and Management, as of the period ending December 31, 2007. The estimates of the Office of Policy and Management for the period ending December 31, 2007 have been outlined in Appendix **III-E** to this **Part III**. In the Office of Fiscal Analysis' FY 08 - FY 12 General Fund and Transportation Fund Budget Projections dated February 4, 2008, the Office of Fiscal Analysis projected the General Fund 2007-08 surplus to equal $160.4 million which is less than both the estimates of the Office of Policy and Management and the Comptroller.

In the monthly estimates provided by the Office of Policy and Management on February 20, 2008, as of the period ending January 31, 2008, the General Fund revenues for the 2007-08 fiscal year were estimated at $16,620.5 million, General Fund expenditures and miscellaneous adjustments were estimated at $16,360.7 million and the General Fund for the 2007-08 fiscal year was estimated to have a surplus of $259.8 million. The estimates of the Office of Policy and Management for the period ending January 31, 2008 have ***not*** been outlined in **Appendix III-E** to this **Part III**. The next monthly report of the Comptroller is expected on March 3, 2008 and no assurances can be given that her estimates will match the estimates of the Office of Policy and Management for this same period.

The above projections are only estimates and the information in the monthly letter of the Office of Policy and Management to the Comptroller, in the Comptroller's monthly report and in the Office of Fiscal Analysis' projections contain only estimates and no assurances can be given that future events will materialize as estimated or that subsequent estimates, adjustments or audit or actions of the General Assembly will not indicate changes in the final result of the fiscal year 2007-08 operations of the General Fund.

Governor's Proposed Midterm Budget Adjustments

Per Section 4-71 of the Connecticut General Statutes, the Governor is required to submit a status report to the General Assembly on the biennial budget enacted in the previous year. The status report shall include any recommendations for adjustments and revisions to the enacted budget.

On February 6, 2008 the Governor submitted to the General Assembly a status report including detailed projections of expenditures and revenues and proposed Midterm Budget Adjustments for the 2007-08 and 2008-09 fiscal years. The General Assembly convened on February 6, 2008 to consider the Governor's proposed Midterm Budget Adjustments and is scheduled to adjourn on May 7, 2008.

The Governor's Midterm Budget Adjustments propose two adjustments which impact the projected fiscal year 2007-08 surplus. The first change is to shorten the accrual period for corporation tax receipts by fifteen days to move it closer to the requirements of generally accepted accounting principles for a one-time revenue loss of $8 million in fiscal year 2007-08. The second change is to carry-forward $13 million in debt service appropriations that are not expected to be needed in fiscal year 2007-08 for use in fiscal year 2008-09. These changes if enacted would reduce the Office of Policy and Management's projected surplus from $263.2 million to $242.2 million.

The Governor's proposed Midterm Budget Adjustments for fiscal year 2008-09 assume revenues of $17,175.3 million and appropriations of $17,172.0 million, resulting in a projected surplus of $3.3 million and a growth rate of 4.9% over projected fiscal year 2007-08 expenditure levels. Revenues prior to the proposed tax changes have been revised upward by $180.8 million from the originally adopted fiscal year 2008-09 budget. Of this amount, the Governor is proposing several revenue initiatives for fiscal year 2008-09 which will reduce projected revenue by an estimated $78.6 million. The most significant changes include: 1) exempting the purchase of Energy Star appliances from the sales tax for a period of one year resulting in a revenue loss of $23 million in fiscal year 2008-09; 2) a permanent repeal of the $250 Business Entity Tax for a revenue loss of $35 million annually; 3) increasing the General Fund transfer of oil companies' revenue to the Special Transportation Fund by $20 million annually; 4) exempting working farms from the gift and estate tax which is expected to result in a $0.3 million revenue loss in fiscal year 2008-09 and a $1.2 million revenue loss annually thereafter; and 5) providing a new Green Building Corporation tax credit equal to 25% of investments in building systems that reduce greenhouse gas emissions which is expected to cost approximately $2.0 million beginning in fiscal year 2010.

The Governor's proposed Midterm Budget Adjustments for fiscal year 2008-09 would increase General Fund expenditures by $99.0 million from the enacted budget. Significant changes include increases in appropriations of 1) $56.6 million for Medicaid and $10.6 million for child care services at the Department of Social Services; 2) $28.2 million for adult health services at the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services; 3) $17.2 million at the Department of Children and Families mainly for funding the ***Juan F.*** consent decree exit plan; and 4) $12.0 million at the Judicial Department primarily for enhancing the parole supervision program. The Governor's proposal also includes certain appropriation reductions. Significant appropriation decreases include: 1) $44.3 million for retired State Employee Health Services Costs and $8.7 million in State Employee Health Benefits; 2) $24.9 million in the PILOT grant for new manufacturing machine and equipment; and 3) $13 million in debt service payments as a result of the carry-forward mentioned above.

Pursuant to Article XXVIII of the Amendments to the Constitution of the State of Connecticut and Section 2-33a of the Connecticut General Statutes, the Governor's proposed Midterm Budget Adjustments would result in a fiscal year 2008-09 budget that is $20.4 million below the limits imposed by the expenditure cap.

In addition, in order to ensure the timely flow of school construction money to towns, the Governor is proposing multi-year authorizations for the local school construction program consisting of $603.5 million in fiscal year 2009-10 and $536.2 million in fiscal year 2010-11.

The Governor also recommended an increase in general obligation bond authorizations of approximately $82 million to take effect in fiscal year 2008-09.

General Fund Budget History

Table 2 summarizes the results of operation of the General Fund on the budgetary-basis. Summaries of actual revenues and expenditures on the budgetary (modified cash) basis for the fiscal years 2003 through 2007 are set forth in **Appendix III-D** to this Annual Information Statement.

TABLE 2

General Fund
Summary of Operating Results — Budgetary (Modified Cash) Basis

(In Millions)

Fiscal Years Ending June 30

	2003	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**
Total General Fund Revenues[a]	$ 12,023.3	$ 13,123.8	$ 14,062.9	$14,998.7	$ 15,742.6
Net Appropriations/Expenditures[b]	12,119.9	12,821.6	13,699.0	14,552.2	15,473.4
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)	$ (96.6)[c]	$ 302.2[d]	$ 363.9[e]	$ 446.5[f]	$ 269.2[g]

(a) Does not include Restricted Accounts and Federal and Other Grants. See **Appendix III-D-6**.

(b) Does not include expenditures for Restricted Accounts and Federal and Other Grants. Includes Amounts Reserved for Prior Year Appropriations Less Appropriations Carried Forward and Other Adjustments. See **Appendix III-D.**

(c) The deficit balance was financed through the issuance of economic recovery notes. In addition to the deficit balance, there was an estimated $25 million in lagged hospital service claims which was also financed by economic recovery notes.

(d) The entire surplus balance of $302.2 million was reserved for transfer to the Budget Reserve Fund

(e) The entire surplus balance of $363.9 million was reserved for transfer to the Budget Reserve Fund.

(f) The entire surplus balance of $446.6 million was reserved for transfer to the Budget Reserve Fund.

(g) The entire surplus balance of $269.2 million was reserved for transfer to the Budget Reserve Fund.

SOURCE: Comptroller's Office

Table 3 shows the reconciliation of the actual operations surplus (deficit) under the budgetary (modified cash) basis to the GAAP basis of accounting. Adopted GAAP based financial statements for fiscal year 2007 are included in **Appendix III-C**.

TABLE 3

General Fund
Summary of Operating Results — Budgetary (Modified Cash) Basis vs. GAAP Basis

(In Millions)

Fiscal Years Ending June 30

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Modified Cash Basis Operating Surplus/(Deficit)	$ (96.6)	$ 302.2	$ 363.9	$ 446.5	$ 269.2
Adjustments:					
Increases (decreases) in revenue accruals:					
Governmental Receivables	(3.9)	94.2	(98.2)	10.5	(91.0)
Other Receivables	(75.0)	22.6	(33.5)	25.7	177.9
(Increases) decreases in expenditure accruals:					
Accounts Payable and Other Liabilities	59.6	(165.6)	(60.3)	(37.7)	45.2
Salaries and Fringe Benefits Payable	8.7	(97.2)	61.0	(22.3)	(90.0)
Increase (decrease) in Continuing Appropriations	(82.0)	126.2	481.6	8.4	128.2
Reclassification of equity adjustments	--	132.3	15.8	41.0	80.0
Proceeds of Recovery Notes	222.4	96.6	--	--	--
Transfer of restricted resources	--	(304.4)	--	--	--
Transfer of prior year surplus	--	--	(150.4)	(15.8)	(41.0)
GAAP Based Operating Surplus/(Deficit)	$ 33.2	$ 206.9	$ 579.9	$ 456.3	$ 478.5

SOURCE: Comptroller's Office

Table 4 sets forth on the budgetary (modified cash) basis the actual cumulative unreserved fund balance (deficit) for the General Fund for the last five fiscal years.

TABLE 4

General Fund
Unreserved Fund Balance — Budgetary (Modified Cash) Basis

(In Millions)

Fiscal Years Ending June 30

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Operating Surplus/Deficit	$ (96.6)	$ 302.2	$ 363.9	$ 446.5	$ 269.2
Fund Transfers and Reserves					
Transfers to Budget Reserve Fund	--	302.2	363.9	446.5	269.2
Transfers from Budget Reserve Fund		--	--	--	--
Economic Recovery Note Debt Retirement	--	--	--	--	--
Reserve for Transfers to Budget Reserve Fund	--	--	--	--	--
Reserve for Debt Service Appropriation	--	--	--	--	--
Reserve for Debt Avoidance	--	--	--	--	--
Total Transfers/Reserves	0	302.2	363.9	446.5	269.2
Unreserved Fund Balance					
Surplus/(deficit)	$ (96.6)	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	$ 0.0

SOURCE: Comptroller's Office

Table 5 shows the reconciliation of the actual cumulative unreserved General Fund balance (deficit) under the budgetary (modified cash) basis to the GAAP basis of accounting for the last five fiscal years.

TABLE 5

General Fund

Unreserved Fund Balance — Budgetary (Modified Cash) Basis vs. GAAP Basis

(In Millions)

Fiscal Years Ending June 30

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Unreserved Fund Balance (Deficit)					
Modified Cash Basis	$ (96.6)	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	$ 0.0	$ 0.0
GAAP Based Adjustments					
Continuing Appropriations Available for GAAP Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Additional Assets					
Taxes Receivable					
Income Tax Accrual Reduction	(268.2)	(233.5)	(300.3)	(282.1)	(271.0)
Eliminate Corporation Accrual	(19.0)	(12.9)	(14.7)	(12.4)	(7.1)
Additional Taxes Receivable	15.2	6.4	6.4	8.0	133.6
Net Increase (Decrease) Taxes	(272.0)	(240.0)	(308.6)	(286.5)	(144.5)
Net Accounts Receivable	87.3	155.0	167.6	152.6	146.0
Federal and Other Grants Receivable[a]	478.2	589.7	491.4	501.9	410.9
Due From Other Funds	13.0	23.8	19.7	22.2	22.7
Total Additional Assets	$ 306.5	$ 528.5	$ 370.1	$ 390.2	$ 435.1
Additional Liabilities					
Salaries and Fringe Payable	(180.6)	(233.8)	(172.7)	(195.0)	(285.0)
Accounts Payable—Department of Social Services	(631.3)	(723.0)	(707.0)	(718.4)	(628.1)
Accounts Payable—Trade & Other	(162.4)	(335.1)	(362.9)	(372.9)	(339.3)
Payable to Local Governments	-	-	-	-	-
Payable to Federal Government	(49.5)	(120.9)	(71.0)	(61.0)	(67.9)
Due to Other Funds	(28.4)	(15.9)	(94.2)	(101.6)	(109.1)
Total Additional Liabilities	$(1,052.2)	$(1,428.7)	$(1,407.8)	$(1,448.9)	$(1,429.4)
Unreserved Fund Balance (Deficit)					
GAAP Basis	$ (842.3)	$ (900.2)	$ (1,037.7)	$ (1,058.7)	$ (994.3)

(a) Primarily reimbursement for additional liabilities accrued to federal grant accounts or programs with federal participation, e.g., Medicaid.

SOURCE: Comptroller's Office

Table 6 sets forth on a GAAP basis the components of the fund balance for the General Fund for the last five fiscal years.

TABLE 6

General Fund Fund Balances-GAAP Basis

(In Millions)

Fiscal Years Ending June 30

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Reserved:					
Petty Cash	$ 1.0	$ 1.0	$ 1.0	$ 1.0	$ 1.0
Budget Reserve	-	302.2	666.0	1,112.5	1,381.7
Loans & Advances to Other Funds	6.7	16.8	23.3	20.6	18.0
Restricted Purposes	249.3	150.3	15.9	41.0	80.0
Inventories	42.1	37.5	34.0	39.3	34.0
Continuing Appropriations	86.6	212.8	694.4	702.8	811.3
Debt Service	55.1	-	-	-	-
Total	440.8	720.6	1,434.6	1,917.2	2,326.0
Unreserved:	(842.3)	(900.2)	(1,037.7)	(1,058.7)	(994.3)
Total Fund Balance	$ (401.5)	$ (179.6)	$ 396.9	$ 858.5	$1,331.7

SOURCE: Comptroller's Office

STATE DEBT

Constitutional Provisions

The State has no constitutional limit on its power to issue obligations or incur debt other than it may borrow only for public purposes. There are no reported court decisions relating to State bonded debt other than two cases validating the legislative determination of the public purpose for improving employment opportunities and related activities. The State Constitution has never required a public referendum on the question of incurring debt. Therefore, State statutes govern the authorization and issuance of State debt, including the purpose, amount and nature thereof, the method and manner of the incurrence of such debt, the maturity and terms of repayment thereof, and other related matters.

Types of State Debt

Pursuant to various public and special acts the State has authorized a variety of types of debt. These types fall generally into the following categories: direct general obligation debt, which is payable from the State's General Fund; special tax obligation debt, which is payable from specified taxes and other funds which are maintained outside the State's General Fund; and special obligation and revenue debt, which is payable from specified revenues or other funds which are maintained outside the State's General Fund. In addition, the State has a number of programs under which the State provides annual appropriation support for, or is contingently liable on, the debt of certain State quasi-public agencies and political subdivisions. See **OTHER FUNDS, DEBT AND LIABILITIES** for information concerning debt and contingent liabilities on debt other than direct general obligation debt.

State Direct General Obligation Debt

General

Statutory Authorization and Security Provisions. In general, the State issues general obligation bonds pursuant to specific statutory bond acts and Section 3-20 of the General Statutes, the State general obligation bond procedure act. That act provides that such bonds shall be general obligations of the State and that the full faith and credit of the State of Connecticut are pledged for the payment of the principal of and interest on such bonds as the same become due. Such act further provides that, as a part of the contract of the State with the owners of such bonds, appropriation of all amounts necessary for the punctual payment of such principal and interest is made, and the Treasurer shall pay such principal and interest as the same become due.

There are no State Constitutional provisions precluding the exercise of State power by statute to impose any taxes, including taxes on taxable property in the State or on income, in order to pay debt service on bonded debt now or hereafter incurred. The constitutional limit on increases in General Fund expenditures for any fiscal year does not include expenditures for the payment of bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness. There are also no constitutional or statutory provisions requiring or precluding the enactment of liens on or pledges of State General Fund revenues or taxes, or the establishment of priorities for payment of debt service on the State's general obligation bonds. There are no express statutory provisions establishing any priorities in favor of general obligation bondholders over other valid claims against the State.

Statutory Debt Limit. Section 3-21 of the General Statutes 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 or issued except 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 1.6 times the total estimated General Fund tax receipts of the State for the fiscal year in which any such authorization will become effective or in which such indebtedness is issued, as estimated for such fiscal year by the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of finance, revenue and bonding. However, in computing the aggregate amount of indebtedness at any time, there shall be excluded or deducted revenue anticipation notes having a maturity of one year or less, refunded indebtedness, bond anticipation notes, borrowings payable solely from the revenues of a particular project, the balances of debt retirement funds associated with indebtedness subject to the debt limit as certified by the Treasurer, the amount of federal grants certified by the Secretary of OPM as receivable to meet the principal of certain indebtedness, 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 for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2002 and June 30 2003, all authorized debt to fund the Connecticut Development Authority's tax increment bond program, and any indebtedness represented by agreements entered into pursuant to certain provisions of the General Statutes, provided the indebtedness in connection with which such agreements were entered into shall be included in such aggregate amount of indebtedness. For purposes of the debt limit statute, all bonds and notes issued or guaranteed by the State and payable from General Fund tax receipts are counted against the limit, except for the exclusions or deductions described above. In addition, the amount of authorized but unissued debt for the UConn 2000 program is limited to the amount permitted to be issued under the cap. See ***Types of Direct General Obligation Debt — UConn 2000 Financing.***

Under the General Statutes, the Treasurer is required to compute the aggregate amount of indebtedness as of January 1 and July 1 each year and to 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.

The total tax receipts for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2007 as last estimated by the General Assembly's joint standing committee on finance, revenue and bonding, and the calculation of the debt limit, the aggregate amount of outstanding debt and of authorized but unissued debt subject to such limit, and the debt incurring margin, all as of February 1, 2008, is described in the following table.

TABLE 7
Statutory Debt Limit
as of February 1, 2008

Total General Fund Tax Receipts	$12,453,200,000	
Multiplier	1.6	
Debt Limit		$19,925,120,000
Outstanding Debt[(a)]	$ 9,539,327,548	
Guaranteed Debt[(b)]	$ 815,287,147	
Authorized Debt[(c)]	$ 3,947,626,786	
Total Subject to Debt Limit		$14,302,241,481
Less Debt Retirement Funds[(d)]	$ 35,668,297	
Aggregate Net Debt		$14,266,573,183
Debt Incurring Margin		$ 5,658,546,817

(a) See **Table 8**. Includes accreted value of capital appreciation bonds. Excludes UConn 2000 Bonds, tax increment financings, short term revenue anticipation notes, CCEDA Bonds, CHFA Supportive Housing Bonds and lease financings other than the Middletown Courthouse and the Juvenile Training School.

(b) See **OTHER FUNDS, DEBT AND LIABILITIES – Contingent Liability Debt.** Guarantees for certain outstanding debt of Southeastern Connecticut Water Authority and UConn 2000 Bonds. Excludes accreted value of UConn 2000 capital appreciation bonds.

(c) Includes guarantee for UConn 2000 Bonds authorized but unissued under cap for 2007-08 fiscal year.

(d) Includes debt service funds for self-liquidating debt issued to finance facilities at the University of Connecticut and Connecticut State University.

SOURCE: State Treasurer's Office

State Bond Commission. The general obligation bond procedure act establishes the State Bond Commission and empowers it to authorize the issuance of general obligation bonds for purposes and in amounts and subject to other limits established by the legislature in a bond act. The Commission consists of the Governor, the Treasurer, the Comptroller, the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management ("OPM"), the Commissioner of the Department of Public Works, and the Co-Chairpersons and Ranking Minority Members of the Joint Standing Committee on Finance, Revenue and Bonding of the General Assembly. The Secretary of OPM serves as secretary to the Commission.

Subject to satisfaction of certain conditions, the Commission may authorize the issuance of general obligation bonds by the approving vote of at least a majority of the Commission, upon a finding that such authorization will be in the best interest of the State. Upon authorization, the principal amount of bonds so authorized is deemed an appropriation of such amount for such purpose or project and, subject to allotment thereof by the Governor, contracts may be awarded and obligations incurred with respect to the project or purpose, in amounts not exceeding the authorized principal amount, notwithstanding the fact that the contracts and obligations may at a particular time exceed the amount of the proceeds from the sale of such bonds received by the State up to that time. The Commission also determines the terms and conditions of the bonds authorized or delegates such determination to the Treasurer. The Commission generally meets monthly in formal session.

Types of Direct General Obligation Debt

Bond Acts. Pursuant to various public or special bond acts, the General Assembly empowers the State Bond Commission to authorize bonds for a variety of projects or purposes. Each bond act is usually specific as to its projects or purposes and the amount of bonds to be issued therefor, although each bond act may contain several projects or purposes. Each bond act also usually sets forth a maximum maturity of the bonds.

The types of projects and purposes for which the State has authorized general obligation debt include the following: acquisition, construction, renovation and improvement of buildings and facilities for State departments and agencies, educational institutions, prisons, college and university facilities, library facilities and courthouses, acquisition of development rights to preserve open space and farmland, and the provision of grants and loans to promote economic development within the State. Some bonds authorized for university and college facilities are self-liquidating, and certain fees and charges collected by the college or university are set aside and used to service the debt on these bonds. Bonds are also authorized to fund a wide variety of grant programs. Such grants are made to local governments for local school construction projects or to finance a variety of local government, economic development, highway, bridge and other capital improvement projects. Certain bonds are authorized to finance grants and loans to local housing authorities and developers of affordable housing. Other general obligation debt finances grants and loans to municipalities for design and construction of water pollution control facilities, in addition to loans that are financed under the State's Clean Water revenue bond program.

Teachers' Retirement Fund Pension Obligation Bonds. Legislation passed in 2007 authorized the issuance of pension obligation bonds to fund up to $2 billion of the unfunded accrued liability in the Teachers' Retirement Fund plus capitalized interest and issuance costs. The public act also requires the State to appropriate annually the actuarially-determined annual required contribution to the Teachers' Retirement Fund, while the bonds are outstanding. The bonds will be general obligations of the State when issued, but do not count against the State's debt limit.

UConn 2000 Financing. The General Assembly has enacted two acts for the financing of projects at the University of Connecticut. In 1995 the General Assembly established the University of Connecticut as a separate corporate entity and instrumentality of the State that is empowered to issue bonds and construct the infrastructure improvements contemplated by the act for the University of Connecticut. The estimated costs of the infrastructure improvements set forth in the act totaled $1,250 million to be financed over a 10-year period. In 2002 the General Assembly extended the existing UConn 2000 financing program for an additional 10 years from July 1, 2005 through June 30, 2015 and increased the total estimated project costs to $2,598 million. The act authorized the University to borrow money to finance the UConn 2000 projects and to refund such financings. Such borrowings are to be general obligations of the University payable from any revenues or assets of the University and may be secured by pledges of the University's revenues or assets other than mortgages.

The UConn 2000 projects are to be financed by $18 million general obligation bonds of the State and $2,262 million bonds of the University which are secured by the State's debt service commitment, which is an annual amount for any debt service requirements when due and payable. Under the act, appropriations of all amounts of the State's debt service commitment are made out of the resources of the State's General Fund and the State Treasurer is obligated to make such payments. For this reason, all general obligation borrowings by the University are treated as part of the State's general obligation debt. The amount of the University's bonds which are secured by the State's debt service commitment is capped for each fiscal year, but any amount not used may be carried forward to future fiscal years. The cap does not apply to bonds issued to finance any special capital reserve fund or other debt service reserve fund, costs of issuance or capitalized interest. The amount of bonds issued by the University and secured by the State's debt service commitment, except for the accreted value of any capital appreciation bonds, and the amount of bonds which are authorized to be issued in a fiscal year under the cap are counted against the State's debt limit.

The total amount of University bonds and State general obligation bonds authorized by the acts is approximately $368 million less than the estimated costs of the infrastructure improvements set forth in the acts. This difference is expected to be addressed by capital cost reductions, deferring certain projects to a future date, and by securing additional funding sources, such as private fundraising and special obligation bonds. Special obligation bonds are to be secured by particular revenues of the University pledged therefore, are not subject to the cap on the University's general obligation bonds and are not counted against the State's debt limit.

The form of master resolution for bonds secured by the State's debt service commitment must be approved by the State Bond Commission, as must any substantive amendment thereto. Each resolution approved by the University to borrow money, including bonds secured by the State's debt service commitment, may be rejected by the Governor within thirty days of submission. All borrowing by the University is to be undertaken by the State Treasurer.

Lease Financing. The State has issued certificates of participation for the development of courthouse facilities and an energy facility at a juvenile training school, based upon State rental payments under a lease purchase agreement between the State and the project developer. The State has treated this method of lease financing as general obligation debt. However, the State has entered into other leasing arrangements for the development of government facilities which are not treated as general obligation debt, most often in circumstances where the lease is a standard lease or the State is not a participant in the securitization of rental payments under the lease.

Tax Increment Financing. In 1992 the General Assembly authorized the Connecticut Development Authority to issue tax increment bonds for certain types of economic development projects. Under the program the amount of such bonds that may be issued is limited so that the debt service on the bonds may not exceed the estimated increases in the sales tax and the admissions, cabaret and dues taxes generated by the project and allocated by the Authority for debt service on the bonds. Under the General Statutes, debt service on the bonds is required to be paid from such tax receipts (whether or not the actual tax receipts equal or exceed the estimated amount) and is deemed appropriated from the General Fund. The State has classified such tax increment bonds as general obligation debt. No such tax increment bonds may be issued without the approval of the State Bond Commission and no commitments for new projects under this program may be approved by the Authority on or after July 1, 2008.

Supportive Housing Financing. In 2005 the General Assembly directed the Connecticut Housing Finance Authority ("CHFA") in conjunction with other state agencies to develop a collaborative plan to create affordable housing and support services for specified eligible persons and families up to a specified number of units. The program is to be funded in part through mortgages, tax credits and grants from CHFA and the Department of Economic and Community Development. CHFA is authorized to issue bonds in support of the program and the State Bond Commission has authorized the Treasurer and OPM to enter into a contract to provide State assistance and pay debt service on the bonds in the form of payments of principal, interest, interest swap payments, liquidity fees, letter of credit fees, trustee fees and other similar bond-related expenses. Bonds supported by such state assistance shall not exceed $70 million in the aggregate. Any provision in the contract providing for the payments of annual debt service will constitute a full faith and credit obligation of the State, and any bonds for which the State provides assistance will be excluded from the State's debt limit.

Certain Short-Term Borrowings. The General Statutes authorize the Treasurer, subject to the approval of the Governor, to borrow such funds, from time to time, as may be necessary, and to issue obligations of the State therefor, which shall be redeemed by the Treasurer whenever, in the opinion of the Treasurer, there are funds in the treasury available for such purpose. The State has established programs of temporary note issuances from time to time to cover periodic cash flow requirements. No temporary notes are outstanding and none have been issued since 1991.

Forms of Debt. In addition to the bonds, notes and lease financings described above, the State Treasurer has the authority to issue refunding bonds, bond anticipation notes, and capital appreciation bonds. The State general obligation bond procedure act provides that the Treasurer may issue temporary notes and any renewals thereof in anticipation of the proceeds from the sale of bonds whenever the State Bond Commission has adopted a resolution authorizing bonds. The Treasurer is also authorized by the State general obligation bond procedure act to issue refunding bonds whenever the Treasurer finds that the sale is in the best interests of the State and that the State reasonably expects to achieve net debt service savings as a result of such refunding. Certain of the State's general obligation bonds have been issued as capital appreciation bonds. Capital appreciation bonds are issued at a deep discount and interest on the bonds is compounded semi-annually and only paid at maturity. For purposes of the State's debt tables, the interest which has accrued on capital appreciation bonds up to the date of the table is added to the principal amount of the State's debt. Pursuant to State statute, accrued interest on UConn 2000 capital appreciation bonds is excluded from the calculation of the statutory debt limit.

Derivatives. The Treasurer, with the authorization of the State Bond Commission, has the power to enter into reimbursement and similar agreements in connection with liquidity or credit facilities and to pledge the full faith and credit of the State or other collateral to secure the State's payment obligations under any such agreement. The Treasurer, with the authorization of the State Bond Commission, has the power to enter into contracts to place the obligation of the State as represented by bonds or notes of the State, on such interest rate or cash flow basis as the Treasurer may determine, including swap agreements and other arrangements to manage interest rate risk. When any such arrangement is entered, the counter party to the arrangement must have a rating on its unsecured long-term obligations which is the same as or higher than the underlying rating of the State on the applicable bonds. The State Bond Commission may authorize the Treasurer to pledge the full faith and credit of the State and any other collateral pledged to secure the applicable bonds to also secure the State's payment obligations under any such contract.

The State has entered into swap agreements in connection with various bond issues. The swap agreements typically provide for early termination in certain events, and such "termination events" could result in the State being required to make unanticipated termination payments. Such payments, if any are due, may be substantial. In some cases the State has up to 270 days to make any such termination payments. The amounts payable to each swap provider under the respective swap agreement, including any termination payments, will be general obligations of the State. The State is obligated to make debt service payments on its bonds regardless of the performance of the swap provider of its obligations under the swap agreement. Listed below is a summary of the various swap agreements the State has entered into in connection with its general obligation bonds. See also **Appendix C, Note 17 – Interest Rate Swaps**.

Swap Agreements

Bond Issue	Notional Amount	Termination Date	Fixed Rate Paid by State
2001 Series B	$ 20,000,000	June 15, 2012	4.33%
2005 Series A	$140,000,000	March 1, 2023*	3.392
2005 Series A	$140,000,000	March 1, 2023*	3.401
2005 Series B	$ 15,620,000	June 1, 2016	3.99
2005 Series B	$ 20,000,000	June 1, 2017	5.07
2005 Series B	$ 20,000,000	June 1, 2020	5.20

*Starting in 2015 the State has the option to terminate the then remaining portion of these swap agreements without making a termination payment.

Debt Statement

The following table shows all direct general obligation indebtedness (including the accreted value of capital appreciation bonds as of February 1, 2008) for the payment of the principal and interest on which the State has pledged its full faith and credit or which is otherwise payable from the State's General Fund.

TABLE 8

Direct General Obligation Indebtedness[(a)]
Principal Amount Outstanding as of February 1, 2008
(In Thousands)

General Obligation Bonds	$ 9,506,193
UConn 2000 Bonds	822,860
Other [(b)]	93,575
Long Term General Obligation Debt Total	10,422,628
Short Term General Obligation Debt Total	0
Gross Direct General Obligation Debt	10,422,628
Deduct:	
University Auxiliary Services [(c)]	35,668
Net Direct General Obligation Debt	$10,386,960

(a) The table does not include refunded bonds for which escrow funds and investments are sufficient to pay all debt service. The table also does not include limited or contingent liabilities of the State or obligations of the State to towns for participation in the construction and alteration of school buildings. See **OTHER FUNDS, DEBT AND LIABILITIES**.

(b) "Other" includes lease financings, tax incremental financings and CHFA supportive housing bonds. Does not include CCEDA Bonds. See **OTHER FUNDS, DEBT AND LIABILITIES – Contingent Liability Debt - *Capital City Economic Development Authority***.

(c) Considered self-liquidating. The proceeds of such bonds have been used to build facilities for the State University System and the University of Connecticut. Student fees, other than tuition, for use of such facilities, are deposited into enterprise funds and are used for the operation of such facilities and for deposit annually into a debt service fund maintained by the Treasurer for payment of the debt service on such bonds.

SOURCE: State Treasurer's Office

Debt Ratios

The following table sets forth certain ratios relating to the State's gross and net direct general obligation indebtedness:

TABLE 9

Debt Ratios - Long Term General Obligation Debt
(As of June 30)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Gross Direct Debt[(a)]	$9,289,485	$9,935,339	$10,161,489	$10,396,156	$10,607,323
Net Direct Debt[(a)]	$9,239,987	$9,890,111	$10,114,517	$10,353,749	$10,571,872
Ratio of Debt to Personal Income[(b)]					
Gross Direct Debt	6.24%	6.24%	6.09%	5.84%	5.96%
Net Direct Debt	6.21%	6.21%	6.06%	5.82%	5.94%
Ratio of Debt to Estimated Full Value[(c)]					
Gross Direct Debt	2.37%	2.24%	2.07%	1.86%	1.79%
Net Direct Debt	2.36%	2.23%	2.06%	1.85%	1.79%
Per Capita Debt[(d)]					
Gross Direct Debt	$2,675	$2,853	$2,915	$2,974	$3,029
Net Direct Debt	$2,661	$2,840	$2,901	$2,962	$3,019

(a) In thousands. Includes gross and net long-term direct general obligation bonded indebtedness as set out in **Table 11**.
(b) See **Appendix III-B, Table B-2**. Personal Income: 2003 — $148,777 million; 2004 — $159,256 million; 2005 — $166,987 million; and 2006 — $177,997 million. The 2007 ratio uses 2006 data.
(c) Full value estimated by OPM. Uses final equalized net grand lists: 2001 — $392 billion; 2002 — $444 billion; 2003 — $490 billion; 2004 — $560 billion; and 2005 — $592 billion. Property is assessed as of October 1 in each year for the tax levy effective the following July 1. The 2003 ratio uses 2001 data; 2004 ratio uses 2002 data; 2005 ratio uses 2003 data; 2006 ratio uses 2004 data; and 2007 ratio uses 2005 data.
(d) See **Appendix III-B, Table B-1**. State population 2003 — 3,473,000; 2004 — 3,482,000; 2005 — 3,486,000; 2006 — 3,496,000; and 2007 — 3,502,000.

Debt Service Schedule

The following table sets forth the principal, sinking fund and interest payments required on all outstanding long-term direct general obligation debt of the State, as of February 1, 2008. Although not specifically reflected as a result of combining all outstanding long-term direct debt, the State generally issues general obligation bonds maturing within twenty years. The exceptions include thirty-year Rental Housing Term Bonds and certain other bonds with maturities of less than twenty years where required by statute or in instances where the expected period of usefulness of the project or purpose financed does not warrant a maturity of twenty years.

TABLE 10

Summary of Principal, Mandatory Sinking Fund Payments, and Interest on Long-Term Direct General Obligation Debt[(a)] as of February 1, 2008

Fiscal Year	Principal Payments[(b)]	Interest Payments[(b,c)]	Total Debt Service
2008	$ 370,466,709	$ 247,484,231	$ 617,950,940
2009	854,424,554	577,797,499	1,432,222,053
2010	855,734,243	531,819,129	1,387,553,372
2011	840,599,706	433,834,449	1,274,434,155
2012	780,621,696	373,366,014	1,153,987,710
2013	705,764,369	318,196,418	1,023,960,787
2014	652,320,000	270,418,248	922,738,248
2015	635,051,365	229,579,959	864,631,324
2016	588,065,061	199,381,639	787,446,700
2017	565,024,988	172,371,755	737,396,743
2018	530,070,569	146,846,054	676,916,623
2019	501,176,471	120,899,509	622,075,980
2020-2031	2,182,342,032	329,925,811	2,512,267,843
Totals	$10,061,661,764	$3,951,920,714	$14,013,582,478

(a) Includes long-term general obligation debt as outlined in **Table 8**. The future principal payments ($10,061,661,764), plus accreted interest ($360,966,234), total the amount of such long-term debt ($10,422,627,998) as shown in **Table 8**. See footnotes (b) and (c) for further explanation.

(b) Principal payments include aggregate stated initial values of capital appreciation bonds. Interest payments include the difference between the aggregate stated initial values and the aggregate maturity amounts of capital appreciation bonds, including capital appreciation bonds issues pursuant to the College Savings Bond Program. Capital appreciation bonds mature in fiscal years 2008-2014.

(c) Some of the State's direct debt pays interest at variable rates. The interest on such debt is calculated based on the following assumed average rates:

Year Issued	Amount Issued	Amount Outstanding	Maturities	Interest Rate
1997	$ 100,000,000	$ 70,000,000	2008-2014	3.75%
2001	100,000,000	100,000,000	2018-2021	3.75
2001*	20,000,000	20,000,000	2012	4.33
2002	100,000,000	62,500,000	2008-2012	4.25
2003	77,700,000	44,800,000	2008-2013	4.25
2005*	300,000,000	290,000,000	2007-2023	3.95
2005*	15,620,000	15,620,000	2016	3.99
2005*	20,000,000	20,000,000	2017	5.07
2005*	20,000,000	20,000,000	2020	5.20

* Assumed average interest rate based on interest rate swap agreement(s).

SOURCE: State Treasurer's Office

Outstanding Long-Term Direct General Obligation Debt

The following table and graph sets forth the total long-term direct general obligation debt outstanding and the net long-term direct general obligation debt outstanding at the end of each of the last ten fiscal years. Net debt excludes bonds that are considered self-liquidating. See **Table 8.**

TABLE 11

Outstanding Long-Term Direct General Obligation Debt
(As of June 30, 2007-In Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Gross Debt	Net Debt	Fiscal Year	Gross Debt	Net Debt
1992	$ 5,235,879 [a]	$ 5,118,368 [a]	2000	$ 7,432,891	$ 7,315,945
1993	5,594,715 [b]	5,479,474 [b]	2001	7,920,531	7,795,785
1994	5,962,250 [c]	5,845,233 [c]	2002	8,619,092	8,492,234
1995	6,186,518 [d]	6,051,141 [d]	2003	9,289,485 [h]	9,239,987 [h]
1996	6,573,810 [e]	6,428,391 [e]	2004	9,935,339 [i]	9,890,111 [i]
1997	6,826,826 [f]	6,678,398 [a]	2005	10,161,489 [j]	10,114,517 [j]
1998	6,981,212 [g]	6,865,905 [g]	2006	10,396,156 [k]	10,353,749 [k]
1999	7,176,905	7,067,276	2007	10,607,323	10,571,872

(a) Includes $915,710,000 Economic Recovery Notes.
(b) Includes $705,610,000 Economic Recovery Notes.
(c) Includes $555,610,000 Economic Recovery Notes.
(d) Includes $315,710,000 Economic Recovery Notes.
(e) Includes $236,055,000 Economic Recovery Notes.
(f) Includes $157,055,000 Economic Recovery Notes.
(g) Includes $78,055,000 Economic Recovery Notes.
(h) Includes $219,235,000 Economic Recovery Notes.
(i) Includes $273,215,000 Economic Recovery Notes.
(j) Includes $209,560,000 Economic Recovery Notes.
(k) Includes $146,090,000 Economic Recovery Notes.

SOURCE: State Treasurer's Office

Future Issuance of Direct General Obligation Debt

Authorized But Unissued Direct General Obligation Debt. The General Assembly has empowered the State Bond Commission to authorize direct general obligation bonds pursuant to certain bond acts. The table below shows, as of February 1, 2008, the amount of bonds authorized by bond acts in effect, the amount the State Bond Commission has authorized, the amount of bonds issued pursuant to State Bond Commission authorizations, the balance remaining authorized but unissued and the balance available for authorization. The table shows the same information for UConn 2000 bonds secured by the State's debt service commitment authorized to be issued under the cap through June 30, 2008.

TABLE 12
Authorized but Unissued Direct General Obligation Debt
as of February 1, 2008
(In Thousands)

	State Direct Debt[(a)]	Pension Obligation Bonds[(b)]	UCONN 2000[(c)]	Tax Increment[(d)]	Total
Bond Acts in Effect	$21,908,046	$2,000,000	$1,292,092	$52,750	$25,252,888
Amount Authorized	19,987,732	2,000,000	1,292,092	52,750	23,332,574
Amount Issued	18,032,464	0	1,777,092	49,155	19,258,711
Authorized but Unissued	1,955,268	2,000,000	115,000	3,595	4,073,863
Available for Authorization	1,920,314	0	0	0	1,920,314

(a) Includes CHFA Supportive Housing Bonds and excludes CCEDA bonds and lease financings.
(b) The amount available for authorization does not include additional amounts to finance issuance costs and capitalized interest.
(c) Includes bonds which may be issued under the cap in effect on the date of the table. The amount available for authorization does not include additional amounts which may exceed the cap to finance reserve funds, issuance costs and capitalized interest. Amount issued has been adjusted to reflect increases due to closing costs and decreases due to premiums.
(d) The amount of tax increment bonds authorized is based on the amount authorized by the State Bond Commission, since there is no statutory amount of authorization.

SOURCE: State Treasurer's Office; Office of Policy and Management

Bond Authorizations and Reductions. The General Assembly authorizes bonds in various public and special acts each year or each biennium. In addition to authorizing bonds for new projects and purposes, the General Assembly reviews prior authorizations and may repeal certain projects and bond authorizations or otherwise reduce prior bond authorizations. The table and graph below list the amount of new authorizations of general obligation debt which take effect during the fiscal year listed, and the net amount after subtracting prior bond authorizations which have been repealed or reduced. Pension obligation bonds and economic recovery notes are not included since they are not recurring authorizations.

TABLE 13

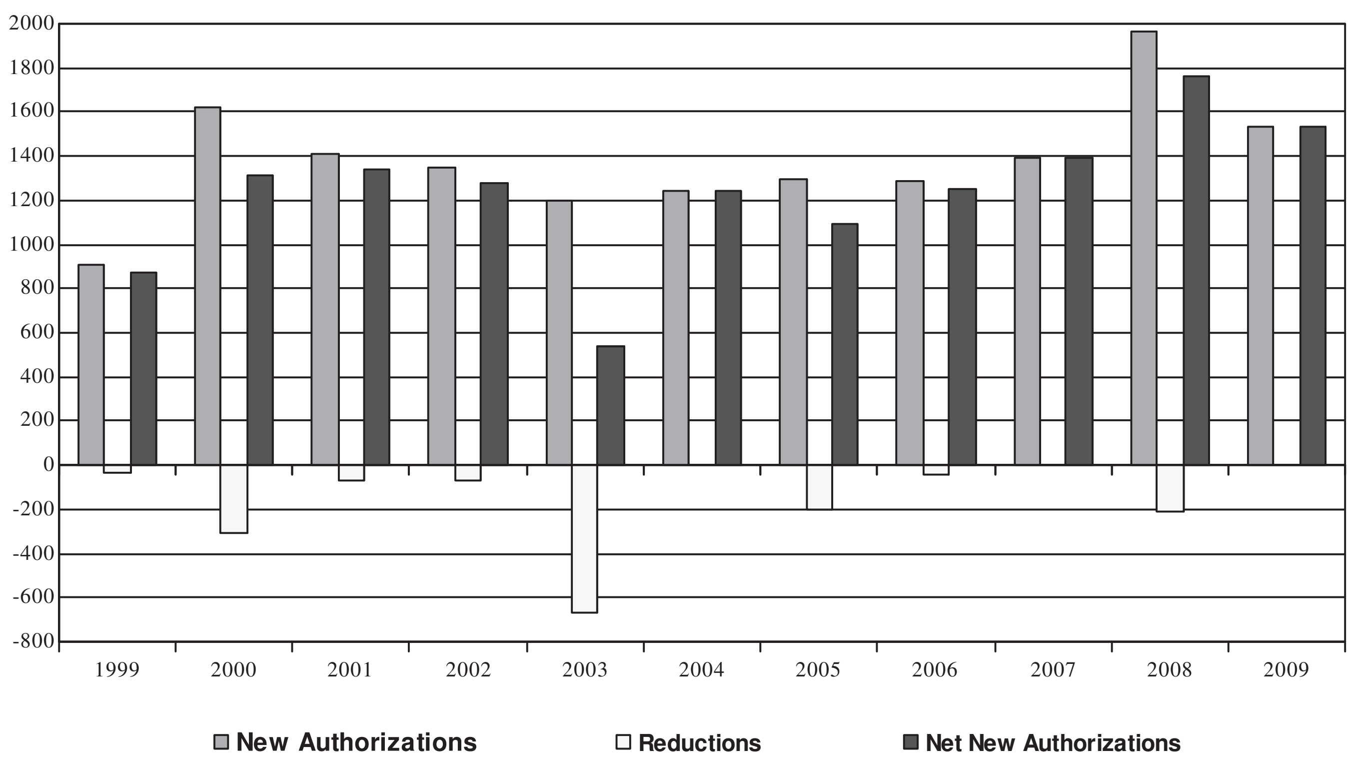
Statutory General Obligation Bond Authorizations and Reductions[(a)]
(In Millions)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
New Authorizations	$908.8	$1,621.6	$1,407.9	$1,351.6	$1,201.0	$1,246.1	$1,296.5	$1,290.4	$1,388.7	$1,965.0	$1,529.9
Reductions	(31.7)	(308.4)	(70.1)	(69.9)	(663.6)	0.0	(200.3)	(41.3)	0.0	(206.9)	0.0
Net New Authorizations	$877.1	$1,313.2	$1,337.8	$1,281.7	$ 537.4	$1,246.1	$1,096.2	$1,249.1	$1,388.7	$1,758.1	$1,529.9

(a) Does not include teachers' retirement fund pension obligation bonds, economic recovery notes, lease financings, tax increment or cash flow borrowings. Includes amount for UConn 2000 available under the cap for 1999 through 2009, as amended, but does not include additional amounts which may exceed the cap to finance reserve funds, issuance costs and capitalized interest. Amounts are listed in the fiscal year that the bond authorizations become effective. Does not include any authorizations which take effect after 2009.

SOURCE: Office of Policy and Management

Statutory Bond Authorizations and Reductions
(In Millions)



Purposes of Recent Bond Authorizations. The purposes for which the State issues its general obligation bonds include those described in the next table. The amounts authorized for each of these purposes for recent fiscal years is reflected in the following table, including amounts authorized for UConn 2000. The table does not reflect any statutory reductions of authorized items from prior years, nor are tax increment or cash flow borrowings, CHFA supportive housing bonds, lease financings, economic recovery notes or pension obligation bonds included.

TABLE 14[(a)]

New Agency Authorizations (Does Not Include Reductions)
(In Thousands)

Purpose	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
Policy & Management	$ 165,000	$ 131,800	$ 167,399	$ 143,549	$ 136,900	$ 106,500
Revenue Services	20,100	20,100	11,300	0	2,950	0
Comptroller	34,000	8,800	17,288	968	960	1,115
Special Revenue	0	0	0	0	220	0
Information and Technology	5,000	10,000	5,000	4,800	12,910	6,311
Veterans Affairs	0	15,232	2,628	900	1,250	1,000
Public Works	35,400	19,000	12,500	12,500	53,200	19,000
Public Safety	0	10,250	6,375	4,655	18,385	11,965
Public Utility Control	0	0	0	0	50,000	0
Motor Vehicles	1,000	0	10,000	0	14,000	0
Military	0	500	2,013	2,900	2,000	1,500
Emergency Mgmt. & Homeland Sec.	0	0	0	0	250	0
Agriculture	0	2,500	9,750	11,000	8,500	10,000
Environmental Protection	69,000	5,500	70,330	77,527	212,746	152,100
Economic and Community Development:						
Housing	0	20,500	21,000	15,000	11,000	9,000
Housing Trust Fund	0	0	20,000	20,000	20,000	30,000
Economic Development	24,000	0	5,000	5,000	59,100	63,000
Other	0	13,500	35,105	26,125	58,930	25,278
Ct Innovations Inc.	5,000	0	0	0	92,000	12,000
Public Health	0	55,000	8,000	8,250	46,779	0
Developmental Services	0	2,000	6,600	2,000	5,000	5,000
Mental Health and Addiction Services	0	5,000	6,000	1,000	12,100	6,000
Social Services	0	6,000	21,044	12,785	12,496	1,000
Education	495,000	660,397	630,000	694,400	746,550	635,900
State Library	0	3,500	4,300	5,425	10,428	8,500
Culture & Tourism	0	4,600	7,080	4,600	18,498	4,600
Agricultural Experiment Station	0	0	0	0	1,800	9,000
Charter Oak State College	0	0	50	0	0	0
Regional Community-Technical Colleges	120,180	90,430	62,214	99,898	53,681	70,719
State University	126,485	80,708	44,211	131,219	80,000	0
CSUS 2020	0	0	0	0	0	95,000
Legislative Management	0	0	300	0	6,810	1,450
Children & Families	0	4,000	19,225	10,180	24,232	22,415
Judicial	32,888	17,200	5,650	5,000	51,325	23,500
CPTV	1,000	2,000	1,000	0	2,500	0
Correction	10,000	0	0	0	11,000	42,095
UConn	0	8,000	0	0	0	0
UConn Health Center	2,000	0	0	0	0	0
UConn 2000[(b)]	100,000	100,000	79,000	89,000	115,000	140,000
Transportation	0	0	0	0	11,500	16,000
Totals	$1,246,053	$1,296,517	$1,290,362	$1,388,681	$1,965,000	$1,529,948

(a) Does not include authorizations which take effect after fiscal year 2008-09. Does not include teachers' retirement fund pension obligation bonds, or economic recovery notes, or tax increment cash flow or lease financings or CHFA supportive housing bonds.

(b) To be issued by University of Connecticut based on cap for the year indicated prior to actual bond issuance. Does not include additional amounts which may exceed cap to finance reserve funds, issuance costs and capitalized interest. Includes enacted adjustments to UConn 2000 authorizations.

SOURCE: Office of Policy and Management

OTHER FUNDS, DEBT AND LIABILITIES

The State conducts certain of its operations through State funds other than the State General Fund and, pursuant to legislation, may issue debt secured by the special taxes or revenues pledged to certain of such funds. In addition, the State is contingently liable or has limited liability, from the resources of the State's General Fund, for payment of debt service on certain obligations of quasi-public State agencies and municipalities of the State. The State has also made commitments to municipalities to make future grant payments for school construction projects, payable over a period of years. In addition, the State has committed to apply moneys for debt service on loans to finance child care facilities and has certain other contingent liabilities for future payments.

Transportation Fund and Debt

In 1984 the State adopted legislation establishing a transportation infrastructure program and authorizing special tax obligation ("STO") bonds to finance the program. The infrastructure program is a continuous program for planning, construction and improvement of State highways and bridges, projects on the interstate highway system, alternate highway projects in the interstate highway substitution program, waterway facilities, mass transportation and transit facilities, aeronautic facilities (excluding Bradley International Airport), the highway safety program, maintenance garages and administrative facilities of the Department of Transportation, payment of the State's share of the costs of the local bridge program established under the act, and payment of State contributions to the local bridge revolving fund established under the act. The infrastructure program is administered by the Department of Transportation.

The cost of the infrastructure program for State fiscal years 1985-2012, which will be met from federal, State, and local funds, is currently estimated at $23.3 billion. The State's share of such cost, estimated at $9.3 billion, is to be funded from transportation related taxes, fees and revenues deposited in the Special Transportation Fund, as described below, and from the proceeds of STO bonds. The portion of State program costs not financed by STO bonds is estimated at $0.7 billion and includes the expenses of the infrastructure program which either are not sufficiently large or do not have a long enough life expectancy to justify the issuance of long-term bonds. Such expenses currently include liquid resurfacing, minor bridge repairs, highway maintenance activities, safety improvements, and other minor transportation improvements.

The State's share of the cost of the Infrastructure Program for State fiscal years 1985-2012 to be financed by STO bonds is currently estimated at $8.6 billion. The actual amount may exceed $8.6 billion to finance reserves and cost of issuance amounts. The issuance of such STO bonds has eliminated the need for the authorization of additional general obligation bonds of the State for surface transportation purposes. STO bonds may also be issued for the purpose of refunding general obligation bonds of the State issued for transportation infrastructure purposes.

During fiscal years 1985-2007, $18.3 billion of the total infrastructure program was approved by the appropriate governmental authorities. The remaining $5.0 billion is required for fiscal years 2008-2012. The $5.0 billion of such infrastructure costs is anticipated to be funded with proceeds of $1.5 billion from the anticipated issuance of new STO bonds, $88 million in anticipated revenues, and $3.4 billion in anticipated federal funds.

The State has established the Special Transportation Fund for the purpose of budgeting and accounting for all transportation related taxes, fees and revenues credited to such Fund and securing the STO bonds. STO bonds are payable solely from revenues of the Special Transportation Fund. The aggregate of certain motor fuel taxes, motor vehicle receipts, motor vehicle related licenses, permits and fees, and portions of the oil companies tax and sales tax on motor vehicles and other transportation related revenue sources, including enacted adjustments to all the foregoing sources, are intended to cover the cost of the State's share of the infrastructure program, including debt service requirements. After providing for debt service requirements, the balance of the receipts from such revenue sources may be applied to the payment of general obligation bonds of the State issued for transportation purposes and for the payment of annually budgeted expenses of the Department of Transportation and the Department of Motor Vehicles.

The following table shows the amount of STO bonds authorized by the General Assembly for the program, the amount issued and the amount outstanding (excluding refunded bonds) as of February 1, 2008. It is anticipated that additional STO bonds will be authorized by the General Assembly annually in an amount necessary to finance and to complete the infrastructure program. Such additional bonds may be issued on an equal rank with the outstanding bonds provided certain pledged revenue coverage requirements of the STO indentures controlling the issuance of such bonds are met. The State expects to continue to offer bonds for this program.

TABLE 15

Special Tax Obligation Bonds
As of February 1, 2008
(In Millions)

	New Money	Refundings[a]	Total
Amount Authorized	$8,399	n/a	$8,399
Amount Issued	5,897	2,828	8,725
Amount Outstanding	1,610	1,181	2,791

(a) Refunding Bonds do not require legislative approval.

SOURCE: State Treasurer's Office

In addition to STO Bonds, the State has issued direct general obligation bonds for transportation purposes and the debt service on these bonds may be paid from resources of the Special Transportation Fund provided there is sufficient funding first to pay all STO debt service. For the year ended June 30, 2007 the Special Transportation Fund paid $3.5 million of State direct general obligation transportation debt service payments. The amount budgeted by the Special Transportation Fund for State direct general obligation transportation debt service payments for fiscal year 2007-08 is $3.1 million.

During the past several years the Fund's revenues and expenses have undergone a variety of legislative changes. In 2003 one act provided for a one-time transfer of $52 million from the Fund to the State's General Fund. In 2004 legislation increased the tax on gasohol and raised various motor vehicle fees resulting in an $18.6 million benefit to the Fund. In 2005 one act increased the scheduled transfers to the Fund from the State's General Fund from Oil Companies Tax revenue by $22.5 million in fiscal year 2006, $30 million in fiscal year 2007, $53 million in fiscal year 2008, $79.9 million in fiscal years 2009-2013, and $98 million thereafter. In 2006, legislation again increased the scheduled transfers to the Fund from the State's General Fund from Oil Companies Tax revenue by $80 million in fiscal years 2007 - 2010 and by $100 million in fiscal year 2011 and thereafter. In July 2007 legislation increased the motor fuels tax on each gallon of diesel fuel from $0.26 to $0.37 and correspondingly exempted diesel fuel from the petroleum products gross earnings tax.

A fifteen member Transportation Strategy Board ("TSB") was established in 2001 to propose a transportation strategy, an implementation cost estimate and funding approaches to the Governor and General Assembly. The TSB's strategic goals are: 1) improve personal mobility within and through Connecticut; 2) improve the movement of goods and freight within and through Connecticut; 3) integrate transportation with economic, land use, environmental and quality of life issues; 4) develop policies and procedures that will integrate the state economy with regional, national and global economies; and 5) identify policies and sources that provide an adequate and reliable flow of funding necessary for a quality multi-modal transportation system. The TSB presented the initial transportation strategy to the Governor and General Assembly on January 6, 2003. In January 2007, as required in Public Act No. 06-136, the TSB again presented "Connecticut's Transportation Strategy" to the Governor and General Assembly.

In 2003 legislation was passed authorizing the issuance of approximately $265 million in bonding for a ten-year period to implement the strategy-related projects submitted by TSB. Legislation passed later in 2005 repealed the 2003 bond authorization and established fixed transfers from the Special Transportation Fund to the TSB project accounts in the amounts of $25.3 million in fiscal year 2005-06, $20.3 million in fiscal year 2006-07, $15.3 million in fiscal years 2007-08 through 2014-15 and $.3 million in fiscal year 2015-16 and thereafter. In September 2007 legislation authorized the transfer of $5.5 million on deposit in the Special Transportation Fund to the Transportation Strategy Board's project account for various transportation related studies.

Public Acts in 2005 and 2006 authorize the issuance of more than $2.1 billion of special tax obligation bonds for the ten-year period from 2005 to 2014 for transportation system improvements, many of which are TSB recommended projects. As of February 1, 2008 $1.96 billion of the amount authorized is effective with the remaining $200 million becoming effective in fiscal years 2009-10. The entire $2.1 billion authorization is included in **Table 15**.

Legislation in 2006 also authorizes the possible issuance of $1.3 billion in bonds in anticipation of future federal transportation funds and is not included in **Table 15**.

Other Special Revenue Funds and Debt

Bradley Airport

Bradley International Airport, located in Windsor Locks, Connecticut, is owned by the State and operated by the Bureau of Aviation and Ports in the State's Department of Transportation. The General Assembly has authorized the issuance of revenue bonds for improvements at Bradley International Airport, payable from all or a portion of the revenues generated at the Airport. Legislation passed in 2001 removed a $294 million bond issuance cap for Bradley Airport but retained the requirement for State Bond Commission approval of any new bond issue. As of February 1, 2008, there were $208.8 million of Bradley International Airport Revenue Bonds outstanding.

The legislation also established a Bradley Board of Directors to oversee the operation and development of Bradley Airport. The seven-member board includes five appointed members and the Commissioners of Transportation and Economic and Community Development. The Bradley Board is charged with a wide range of duties and responsibilities, including developing an organizational and management structure, approving the annual capital and operating budget, master plan, and community relations policies of the airport, and ensuring customer service standards and performance assessments.

Additional special obligation bonds to finance self-sustaining special facilities at Bradley International Airport payable solely from the revenues derived from such special facilities were authorized in 1993. In March 2000 the State issued $53.8 million Bradley International Airport Special Obligation Parking Revenue Bonds to finance the construction of a five story parking garage facility at the airport and as of February 1, 2008 $46.2 million of such bonds are outstanding.

The board of directors of Bradley Airport and the State Bond Commission approved a transaction authorizing the State Treasurer to refund Bradley International Airport General Airport Revenue Bonds, Series 2001A (AMT) for expected delivery in 2011 or thereafter and to enter into a forward starting interest rate swap transaction for the purpose of locking in current market savings. Pursuant to such authorization the State entered into certain swap agreements in April 2006.

Clean Water Fund

The General Assembly has authorized the issue of up to $1,753.4 million revenue bonds, of which $1,013.1 million have been issued, for the purpose of funding various State and federally mandated water pollution control and drinking water projects. The revenue bonds are payable solely from the revenues or other receipts, funds or moneys pledged therefor. The proceeds of the revenue bonds are loaned primarily to Connecticut municipalities to finance water pollution control and drinking water improvements, and the loan repayments by the municipalities secure the bonds. The loans are evidenced by interim funding obligations and project loan obligations of the municipalities, pursuant to which either the full faith and credit of each such municipality is pledged, or the revenues and other funds of a municipal sewer system are pledged. As of February 1, 2008 $611.8 million revenue bonds were outstanding (including refunding bonds).

Unemployment Compensation

The State pays unemployment compensation benefits from the State's Unemployment Compensation Fund, which is funded by unemployment compensation taxes collected from employers. In 1993, the State responded to a deficit in the Fund by, among other things, issuing three series of special obligation bonds totaling $1,020.7 million to repay certain federal borrowings and to fund certain reserves. All of these bonds were defeased in June 2001. To fund future shortfalls, the State has reserved the authority to issue bonds in an aggregate amount outstanding at any time not in excess of $1,000 million, plus amounts for certain reserves and costs of issuance. The State has not incurred any additional borrowing since 1993 other than borrowings from the Federal Unemployment Trust Fund for cash flow purposes which have been repaid prior to September 30 in each case and which therefore have not been subject to federal interest charges.

Second Injury Fund

The Second Injury Fund is a State-run workers' compensation insurance fund which pays lost wages and medical benefits to qualified injured workers. The State established the Second Injury Fund in 1945 to encourage the hiring of persons with pre-existing physical impairments, such as veterans and provide relief to employers when an injured worker, who already had a pre-existing injury or condition, was hurt on the job and the second injury was made worse by the existence of the first injury. In 1995 and 1996, the State enacted legislation to close the Second Injury Fund to future second injury claims. Those laws authorized the issuance of an amount not to exceed $750 million in revenue bonds and notes outstanding at any one time to provide funds for paying past claims. No bonds are currently outstanding. The management objective is to pay additional claims and settlements from current income and, if necessary, short term borrowings.

Rate Reduction Bonds

The General Assembly authorized the issuance of special obligation bonds to sustain funding of the conservation and load management and the renewable energy investment programs established under the general statutes. The State issued $205.3 million Special Obligation Rate Reduction Bonds (2004 Series A) in June 2004. As of February 1, 2008, $111 million remain outstanding. The bonds are secured by certain revenues collected through a non-bypassable charge imposed upon each customer of the electric utilities within the State. Such revenues are property of the State and are pledged towards payment of debt service on the bonds and related costs, which pledge is a first priority lien on such revenues. The net proceeds of the bonds were deposited in the General Fund.

Contingent Liability Debt

The General Assembly has the power to impose limited or contingent liabilities upon the State in such a manner as it may deem appropriate and as may serve a public purpose. This power has been used to support the efforts of quasi-public agencies, municipalities and other authorities formed to carry out essential public and governmental functions by authorizing these entities to issue indebtedness backed, partially or fully, by

General Fund resources of the State. Not all entities that are authorized to issue such indebtedness have done so, and the description below of the State's limited or contingent liability is restricted only to specific indebtedness backed by the State.

Special Capital Reserve Funds

The primary vehicle through which the State has undertaken contingent or limited liability is the special capital reserve fund. A special capital reserve fund, if established, provides additional security for bonds issued by the entity authorized to establish such a reserve fund. Subject to exceptions in the legislation authorizing the establishment of a particular special capital reserve fund, monies held in and credited to a special capital reserve fund are intended to be used solely for the payment of the principal of bonds secured by such special capital reserve fund, the purchase of such bonds, the payment of interest on such bonds or the payment of any redemption premium required to be paid when such bonds are redeemed prior to maturity. The special capital reserve fund is frequently funded with bond proceeds to a specified amount (the minimum of which is often the maximum annual principal and interest payments due on the bonds). The State undertakes the obligation to restore a special capital reserve fund to its minimum level. The method for determining such required minimum capital reserve is set out in the legislation authorizing the special capital reserve fund. If the special capital reserve fund should fall below the required minimum capital reserve amount, an official of the authority or municipality which established the special capital reserve fund shall certify to the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management or the State Treasurer or both the amount necessary to restore such special capital reserve fund to the required minimum capital reserve amount. On or before December 1, annually, there will be deemed to be appropriated from the State's General Fund such amount as specified in the certificate, which amount shall be allotted and paid to the entity that established the special capital reserve fund. On an annual basis, the State's liability under any special capital reserve fund mechanism is limited to its obligation to restore that fund to its minimum capital reserve amount.

Quasi-Public Agencies

The State has established by legislation several quasi-public agencies. These quasi-public agencies are not departments, institutions or agencies of the State. They are, however, bodies politic and corporate that constitute public instrumentalities and political subdivisions of the State and whose exercise of authority granted to them is deemed to be the performance of an essential public and governmental function. These organizations provide a wide range of services that might otherwise be provided directly by the State.

Among the public authorities are: the Connecticut Development Authority, the Connecticut Health and Educational Facilities Authority, the Connecticut Higher Education Supplemental Loan Authority, the Connecticut Housing Finance Authority, the Connecticut Resources Recovery Authority and the Capital City Economic Development Authority. Each of these public authorities is authorized to issue bonds in its own name to facilitate its activities and each has issued bonds secured by a special capital reserve fund, or other contractual arrangement, for which the State has limited contingent liability.

Connecticut Development Authority ("CDA"). The CDA was established in 1973 as a successor Authority. In order to discharge its responsibilities and fulfill its purposes, the CDA is authorized to offer various financing programs including The Mortgage Insurance and Loan Program (the "Insurance Fund"), the Umbrella Bond Program, the Self-Sustaining Bond Program, the Connecticut Growth Fund, the Connecticut Works Fund, the Connecticut Works Guarantee Fund, the Connecticut Capital Access, the Connecticut Small Business Reserve Fund, the Environmental Assistance Revolving Loan Fund, the Tax Incremental Financing Program, the High-Technology Infrastructure Fund and the General Obligation Bond Program. Currently, only certain CDA bonds issued pursuant to the Umbrella Bond Program and the General Obligation Bond Program are secured by special capital reserve funds.

Under the Umbrella Bond Program the CDA issues bonds to provide loans to private entities for the acquisition of industrial land, buildings, machinery, equipment and pollution control devices. Loan payments from the borrower to the CDA provide funds to service the debt on such bonds. Loans financed under the Umbrella Bond Program are secured by real and/or personal property of the borrower and by the Insurance Fund, which is, in part, State funded and insures payment of the loans. Loans may be insured up to an aggregate outstanding principal amount not to exceed four times the sum of the amounts available in the Insurance Fund plus the amount of any unpaid grants authorized to be made by the Department of Economic and Community Development from bonds authorized to be issued. As of February 1, 2008, the Insurance Fund (i) had no funds available and (ii) had \$20.45 million of State bonds which have been authorized but remain unissued. As of February 1, 2008, loans insured by the Insurance Fund totaled \$5.6 million.

Under the General Obligation Bond Program (the "Program"), the CDA issues bonds to finance eligible economic development and information technology projects. Pursuant to an Indenture of Trust between the CDA and The Bank of New York, as successor trustee, general revenues of the CDA, which are not otherwise pledged, are made available to service the debt of bonds issued under the Program. Although such bonds may also be secured by a special capital reserve fund, to date under the Program only \$30.56 million 1993 Series A (Hartford Whalers Project) bonds have been secured by such a fund. As of February 1, 2008, \$9.15 million of such bonds remain outstanding.

The Board of Directors of the CDA is comprised of eleven members: the State Treasurer, the Commissioner of Economic and Community Development, the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management, as ex officio members; four members appointed by the governor and experienced in the field of financial lending or the development of commerce, trade or business; and a member appointed by each of the President Pro Tempore of the State Senate, the minority leader of the State Senate, the Speaker of the State House of Representatives and the minority leader of the State House of Representatives.

Connecticut Health and Educational Facilities Authority ("CHEFA"). CHEFA was established to assist in the financing of facilities for educational or health care purposes, including colleges and universities, secondary schools, nursing homes, hospitals, child care facilities, and any other qualified non-profit institutions through the issuance of bonds and other obligations. Payments from institutions provide funds to service the debt on loans made pursuant to the issuance of bonds and other obligations by CHEFA. CHEFA is also authorized to issue tax-exempt and taxable revenue bonds secured by one or more special capital reserve funds solely to finance projects for "participating nursing homes," or for housing, student centers, food service facilities and other auxiliary service facilities at public institutions of higher learning, including the Connecticut State University system, or for clinical services projects for The University of Connecticut Health Center, and up to \$100.0 million to finance equipment acquisitions by hospitals.

Under CHEFA's nursing home program, loans are secured by mortgages on the nursing homes and pledges of gross receipts. Minimum debt service coverage ratios of 1.25 times annual debt service are required and restrictions are placed on the issuance of additional debt. Participating nursing homes are required to fund a debt service reserve fund in an amount equal to one year's maximum annual debt service and a working capital fund reserve account in an amount equal to 60 days of operating expenses or three year's maximum annual debt service. If a participating nursing home is in default or is likely to become in default under its loan agreement with CHEFA due to the failure to make any payment(s) required, CHEFA may request that the Commissioner of the Department of Social Services withhold any funds in the State's custody that are due and payable to the nursing home via a Medicaid intercept. Funds subject to withholding under this section include federal and state grants, contracts, allocations and appropriations.

The State Treasurer has applied appropriated funds and General Fund budget surplus to defease certain bonds for nursing homes in order to avoid any draw on the special capital reserve fund which secures such bonds. Legislation enacted in 1998 provides that no bonds secured by a special capital reserve fund are to be issued by CHEFA in the future for nursing homes, except for bonds that at least in part, refund, refinance, or otherwise restructure bonds under certain circumstances where the aggregate liability of the State with respect to such bonds will be less than the aggregate liability of the State with respect to the bonds being refunded, refinanced or restructured and that doing so is in the best interest of the State.

CHEFA is also allowed to issue revenue bonds to finance facility improvements for the Connecticut State University System (the "System") which are secured by one or more special capital reserve funds. The System has pledged University Student Fees and certain student parking fees as a source of funds for the payment of debt service on the bonds. The types of facilities of the System financed through CHEFA were financed in the past through self-liquidating general obligation bonds of the State, so implementation of this program should limit the need for the State to issue such bonds in the future.

Although CHEFA is authorized to issue bonds secured by a special capital reserve fund to finance equipment acquisitions by hospitals and clinical services projects for The University of Connecticut Health Center, these programs have not yet been implemented.

The Board of Directors of CHEFA is comprised of ten members including the State Treasurer and Secretary of OPM, both serving ex officio, and eight members appointed by the governor based on their qualifications in the areas of health care, higher education, or public finance.

Connecticut Higher Education Supplemental Loan Authority ("CHESLA"). CHESLA provides financial assistance in the form of education loans to students in or from the State, their parents or others responsible for the cost of their education and provides an alternative method to enable institutions for higher education in the State to assist qualified students to attend such institutions. CHESLA is authorized to issue bonds the proceeds of which are used to fund education loans to applicants meeting certain eligibility requirements. The repayment of such loans service the debt on CHESLA bonds. CHESLA, in connection with the issuance of its bonds has made certain covenants with respect to such loans, including a covenant to do or cause to be done all such acts and things necessary to receive and collect all revenues due with respect to such loans. CHESLA bonds are further secured by a special capital reserve fund.

The Board of Directors of CHESLA is comprised of eight members including the State Treasurer, the Secretary of OPM and the Commissioner of Higher Education, serving ex officio, and five members appointed by the Governor based on their qualifications in the areas of higher education and/or public finance.

Connecticut Housing Finance Authority ("CHFA"). CHFA was established in 1969 to meet the needs of low and moderate income families and persons for decent housing and to encourage and assist the development and construction of multifamily housing by reducing the cost of mortgage financing therefor. CHFA is authorized to issue bonds the proceeds of which are used to fund mortgage loans to applicants meeting certain eligibility requirements including unrestricted statutory income limits in certain urban areas. The enabling act authorizes CHFA to make or purchase construction and permanent mortgage loans which are guaranteed or insured by the United States of America or any agency or instrumentality thereof, by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, by a private mortgage insurance company or the State or the Authority itself without limitation as to amount and to make or purchase mortgage loans not so insured or guaranteed in an aggregate amount not to exceed $1 billion. In order to finance these activities CHFA has established a Housing Mortgage Finance Program and has issued its general obligation bonds under a General Bond Resolution pursuant to which CHFA has pledged all revenues which it may receive in connection with the mortgages financed thereunder including its fees and charges therefor and any recoveries of principal therefrom from any source and any monies received from investments, as well as other mortgages specifically pledged. In addition, such General Bond Resolution provides for general covenants such as a covenant to do all things necessary with respect to the operation of such Housing Mortgage Finance Program in order to pay principal of and interest on its bonds and provides for certification as to self-sufficiency in order to issue any additional bonds. Bonds issued under CHFA's General Bond Resolution are further secured by a special capital reserve fund.

CHFA has also established a Special Needs Housing Mortgage Finance Program (formerly known as the Group Home Mortgage Finance Program) and has issued and expects to issue additional Special Needs Housing Mortgage Finance Program Special Obligation Bonds under a separate indenture, including bonds for group homes, assisted living facilities, supportive housing and residential care homes, which bonds are and will be secured by a special capital reserve fund.

The Board of Directors of CHFA is comprised of fifteen members: the Commissioner of Economic and Community Development, the Secretary of OPM, the Commissioner of Banking and the State Treasurer, serving ex officio; seven members appointed by the Governor; and a member appointed by each of the President Pro Tempore of the State Senate, the minority leader of the State Senate, the Speaker of the State House of Representatives and the minority leader of the State House of Representatives who among them are experienced in all aspects of housing design, development, finance, management and state and municipal finance.

Connecticut Resources Recovery Authority ("CRRA"). CRRA was created in 1973 to assist municipalities in meeting their solid waste disposal and recycling needs. To further its purpose CRRA develops, finances and supervises solid waste management facilities and contracts. CRRA has developed four integrated solid waste systems that serve over 100 municipalities in the State. CRRA bonds may be secured by a special capital reserve fund. CRRA bonds are generally secured by service agreements with participating municipalities under which the municipalities agree to deliver a minimum amount of waste to a specified facility each year or to pay the tipping fee for any amount that does not meet the minimum commitment. These service agreements are generally secured by the municipality's full faith and credit. CRRA bonds are additionally secured by revenues from the sale of energy generated by the facility and waste from non-municipal sources.

The Board of Directors of CRRA is comprised of eleven members: three members appointed by the Governor; two members appointed by each of the president pro-tempore of the Senate, the speaker of the House of Representatives, the minority leader of the Senate, the minority leader of the House of Representatives. In addition, there are eight ad hoc members, two representing each of the four facilities. Such ad hoc members may only vote on matters pertaining to their respective facility. As of February 1, 2008, only three ad hoc seats were filled.

Capital City Economic Development Authority ("CCEDA"). CCEDA was created in 1998 and was granted the power to issue revenue bonds for a convention center project in Hartford. The bonds are to be backed by State contractual assistance equal to annual debt service. In 2004 a public act authorized CCEDA to use a special capital reserve fund in connection with any such revenue bonds, but there are currently no plans for such an issue.

In December 2003 the State Bond Commission approved up to $100 million of revenue bonds and other borrowings and in December 2004 approved an increase in the authorized amount to $122.5 million. CCEDA has issued $87.5 million of its revenue bonds backed by the State's contract assistance agreement equal to annual debt service on the revenue bonds, consisting of $72.5 million issued in July 2004 and $15 million issued in August 2005. The State's obligation under the contract assistance agreement is limited to $6.7 million per year, and the Authority's debt obligations are structured not to exceed this amount. An additional $12.5 million of borrowing, not backed by the contract assistance agreement, has been incurred in the form of a credit agreement, but has not yet been drawn upon. The remaining $22.5 million of authorized indebtedness is expected to take the form of revenue bonds backed by the contract assistance agreement and issued as funds are required. Debt service on the revenue bonds is payable from debt service appropriations in the General Fund and CCEDA reimburses the State for such contract assistance payments from parking and energy fee revenues after payment of operating expenses. Under the agreement between CCEDA and the State, after completion of the convention center project CCEDA is required to maintain pledged revenues equal to 1.2 times debt service, after operating expenses. The State's obligation under the assistance agreement is not included in any of the debt calculations in **Tables 7, 8, 10 or 16**.

The convention center portion of the project opened in June 2005. Other elements of the project include an adjacent parking structure which opened later in 2005, an adjacent parking structure underlying the Connecticut Science Center currently under construction, and a retail and entertainment district which has not yet started construction. The full convention center project is not expected to be completed or placed in service at least until 2013. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 2006, the first full year of operations of the convention center, the delay in these additional elements, higher than anticipated operating expenses and startup expenses resulted in insufficient parking revenues, after operating expenses, to fully reimburse the State for debt service payments in June 2006. This situation has continued since then, so that there are significant shortfalls in excess revenues to fund the reimbursement obligation. This is expected to continue until operational efficiencies are achieved and the other elements of the project are completed. As debt service on CCEDA's revenue bonds continues to be paid under the contract assistance agreement, CCEDA's reimbursement obligation will increase, and this reimbursement obligation will need to be satisfied before excess parking revenues are available to fund the operations of the convention center, which itself is partially funded by General Fund appropriations from the State to CCEDA.

The Board of Directors of CCEDA is comprised of seven members appointed jointly by the Governor, the speaker of the House of Representatives, the majority leader of the House of Representatives, the minority leader of the House of Representatives, the president pro tempore of the Senate, the majority leader of the Senate and the minority leader of the Senate, and includes members who have expertise in the fields of commercial and residential real estate construction or development and financial matters.

UConn 2000 Special Obligation Financing. The University of Connecticut may issue special obligation bonds which may be secured by a special capital reserve fund which the State undertakes to restore to its minimum level. Before issuing special obligation bonds secured by such a special capital reserve fund, the act requires the board of trustees of the University to determine that project revenues, other than those derived from the State's debt service commitment and the State's minimum operating provision, are estimated to be sufficient to pay the debt service on the special obligation bonds, to maintain reserves and to operate the physical infrastructure of the University. The act requires the Treasurer to confirm that such determination is not unreasonable or arbitrary. The University may also issue special obligation bonds which are not secured by such a special capital reserve fund.

Assistance to Municipalities

In addition to the limited or contingent liabilities that the State has undertaken in connection with the activities of its quasi-public agencies, the State has undertaken certain limited or contingent liabilities to assist municipalities. The State currently has limited or contingent liabilities outstanding in connection with bonds or other obligations issued by the City of Waterbury and the Southeastern Connecticut Water Authority. The State previously was obligated pursuant to the establishment of a special capital reserve fund to secure certain bonds issued by the City of Bridgeport to fund its past budget deficits; however such bonds were refunded by the City in 1996. The State previously had guaranteed debt service on bonds of the City West Haven, but an irrevocable escrow has been established to pay such bonds. Legislation also authorized distressed municipalities, in certain circumstances and subject to various conditions, to issue deficit funding obligations secured by a special capital reserve fund. There are no such obligations currently outstanding.

The City of Waterbury. In March and June 2001 the State adopted legislation to assist the City of Waterbury in financing its budget deficits. The legislation imposed certain financial controls on the City and created a Waterbury Financial Planning and Assistance Board. The legislation authorized the City, subject to approval of the Board and the State Treasurer, to issue bonds for the purpose of funding the City's past budget deficits. Payment of the bonds is serviced through the City's taxing authority. The legislation requires the City to direct certain of its tax revenues to a trustee through a tax intercept mechanism for the purpose of servicing the debt on its bonds. The legislation also provides for the establishment of a special capital reserve fund to further secure up to $100 million bonds issued by the City to fund its budget deficits. The State is contingently obligated to restore the special capital reserve fund to its required minimum.

The Waterbury Financial Planning and Assistance Board was comprised of the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management, the State Treasurer, the Mayor of the City, and four members appointed by the Governor, one affiliated with a business located in the City, one with expertise in finance, one resident of the City and one a representative of organized labor. On January 23, 2007, the Board determined that the City had met all of the legislation's requirements for the termination of the Board, and the Board by resolution discontinued its existence and its exercise of its powers, duties and functions.

Southeastern Connecticut Water Authority. The Southeastern Connecticut Water Authority was established for the purpose of developing a reliable water supply for southeastern Connecticut. The State Bond Commission is authorized to approve a State guarantee of obligations of the Southeastern Connecticut Water Authority. Amounts borrowed by the Authority are to be repaid by July 1, 2045.

State Treasurer's Role

By statute, CDA, CHEFA, CHFA, CHESLA, CRRA and CCEDA may not owe any money or issue any bonds or notes which are guaranteed by the State of Connecticut or for which there is a special capital reserve fund of any kind which is in any way contributed to or guaranteed by the State until or unless such borrowing or issuance is approved by the State Treasurer or the Deputy State Treasurer. The approval shall be based on documentation provided by the authority that the authority anticipates receiving sufficient revenues to (1) pay the principal of and interest on the bonds and notes issued, (2) establish, increase and maintain any reserves deemed by the authority to be advisable to secure the payment of the principal of and interest on such bonds and notes, (3) pay the cost of maintaining, servicing and properly insuring the purpose for which the proceeds of the bonds and notes have been issued, if applicable, and (4) pay such other costs as may be required.

Similarly, no municipality may issue any obligation for which there is a special capital reserve fund of any kind which is in any way contributed to or guaranteed by the State unless and until such obligation and the agreement establishing the capital reserve fund are approved by the State Treasurer. The State Treasurer's approval shall be based upon factors delineated in the general statutes, including the establishment of a property tax intercept procedure to service the municipality's debt.

Outstanding Contingent Debt

The amount of outstanding debt which is secured by special capital reserve funds or State guarantees as described above is outlined in the following table.

TABLE 16
Bond Authorizations With
Limited Or Contingent Liability
(In Millions)

	Authorized SCRF or Guaranteed Debt As of 2/2/08	Outstanding SCRF or Guaranteed Debt As of 2/2/08	Minimum Capital Reserve Requirement As of 2/2/08
INDEBTEDNESS SECURED BY SPECIAL CAPITAL RESERVE FUNDS			
Connecticut Development Authority			
Umbrella Bond Program	$300.0	$ 0.0	$ 0.0
General Obligation Bond Program	30.6	9.2	2.3
Connecticut Health and Educational Facilities Authority			
Nursing Home Program	(a)	21.2	1.7
Connecticut State University System	(a)	290.9	26.6
Hospital Equipment Program	100.0	0.0	0.0
UCONN Health Center Program	(a)	0.0	0.0
Connecticut Higher Education Supplemental Loan Authority	170.0(b)	157.0	12.6
Connecticut Housing Finance Authority			
Housing Mortgage Finance Program	(a)	3,464.0	258.8
Special Needs Housing Mortgage Finance Program	(a)	87.9	4.4
Connecticut Resources Recovery Authority	725.0	66.0	12.3
University of Connecticut Student Fee Revenue Bonds	(a)	26.8	2.0
City of Waterbury Special Capital Reserve Fund Bonds	100.0	64.6	7.6
INDEBTEDNESS GUARANTEED BY STATE			
Southeastern Connecticut Water Authority	15.0	1.5	N.A.

(a) No statutory limit.

(b) The Governor's budget proposal includes an increase in authorized SCRF debt for CHESLA to $300 million.

School Construction Grant Commitments

The State is obligated to various cities, towns and regional school districts under a grant-in-aid public school building program to fund certain of the costs of construction and alteration of school buildings or to support part of the debt service payments on municipal debt issued to fund the State's share of such school building projects. For certain school projects approved by the General Assembly, cities, towns and districts are ranked according to their adjusted equalized net grand list per capita and based on such rankings a percentage is assigned which determines the amount of grant money a town or regional school district is eligible to receive for a project or type of project authorized by the legislature and approved by the Commissioner of Education.

For school construction projects approved during the 1997 legislative session and thereafter, the State pays the costs of its share of construction projects on a progress payment basis during the construction period. Each year the legislature authorizes grant commitments which vary in amounts from year to year. The State has authorized new school construction grant commitments of approximately $322 million which take effect in the 2007-08 fiscal year. As of June 30, 2007, the Commissioner estimates that current grant obligations under this program are approximately $2.8 billion which includes approximately $6.0 billion in grants approved as of such date less payments already made of $3.2 billion.

Prior to 1997 the grant program was conducted differently. For certain school projects grants for construction costs are paid to the cities, towns and districts in installments which correspond to the number and time of principal payments due on municipal bonds, or temporary notes renewed for a third or subsequent year, issued to finance project costs. If a project is fully paid from sources other than borrowing, such grants are paid in five annual installments. Grants in support of interest payments correspond to the number and time of such interest payments. As of June 30, 2007, under the grant program prior to 1997 the State is obligated to various cities, towns and regional school districts for approximately $454 million in aggregate principal installment payments and $94 million in aggregate interest subsidies, for a total of $548 million. Funding for these payments may come from future State direct general obligation bond sales. No new grant commitment can be authorized under this program.

The legislature has authorized bonds for both grant programs based on the amount of grants that the Commissioner of Education estimates will be paid during each fiscal year. Since there is generally a lapse of one or more years from the time grant commitments are approved to the time grant payments are required to be made, the amount of unpaid grant commitments will be significantly greater than the amount of bonds authorized to fund the grant commitments.

Child Care Facilities Debt Service Commitments

Legislation enacted in 1997 authorized CHEFA to issue bonds and loan the proceeds to various entities to finance child care facilities. The Department of Social Services may enter into commitments to apply monies for each such entity to pay the debt service on the loans in amounts sufficient to cover a portion of the debt service on CHEFA’s bonds. Legislation enacted in 1999 provided for the obligation of the Department of Social Services to make debt service payments to be made by the State Treasurer. Any obligation by the Department of Social Services or the State Treasurer to pay is subject to annual appropriation. CHEFA first issued special obligation bonds under this program in 1998. As of February 1, 2008 CHEFA has approximately $53.7 million bonds outstanding under this program with annual debt service of approximately $4.2 million, of which the Department of Social Services is committed to pay approximately $3.5 million. The remaining portion of debt service is to be paid from Department of Education and Department of Social Services intercepts of revenues from providers.

Two other Child Care Facilities programs also authorize the Commissioner of the Department of Social Services to enter into guaranties of loans made to entities to finance the development of child care and child development centers or programs. CHEFA is administering this program on behalf of the Department, and is currently limiting the aggregate amount of guaranties to the balance of monies in the reserve funds for the respective programs.

Other Contingent Liabilities

The Connecticut Lottery Corporation (the “Corporation”) was created in 1996 as a public instrumentality of the State to operate the State’s lottery pursuant to the Connecticut Lottery Corporation Act (the “CLC Act”). The State and the Corporation purchase annuities under group contracts with insurance companies which provide payments corresponding to the obligation for payments to lottery prize winners. The State has transferred to the Corporation all annuities purchased by it and the Corporation has assumed responsibility for the collection of revenue generated from the lottery and for the payment of all lottery prizes.

Under the CLC Act, the termination of the Corporation would not affect any outstanding contractual obligation of the Corporation and the State would succeed to the obligations of the Corporation under any such contract. As of June 30, 2007 the current and long term liabilities of the Corporation total $309.4 million.

PENSION AND RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

State Employees' Retirement Fund

The State Employees' Retirement Fund is one of the systems maintained by the State with approximately 52,438 active members, 1,693 inactive (vested) members and 37,420 retired members as of June 30, 2007. Generally, employees hired before July 1, 1984 participate in the Tier I plan, which includes employee contributions. As of July 1, 2007 approximately 14% of the total work force was covered under the Tier I Plan. Other employees generally participate in the Tier II plan, which is non-contributory and provides somewhat lesser benefits. As of July 1, 2007, approximately 45% of the total workforce was covered under the Tier II plan. Employees hired after July 1, 1997 participate in the Tier IIA plan, which requires contributions from its employee members. As of July 1, 2007, approximately 41% of the total work force was covered under the Tier IIA Plan.

Since fiscal year 1978-79, payments into the State Employees' Retirement Fund and investment income in each fiscal year, with the exception of fiscal year 2003-04, have been sufficient to meet benefits paid from the fund in such year. Payments into the fund are made from employee contributions, General and Special Transportation Fund appropriations and grant reimbursements from Federal and other funds. State contributions to the fund are made monthly on the basis of transfers submitted by the Office of the State Comptroller.

Full actuarial valuations are performed as of June 30th of each even-numbered year. The most recent actuarial valuation of November 2006 indicated that, as of June 30, 2005, the State Employees' Retirement Fund had assets with an actuarial value of $8,517.7 million and as of June 30, 2006, the State Employees' Retirement Fund had assets with an actuarial value of $8,951.4 million. The actuarial valuation was based upon an 8.50% earnings assumption. The Treasurer has realized an annualized net return of 8.27% on investment assets in the State Employees' Retirement Fund over the past ten years (fiscal year 1997-98 through fiscal year 2006-07) and an annualized net return of 10.97% over the past five years (fiscal year 2002-03 through fiscal year 2006-07). The November 2006 actuarial valuation indicated that as of June 30, 2006 the State Employees' Retirement Fund had a funded ratio of 53.2% on a projected basis. An interim valuation of December 5, 2007 indicated that, as of June 30, 2007, the fund had assets with an actuarial value of $9,585.0 million and a funded ratio 53.6% on a projected basis. As of June 30, 2006 the market value of the fund's investment assets, as reported in the actuarial valuation, was $8,789,643,845. The State Auditors subsequently restated that value to $8,774,085,838. As of June 30, 2007, the market value of the fund's investment assets was $10,037,695,557.

The November 2006 actuarial valuation determined the following employer contribution requirements: (i) $663.9 million for fiscal year 2006-07, (ii) $716.9 million for fiscal year 2007-08, and (iii) $753.7 million for fiscal year 2008-09. These annual contribution requirements do not include any amounts which may be required pursuant to the Supreme Court's decision in the case of ***Longley v. State Employees Retirement Commission*** which requires that the plaintiffs' final pro-rated longevity payment be included in the earnings calculations for purposes of calculating their retirement incomes. The State met its annual contribution requirement for fiscal year 2006-07. To meet the State's annual contribution requirements for fiscal years 2007-08 and 2008-2009, $548.9 million and $575.8 million, respectively, have been appropriated from the General and Special Transportation Funds. The Office of Policy and Management projects that contributions to the fund for fiscal year 2007-08 from grant reimbursements from Federal and other funds will be sufficient to meet the balance of the required annual contribution.

Set forth below are State contributions to the State Employees' Retirement Fund, Federal grant programs, employee contributions, investment income, net realized gains and losses, net unrealized gains and losses, and benefits paid for each of the past five fiscal years, and the actuarial accrued liabilities, the actuarial values of fund assets and the resulting unfunded accrued liabilities for the actuarial valuations as of June 30, 2004 and June 30, 2006.

TABLE 17

State Employees' Retirement Fund

	Year Ending June 30				
	2003	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**
General Fund Contributions	$ 285,694,490	$ 321,866,112	$ 354,400,568	$ 447,209,748	$ 477,219,351
Transportation Fund Contributions	40,214,000	44,864,000	48,916,000	60,055,000	63,819,000
Federal and other Reimbursements	95,543,241	103,602,832	115,447,400	115,797,984	122,892,384
Employee Contributions	50,953,367	47,632,219	51,721,944	55,234,913	61,794,719
Total Contributions	$ 472,405,098	$ 517,965,163	$ 570,485,912	$ 678,297,645	$ 725,725,454
Investment Income[(a)]	$ 319,223,363	$ 312,386,363	$ 329,385,117	$ 310,506,921	$ 352,538,549
Net Realized Gains (Losses)	$ 9,032,166	$ 49,503,590	$ 1,948,216	$ 14,036,602	$ 300,610,772
Net Unrealized Gains (Losses)	(194,985,176)	674,046,391	454,670,646	532,826,108	856,560,402
Total Net Gains (Losses)	$ (185,953,010)	$ 723,549,981	$ 456,618,862	$ 546,862,710	$ 1,157,171,174
Benefits Paid	$ 702,878,746	$ 868,165,140	$ 882,375,233	$ 913,030,578	$ 951,353,124
Actuarial Accrued Liabilities	N/A	$15,128,502,117	N/A	$16,830,349,168	N/A
Actuarial Values Of Assets	N/A	8,238,250,287	N/A	8,951,392,914	N/A
Unfunded Accrued Liabilities	N/A	$ 6,890,251,830	N/A	$ 7,879,019,254	N/A

(a) Investment Income (exclusive of net realized gains and losses).

Teachers' Retirement Fund

The Teachers' Retirement Fund, administered by the Teachers' Retirement Board, provides benefits for any teacher, principal, supervisor, superintendent or other eligible employee in the public school systems of the State, with certain exceptions. While establishing salary schedules for teachers, municipalities do not provide contributions to the maintenance of the fund. As of June 30, 2007, there were 62,990 active and former employees with accrued and accruing benefits and 28,042 retired members.

Since fiscal year 1978-79, payments into the Teachers' Retirement Fund and investment income in each fiscal year, with the exception of fiscal years 2003-04 and 2004-05, have been sufficient to meet benefits paid from the fund in such year. Contributions to the fund are made by employees and by General Fund appropriations from the State. State contributions to the fund are made quarterly on the basis of certifications submitted by the Teachers' Retirement Board and are funded with annual appropriations from the General Fund.

Actuarial valuations are performed as of June 30th of each even-numbered year. The most recent actuarial valuation dated November 29, 2006 indicated that, as of June 30, 2006, the Teachers' Retirement Fund had assets, inclusive of the cost-of-living adjustment reserve account, with an actuarial value of $11,781.3 million. The actuarial valuation was based upon an 8.50% earnings assumption. The Treasurer has realized an annualized net return of 8.37% on investment assets in the Teachers' Retirement Fund over the past ten years (fiscal year 1997-98 through fiscal year 2006-07) and an annualized net return of 11.11% over the past five years (fiscal year 2002-03 through fiscal year 2006-07). The November 2006 actuarial valuation indicated that as of June 30, 2006 the Teachers' Retirement Fund had a funded ratio of 59.5% on a projected basis. As of June 30, 2006, the market value of the fund's investment assets, as reported in the actuarial valuation, was $12,227,994,598. The State Auditors subsequently restated that value to $12,189,855,336. As of June 30, 2007, the market value of the fund's investment assets was $13,782,070,860.

The actuarial valuation dated November 29, 2004 determined that the employer contribution requirement for fiscal year 2006-07 was $412.1 million and the State contributed such full amount for such purpose. For fiscal years through June 30, 2006, GASB standards required that the net effective amortization period for the unfunded accrued actuarial liability not exceed 40 years. The contribution by the State was sufficient to meet that requirement. However, effective July 1, 2006 the GASB requirement for the net effective amortization period decreased to 30 years. The State contribution amount was not large enough to meet that requirement. In the actuarial valuation dated November 29, 2006, the valuation indicated that the employer contribution requirement for fiscal year 2006-07 under the new GASB standard was $425.3 million.

The actuarial valuation dated November 29, 2006 determined the following employer contribution requirements, which are sufficient to meet GASB standards: (i) $518.6 million for fiscal year 2007-08, and (ii) $539.3 million for fiscal year 2008-09. To meet the State's annual contribution requirements for fiscal years 2007-08 and 2008-09, $518.6 million and $539.3 million, respectively, have been appropriated.

Set forth below are State contributions to the Teachers' Retirement Fund, employee contributions, investment income, net realized gains and losses, net unrealized gains and losses, and benefits paid for each of the past five fiscal years, and the actuarial accrued liabilities, the actuarial values of fund assets and the resulting unfunded accrued liabilities for the actuarial valuations as of June 30, 2004 and June 30, 2006.

TABLE 18

Teachers' Retirement Fund

	Year Ending June 30				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
General Fund Contributions...............	$179,823,603	$ 185,348,144	$ 185,348,143	$ 396,248,844	$ 412,101,958
Employee Contributions[a]............	204,659,700	237,705,201	259,408,422	293,530,283	279,147,447
Total Contributions	$384,483,303	$ 423,053,345	$ 444,756,565	$ 689,779,127	$ 691,249,405
Investment Income[b].......	$453,002,988	$ 440,180,533	$ 460,613,365	$ 372,811,689	$ 482,745,492
Net Realized Gains (Losses)	$ 11,694,321	$ 66,792,223	$ 2,275,332	$ 45,550,687	$ 650,696,447
Net Unrealized Gains (Losses)	(278,808,630)	975,940,607	645,128,201	736,860,094	967,671,640
Total Net Gains (Losses)...	$ (267,114,309)	$1,042,732,830	$ 647,403,533	$ 782,410,781	$1,618,368,087
Benefits Paid	$811,028,527	$ 874,593,010	$ 964,597,731	$1,050,132,506	$1,159,443,441
Actuarial Accrued Liabilities	N/A	$16,530,678,148	N/A	$18,703,792,895	N/A
Actuarial Values Of Assets[c]	N/A	11,306,878,529	N/A	11,781,338,002	N/A
Unfunded Accrued Liabilities	N/A	$ 5,223,799,619	N/A	$ 6,922,454,893	N/A

(a) Includes municipal contributions under early retirement incentive programs $4,651,928 during fiscal year 2002-03, $1,495,353 during fiscal year 2003-04, $2,456,776 during fiscal year 2004-05, $2,802,639 during fiscal year 2005-06, and $2,659,720 during fiscal year 2006-07); does not include employee contributions to the Teachers' Retirement Health Insurance Fund ($27,933,646 during fiscal year 2002-03, $24,242,639 during fiscal year 2003-04, $43,830,845 during fiscal year 2004-05, $39,144,621 during fiscal year 2005-06, and $40,070,052 during fiscal year 2006-07).

(b) Investment Income (exclusive of net realized gains and losses).

(c) Includes cost-of-living adjustment reserve account.

Public Act No. 07-186 authorized the issuance of general obligation bonds ("TRF Bonds") of the State in amounts sufficient to fund a $2.0 billion deposit to the Teachers' Retirement Fund plus amounts required for costs of issuance and up to two years of capitalized interest. The Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management and the State Treasurer subsequently determined that issuance of such bonds would be in the best interests of the State, and the State Bond Commission authorized issuance of the bonds. The State expects that issuance of the bonds will improve the overall funded level of the Teachers' Retirement Fund.

Section 8 of Public Act No. 07-186 provides that in each fiscal year that any TRF Bonds (or any refunding bonds) are outstanding, there shall be deemed appropriated from the General Fund an amount equal to the annual required contribution to the Teachers' Retirement Fund, and such amount shall be deposited in the fund in such fiscal year. The amounts of the annual required contributions for each biennial budget shall be based on the actuarial valuation required to be completed by the December 1 prior to the beginning of the next biennial budget. Under Section 8 the State has pledged to and agreed with the holders of any TRF Bonds that, so long as the actuarial evaluation of the Teachers' Retirement Fund is completed and the certification of the annual contribution amounts is made as required by such Section, no public or special act of the General Assembly shall diminish such required contribution until such bonds, together with interest thereon, are fully met and discharged unless adequate provision is made by law for the protection of the holders of the bonds. Such contributions may be reduced in any biennium, however, if (i) the Governor declares an emergency or the existence of extraordinary circumstances (which may include changes in actuarial methods or accounting standards) in which the provisions of Section 4-85 of the Connecticut General Statutes is invoked, (ii) at least three-fifths of the members of each Chamber of the General Assembly vote to diminish such required contributions during the biennium for which the emergency or extraordinary circumstances are determined, and (iii) the funded ratio of the fund is at least equal to the funded ratio immediately after the sale of the bonds in accordance with the actuarial method used at the time. If such conditions are met, the funding of the annual required actuarial contribution may be diminished, but in no event shall such diminution result in a reduction of the funded ratio of the fund by more than 5% from the funded ratio which would otherwise have resulted had the State funded the full required contribution, or the funded ratio immediately after the sale of the bonds, whichever is greater.

The statutory provisions which govern pension benefits payable from the Teachers' Retirement Fund include certain cost of living adjustments. Public Act No. 07-186 added a provision limiting cost-of-living adjustments for employees hired after July 1, 2007, but also removed a statutory provision which subjected certain annual cost of living adjustments in pension benefits to a limit based on funds available from earnings on fund investments which exceeded an 11.5% return. Such excess earnings were held in the cost-of-living adjustment reserve account until applied to provide for cost of living adjustments. Although there are other statutory limits on the cost of living adjustments, it is anticipated that the removal of the limit based on available earnings which exceeded an 11.5% return will cause an increase in the aggregate actuarial accrued liability of the fund. One preliminary report estimated that these changes could increase the unfunded actuarial accrued liability by approximately $1.0 billion. This preliminary estimate was based on various assumptions and no assurances can be given that subsequent projections or the next actuarial report will not result in a higher or lower estimate.

Other Retirement Systems

The other minor retirement systems funded by the State include the Judges, Family Support Magistrates and Compensation Commissioners Retirement System (the Judicial Retirement System), the General Assembly Pension System, the State Attorneys' Retirement Fund and the Public Defenders' Retirement Fund. As of June 30, 2007, there were approximately 220 active members of these plans and approximately 244 retired members.

Unclassified employees of the Connecticut State System of Higher Education and the central office staff of the Department of Higher Education are eligible to participate in the Connecticut Alternate Retirement Program. This program is a defined contribution program, and thus the State has no unfunded liability with respect to the program. All member contributions and State appropriations are held in a separate retirement fund by the Treasurer who may invest and reinvest as much of the fund's assets as are not required for current disbursements, which are comprised primarily of benefit payments. Any employee who elects or has elected to participate in the program may elect to receive a refund of all contributions made by the employee into the state employees retirement system in lieu of receiving any pension benefits under said retirement system.

The State is the administrator of the Connecticut Municipal Employees' Retirement System and the Connecticut Probate Judges and Employees' Retirement System. As the administrator of these systems the State owes a fiduciary obligation to these systems; however, the State has no direct financial liability to pay benefits under these systems.

Social Security and Other Post-Employment Benefits

State employees, except for police and members of a retirement system other than the State Employees' Retirement Fund, whose employment commenced after February 21, 1958, are entitled to Social Security coverage. Certain employees hired prior to that date have also elected to be covered. Pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement, State Troopers hired on or after May 8, 1984 are entitled to Social Security coverage. As of June 30, 2007, approximately 64,703 State employees were entitled to Social Security coverage. The amount expended by the State for Social Security coverage for fiscal year 2006-07 was $220.0 million. Of this amount, $206.1 million was paid from the General Fund and $13.9 million was paid from the Special Transportation Fund.

The State provides post-retirement health care and life insurance benefits to all employees who retire from State employment. The State finances the cost of such benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis; as such, the State has not established any fund for the accumulation of assets with which to pay post-retirement health care and life insurance benefits in future years. The State will need to make significant General Fund appropriations for such benefits each fiscal year. For fiscal year 2007-08 $442.9 million was appropriated. Implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") Statement No. 45 regarding accounting and financial reporting for postemployment benefits other than pensions will require the State to obtain an analysis of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability of such post-retirement health care and life insurance benefits and to recognize the annual required contribution to fund that actuarial liability in its financial statements commencing with those for fiscal year 2007-08. The Office of the State Comptroller, Office of the State Treasurer and the Office of Policy and Management are in the early planning stages with respect to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 45.

The State has received an actuarial report of the State's liability with respect to post-retirement health care benefits for members of the State Employees' Retirement Fund. In the actuarial report dated March 2007 the OPEB actuarial accrued liability for persons covered under the State Employees Retirement System and other State retirement systems, excluding the Teachers' Retirement System, was estimated as of April 1, 2006 to range from $11.4 billion to $21.7 billion. The amounts depend upon various assumptions including those with respect to medical cost inflation rates, the establishment of a trust to fund those liabilities, the amount of initial and annual amounts deposited in such a trust and discount rates. The report used discount rates ranging from 4.5% to 8.5%. The amount of the annual required contribution under these various assumptions ranges from $1.0 billion to $1.6 billion for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007. Additional assumptions were also tested for sensitivity analysis which produced different results. The annual required contribution included the cost for both current eligible employees and retirees. The State paid $458.4 million for eligible employees and $415.4 million for retirees for health care costs in fiscal year 2006-07.

Set forth below for each of the past five fiscal years are the number of employees retired from State employment eligible to receive post-retirement health care and life insurance benefits, the number of retirees, respectively, actually receiving health care benefits and life insurance benefits, and the amount expended by the State for such coverage.

TABLE 19

State Employee Retirees Health Care And Life Insurance Benefits

	Year Ending June 30				
	2003	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**
Retirees Eligible to Receive Benefits	37,233	38,078	39,737	38,065	37,506
Retirees Receiving Health Care Benefits................	35,280	35,581	36,815	36,911	37,304
Retirees Receiving Life Insurance Benefits........	23,734	25,871	25,827	25,943	25,565
General Fund Expenditures on Retiree Health Care and Life Insurance Benefits (millions)......................	$242.2	$320.8	$377.0	$395.0	$435.5

The State makes a General Fund appropriation to the Teachers' Retirement Fund to cover one-third of retiree health insurance costs plus any portion of the balance of such costs which is not funded from the amounts available in the Teachers' Retirement Health Insurance Fund. The amount of $22.9 million has been appropriated for such purpose for fiscal year 2007-08. Fund assets do not constitute plan assets for purposes of GASB Statements Nos. 43 and 45 and for actuarial valuation purposes fund assets are not treated as valuation assets available to offset the accrued liability of the plan. It is anticipated that significant General Fund appropriations will be required for each fiscal year to meet retiree health insurance costs. Legislation which became effective July 1, 1998 generally requires the State to subsidize the health insurance costs of retired teachers who are not members of the Teachers' Retirement Board's health benefit plan in a manner consistent with its prior practice of subsidizing the health insurance costs of those retired teachers who were members of the Board's health benefit plan. Of the total General Fund appropriation for fiscal year 2007-08, $8.6 million is attributable to this legislation. Since July 1, 1994, retiree health benefits have been self-insured. Implementation of GASB Statement No. 45 will require the State to obtain an analysis of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability of such retiree health insurance benefits and to recognize the annual required contribution to fund that actuarial liability in its financial statements commencing with those for fiscal year 2007-08. The State Teachers' Retirement Board is in the early planning stages with respect to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 45.

The Teachers' Retirement Board has received an actuarial valuation of the State's liability with respect to post-retirement health care benefits for members of the Teachers' Retirement Fund. The report indicates an actuarial accrued liability as of June 30, 2006 of $2.2 billion on an unfunded basis, based upon certain stated assumptions including a 4.5% earnings assumption and a 30 year amortization period. The actuarial valuation determined a $111.7 million employer contribution requirement for fiscal year 2006-07. The valuation noted that if the plan were prefunded the actuarial accrued liability as of June 30, 2006 would be reduced to $1.3 billion based on a 8.5% earnings assumption, which would result in a $60.4 million employer contribution requirement for fiscal year 2006-07. The State paid $20.7 million for post-retirement health insurance costs for fiscal year 2006-07.

Set forth below for each of the past five fiscal years are State contributions to the Teachers' Retirement Fund to cover retiree health insurance costs and the portions of such contribution attributable to post-retirement Medicare supplement health insurance and to the health insurance cost subsidy for retired teachers who are not members of the Board's health benefit plan.

TABLE 20

Teachers' Retirement Health Insurance Fund

	Year Ending June 30				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Portions Attributable To Post-Retirement Medicare Supplement Health Insurance	$ 6,315,046	$ 6,872,323	$ 7,142,769	$ 9,897,646	$12,922,673
Portions Attributable To Non-Board Health Insurance Cost Subsidy	5,051,970	5,333,743	5,715,000	7,765,203	7,826,864
Total General Fund Contributions	$11,367,016	$12,206,066	$12,857,769	$17,662,849	$20,749,537

Additional Information

The June 30, 2007 audited financial statements which are included as **Appendix III-C** hereto, and in particular notes 11 through 14 and note 16 and the required PERS Supplementary Information of the accompanying Basic Financial Statements, provide additional information about the foregoing retirement systems and their funding. In addition, paragraph B of note 23 of such financial statements identifies a contingent liability of the State to pay pension liabilities of certain persons who are not employees of the State.

LITIGATION

The State and its officers and employees are parties to numerous legal proceedings, many of which normally occur in government operations. The final outcomes of most of these legal proceedings are not, in the opinion of the Attorney General, either individually or in the aggregate likely to have a material adverse impact on the State's financial position.

There are, however, several legal proceedings which, if decided adversely against the State, either individually or in the aggregate may require the State to make material future expenditures or may impair revenue sources. It is not possible to determine the impact that the outcomes of these proceedings, either individually or in the aggregate, could have on the State's financial position. Among these proceedings, an adverse judgment in the matters described below, in the opinion of the Attorney General, individually could have a fiscal impact on the State of $15 million or more.

Sheff v. O'Neill is a Superior Court action originally brought in 1989, on behalf of school children in the Hartford school district. In 1996, the State Supreme Court reversed a judgment the Superior Court had entered for the State, and remanded the case with direction to render a declaratory judgment in favor of the plaintiffs. The Court directed the legislature to develop appropriate measures to remedy the racial and ethnic segregation in the Hartford public schools. The Supreme Court also directed the Superior Court to retain jurisdiction of this matter. The 1997 General Assembly enacted P.A. 97-290, An Act Enhancing Educational Choices and Opportunities, in response to the Supreme Court decision.

In December 2000 the plaintiffs filed a motion seeking to have the Superior Court assess the State's compliance with the State Supreme Court's 1996 decision. Before the Court ruled upon that motion the parties reached a settlement agreement, which was deemed approved by the General Assembly and approved by the Superior Court on March 12, 2003.

That agreement obliged the State over a four year period to, among other things, open two new magnet schools in the Hartford area each year, substantially increase the voluntary interdistrict busing program in the Hartford area, and work collaboratively with the plaintiffs in planning for the period after the four year duration of the proposed order. That agreement expired in June, 2007, and the anticipated costs of that agreement have been expended.

On August 23, 2006, the City of Hartford moved to intervene in the case, and on January 4, 2007, the Court granted that motion. On July 5, 2007 the plaintiffs filed a motion for an order to enforce the judgment and to order a remedy, alleging that the State remained in material non-compliance with the *Sheff* mandate. In November 2007 the Superior Court began a hearing on the plaintiffs' motion, and in January 2008 completed that hearing. A decision remains pending.

Carr v. Wilson-Coker is a Federal District Court action brought in 2000 in which the plaintiffs seek to represent a class of certain Connecticut Medicaid beneficiaries. The plaintiffs claim that the Commissioner of the Department of Social Services fails to provide them with reasonable and adequate access to dental services and to adequately compensate providers of dental services. The plaintiffs seek declaratory and injunctive relief, plus attorneys' fees and costs. The parties filed cross-summary judgment motions. In a ruling on those motions, the Court determined that a trial was necessary to resolve questions of fact on certain of the issues. No trial date has been set.

S*tate Employees Bargaining Agent Coalition v. Rowland* is a Federal District Court case in which a purported class of laid off State employees have sued the Governor and the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management alleging that they were laid off in violation of their constitutional rights. The plaintiffs claim back wages, damages, attorneys' fees and costs. The defendants moved to dismiss the action based on absolute immunity, and that motion was denied on January 18, 2005. The defendants appealed that decision to the U.S. Court of Appeals. On July 10, 2007 the U.S. Court of Appeals remanded the case back to the District Court for trial. The case remains pending. The same purported class has brought related state law claims in State Court under the caption ***Conboy v. State of Connecticut***. On October 20, 2006 the Superior Court in ***Conboy v. State of Connecticut*** denied the State's motion to dismiss, and the State has appealed. That appeal remains pending in the Connecticut Supreme Court.

State of Connecticut v. Philip Morris, Inc., et al., is the action that resulted in the 1998 Master Settlement Agreement ("MSA"), through which Connecticut and fifty-one other states and territories resolved their litigation claims against the major domestic tobacco manufacturers. The Connecticut Superior Court retains continuing jurisdiction over disputes involving the MSA. In 2004 Commonwealth Brands, Inc., King Maker Marketing, Inc., and Sherman 1400 Broadway N.Y.C. Inc., three tobacco companies that participate in the MSA, filed a petition to compel arbitration of a dispute with the State regarding the calculation of the companies' payments to the State for the year 2003. The State argued that the dispute was not subject to arbitration. The Superior Court ruled against the State and held that the MSA mandates arbitration of disputes regarding the calculation of payments. The Connecticut Supreme Court subsequently affirmed the trial court's ruling. While the State's appeal of that matter was still pending, the State filed in Superior Court a motion for a declaratory or enforcement order that, in 2003, the State satisfied its obligation under the MSA to diligently enforce its escrow statutes against noncompliant non-participating manufacturers, and therefore, Connecticut's 2004 MSA payment should not be reduced to reflect the imposition of a Non-Participating Manufacturer Adjustment ("NPM Adjustment") in a recalculation of the State's MSA payment for 2003. After the State filed that motion, several participating manufacturers moved to compel arbitration of the issue of the State's diligent enforcement of its escrow statutes in 2003, arguing that this issue is part of the larger payment calculation dispute. The State has opposed their demand for arbitration, asserting that the issue of diligent enforcement is distinct from those of payment calculation, and that the diligent enforcement question must be resolved judicially. If the issue of diligent enforcement were ultimately determined to be subject to arbitration, and an arbitration panel were to conclude that the State did not diligently enforce its escrow statutes against noncompliant non-participating manufacturers in 2003, such a determination could negatively impact the MSA payments the State receives for 2004 and even subsequent years. If Connecticut's courts conclude that the issue of diligent enforcement is subject to judicial determination, the State and the participating manufacturers will proceed to litigate that matter in state court. An adverse judicial decision could also lead to the reduction of the State's MSA payments.

In ***Connecticut Coalition for Justice in Education Funding et al. v. Rell, et al.***, brought in Hartford Superior Court, the plaintiffs are a non-profit coalition comprised of parents, teachers, school administrators and educational advocates, as well as several parents on behalf of their minor children who reside in selected rural, suburban and urban municipalities in the State. Purporting to represent a class of similarly situated students in selected school districts, plaintiffs claim the students' State constitutional rights to a free public education under Article VIII, Section 1, equality of rights under Article I, Section 1 and equal protection of the laws under Article I, Section 20 are being violated by the alleged inequitable and inadequate financing of their schools by the State. In particular, plaintiffs claim for a variety of reasons that the State's primary statutory mechanism for the distribution of State aid for public schools currently fails to ensure both substantially equal educational opportunities and a suitable education for these students, as purportedly reflected by both the educational challenges they face and their poor performance on state standardized measures. The action seeks a declaratory judgment from the Court, an injunction against the operation of the current system, an order that a new system be devised, the appointment of a special master to oversee such activities, continuing Court jurisdiction and attorney fees and costs under 42 United States Code Section 1983, on the grounds that minority students have been disproportionately impacted. The court ruled that the Coalition, as opposed to the other plaintiffs, lacks legal standing to pursue the claims. The plaintiffs sought to replead to overcome the impact of this ruling. The defendants have moved to strike the plaintiffs' claims for a "suitable" education under the State Constitution. On September 17, 2007 the Superior Court issued a ruling granting the State's motion to strike three counts of the plaintiffs' complaint. After the Court's ruling, one count of the plaintiffs' complaint remains, alleging that the plaintiffs have been denied substantially equal education opportunity in violation of the State constitution. The State did not move to strike that count. The plaintiffs sought and obtained permission to appeal immediately to the Connecticut Supreme Court, and that appeal remains pending.

Since 1991, the State Department of Children and Families has been operating under the provisions of a federal court-ordered consent decree in ***Juan F. v. Weicker*** case. In October 2003 the State entered into an agreement with the ***Juan F.*** Court Monitor and lawyers representing the plaintiff class of children in the child welfare system designed to end judicial oversight of the agency by November 2006. The agreement was approved and ordered by the court. The agreement included the establishment of a Transition Task Force, which included the ***Juan F.*** Court Monitor, who was given full and binding authority to develop an Exit Plan. The Court Monitor's Exit Plan includes an open-ended funding provision (virtually identical to that contained in the Consent Decree). The State has objected to this provision of the Exit Plan, which was adopted by the court in December 2003, claiming in part that the Exit Plan requires the State to provide open-ended funding to implement the plan which could violate the State's constitutional cap on spending. On February 10, 2004 the court denied the State's request to reconsider the funding provision. In 2005 the Court entered orders that ended the Transition Task Force and revised the monitoring order, but left in place the open-ended funding provision. The State is currently working to meet the requirements of the Exit Plan.

While the various cases described in this paragraph involving alleged ***Indian Tribes*** do not specify the monetary damages sought from the State, the cases are mentioned because they claim State land and/or sovereignty over land areas that are part of the State of Connecticut. Several suits have been filed since 1977 in the Federal District Court and the Connecticut Superior Court on behalf of alleged ***Indian Tribes*** in various parts of the State, claiming monetary recovery as well as ownership to land in issue. Some of these suits have been settled or dismissed. The plaintiff group in one of the remaining suits is the alleged Golden Hill Paugussett Tribe and the lands involved are generally located in Bridgeport, Trumbull and Orange. In June of 2004 the Federal Bureau of Indian Affairs denied recognition to the alleged Golden Hill Paugussett Tribe of Indians. The alleged Tribe filed an appeal with the United States Secretary of Interior, and that appeal was dismissed on March 18, 2005. On November 30, 2006 the federal district court dismissed the Golden Hill Paugussett's land claims. The Golden Hill Paugussett Tribe appealed the dismissal to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, and on September 10, 2007 that appeal was dismissed. The Golden Hill Paugussett Tribe has not appealed the denial of its petition seeking federal recognition, but has until March 2011 to do so. An additional suit was filed by the alleged Schaghticoke Indian Tribe claiming ownership of privately and town held lands in the Town of Kent. The State is not a defendant to that action. In February 2004 the Federal Bureau of Indian Affairs issued a final determination granting federal recognition to the Schaghticoke Tribal Nation. The State appealed that decision to the Federal Department of Interior Board of Appeals, which on May 13, 2005 vacated the determination and remanded the matter to the Federal Bureau of Indian Affairs for reconsideration. On October 12, 2005 the Federal Bureau of Indian Affairs declined to acknowledge the Schaghticoke Indian Tribe, and the alleged Tribe has appealed that decision to the United States District Court. The land claims have been stayed pending the resolution of the federal recognition matter. In June 2002 the Federal Bureau of Indian Affairs issued a final determination granting federal recognition to the Historic Eastern Pequot tribe. The State appealed the decision to the Federal Department of the Interior Board of Appeals, which on May 13, 2005 vacated the determination and remanded the matter to the Federal Bureau of Indian Affairs for reconsideration. On October 12, 2005, the Federal Bureau of Indian Affairs declined to acknowledge this group as an Indian tribe. The Pequot Tribe has not appealed this decision, but has until October 2011 to do so. It is possible that other land claims could be brought by other Indian groups, who have petitioned the Federal Government for Federal recognition. In any of the land claims matters, irrespective of whether federal recognition is granted, denied or upheld, a particular tribe could institute or renew land claims against the State or others, or press the claims it has already asserted.

The ***White Oak Corp.*** has brought demands for arbitration against the State of Connecticut, Department of Transportation ("DOT"), pursuant to State statute, alleging breaches of contract in connection with both the Tomlinson Bridge construction project in New Haven and a separate construction project in Bridgeport. In December of 2005, the American Arbitration Association ruled against White Oak in the Tomlinson Bridge construction project, rejecting their claim for $90 million and instead awarded DOT damages in the amount of $1.17 million. The Superior Court confirmed the panel's decision, but White Oak thereafter filed a new demand for arbitration seeking $110 million for delay damages in connection with the same Tomlinson Bridge project. The State sought an injunction on this second demand in light of the rulings in the first demand for arbitration. The court denied that injunction and the State is appealing that decision, which appeal remains pending. The Court also lifted an earlier issued stay on the arbitration, and the State has also appealed that decision. The Bridgeport project claim for arbitration is ongoing and in that proceeding White Oak claims damages of $50 million. Another matter involving the DOT is ***Rock Acquisition Limited Partnership v. State of Connecticut, Commissioner of Transportation***, which is a state court eminent domain case that arises from DOT's condemnation of a rock quarry in Brookfield. The property was condemned for approximately $4.1 million. State appraisals have more recently valued the property at approximately $2 million. The condemnee contends that it was worth $70 million at the time of taking, based in large part upon a claim that its business was likely to make substantial money from contractors who will pay to place clean fill at the quarry. The case is scheduled to proceed to trial in 2008. Because the condemnation is part of a federally funded DOT program, the ultimate cost to the State of this taking will be reduced by a significant percentage. Any arbitration awards or judgments in these matters are generally payable from the Special Transportation Fund, subject to the prior lien granted under the Act and the Indenture for bonds payable from the Special Transportation Fund. If the Special Transportation Fund lacked sufficient funds to cover any such judgment, a claimant could enforce a judgment and obtain payment from the General Fund.

State of Connecticut Office of Protection and Advocacy for Persons with Disabilities v. The State of Connecticut, et al., is an action in Federal District Court brought in February of 2006, on behalf of individuals with mental illness in nursing facilities in the State. The plaintiffs claim that the State has violated the Americans with Disabilities Act by failing to provide services for the identified group in the most integrated setting appropriate to the needs of the qualified individuals. In September 2007 the Court dismissed the plaintiff's case for lack of standing, although it left open the ability for proper plaintiffs to replead.

INDEX TO APPENDICES

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GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION AND SERVICES

Introduction

The components and structure of State governmental organization are laid out in the State's Constitution and the General Statutes of Connecticut. A number of State-wide and regional authorities and similar bodies are also created or provided for in the General Statutes or by Special Act of the General Assembly. County government was functionally abolished in Connecticut in 1960. Local governmental functions are generally performed by the 169 cities and towns, or by special purpose authorities, districts and similar bodies located within the cities and towns. A number of regional bodies exist to perform governmental functions that would otherwise be performed at the local level. Most of the State's 169 cities and towns were established or incorporated during the 18th and 19th centuries, and many are still governed under charters enacted by the General Assembly by Special Act. The State's Constitution grants home rule powers to cities and towns, within certain limitations. A large number of smaller municipalities lack charters, and the components and structure of these municipalities are determined directly by the General Statutes. The General Statutes also contain a variety of provisions pertaining to the organization and operation of all units of local government, including both those with charters and those without. In addition to the 169 cities and towns that are the basic units of local government in Connecticut, the General Statutes provide procedures for the creation of many types of local special purpose authorities, districts and similar bodies. These include, among others, local housing authorities, regional school districts, and a variety of special tax and service districts.

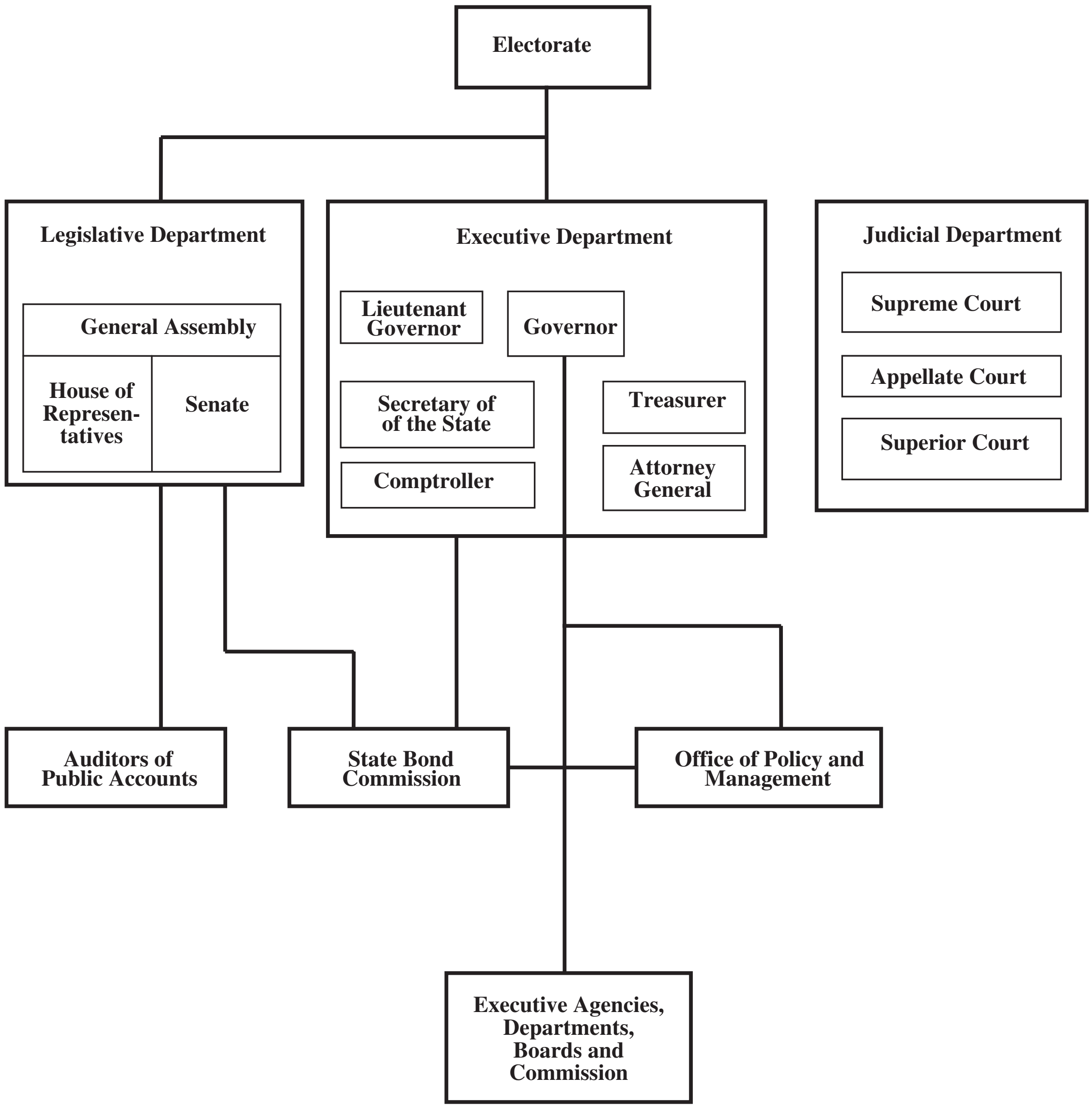
Under Connecticut law, all municipal governmental bodies have only the powers specifically granted to them by the State and the ancillary powers that are necessarily implied by powers explicitly granted. Municipalities which have the power to tax and to issue debt are explicitly denied the power by statute to file petitions to become debtors under Chapter Nine of Title 11 of the Federal Bankruptcy Code without the prior written consent of the Governor.

State Government Organization

Under the State Constitution, the legislative, executive and judicial functions and powers of State government are divided among three distinct branches referred to in the Constitution as "departments": the legislative department, the executive department and the judicial department. The following table shows the structure of the three departments.

TABLE A-1

Structure of State Government



Legislative Department. Legislative power is vested in the General Assembly, composed of the Senate and House of Representatives. Currently the Senate consists of 36 members, each representing a single senatorial district, and the House of Representatives consists of 151 members, each representing a single assembly district. Both the number of members and the boundaries of the legislative districts may vary in accordance with the requirements of the State's Constitution. The General Assembly is assisted by a full-time staff. General Assembly employees are included under the legislative function in **Tables A-2** and **A-3** below.

General Assembly members are elected biennially at the general election in November in even numbered years and take office in the January following their election. Elections for the General Assembly were held in November 2006, and the new members took office in January 2007.

A regular session of the General Assembly is held each year. These sessions run from January through June in odd-numbered years and February through May in even-numbered years. The General Assembly reconvenes for special sessions in general only in emergencies or to consider bills or appropriations vetoed by the Governor. Even-year sessions are supposed to be limited to budgetary, revenue and financial matters, bills and resolutions raised by committees of the General Assembly and certified emergencies.

Two Auditors of Public Accounts, who cannot be of the same political party, are appointed by the General Assembly to four-year terms. The State Auditors are required to make an annual audit of the accounts of the Treasurer and the Comptroller and, biennially or as frequently as they deem necessary, to audit the accounts of each officer, department, commission, board and court of the State government authorized to expend State appropriations. The Auditors are required to report unauthorized, illegal, irregular or unsafe handling or expenditure of State funds or any actual or contemplated breakdown in the safeguarding of any resources of the State promptly upon discovery to the Governor, the State Comptroller, the Attorney General and appropriate legislative agencies. Each budgeted agency of the State must keep its accounts in such form and by such methods as to exhibit facts required by the State Auditors. A full-time staff assists the State Auditors. Employees of the State Auditors are included under the legislative function in **Tables A-2** and **A-3** below.

Executive Department. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the State, Treasurer, Comptroller and Attorney General, whose offices are mandated by the State's Constitution, were elected at the general election in November 2006 for terms beginning in January 2007. Elections for all of these offices are held every four years. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor are elected as a unit.

The supreme executive power of the State is vested in the Governor. The Governor has the constitutional responsibility for ensuring that the laws are faithfully executed, giving the General Assembly information on the state of the government, and recommending to the General Assembly such measures as the Governor may deem expedient. The Governor is empowered to veto bills and line items in appropriations bills, but the General Assembly may reconsider and repass such matters upon a two-thirds vote of each house, whereupon such bills or appropriations become law. Broad appointive and investigative powers are conferred upon the Governor by statute. The Lieutenant Governor serves as President of the Senate and becomes Governor in case of the inability of the Governor to exercise the powers and perform the duties of the office.

The Treasurer is primarily responsible for receiving and disbursing all monies belonging to the State, superintending the collection of State taxes and revenues and the investment of State funds, administering certain State trust funds and managing State property. Subject to the approval of the Governor, the Treasurer is authorized, when necessary, to make temporary borrowings evidenced by State obligations. In addition, the State Bond Commission may delegate to the Treasurer the responsibility for determining the terms and conditions and carrying out the issuance of State debt.

The Secretary of the State administers elections, has custody of all public records and documents, and certifies to the Treasurer and the Comptroller the amount and purpose of each appropriation made by the General Assembly.

The Comptroller's primary duties include adjusting and settling public accounts and demands and prescribing the method of keeping and rendering all public accounts. All warrants and orders for the disbursement of public money are registered with the Comptroller. The Comptroller also has authority to require reports from State agencies upon any matter of property or finance and to inspect all records in any public office, and is responsible for examining the amount of all debts and credits of the State. The Comptroller is required to issue monthly reports on the financial condition of the State, which are prepared on a modified cash basis and are not audited.

The Attorney General has general supervision over all legal matters in which the State is an interested party except those legal matters over which prosecuting officers have discretion. The duties of the office include giving advice and on request rendering legal opinions to the legislative and executive departments as to questions of law. Among the Attorney General's statutory duties concerning State financial matters are membership on the State Bond Commission, the approval of all State contracts or leases and appearing before any committee of the General Assembly to represent the State's best interests when any measure affecting the State Treasury is pending.

In addition to the constitutionally mandated offices, the General Statutes provide for a number of executive branch agencies, departments and commissions, each of which generally has its own agency head appointed by the Governor, in most cases with the advice and consent of one or both houses of the General Assembly. Of these statutorily established offices, the one most directly related to the fiscal operation and condition of the State is the Office of Policy and Management. The Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management is directly responsible to the Governor for policy development in four major areas: budget and financial management, policy development and planning, management and program evaluation, and intergovernmental policy. The Office of Policy and Management has significant responsibility in preparing the State budget, in assisting the Governor in policy development and in representing the State in most collective bargaining negotiations. It is the duty of the Office of Policy and Management to prepare and furnish to the General Assembly and Comptroller financial and accounting statements relating to the State's financial condition and general accounts, and to examine and assist in the organization, management and policies of departments and institutions supported by the State in order to improve their effectiveness. The Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management, like the Comptroller, is empowered to inspect the financial records and to require reports of State agencies.

Employees of the executive department are included in **Tables A-2** and **A-3** below under all function headings except the legislative and judicial functions. A list of the major executive branch agencies, departments and commissions, by function headings, is found in **Table A-5**.

Judicial Department. The State's judicial department consists of three principal trial and appellate courts: the Superior Court, the Appellate Court, and the Supreme Court.

The Superior Court is vested with original trial court jurisdiction over all civil and criminal matters. There are approximately 172 sitting Superior Court judges, each nominated by the Governor and appointed by the General Assembly to eight-year terms.

On July 1, 1983 the Appellate Court was created and the appellate session of the Superior Court was dissolved. The Appellate Court hears appeals from decisions of the Superior Court except for certain matters which are directly appealable to the Supreme Court. There are ten Appellate Court judges nominated by the Governor and appointed by the General Assembly to eight-year terms.

The Connecticut Supreme Court reviews decisions of the Appellate Court and, in certain cases, of the Superior Court. Except in cases where original jurisdiction exists in the Supreme Court, there is no right of review in the Supreme Court unless specifically provided by statute. The Supreme Court consists of seven Justices (one Chief Justice and six Associate Justices) nominated by the Governor and appointed by the General Assembly to eight-year terms.

In addition to the principal trial and appellate courts, there is a Court of Probate in each of 117 probate districts situated throughout the State.

Employees of the judicial department are shown in **Tables A-2** and **A-3** under the judicial function heading.

Quasi-Public Agencies. In addition to the budgeted components of State government provided for in the State's Constitution and the General Statutes, important State-wide governmental functions are performed by quasi-public agencies, authorities and similar bodies created under the General Statutes. A number of these entities receive significant funding from the State, although they are not budgeted agencies of the State. Each of these entities is governed by a board of directors chosen in accordance with its respective enabling statute. These boards generally include legislative appointees, gubernatorial appointees and ex officio directors holding certain executive branch offices.

State Employees

Employment Statistics. Statistics regarding approximate filled permanent full-time positions within budgeted components of State government are shown on the following two tables.

TABLE A-2

State Employees[(a)]
By Function of Government

Function Headings[(b)]	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Legislative	502	550	586	575	613
General Government	3,162	3,376	3,429	3,428	3,610
Regulation and Protection	3,950	4,071	4,211	4,279	4,360
Conservation and Development	1,205	1,275	1,358	1,267	1,299
Health and Hospitals	7,330	7,389	7,593	7,665	8,018
Transportation	2,918	2,863	3,150	3,035	3,220
Human Services	1,847	1,804	1,827	1,883	2,010
Education	14,384	14,540	15,077	15,446	16,055
Corrections	9,485	9,537	9,573	9,551	10,275
Judicial	3,769	4,185	4,386	4,322	4,745
Total	48,552	49,590	51,190	51,451	54,205

(a) Table shows approximate filled full-time positions as of June 30 in each of the listed years.
(b) A breakdown of the budgeted agencies, boards, commissions and similar bodies included in each of the listed government function headings is shown in **Table A-5**.

SOURCE: Office of Policy and Management

TABLE A-3
State Employees as of June 30, 2007[a][b]

By Function of Government and Fund Categories

Function Headings	General Fund	Special Transportation Fund	Other Appropriated Funds	Special Funds – Non-Appropriated	Federal Funds	Private Contributions	TOTALS
Legislative	613	0	0	0	0	0	613
General Government	3,055	4	7	350	19	175	3,610
Regulation and Protection	2,291	622	526	705	126	90	4,360
Conservation and Development	604	0	7	345	255	88	1,299
Health and Hospitals	7,670	0	0	0	332	16	8,018
Transportation	0	3,101	0	119	0	0	3,220
Human Services	1,696	0	13	0	274	27	2,010
Education	9,434	0	0	6,337	200	84	16,055
Corrections	10,149	0	0	84	42	0	10,275
Judicial	4,711	0	0	21	11	2	4,745
Total	40,223	3,727	553	7,961	1,259	482	54,205

(a) Table shows approximate filled full-time positions.

(b) Breakdown for 2007 reflects the funding breakdown on Core-CT chart of accounts coding. Some positions which in years prior to 2005 were designated as being paid out of private contributions are now coded as being paid out of special funds – non appropriated in order to properly reflect how they are coded on Core-CT.

SOURCE: Office of Policy and Management

Collective Bargaining Units and Process. The General Statutes guarantee State employees, other than elected or appointed officials and certain management employees and others with access to confidential information used in collective bargaining, the right to organize and participate in collective bargaining units. There are presently 32 such bargaining units representing State employees.

The General Statutes establish the general parameters of the collective bargaining process with respect to bargaining units representing State employees. At any given point in time, there are generally a number of collective bargaining units with agreements under negotiation. All collective bargaining agreements require approval of the General Assembly. The General Assembly may approve any such agreement as a whole by a majority vote of each house or may reject any such agreement as a whole by a majority vote of either house. Subject to certain parameters set forth in the General Statutes, if the State and the bargaining unit are unable to reach an agreement, one or both parties may initiate arbitration. The award of the arbitrator shall be final and binding upon the parties unless rejected by the legislature. An arbitration award may be rejected in whole by a two-thirds vote of either house of the General Assembly upon a determination that there are insufficient funds for full implementation of the award.

The General Statutes deny State employees the right to strike. Questions concerning employment or bargaining practices prohibited by the sections of the General Statutes governing collective bargaining with regard to State employees may generally be brought before the State Board of Labor Relations.

Information regarding employees participating in collective bargaining units and employees not covered by collective bargaining is shown on the following table:

TABLE A-4

Full-Time Work Force
Collective Bargaining Units and
Those Not Covered by Collective Bargaining

Bargaining Unit/Status Group	Percentage of State Employees Represented[a]	Contract Status, if any
Covered by Collective Bargaining		
Correction Officers	9.56%	Contract in place through 6/30/2008
Administrative Clerical	8.23%	Contract in place through 6/30/2009
Maintenance and Service	7.61%	Contract in place through 6/30/2008
Health Care Non-Professionals	7.31%	Contract in place through 6/30/2009
Social and Human Services	7.10%	Contract in place through 6/30/2009
Administrative and Residual	5.75%	Contract in place through 6/30/2011
Health Care Professionals	5.72%	Contract in place through 6/30/2009
Engineering, Scientific and Technical	4.71%	Contract in place through 6/30/2009
University Health Professionals (University of Connecticut Health Center)	3.38%	Contract in place through 6/30/2010
University of Connecticut Professional Employee Association	2.97%	Contract in place through 6/30/2011
Connecticut State University Faculty	2.80%	Contract in place through 6/30/2011
University of Connecticut Faculty	2.61%	Contract in place through 6/30/2009
Judicial Employees	2.46%	Contract in place through 6/30/2011
Judicial Professionals	2.30%	Contract in place through 6/30/2009
Congress of Connecticut Community Colleges	2.24%	Contract in place through 8/28/2011
Vocational Technical School Faculty	2.18%	Contract in place through 6/30/2011
State Police	2.15%	Contract in place through 6/30/2010
Protective Services	1.63%	Contract in place through 6/30/2008
Education Professionals (Institutions)	1.56%	Contract in place through 6/30/2009
Other Bargaining Units (13 units)	5.91%	Varies by Unit
Total Covered by Collective Bargaining	88.18%	
Not Covered by Collective Bargaining		
Auditors of Public Accounts	0.20%	Not Applicable
Other Employees	11.62%	Not Applicable
Total Not Covered by Collective Bargaining	11.82%	
Total Full-Time Work Force	100.00%	

(a) Percentage expressed reflects approximately 54,205 filled full-time positions as of June 30, 2007.

SOURCE: Office of Policy and Management

Governmental Services

Services provided by the State or financed by State appropriations are classified under one of ten major government function headings or are classified as "non-functional". These function headings are used for the State's General Fund and for other funds of the State used to account for appropriated moneys. State agencies, boards, commissions and other bodies are each assigned to one of the function headings for budgeting purposes. The following table shows a breakdown of the government function headings according to the major agencies, boards, commissions and other bodies assigned to them.

TABLE III-A-5

Function of Government Headings [(a)(b)]

Legislative
Legislative Management
Auditors of Public Accounts
Commission on Aging
Commission on the Status of Women
Commission on Children
Latino and Puerto Rican Affairs Commission
African-American Affairs Commission

General Government
Governor's Office
Lieutenant Governor's Office
Secretary of the State
Elections Enforcement Commission
Office of State Ethics
Freedom of Information Commission
Judicial Selection Commission
State Properties Review Board
Contracting Standards Board
State Treasurer
State Comptroller
Department of Revenue Services
Division of Special Revenue
State Insurance and Risk Management Board
Gaming Policy Board
Office of Policy and Management
Department of Veterans' Affairs
Office of Workforce Competitiveness
Board of Accountancy
Department of Administrative Services
Department of Information Technology
Department of Public Works
Attorney General
Office of the Claims Commissioner
Division of Criminal Justice
Criminal Justice Commission
State Marshal Commission

Regulation and Protection
Department of Public Safety
Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security
Police Officer Standards and Training Council
Board of Firearms Permit Examiners
Department of Motor Vehicles
Military Department
Commission on Fire Prevention and Control
Department of Banking
Insurance Department
Office of Consumer Counsel
Department of Public Utility Control
Office of the Health Care Advocate
Department of Consumer Protection
Department of Labor
Office of the Victim Advocate
Commission on Human Rights and Opportunities
Office of Protection and Advocacy for Persons with Disabilities
Office of the Child Advocate
Workers' Compensation Commission

Conservation and Development
Department of Agriculture
Department of Environmental Protection
Council on Environmental Quality
Commission on Culture and Tourism
Department of Economic and Community Development
Agricultural Experiment Station

Health and Hospitals
Department of Public Health
Office of Health Care Access
Office of the Chief Medical Examiner
Department of Mental Retardation
Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services
Psychiatric Security Review Board

Transportation
Department of Transportation

Human Services
Department of Social Services
State Department on Aging
Soldiers', Sailors', and Marines' Fund

Education, Libraries and Museums
Department of Education
Board of Education and Services for the Blind
Commission on the Deaf and Hearing Impaired
State Library
Department of Higher Education
University of Connecticut
University of Connecticut Health Center
Charter Oak State College
Teachers' Retirement Board
Regional Community-Technical Colleges
Connecticut State University

Corrections
Department of Correction
Department of Children and Families
Council to Administer the Children's Trust Fund

Judicial
Judicial Department
Public Defender Services Commission
Child Protection Commission

(a) In addition to the ten listed government function headings, the State also employs a "non-functional" heading under which are grouped various miscellaneous accounts including debt service and State employee fringe benefit accounts.

(b) Listing of agencies, boards, commissions and similar bodies is as of July 1, 2007.

SOURCE: Office of Policy and Management

In addition to services provided directly by the State, various State-wide and regional quasi-public agencies, authorities and similar bodies also provide services. Such entities principally assist in the financing of various types of facilities and projects. In addition to their own budgetary resources and the proceeds of their borrowings, a number of such entities have received substantial funding from the State, which the entities generally use to provide financial assistance to the general public and the private and nonprofit sectors.

Because Connecticut does not have an intermediate county level of government between State and local government, local entities provide all governmental services not provided by the State and quasi-public agencies. Such services are financed principally from property tax revenues, State funding of various types and federal funding.

Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security. The Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security was established beginning January 1, 2005 to provide a coordinated and integrated program for statewide emergency management and homeland security. One of the Department's functions includes the administration and management of federal grant funds. Among its other tasks, the Department has devised plans for evacuation and mass shelter in the event of a catastrophic disaster and has initiated an emergency management assessment process. For planning purposes with respect to events requiring mass evacuations and sheltering in the State, the Department has given priority for preparedness to the following potential scenarios: (i) a Category 3 hurricane hitting the State coast and all of New England, (ii) a large scale terrorist attack in New York City, and (iii) a Millstone Power Plant release of contamination. The State has been divided into five regions to coordinate planning, training and response.

During 2005 the Department conducted a series of exercises to test the State's preparedness and response capabilities; it also purchased and distributed more than 1100 portable radios to fire chiefs, police chiefs and directors of local emergency management service organizations to ensure interagency communications in the event of a disaster which disrupts normal telephone and cell phone communications. In 2006 the Department updated the State's plans for handling natural disasters and human-made disasters. Over forty-five exercises were conducted in 2006 to test State and local plans. The Department also created a single center in the State to collect and disseminate intelligence information and conducted two public information campaigns that promoted: (i) heightened public vigilance, including the use of the toll free TIPS line and (ii) the importance of family emergency preparedness. In 2007, the Department conducted approximately sixty exercises at the state and local level. One large scale exercise was a simulated mass casualty event on the commuter rail line in Norwalk. Also, a public education campaign was conducted to promote public emergency preparedness. This year, the Connecticut information fusion center was expanded to include additional law enforcement agencies. The fusion center operates a secure web site to share data. The Department, in conjunction with other state and local agencies, has completed significant work to implement a statewide geospatial information systems (GIS) program. The Department, in cooperation with local government, has also created five regional emergency planning teams (REPT). On behalf of their member towns, these REPTs will be the recipients of the 2007 Homeland Security grant funds for each region, and will develop regional spending plans. Finally, in 2007, the Connecticut General Assembly passed the Intrastate Mutual Aid legislation, which creates a legal system whereby each municipality in the State can request aid from, or provide aid to, any other State municipality, regardless of whether a written mutual aid agreement exists between the municipalities.

Planning for disasters is ongoing. Pursuant to the General Statutes, the Department is required to file an annual report each January to the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to public safety which report specifies and evaluates state-wide emergency management and homeland security activities during the preceding calendar year.

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Appendix III-B

STATE ECONOMY

Connecticut is a highly developed and urbanized state. It is situated directly between the financial centers of Boston and New York. Connecticut is located on the northeast coast and is the southernmost of the New England States. It is bordered by Long Island Sound, New York, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. More than one quarter of the total population of the United States and more than 50% of the Canadian population live within 500 miles of the State.

Economic Resources

Population Characteristics. Connecticut had a population count of 3,405,565 in April 2000, an increase of 118,449, or 3.6%, from the 3,287,116 figure of 1990. The State's population growth rate, which exceeded the United States' rate of population growth during the period from 1940 to 1970, slowed substantially and trailed the national average markedly during the past three decades. The following table presents the population trends of Connecticut, New England, and the United States since 1940. Connecticut's population increased 3.6% from 1990 to 2000 versus 5.4% in New England and 13.2% for the nation. The mid-2007 population in Connecticut was estimated at 3,502,309, up 0.2% from a year ago, compared to increases of 0.2% and 1.0% for New England and the United States, respectively. From 2000 to 2007, within New England, only Maine and New Hampshire experienced growth higher than Connecticut.

TABLE B-1

Population
(In Thousands)

	Connecticut		New England		United States	
Calendar Year	Total	% Change	Total	% Change	Total	% Change
1940 Census	1,709		8,437		132,165	
1950 Census	2,007	17.4%	9,314	10.4%	151,326	14.5%
1960 Census	2,535	26.3	10,509	12.8	179,323	18.5
1970 Census	3,032	19.6	11,847	12.7	203,302	13.4
1980 Census	3,108	2.5	12,349	4.2	226,542	11.4
1990 Census	3,287	5.8	13,207	6.9	248,710	9.8
2000 Census	3,406	3.6	13,923	5.4	281,422	13.2
1997….	3,349	0.4	13,642	0.6	272,647	1.2
1998….	3,365	0.5	13,734	0.7	275,854	1.2
1999….	3,386	0.6	13,838	0.8	279,040	1.2
2000….	3,412	0.7	13,954	0.8	282,194	1.1
2001….	3,430	0.5	14,050	0.7	285,112	1.0
2002….	3,452	0.6	14,132	0.6	287,888	1.0
2003….	3,473	0.6	14,187	0.4	290,448	0.9
2004….	3,482	0.3	14,210	0.2	293,192	0.9
2005….	3,486	0.1	14,217	0.0	295,896	0.9
2006….	3,496	0.3	14,239	0.2	298,755	1.0
2007….	3,502	0.2	14,264	0.2	301,621	1.0

Note: 1940-2000, April 1 Census. Figures are for census comparison purposes.
1997-2007, Mid-year estimates. Estimates for New England include the sum of six states – Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Maine and Vermont.

SOURCE: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; Information prior to 1999 – Economy.com

The State is highly urbanized with a 2007 population density of 723 persons per square mile, as compared with 85 for the United States as a whole. Of the eight counties in the State, according to the 2000 census, 75% of the population resides within Fairfield (26%), Hartford (25%), and New Haven (24%) counties.

Transportation. Connecticut has an extensive network of expressways and major arterial highways which provide easy access to local and regional markets. Bradley International Airport, in Windsor Locks, currently offers 136 daily departures to 76 destinations and is served by virtually all the major passenger and cargo air carriers. It is accessible from all areas of the State and Western Massachusetts and recently secured daily nonstop service to Amsterdam with connections to all of Europe.

Railroad freight service is provided to most major towns and cities in the State, and connections are provided with major eastern railroads as well as direct access to Canadian markets. In addition, Connecticut's proximity to the ports of New York and Boston provides it with access to European and South American export markets. The State's harbors at Bridgeport, New Haven, and New London can accommodate deep draft vessels.

The Connecticut Department of Transportation subsidizes and oversees the operations of both rail commuter services and bus services. The New Haven Line and Shore Line East services provide commuter rail services for stations between New London and New York City for approximately 34 million passengers per year. CT Transit buses operate in 8 urban areas and thirteen active transit districts, carrying approximately 33 million passengers per year. In addition, the State supports commuter express bus operations, Americans with Disabilities Act and paratransit services as well as ridesharing programs.

Connecticut recently initiated its largest single transportation initiative since its infrastructure renewal program of 1984. The initiatives of 2005 and 2006 provide funding for significant transit and highway improvements, including rail car replacement, rail infrastructure improvements and traffic flow enhancements.

Utility Services. The power grid that supplies electricity to the entire State is owned and operated by both private and municipal electric companies. Transmission lines connect Connecticut with New York, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. These interconnections allow the companies serving Connecticut to meet large or unexpected electric load requirements from resources located outside of Connecticut's boundaries. All electric utilities in the State are members of the New England Power Pool and operate as part of the regional bulk power system, the Regional Transmission Organization (RTO) for New England. An independent system operator, ISO New England, Inc., operates this regional system.

Legislation passed in 1998 provided for the restructuring of the electric industry in Connecticut. Since July 2000 most consumers in Connecticut can choose an independent electric supplier as their provider of electricity. The electricity is delivered to the consumer over the wires of the regulated distribution companies (Connecticut Light & Power Company and The United Illuminating Company). Electric suppliers are not subject to rate regulation by the State Department of Public Utility Control (DPUC), but must receive a license issued by the DPUC before commencing service to consumers. In general, Connecticut consumers located in a municipally owned electric service territory are not subject to the 1998 restructuring legislation. These consumers continue to purchase and receive their electrical needs from the municipal electric company.

Natural gas is delivered to Connecticut through pipelines that traverse the State. Natural gas pipeline supplies are generally shipped to Connecticut from Canada and the Gulf of Mexico area. Connecticut also receives liquefied natural gas (LNG) through the interstate pipelines from a terminal located in Boston, Massachusetts which is supplied by LNG tanker ships. Natural gas service is provided to parts of the State through one municipal and three private gas distribution companies, including Yankee Gas Services Company, Connecticut Natural Gas Company, and Southern Connecticut Gas Company. Over the past few years, Energy East Corp. has acquired both Connecticut Natural Gas and Southern Connecticut Gas. Energy East is a New York-based regional utility holding company. Yankee Gas was acquired by Northeast Utilities.

Since 1996 the DPUC has allowed some competitive market forces to enter the natural gas industry in Connecticut. Commercial and industrial gas consumers can choose non-regulated suppliers for their natural gas requirements. The gas is delivered to the consumer using the local distribution company's mains and pipelines. This competitive market is not yet available to the residential consumer.

In addition to the electric and natural gas industries, telecommunications services are also in the process of being opened to competition. Local exchange telephone service is provided in the State by local exchange carriers (LECs) and competitive local exchange carriers (CLECs). Two LECs currently offer local telephone services in Connecticut. They are SBC Communications, Inc., which acquired The Southern New England Telephone Company (SNET) in 1997 and AT&T in 2005, and Verizon New York, Inc. Connecticut also has approximately 105 CLECs certified to provide local exchange services including Comcast Phone of Connecticut, Inc., Cox Connecticut Telecommunication, LLC and Connecticut Telephone and Communications Systems, Inc.

Connecticut is dependent upon oil, including imported oil, for a portion of its energy requirements. This dependence is greatest in the transportation sector. Connecticut also relies on heating oils in both the residential and commercial sectors, and is reliant on residual oils and diesel fuels for the production of electricity. This petroleum dependence can make Connecticut particularly affected by developments in the oil commodity markets. Events that affect the international or domestic production of oil, the domestic and international refining capabilities, or the transportation of petroleum products within the United States or into the New England region can affect Connecticut's local oil markets.

Although Connecticut is heavily dependent upon petroleum, the State is ranked one of the most efficient states for energy consumption. According to the most recent available data from the Energy Information Administration, an independent agency within the U.S. Department of Energy that collects and analyzes energy data, Connecticut consumed 5,024 British Thermal Units (BTU) per dollar of Gross State Product in 2004, 42% less than the national average of 8,620 BTU. When compared to the national per person average, Connecticut residents use a moderate amount of energy. Connecticut consumed 264.4 million BTU (MBTU) of energy per person in 2004, ranking it 43rd among the 50 states and 23% less than the national average of 341.5 MBTU.

In 2007 energy prices, including crude oil, gasoline, electricity and heating oil, stayed above the previous year's levels due to the sharp increase in crude oil prices and continued depreciation of the dollar. Higher energy prices may impact consumer and investment spending and economic growth.

Economic Performance

Personal Income. Connecticut has a high level of personal income. Historically, the State's average per capita income has been among the highest in the nation. The high per capita income is due to the State's concentration of relatively high paying manufacturing jobs along with a higher portion of residents working in the non-manufacturing sector in such areas as finance, insurance, and real estate, as well as educational services. A concentration of major corporate headquarters located within the State also contributes to the high level of income. The following table shows total and per capita personal income for Connecticut residents during the period from 1996 to 2006 and compares Connecticut per capita personal income as a percentage of both New England and the United States.

TABLE B-2

Connecticut Personal Income by Place of Residence

Calendar Year	Connecticut Total (Millions of Dollars)	Connecticut Per Capita (Dollars)	Connecticut Per Capita as Percent of New England	Connecticut Per Capita as Percent of United States
1996	$108,189	$32,424	115.0%	134.1%
1997	115,134	34,375	115.8	135.7
1998	123,918	36,822	116.2	137.0
1999	129,807	38,332	115.7	137.2
2000	141,570	41,485	114.9	139.0
2001	147,356	42,921	115.0	140.4
2002	146,998	42,510	113.9	138.0
2003	148,777	42,723	112.7	135.8
2004	159,256	45,581	114.0	137.8
2005	166,987	47,701	114.1	137.5
2006	177,997	50,787	114.8	138.6

SOURCE: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

The following table indicates the annual growth rate of personal income, on a current and constant dollar basis, of Connecticut, New England and the United States.

TABLE B-3

Annual Growth Rates in Personal Income By Place of Residence

Calendar Year	Conn. (Current)	New England (Current)	U.S. (Current)	Conn. (Constant)	New England (Constant)	U.S. (Constant)
1996	4.8%	5.7%	6.0%	2.9%	3.7%	4.0%
1997	6.4	6.0	6.1	4.7	4.2	4.3
1998	7.6	7.4	7.4	6.4	6.2	6.2
1999	4.8	5.4	5.1	3.3	3.9	3.6
2000	9.1	9.9	8.0	6.7	7.6	5.7
2001	4.1	4.1	3.5	1.6	1.6	1.1
2002	(0.2)	0.7	1.8	(2.0)	(1.0)	0.0
2003	1.2	2.0	3.1	(0.9)	(0.2)	1.0
2004	7.0	5.7	6.1	4.1	2.8	3.2
2005	4.9	4.7	5.9	1.6	1.4	2.6
2006	6.6	6.0	6.6	3.3	2.7	3.4

Note—Constant dollars are adjusted for inflation using the GDP deflator.

SOURCE: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

The following table indicates the sources of personal income by place of residence for Connecticut and the United States in 2006.

TABLE B-4

Sources of Personal Income By Place of Residence
Calendar Year 2006
(In Millions)

	Conn.	Percent of Total	U.S.	Percent of Total
Wages in Non-manufacturing	$ 86,533	48.61%	$ 5,282,051	48.16%
Property Income (Div., Rents & Int.)	31,374	17.63	1,850,122	16.87
Wages in Manufacturing	13,469	7.57	730,823	6.66
Transfer Payments less Social Insurance Paid	6,508	3.66	687,027	6.26
Other Labor Income	22,102	12.42	1,413,584	12.89
Proprietor's Income	18,010	10.12	1,003,201	9.15
Personal Income—Total	$177,997	100.00%	$10,966,808	100.00%

Note—Columns may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Gross State Product. The State's and the region's economic vitality are evidenced in the rate of growth of their respective Gross State Products. The State's Gross State Product is the current market value of all final goods and services produced by labor and property located within the State.

In 2006, the State produced $204.1 billion worth of goods and services and $176.4 billion worth of goods and services in 2000 chained dollars.

The following table shows the Gross State Product in current dollars for Connecticut, New England, and the United States.

TABLE B-5

Gross State Product
(In Millions of Dollars)

	Connecticut		New England[(a)]		United States[(b)]	
Year	$	Percent Growth	$	Percent Growth	$	Percent Growth
1997	137,698	--	470,640	--	8,304,325	--
1998	145,373	5.6%	497,756	5.8%	8,746,975	5.3%
1999	150,303	3.4	524,123	5.3	9,268,425	6.0
2000	160,436	6.7	565,835	8.0	9,816,975	5.9
2001	165,025	2.9	580,920	2.7	10,127,950	3.2
2002	166,073	0.6	591,733	1.9	10,469,600	3.4
2003	169,885	2.3	612,006	3.4	10,960,750	4.7
2004	183,873	8.2	652,357	6.6	11,685,925	6.6
2005	193,496	5.2	679,249	4.1	12,433,925	6.4
2006	204,134	5.5	714,826	5.2	13,194,700	6.1

(a) Sum of the New England States' Gross State Products.

(b) Denotes the Gross Domestic Product, which is the total market value of all final goods and services produced in the U.S.

SOURCE: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

The following table shows the Gross State Product in 2000 chained dollars.

TABLE B-6

Gross State Product
(In Millions of 2000 Chained Dollars*)

	Connecticut		New England		United States	
Year	**$**	**Percent Growth**	**$**	**Percent Growth**	**$**	**Percent Growth**
1997	144,921	--	487,671	--	8,703,500	--
1998	150,823	4.1%	511,374	4.9%	9,066,875	4.2%
1999	153,298	1.6	531,902	4.0	9,470,350	4.4
2000	160,436	4.7	565,835	6.4	9,816,950	3.7
2001	161,197	0.5	570,313	0.8	9,890,650	0.8
2002	158,628	(1.6)	568,750	(0.3)	10,048,850	1.6
2003	159,456	0.5	579,651	1.9	10,301,100	2.5
2004	167,771	5.2	602,292	3.9	10,675,725	3.6
2005	171,934	2.5	611,440	1.5	11,003,500	3.1
2006	176,406	2.6	627,027	2.5	11,319,400	2.9

* 2000 chained dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 2000 current-dollar value of the corresponding series, divided by 100.

SOURCE: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

The table below shows the contribution to Connecticut's Gross State Product of the manufacturing and non-manufacturing sectors in the State's economy. The table shows that in 2006 Connecticut's production was concentrated in three areas: finance, insurance and real estate (FIRE), services and manufacturing. Production in these three industries accounted for 69.2% of total production in Connecticut compared to 58.8% for the nation and was little changed from 68.6% in 1997. This demonstrates that Connecticut's economy is more heavily concentrated in a few industries than the nation as a whole and that this concentration has changed little in recent years.

The output contribution of manufacturing, however, has been declining over time as the contributions of FIRE and services have been rapidly increasing. The share of production from the manufacturing sector decreased from 14.6% in 1997 to 11.5% in 2006 caused by increased competition with foreign countries and other states as well as generally declining and only recently rising defense expenditures during this period. The broadly defined services in the private sector, which excludes industries in agriculture and construction, but includes industries in information, professional and technical services, health care and education, FIRE, and other services, have increased to 76.0% of the total GSP in 2006 from 73.6% in 1997. The increasing share of service production may help smooth the business cycle, reducing the span and depth of recessions and prolonging the length of expansions. Normally, activities in service sectors relative to manufacturing are less susceptible to pent-up demand, less subject to inventory-induced swings, less intensive in capital requirements, and somewhat less vulnerable to foreign competition. Therefore, this shift to the service sectors may serve to smooth output fluctuations.

TABLE B-7

Gross State Product by Industry in Connecticut
(In Millions of Dollars)

Sector	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Manufacturing	$ 20,525	$ 20,963	$ 21,405	$ 20,870	$ 19,109	$ 21,325	$ 22,320	$ 23,547
Construction[a]	4,770	5,119	5,484	5,613	5,522	6,324	6,976	6,822
Agriculture[b]	322	358	327	286	302	360	354	353
Utilities[c]	11,321	11,606	11,936	11,699	12,498	13,887	14,404	14,332
Wholesale Trade	8,737	8,726	9,062	9,001	9,271	9,846	10,544	11,363
Retail Trade	9,441	10,367	10,152	10,415	10,678	10,936	11,298	11,725
Finance[d]	42,136	47,349	48,123	48,151	49,748	55,387	58,164	62,142
Services[e]	40,242	42,246	44,007	44,719	47,175	49,408	52,267	55,503
Government	12,810	13,702	14,528	15,318	15,583	16,400	17,168	18,347
Total GSP	$150,304	$160,436	$165,024	$166,072	$169,886	$183,873	$193,495	$204,134

Note—Columns may not add due to rounding.

(a) Includes mining.
(b) Includes forestry and fisheries.
(c) Includes transportation, communications, electric, gas, and sanitary services.
(d) Includes finance, insurance and real estate.
(e) Covers a variety of activities, including professional, business, education, health care and personal services.

SOURCE: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Employment

Non-agricultural employment includes all persons employed except federal military personnel, the self-employed, proprietors, unpaid workers, and farm and household domestic workers. The following table compares non-agricultural establishment employment for Connecticut, New England, and the United States between 1996 and 2006. Connecticut's nonagricultural employment reached its recent high in the third quarter of 2000 with 1,698,030 persons employed, but began declining with the onset of the recession in the early 2000s. It was not until the fourth quarter of 2003 that the State's economy started to gain momentum, adding tens of thousands of new workers. Total nonagricultural employment reached a recent low of 1,640,500 jobs in the third quarter of 2003, and recovered to 1,701,770 jobs by the third quarter of 2007.

TABLE B-8

Non-agricultural Employment[a]
(In Thousands)

Calendar Year	Connecticut Employment	Connecticut Percent Growth	New England Employment	New England Percent Growth	United States Employment	United States Percent Growth
1996	1,582.5	1.34%	6,433.8	1.66%	119,698.6	2.04%
1997	1,607.7	1.59	6,574.8	2.19	122,766.6	2.56
1998	1,643.4	2.22	6,728.4	2.34	125,923.6	2.57
1999	1,669.1	1.56	6,860.7	1.97	128,991.8	2.44
2000	1,693.2	1.45	7,023.2	2.37	131,791.9	2.17
2001	1,681.1	(0.72)	7,036.3	0.19	131,831.8	0.03
2002	1,664.9	(0.96)	6,927.5	(1.55)	130,346.8	(1.13)
2003	1,644.6	(1.22)	6,850.8	(1.11)	129,990.1	(0.27)
2004	1,649.8	0.32	6,875.0	0.35	131,423.4	1.10
2005	1,662.0	0.74	6,918.1	0.63	133,696.4	1.73
2006	1,679.6	1.06	6,978.3	0.87	136,174.8	1.85

(a) Non-agricultural employment excludes agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed individuals, domestic workers, family workers and members of the armed forces.

SOURCE: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Composition of Employment. The following table shows the distribution of non-agricultural employment in Connecticut and the United States in 2006. The table shows that Connecticut has a larger share of employment in services, manufacturing, and finance than the nation as a whole.

TABLE B-9

Connecticut Non-agricultural Employment, 2006
(In Thousands)

	Connecticut Total	Connecticut Percent	United States Total	United States Percent
Services[a]	679.9	40.5%	53,962.2	39.6%
Trade[b]	310.9	18.5	26,232.0	19.3
Manufacturing	193.7	11.5	14,201.3	10.4
Government	245.6	14.6	21,988.1	16.1
Finance[c]	144.2	8.6	8,362.8	6.1
Information[d]	37.6	2.2	3,054.2	2.2
Construction[e]	67.7	4.0	8,374.3	6.1
Total[f]	1,679.6	100.0%	136,174.8	100.0%

(a) Covers a considerable variety of activities, including professional, business, education, health care and personal services.
(b) Includes wholesale and retail trade, transportation, and utilities.
(c) Includes finance, insurance, and real estate.
(d) Includes publishing, broadcasting, telecommunications, internet providers, and data processing.
(e) Includes natural resources and mining.
(f) Totals may not equal sum of individual categories due to rounding and seasonal statistical data adjustments.

SOURCE: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Recent trends in the State's non-agricultural employment are reflected in the following table. Throughout the last four decades, while manufacturing employment in Connecticut has been steadily declining, employment in non-manufacturing industries has surged. In calendar year 2006, approximately 88.5% of the State's workforce was employed in non-manufacturing jobs, up from roughly 50% in the early 1950s.

TABLE B-10

Connecticut Non-agricultural Employment
(Annual Averages In Thousands)

Year	Manufacturing	Trade[(a)]	Services[(b)]	Government	Finance[(c)]	Information[(d)]	Construction[(e)]	Total Non-agricultural Employment[(f)]
1996	245.32	299.09	591.35	222.81	128.58	43.27	53.20	1,582.45
1997	245.38	302.52	602.85	225.75	130.13	44.49	56.53	1,607.66
1998	247.87	308.57	618.53	227.82	136.99	44.28	59.32	1,643.38
1999	240.26	312.13	634.38	235.18	140.84	44.67	61.64	1,669.09
2000	235.74	317.52	643.26	241.91	143.03	46.41	65.34	1,693.22
2001	226.72	312.18	644.08	244.43	142.93	44.69	66.08	1,681.11
2002	211.19	309.23	647.35	249.29	142.63	41.02	64.17	1,664.89
2003	200.05	305.54	648.06	245.97	142.67	39.59	62.68	1,644.56
2004	197.21	307.91	655.83	242.80	140.64	39.00	66.42	1,649.80
2005	195.18	310.55	665.43	243.74	142.28	38.11	66.71	1,662.00
2006	193.65	310.91	679.91	245.60	144.18	37.64	67.73	1,679.63

(a) Includes wholesale and retail trade, transportation, and utilities.
(b) Covers a considerable variety of activities, including professional, business, education, health care and personal services.
(c) Includes finance, insurance, and real estate.
(d) Includes publishing, broadcasting, telecommunications, internet providers, and data processing.
(e) Includes natural resources and mining.
(f) Totals may not equal sum of individual categories due to rounding and seasonal statistical adjustments.

SOURCE: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Connecticut Labor Department

Manufacturing

The manufacturing industry, despite its continuing downward employment trend over the past five decades, has traditionally served as an economic base industry and has been of prime economic importance to Connecticut. Based on the level of personal income derived from this sector, Connecticut ranked twentieth in the nation for its dependency on manufacturing wages in fiscal year 2007. Manufacturing has traditionally been of prime economic importance to Connecticut but has continued to trend down during the last decade. The following table provides a ten-year historical picture of manufacturing employment in Connecticut, the New England region and the United States. This downward movement in manufacturing employment levels is also reflected in the New England region and the nation. The transformation in the State's manufacturing base confirms that the State's employment share in the manufacturing sector is converging to the national average. Thus, Connecticut has been successful in diversifying itself away from dependence on just one type of industry. In calendar year 2006 approximately 11.5% of the State's workforce, versus 10.4% for the nation, was employed in the manufacturing industry, down from roughly 50% in the early 1950s.

TABLE B-11

Manufacturing Employment
(In Thousands)

Calendar Year	Connecticut Number	Connecticut Percent Growth	New England Number	New England Percent Growth	United States Number	United States Percent Growth
1996	245.3	(1.28)%	956.4	(0.66)%	17,236	(0.05)%
1997	245.4	0.03	960.0	0.38	17,418	1.05
1998	247.9	1.02	965.1	0.53	17,560	0.82
1999	240.3	(3.07)	939.8	(2.62)	17,323	(1.35)
2000	235.7	(1.88)	938.4	(0.15)	17,266	(0.33)
2001	226.7	(3.83)	900.7	(4.02)	16,442	(4.77)
2002	211.2	(6.85)	815.8	(9.42)	15,257	(7.20)
2003	200.1	(5.28)	765.0	(6.23)	14,506	(4.93)
2004	197.2	(1.42)	747.1	(2.34)	14,316	(1.31)
2005	195.2	(1.03)	733.7	(1.79)	14,229	(0.61)
2006	193.7	(0.79)	718.7	(2.04)	14,201	(0.19)

SOURCE: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Connecticut State Labor Department

Connecticut has a diverse manufacturing sector, with the construction of transportation equipment (primarily aircraft engines and submarines) being the dominant industry. The State is also a leading producer of military and civilian helicopters. Employment in the transportation equipment sector is followed by fabricated metals, computer and electronics, and machinery for the total number employed in 2006.

TABLE B-12

Manufacturing Employment
By Industry
(In Thousands)

Calendar Year	Transportation Equipment	Fabricated Metals	Computer & Electronics	Machinery	Other[(a)]	Total Manufacturing Employment
1996	53.66	51.55	35.82	24.70	79.58	245.32
1997	51.49	51.46	37.18	25.46	79.80	245.38
1998	52.27	52.34	37.64	25.42	80.21	247.87
1999	49.86	50.46	35.33	23.98	80.62	240.26
2000	46.92	49.97	35.42	23.72	79.71	235.74
2001	46.87	46.98	33.75	22.41	76.71	226.72
2002	45.33	43.19	29.40	20.27	73.00	211.19
2003	43.34	40.89	26.51	18.92	70.39	200.05
2004	43.17	41.11	25.82	18.48	68.63	197.21
2005	43.50	41.05	25.44	18.14	67.06	195.18
2006	43.67	41.16	24.93	18.08	65.80	193.65

(a) Includes other industries such as wood products, furniture, glass/stone, primary metals, and instruments in the durable sector, as well as all industries such as chemicals, paper, and plastics in the nondurable sector.

SOURCE: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

During the past ten years, Connecticut's manufacturing employment was at its highest in 1997 at 245,320 workers. Since that year, employment in manufacturing continued on a downward trend with only a slight increase in 1998. A number of factors, such as heightened foreign competition, outsourcing to offshore locations, and improved productivity played a significant role in affecting the overall level of manufacturing employment. Total manufacturing jobs in Connecticut continued to decline to a recent low of 193,650 in 2006. The total number of manufacturing jobs dropped 51,730, or 21.1%, for the ten year period since 1997.

Exports. In Connecticut, the export sector of manufacturing has assumed an important role in overall economic growth. According to figures published by the United States Department of Commerce, which were adjusted and enhanced by the University of Massachusetts (MISER), exports of manufacturing products registered at $12.24 billion in 2006, accounting for 6.0% of Gross State Product. From 2002 to 2006, the State's export of goods grew at an average annual rate of 10.6%. The following table shows the growth in exports of manufacturing products.

TABLE B-13

Exports Originating in Connecticut
(In Millions)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Percent of 2006 Total	Average Percent Growth 2002-2006
A. Manufacturing Products							
Transportation Equipment	$4,098.7	$3,298.1	$3,177.8	$3,936.7	$ 5,339.1	43.6%	9.1%
Computer & Electronics	760.0	789.5	803.6	885.4	1,077.0	8.8	9.4
Machinery, Except Electronics	669.8	784.4	1,106.8	1,129.2	1,387.4	11.3	20.8
Fabricated Metal Production	427.4	440.5	406.5	408.2	540.1	4.4	7.0
Chemicals	499.9	749.0	608.2	590.4	749.0	6.1	13.8
Misc. Manufacturing	393.6	486.4	606.2	562.1	285.8	2.3	(2.1)
Electrical Equipment	316.3	336.1	469.7	433.0	551.3	4.5	16.4
Plastics & Rubber	141.2	137.6	179.6	178.4	203.1	1.7	10.3
Paper	174.9	188.6	165.8	219.8	230.3	1.9	8.3
Primary Metal Mfg.	167.6	203.1	275.7	325.9	639.7	5.2	42.9
Others	664.0	723.0	759.3	1,018.2	1,235.5	10.2	17.3
Total	$8,313.4	$8,136.4	$8,559.2	$9,687.3	$12,238.3	100.0%	10.6%
% Growth	(3.4%)	(2.1%)	5.2%	13.2%	26.3%		
B. Gross State Product[(a)]	$166,073	$169,885	$183,873	$193,496	$204,134		5.30%
Mfg Exports as a % of GSP	5.0%	4.8%	4.7%	5.0%	6.0%		

(a) In millions.

SOURCE: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis
Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research, University of Massachusetts (MISER)

Defense Industry. One important component of the manufacturing sector in Connecticut is the defense industry. Approximately one quarter of the State's manufacturing employees are employed in defense related business. Nonetheless, this sector's significance in the State's economy has declined considerably since the early 1980s. Connecticut had witnessed a marked reduction in the amount of federal spending earmarked for defense related industries in the State; however, these amounts have been climbing since federal fiscal year 2001. In federal fiscal year 2006, Connecticut received $7.8 billion of prime contract awards. These total awards accounted for 3.0% of national total awards and ranked tenth in total defense dollars awarded and third in per capita dollars awarded among the 50 states. In fiscal year 2006, Connecticut had $2,220 in per capita defense awards, compared to the national average of $860. As measured by a three year moving average of defense contract awards as a percent of Gross State Product, awards to Connecticut-based firms have registered at 4.2% of Gross State Product in fiscal year 2006, up from 1.9% of Gross State Product in fiscal year 1997. Recent increases were primarily due to the procurement of helicopters and submarines.

Connecticut is a leading producer of aircraft engines and parts, submarines, and helicopters. The largest employers in these industries are United Technologies Corporation, including its Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Division with headquarters in East Hartford, and Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation in Stratford, as well as General Dynamics Corporation's Electric Boat Division in Groton.

The following table provides a historical perspective of defense contract awards for the past ten fiscal years. Defense contracts are awarded in their entirety and multi-year awards are credited in the year they are awarded, thus giving rise to some of the fluctuation.

TABLE B-14

Defense Contract Awards

Federal Fiscal Year	Connecticut Total Contract Award (Thousands)	Connecticut Rank Among States Total Awards	Percent Change from Prior Year	
			Connecticut	U.S.
1995-96	$2,638,260	13th	(2.9)%	0.4%
1996-97	2,535,981	13th	(3.9)	(2.6)
1997-98	3,408,719	9th	34.4	2.7
1998-99	3,169,394	12th	(7.0)	5.0
1999-00	2,177,462	17th	(31.3)	7.3
2000-01	4,269,536	10th	96.1	9.7
2001-02	5,638,582	9th	32.1	17.4
2002-03	8,064,794	5th	43.0	20.5
2003-04	8,959,424	5th	11.1	6.4
2004-05	8,753,063	7th	(2.3)	16.5
2005-06	7,780,793	10th	(11.1)	8.6

SOURCE: United States Department of Defense

On May 13, 2005 the U.S. Department of Defense announced its preliminary list of bases recommended for closure or realignment, which included for closure the U.S. Naval Submarine Base New London in Groton, Connecticut. On August 24, 2005, the Base Realignment and Closure ("BRAC") Commission recommended to take the U.S. Naval Submarine Base New London off of the list of bases recommended for closure and realignment. The President of the United States and Congress accepted the BRAC Commission's recommendation and the base was not closed in that round of closings.

Non-manufacturing. The non-manufacturing sector is comprised of industries that primarily provide services. Services differ significantly from manufactured goods in that the output is generally intangible, it is produced and consumed concurrently, and it cannot be inventoried. Consumer demand for services is not as postponable as the purchase of goods, making the flow of demand for services more stable. An economy will therefore generally become more stable as it becomes more service oriented. Over the past several decades the non-manufacturing sector of the State's economy has risen in economic importance, from just over 50% of total State employment in 1950 to approximately 88.5% by 2006. This trend has decreased the State's dependence on manufacturing. Over the course of the last ten years, there were more than 123,000 jobs created in this sector, an increase of 9.1%. Moreover, this sector has more than compensated for the loss in manufacturing jobs, fueling the recovery in nonagricultural employment since 2003.

The table below provides a ten year profile of non-manufacturing employment in Connecticut, New England and the United States.

TABLE B-15

Non-manufacturing Employment
(In Thousands)

	Connecticut		**New England**		**United States**	
Calendar Year	Number	Percent Growth	Number	Percent Growth	Number	Percent Growth
1996	1,337.1	1.83%	5,477.4	2.08%	102,462.2	2.40%
1997	1,362.3	1.88	5,614.8	2.51	105,348.9	2.82
1998	1,395.5	2.44	5,763.4	2.65	108,363.4	2.86
1999	1,428.8	2.39	5,920.8	2.73	111,668.5	3.05
2000	1,457.5	2.00	6,084.8	2.77	114,526.3	2.56
2001	1,454.4	(0.21)	6,135.6	0.84	115,390.3	0.75
2002	1,453.7	(0.05)	6,111.7	(0.39)	115,089.7	(0.26)
2003	1,444.5	(0.63)	6,085.8	(0.42)	115,484.4	0.34
2004	1,452.6	0.56	6,127.9	0.69	117,107.4	1.41
2005	1,466.8	0.98	6,184.4	0.92	119,467.8	2.02
2006	1,486.0	1.31	6,259.6	1.22	121,973.4	2.10

SOURCE: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Connecticut State Labor Department

Services, retail and wholesale trade, state and local government, as well as finance, insurance, and real estate (FIRE), collectively comprise approximately 90% of the State's employment in the non-manufacturing sector. Connecticut non-manufacturing employment for 1997, 2004, 2005 and 2006 is shown in the table below. Total non-manufacturing employment has been broken down by industry. Percent changes over the year and over the decade are also provided. Between 1997 and 2006 service industry employment expanded by 77,060 workers, adding more than one out of every two jobs statewide, which registered an increase of 123,700 jobs. State and local governments expanded by 22,810 jobs. The increase in this line item over the ten-year period can be attributed to the Federal Government's decision to categorize all workers employed on Indian Reservations as state and local government employees. The State's two tribal casinos employ about 21,000 workers.

TABLE B-16

Connecticut Non-manufacturing Employment By Industry
(In Thousands)

Industry	Calendar Year 1997	Calendar Year 2004	Calendar Year 2005	Calendar Year 2006	Percent Change 2005-06	Percent Change 1997-06
Construction[(a)]	56.53	66.42	66.71	67.73	1.54%	19.81%
Information[(b)]	44.49	39.00	38.11	37.64	(1.22)	(15.40)
Trade[(c)]	302.52	307.91	310.55	310.91	0.12	2.77
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	130.13	140.64	142.28	144.18	1.34	10.80
Services[(d)]	602.85	655.83	665.43	679.91	2.18	12.78
Federal Government	22.62	20.12	19.85	19.66	(0.97)	(13.08)
State and Local Government	203.13	222.68	223.89	225.94	0.92	11.23
Total Non-manufacturing Employment[(d)]	1,362.28	1,452.59	1,466.82	1,485.97	1.31	9.08

(a) Includes natural resources and mining.
(b) Covers a considerable variety of activities, including professional, business, education, health care and personal services.
(c) Includes wholesale & retail trade, transportation, and utilities
(d) Totals may not agree with detail due to rounding and seasonal statistical data adjustments.

SOURCE: Connecticut State Labor Department

Retail Trade. Personal spending on goods and services generally accounts for two-thirds of the Gross Domestic Product. Approximately half of personal spending is generally done through retail stores. At the State level, retail trade therefore constitutes approximately one third of the State's economic activity, measured as Gross State Product. During the last decade, variations in retail trade closely matched variations in Gross State Product growth, making retail trade an important barometer of economic health.

The following table shows the major group in each North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code as well as the State's retail trade history for the past four fiscal years. Connecticut retail trade in fiscal year 2007 totaled $46.4 billion, an increase of 4.3% from fiscal year 2006. This increase reflects the marked sales improvement in those industries such as health and personal care stores, nonstore retailers, and food and beverage stores. Nonstore retailers include electronic shopping and mail-order houses that have been performing well in the past decade.

TABLE B-17

Retail Trade In Connecticut[a]
(In Millions)

NAIC		Fiscal Year 2004	Percent of Fiscal Year 2004 Total	Fiscal Year 2005	Percent of Fiscal Year 2005 Total	Fiscal Year 2006	Percent of Fiscal Year 2006 Total	Fiscal Year 2007	Percent of Fiscal Year 2007 Total	Average Percent Growth Fiscal Year 2004-2007
441	Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	$ 8,685	21.00%	$ 8,744	20.30 %	$ 8,421	18.90%	$ 8,602	18.50%	(0.3)%
442	Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	2,539	6.10	2,665	6.20	2,784	6.30	2,635	5.70	1.4
443	Electronics and Appliance Stores	1,281	3.10	1,510	3.50	1,646	3.70	1,627	3.50	8.6
444	Building Material and Garden Supply Stores	3,168	7.70	3,436	8.00	3,532	7.90	3,465	7.50	3.1
445	Food and Beverage Stores	5,664	13.70	5,701	13.20	5,945	13.40	6,472	13.90	4.6
446	Health and Personal Care Stores	3,515	8.50	3,459	8.00	3,555	8.00	4,219	9.10	6.6
447	Gasoline Stations	2,182	5.30	2,666	6.20	3,050	6.90	3,073	6.60	12.4
448	Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	2,618	6.30	2,679	6.20	2,712	6.10	2,838	6.10	2.7
451	Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book and Music Stores	1,087	2.60	1,080	2.50	1,091	2.50	1,155	2.50	2.1
452	General Merchandise Stores	4,471	10.80	4,844	11.20	5,059	11.40	5,135	11.10	4.8
453	Miscellaneous Store Retailers	3,681	8.90	3,505	8.10	3,792	8.50	3,998	8.60	2.9
454	Nonstore Retailers	2,513	6.10	2,836	6.60	2,933	6.60	3,209	6.90	8.6
	Total[a]	$41,405	100.00%	$43,126	100.00%	$44,521	100.00%	$46,428	100.00%	3.9%
Durables (NAIC 441, 442, 443, 444)		$15,673	37.90%	$16,354	37.90%	$14,737	33.10%	$14,702	31.70%	(1.9)%
Non Durables (all other NAIC)		$25,732	62.10%	$26,772	62.10%	$29,784	66.90%	$31,726	68.30%	7.3%

(a) Totals may not agree with detail due to rounding.

SOURCE: Connecticut Department of Revenue Services

Unemployment Rates. The unemployment rate is the proportion of persons in the civilian labor force who do not have jobs but are actively looking for work. Unemployment rates tend to be high during economic slowdowns and low when the economy is expanding. The rate is widely utilized as a proxy for consumer confidence. In general, when the unemployment rate is high consumer spending is lower and vice versa.

After enjoying an extraordinary boom during the late 1990s, Connecticut, as well as the rest of the Northeast and the Nation, experienced an economic slowdown during the recession of the early 2000s. The unemployment rate in the State reached its low of 2.3% in 2000, compared to New England's average of 2.8% and the national average of 4.0%. After climbing to its recent high of 5.5% in 2003, Connecticut's unemployment rate declined to 4.3% for the first six months of 2007, lower than the New England average of 4.6% and the national average of 4.5% for the same period.

The following table compares the unemployment rate averages of Connecticut, New England, and the United States between 1996 and the first half of 2007.

TABLE B-18

Unemployment Rate

Year	Unemployment Rate		
	Connecticut	New England	United States
1996	5.3%	4.8%	5.4%
1997	4.8	4.4	4.9
1998	3.2	3.5	4.5
1999	2.7	3.2	4.2
2000	2.3	2.8	4.0
2001	3.1	3.6	4.7
2002	4.4	4.8	5.8
2003	5.5	5.4	6.0
2004	4.9	4.9	5.5
2005	4.9	4.7	5.1
2006	4.3	4.6	4.6
2007[(a)]	4.3	4.6	4.5

(a) Reflects average for the first six months.

SOURCE: Connecticut State Labor Department
Federal Reserve Bank of Boston
United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

APPENDIX III-C

NANCY WYMAN
COMPTROLLER

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

OFFICE OF THE STATE COMPTROLLER
55 ELM STREET
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106-1775

MARK E. OJAKIAN
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

February 28, 2008

The Honorable Denise L. Nappier
State Treasurer
55 Elm Street
Hartford, CT 06106

Dear Ms. Nappier

I have reviewed the accompanying general purpose financial statements of the State of Connecticut for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2007. The statements and the Independent Auditors' Report are extracted from the Comprehensive Annual Report of the State of Connecticut, which is prepared by my office in conformance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Sincerely,

Nancy Wyman

Nancy Wyman
State Comptroller

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

AUDITORS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

STATE CAPITOL
210 CAPITOL AVENUE
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106-1559

KEVIN P. JOHNSTON

ROBERT G. JAEKLE

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Governor M. Jodi Rell
Members of the General Assembly

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State of Connecticut as of and for the year ended June 30, 2007, which collectively comprise the State's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the State of Connecticut's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit:

Government-wide Financial Statements

- the financial statements of the Special Transportation Fund account within the Transportation Fund, the Transportation Special Tax Obligations account within the Debt Service Fund, and the Clean Energy Fund account within the Environmental Programs Fund, which in the aggregate, represent seven percent of the assets and six percent of the revenues of the Governmental Activities;
- the financial statements of the John Dempsey Hospital account within the University of Connecticut and Health Center, the Connecticut State University, Connecticut Community/ Technical Colleges, Bradley International Airport, Bradley International Airport Parking Facility, Connecticut Lottery Corporation, Clean Water Fund and Drinking Water Fund, which in the aggregate, represent 58 percent of the assets and 55 percent of the revenues of the Business Type Activities;
- the financial statements of the discretely presented component units;

Fund Financial Statements

- the financial statements of the Special Transportation Fund account, which represents 96 percent of the assets and 97 percent of the revenues of the Transportation Fund;

- the financial statements of the Transportation Special Tax Obligations account, which represents 100 percent of the assets and 100 percent of the revenues of the Debt Service Fund;
- the financial statements of the Clean Energy Fund account, which represents 40 percent of the assets and 33 percent of the revenues of the Environmental Programs Fund;
- the financial statements of the John Dempsey Hospital, University of Connecticut Foundation, Connecticut State University, and Connecticut Community-Technical Colleges accounts within the Higher Education Fund; Bradley International Airport, Bradley International Airport Parking Facility, Connecticut Lottery Corporation, Clean Water Fund and Drinking Water Fund, which in the aggregate, represent 58 percent of the assets and 55 percent of the revenues of the Enterprise Funds;

Those financial statements were audited by other auditors whose reports thereon have been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the aforementioned funds and accounts, is based on the reports of the other auditors. All of the aforementioned audits were conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, the audits of the Special Transportation Fund, Transportation Special Tax Obligations Fund, Drinking Water Fund, Clean Water Fund, Bradley International Airport, Connecticut Lottery Corporation, Connecticut Resources Recovery Authority, Connecticut Health and Educational Facilities Authority, Connecticut Higher Education Supplemental Loan Authority, Connecticut Housing Finance Authority, and Connecticut Innovations Incorporated were conducted in accordance with standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, except that the audits of certain entities of the State, as described above, were not conducted in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit and the reports of other auditors provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, based upon our audit and the reports of other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information for the State of Connecticut, as of June 30, 2007, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 28, 2008, on our consideration of the State of Connecticut's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should considered in assessing the results of our audit.

The management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information on pages 15 through 25 and 38 through 39 are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted primarily of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the State of Connecticut's basic financial statements. The introductory section, combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements, and statistical tables are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, are fairly stated, in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The introductory section and statistical tables have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

Kevin P. Johnston

Kevin P. Johnston
Auditor of Public Accounts

Robert G. Jaekle
Auditor of Public Accounts

February 28, 2008
State Capitol
Hartford, Connecticut

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MDA)

The following discussion and analysis is supplementary information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), and is intended to provide an easily readable explanation of the information provided in the attached basic financial statements. It is by necessity highly summarized, and in order to gain a thorough understanding of the State's financial position, the financial statements and footnotes should be viewed in their entirety.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Government-wide:
As of June 30, 2007, the State had a total net asset deficit of $0.2 billion, an improvement in net assets of $553 million occurring this fiscal year. This improvement resulted from increases of $232 million and $321 million in the net assets of governmental activities and business-type activities, respectively.

During the year, revenues of governmental activities exceeded expenses by $1,098 million. However, this excess was reduced by transfers of $866 million, resulting in an increase of net asset of $232 million.

For business-type activities, expenses exceeded revenues by $545 million. However, this deficiency was offset by transfers of $866 million, resulting in an increase in net assets of $321 million.

Fund Level:
The governmental funds had a total fund balance of $3.3 billion at year end. Of this amount, $3.7 billion was reserved for various purposes, resulting in a total unreserved fund balance deficit of $0.4 billion. The portion of the total unreserved fund balance deficit that pertains to the General Fund was a $1.0 billion deficit. The General Fund had an actual budget surplus of $349 million this year.

The Enterprise Funds had total net assets of $4.6 billion, substantially all of which was invested in capital assets or restricted for various purposes.

Debt Issued and Outstanding:
Total long-term debt was $18.5 billion for governmental activities, of which $13.7 billion was bonded debt.

Total long-term debt was $2.2 billion for business-type activities, of which $1.6 billion was bonded debt.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION

There are three major parts to the basic financial statements: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENTS (Reporting the State as a Whole)

Governments have traditionally focused their reporting on groupings of funds rather than on the government taken as a whole. The GASB 34 financial reporting model, upon which this report is based, retains this traditional focus on funds and adds an additional focus on the overall government's financial position and operations.

The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities are two financial statements that report information about the State as a whole and its activities. These statements help to demonstrate how the

State's financial position as a whole changed due to the year's operating activities. These statements include all non-fiduciary assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting.

The Statement of Net Assets presents all of the State's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, increases and decreases in net assets measure whether the State's financial position is improving or not.

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the State's net assets changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Therefore, revenues and expenses are reported in these statements for some items that will result in future fiscal year cash flows (e.g., earned but unused vacation time).

Both statements report three activities:

- *Governmental Activities* - Most of the State's basic services are reported under this category. Taxes and intergovernmental revenues generally fund these services. The legislature, the judiciary, and the general operations of the executive departments fall within the governmental activities.

- *Business-type Activities* – These activities are primarily funded by charges to external parties for the cost of goods and services provided. These activities are generally reported in Enterprise Funds in the fund level statements. The operations of Bradley International Airport, the Connecticut Lottery Corporation and Employment Security, are examples of business-type activities.

- *Discretely Presented Component Units* – Component units are legally separate organizations for which the State is financially accountable. More information on discretely presented component units can be found in Note 1 of the Notes to Financial Statement section.

Financial reporting for governmental activities traditionally has focused on changes in current spendable resources rather than on changes in total resources. This traditional focus has been retained for purposes of fund reporting. However, as governmental activities are included with other activities in the government-wide financial statement format, the focus for these activities shifts to changes in total resources. In other words, all activities reported in government-wide financial statements are reported in a manner similar to private-sector accounting. To increase the readers understanding, a summary reconciliation of the difference between the governmental fund financial statements and the government-wide financial statements is provided as part of the basic financial statements.

FUND LEVEL STATEMENTS

Fund financial statements focus on individual parts of the State's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements. Funds are accounting devices that governments use to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes. The State is required to report four categories of fund statements – governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary funds, to the extent that State's activities meet the criteria for using these funds, and "combining statements" for its component units. Under the GASB 34 financial reporting model, as presented here, governments focus on major individual funds rather than on fund types (with aggregated information presented for the total of all non-major funds).

Major Governmental Fund Financial Statements:

Governmental fund reporting focuses primarily on the sources, uses, and balances of current financial resources and often has a budgetary orientation. The State's major government funds include the General Fund, the Transportation Fund and the Debt Service Fund.

General Fund - The General Fund functions as the State's chief operating fund. All of the State's activities are reported in the General Fund unless there is a compelling reason to report them elsewhere.

Transportation Fund - The Transportation Fund is a special revenue fund that accounts for motor fuel taxes, vehicle registration and driver license fees, and other revenue collected for payment of debt service requirements and budgeted expenditures of the Department of Transportation and the Department of Motor Vehicles. The Department of Transportation is responsible for all aspects of the planning, development, maintenance and improvement of the State's transportation system.

Debt Service Fund - The Debt Service Fund is a governmental fund, which accounts for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, Special Tax obligation principal and interest.

Budgetary Reporting - The State adopts a biannual budget for the General fund, the Transportation fund, and other Special Revenue funds. A budgetary comparison statement, using original and final budgets, is presented for the General and Transportation funds to demonstrate compliance with the current fiscal year budgets.

Major Proprietary Fund Financial Statements:

Proprietary funds (enterprise and internal service) are accounted for using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting where all assets and liabilities are reported on the balance sheet. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when incurred. In accordance with the requirements of the GASB 34 reporting model utilized in preparation of this report:

- Proprietary fund reporting distinguishes current assets and liabilities from non-current assets and liabilities.

- Three classifications are used to classify equity for proprietary funds. These three classifications are 1) invested in capital assets net of related debt, 2) restricted (distinguishing between major categories of restrictions) and 3) unrestricted.

Enterprise funds report activities that provide goods or services to the general public. An example is the Connecticut Lottery. Internal service funds report activities that provide supplies and services to the State's other programs and activities. An example is the State's motor fleet operations. Internal service funds are reported as governmental activities on the government-wide statements.

Fiduciary Fund Financial Statements:

The fiduciary fund category includes pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, an investment trust fund, a private-purpose trust fund, and agency funds. These fund types are used to report resources held and administered by the State when it is acting in a fiduciary capacity for individuals, private organizations or other governments.

Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the State's operations and programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that for proprietary funds.

Component Unit Combining Statements:

The same GASB 34 reporting rules regarding the determination of major funds are applied to the State's component units. The Component units of the State of Connecticut are:

Connecticut Housing Finance Authority - Classified as a major component unit, CHFA was created for the purpose of increasing the housing supply and encouraging and assisting in the purchase, development and construction of housing for low and moderate income families.

Connecticut Health and Educational Facilities Authority - Classified as a major component unit, CHEFA was created to provide resources for financing major projects for health and educational institutions.

Connecticut Development Authority - CDA was created to stimulate commercial development in the State.

Connecticut Resources Recovery Authority - CRRA was created to implement the State Solid Waste Management Plan.

Connecticut Higher Education Supplemental Loan Authority - CHESLA was created to provide resources for student loans.

Connecticut Innovations, Incorporated - CII was created to stimulate and promote technological innovation and application of new technology within the State.

Capital City Economic Development Authority - CCEDA was created to stimulate economic development in the city of Hartford.

University of Connecticut Foundation, Inc - The Foundation was created to solicit, receive, and administer gifts and financial resources from private sources for the benefit of the University of Connecticut.

FINANCIAL SECTION CONTENTS OTHER THAN FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes to the Financial Statements - The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and the fund financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information - The RSI provides additional information regarding the State's progress on funding its obligation to provide pension benefits to its employees.

Combining Financial Statements - Combining statements for non-major funds are not required to be presented or audited under generally accepted accounting principals. Nevertheless, these statements are presented as other supplementary information in this report.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNMENT AS A WHOLE

NET ASSETS

The following condensed financial information was derived from the government-wide Statement of Net Assets and reflects the financial position of the State at the end of the fiscal year 2007, compared to the prior year.

State Of Connecticut's Net Assets
(Expressed in Millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2007	2006	2007	2006*	2007	2006*
ASSETS:						
Current and Other Assets	$ 5,315	$ 5,110	$ 4,006	$ 3,733	$ 9,321	$ 8,843
Capital Assets	9,952	9,755	3,263	3,230	13,215	12,985
Total Assets	15,267	14,865	7,269	6,963	22,536	21,828
LIABILITIES:						
Current Liabilities	2,900	2,835	700	700	3,600	3,535
Long-term Liabilities	17,211	17,106	1,968	1,983	19,179	19,089
Total Liabilities	20,111	19,941	2,668	2,683	22,779	22,624
NET ASSETS:						
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	4,269	3,469	2,455	2,412	6,724	5,881
Restricted	1,385	1,497	1,872	1,705	3,257	3,202
Unrestricted	(10,498)	(10,042)	274	163	(10,224)	(9,879)
Total Net Assets	$ (4,844)	$ (5,076)	$ 4,601	$ 4,280	$ (243)	$ (796)

* Restated for comparative purposes. See Note 21.

The State had a total net asset deficit of $0.2 billion at year end, an improvement in net assets of $553 million occurring in this fiscal year. This improvement resulted from increases of $232 million and $321 million in the net assets of governmental activities and business-type activities, respectively.

Governmental activities had a total net asset deficit of $4.8 billion at year end, an improvement in net assets of $0.2 billion occurring in this fiscal year. Of this amount, $5.7 billion was invested in capital assets (buildings, roads, bridges, etc.) or was restricted for various purposes, resulting in an unrestricted net asset deficit of $10.5 billion. This deficit does not mean that the State will not be able to pay its bills next year. Rather, it is the result of having long-term obligations that are greater than currently available resources. Specifically, the State had the following outstanding long-term obligations which contributed to the deficit: a) general obligation bonds in the amount of $4.1 billion which were issued to finance various grant programs of the State, such as school construction and other municipal aid programs; and b) other long-term obligations in the amount of $4.8 billion which the State has partially funded (net pension obligation) or not funded (compensated absences obligation).

Although the net assets of the business-type activities increased by $0.3 billion, these resources cannot be used to make up for the net asset deficit in governmental activities. The State can only use these net assets to finance the ongoing operations of its Enterprise funds, such as the University of Connecticut, Bradley International Airport, Employment Security, etc.

CHANGE IN NET ASSETS

The following condensed financial information was derived from the government-wide Statement of Activities and reflects the nature of the State's change in net assets during the fiscal year 2007, compared to the prior year,

State of Connecticut's Changes in Net Assets
(Expressed in Millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2007	2006	2007	2006*	2007	2006*
REVENUES						
Program Revenues						
Charges for Services	$ 1,317	$ 1,379	$ 2,920	$ 2,898	$ 4,237	$ 4,277
Operating Grants and Contributions	3,974	4,035	297	277	4,271	4,312
Capital Grants and Contributions	412	542	14	80	426	622
General Revenues						
Taxes	12,803	11,855	-	-	12,803	11,855
Casino Gaming Payments	430	428	-	-	430	428
Other	280	213	128	113	408	326
Total Revenues	19,216	18,452	3,359	3,368	22,575	21,820
EXPENSES						
Legislative	97	97	-	-	97	97
General Government	1,731	1,353	-	-	1,731	1,353
Regulation and Protection	703	712	-	-	703	712
Conservation and Development	429	396	-	-	429	396
Health and Hospitals	2,004	1,923	-	-	2,004	1,923
Transportation	1,151	1,090	-	-	1,151	1,090
Human Services	4,828	4,941	-	-	4,828	4,941
Education, Libraries and Museums	4,009	3,889	-	-	4,009	3,889
Corrections	1,836	1,768	-	-	1,836	1,768
Judicial	695	655	-	-	695	655
Interest and Fiscal Charges	635	620	-	-	635	620
University of Connecticut & Health Center	-	-	1,519	1,464	1,519	1,464
State Universities	-	-	571	536	571	536
Bradley International Airport	-	-	67	63	67	63
CT Lottery Corporation	-	-	699	709	699	709
Employment Security	-	-	586	573	586	573
Clean Water	-	-	30	26	30	26
Other	-	-	432	417	432	417
Total Expenses	18,118	17,444	3,904	3,788	22,022	21,232
Excess (Deficiency) Before Transfers	1,098	1,008	(545)	(420)	553	588
Transfers	(866)	(712)	866	712	-	-
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets	232	296	321	292	553	588
Net Assets (Deficit) - Beginning (Restated)	(5,076)	(5,372)	4,280	3,988	(796)	(1,384)
Net Assets (Deficit) - Ending	$ (4,844)	$ (5,076)	$ 4,601	$ 4,280	$ (243)	$ (796)

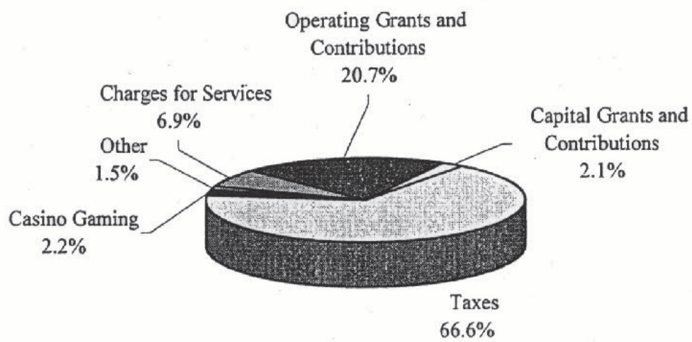
* Restated for comparative purposes. See Note 21.

Total revenues of the State increased, by $0.8 billion, to $22.6 billion. Most of this increase was due to an increase in tax revenues. Total expenses increased by $0.8 billion to $22.0 billion. This increase can be attributed mainly to an increase of $0.4 billion in governmental activities' expenditures. Total net assets of the State increased by $553 million during the fiscal year.

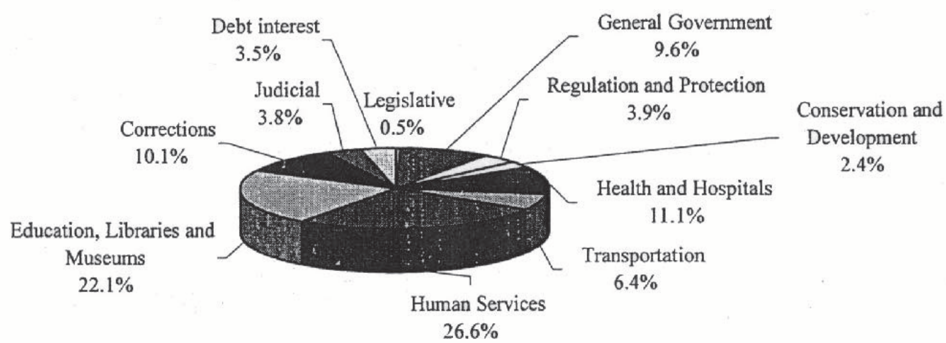
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

The following charts depict the distribution of revenues and expenses for Fiscal Year 2007.

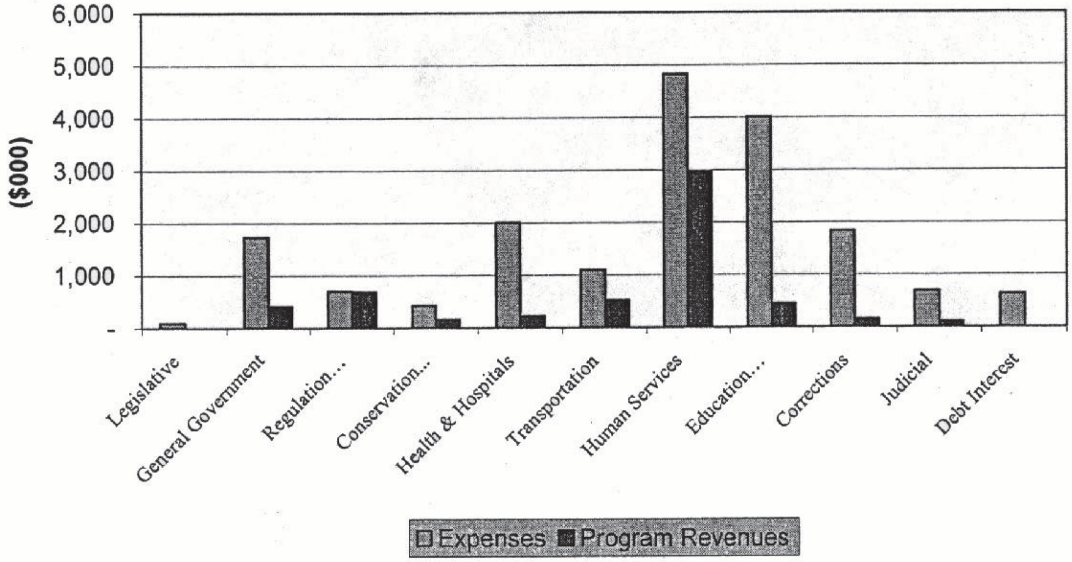
Revenues - Governmental Activities
Fiscal Year 2007



Expenses - Governmental Activities
Fiscal Year 2007



Expenses and Program Revenues - Governmental Activities
Fiscal Year 2007



Total revenues for the governmental activities increased, by $0.8 billion, to $19.2 billion. This increase was due mainly to an increase in tax revenue of $0.9 billion being offset by a decrease in operating and capital grants of $0.2 billion. Total expenses increased by $0.7 billion to $18.1 billion. This increase can be attributed mainly to increases in general government and education expenses of $0.5 billion. Even though total revenues exceeded total expenses by $1,098 million, this excess was reduced by transfers of $866 million, resulting in an increase of net assets of $232 million.

As noted above, total revenue increased by 4 percent during the fiscal year, reflecting continued economic growth. Both State and national economic indicators were generally positive during the fiscal year. Preliminary estimates showed that 20,400 jobs were added to the State economy during the fiscal year, and the unemployment rate was a relatively low 4.3 percent. In the third quarter of the fiscal year, the State had the second highest personal income growth in the nation with a 3.5 percent increase. Annualized personal income growth through the same quarter was over 5 percent. Retail sales grew 3.8 percent, while major stock indexes grew at double digit rates and corporate profit growth was solid during the fiscal year. The housing market continued to show signs of weakness during the fiscal year both nationally and in the State.

Total revenues and expenses of business-type activities were virtually unchanged between fiscal years 2007 and 2006. Although, total expenses exceeded total revenues by $545 million, this deficiency was offset by transfers of $866 million, resulting in an increase in net assets of $321 million.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE STATE'S FUNDS

The State completed fiscal year 2007 with a balance of $3.3 billion in its governmental funds. However, the General fund reported a deficit of $1.0 billion in unreserved fund balance. Although governmental fund expenditures exceeded fund revenues by $281 million, this deficiency was offset by other financing sources of $438 million, resulting in an increase in fund balance of $157 million in governmental funds in fiscal year 2007.

General Fund

The General fund is the chief operating fund of the State. At the end of fiscal year 2007, the General fund had a fund balance of $1.3 billion. Of this amount, $2.3 billion was reserved for various purposes, leaving a deficit of $1.0 billion in unreserved fund balance. Although, total fund revenues exceeded total fund expenditures by $1,071 million, this excess was reduced by other financing uses of $593 million, resulting in an increase in fund balance of $478 million for the fiscal year.

Budgetary Highlights-General Fund

Early in the fiscal year, the General fund surplus was estimated to be $161 million. By the end of the fiscal year, fund revenues had greatly increased because of a strong economy, causing the surplus estimate to grow to $910 million. However, most of the estimated surplus was eventually appropriated by the State legislature for various expenditure programs, resulting in a final estimated surplus of $329 million.

Although actual fund revenues exceeded expenditures by $449 million, this excess was reduced by other financing uses of $100 million, resulting in an actual surplus of $349 million. A portion of the 2006 surplus in the amount of $41 million was appropriated during the current fiscal year for various expenditure programs. This amount was reported in the budgetary statement as other financing source.

During the year, actual revenues exceeded original budget revenues by $786 million. A tax revenue variance of $650 million accounts for much of the total variance. Some of the tax revenues that exceeded original estimates were: personal income, $321 million and corporations $184 million.

During the year, final appropriations exceeded original appropriations by $641 million. Some of the major adjustments to initial appropriations that occurred during the year were: $85 million to retire special obligation bonds; $300 million for deposit to the Teachers' Retirement Fund; and $37 million for aid programs for towns. Because of these additional appropriations, the State exceeded the constitutional spending cap.

Other Funds

The Debt Service fund had a fund balance of $677 million at year end, all of which was reserved. Fund balance increased by $2 million during the fiscal year.

The Transportation fund had a fund balance of $248 million at year end, of which $190 million was unreserved. Fund balance increased by $62 million during the fiscal year.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets.

As of June 30, 2007 the State had an investment in total capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation) of $13.2 billion. During the fiscal year, capital assets of governmental activities and business-type activities increased by $197 million and $33 million, respectively. Depreciation charges for the fiscal year totaled $1.0 billion.

State of Connecticut's Capital Assets
(Net of Depreciation, in Millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006
Land	$ 1,354	$ 1,295	$ 59	$ 59	$ 1,413	$ 1,354
Buildings	1,090	1,138	2,390	2,335	3,480	3,473
Improvements Other than Buildings	175	192	254	296	429	488
Equipment	379	391	369	365	748	756
Infrastructure	4,994	5,080	-	-	4,994	5,080
Construction in Progress	1,960	1,659	191	175	2,151	1,834
Total	$ 9,952	$ 9,755	$ 3,263	$ 3,230	$ 13,215	$ 12,985

Additional information on the State's capital assets can be found in Note 10 of this report.

Long-term Debt

Bonded Debt

The State, pursuant to various public and special acts, has authorized a variety of types of debt which fall into the following categories: direct general obligation debt, which is payable from the State's general fund; special tax obligation debt, which is payable from the debt service fund; and revenue debt, which is payable from specific revenues of enterprise funds.

State of Connecticut's Bonded Debt (in millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006
General Obligation Bonds	$ 10,597	$ 10,212	$ -	$ -	$ 10,597	$ 10,212
Transportation Related Bonds	2,822	3,094	-	-	2,822	3,094
Revenue Bonds	-	-	1,578	1,523	1,578	1,523
Premiums and deferred amounts	302	267	25	39	327	306
Total	$ 13,721	$ 13,573	$ 1,603	$ 1,562	$ 15,324	$ 15,135

In fiscal year 2007 the State increased outstanding bonds by $189 million. Bonds of governmental activities increased by $148 million while bonds of business-type activities increased by $41 million. The State's General Obligation bonds are rated Aa3, AA and AA by Moodys, Standard and Poors and Fitch respectively. Special Tax Obligation bonds are rated Aaa, AAA, AAA by Moodys, Standard and Poors and Fitch respectively.

Section 3-21 of the Connecticut General Statutes provides that the total amount of bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness payable from General fund tax receipts authorized by the General Assembly but have not been issued and the total amount of such indebtedness which has been issued and remains outstanding shall not exceed 1.6 times the total estimated General fund tax receipts of the State for the current fiscal year. In computing the indebtedness at any time, revenue anticipation notes, refunded indebtedness, bond anticipation notes, tax increment financing, budget deficit bonding, revenue bonding, balances in debt retirement funds and other indebtedness pursuant to certain provisions of the General Statutes shall be excluded from the calculation. As of February, 2007, the State had a debt incurring margin of $4.5 billion.

Other Long-Term Debt

State of Connecticut's Other Long - Term Debt (in Millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006
Net Pension Obligation	$ 3,828	$ 3,737	$ -	$ -	$ 3,828	$ 3,737
Compensated Absences	474	471	128	124	602	595
Workers Compensation	382	344	-	-	382	344
Lottery Prizes	-	-	266	302	266	302
Other	68	230 *	171	181	239	411
Total	$ 4,752	$ 4,782	$ 565	$ 607	$ 5,317	$ 5,389

* Includes Economic Recovery Notes of $146 million.

The State's other long-term obligations decreased by $72 million during the year. This decrease was due mainly to a decrease in outstanding economic recovery notes of $146 million being offset by an increase in the Net Pension Obligation of $91 million.

Additional information on the State's long-term debt can be found in Note 16 of this report.

CONTACTING THE STATE'S OFFICES OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the State's finances and to demonstrate the State's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report, please contact the State Comptroller's Office at 1-860-702-3350.

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Basic Financial Statements

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Statement of Net Assets

June 30, 2007
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Primary Government			
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Component Units
Assets				
Current Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 1,605,433	$ 527,700	$ 2,133,133	$ 191,732
Deposits with U.S. Treasury	-	642,780	642,780	-
Investments	705,732	59,186	764,918	390,700
Receivables, (Net of Allowances)	2,277,395	609,623	2,887,018	63,215
Due from Component Units	2,619	-	2,619	-
Due from Primary Government	-	-	-	12,727
Inventories	56,329	10,868	67,197	3,439
Restricted Assets	-	110,719	110,719	1,457,699
Internal Balances	(284,786)	284,786	-	-
Other Current Assets	16,674	16,590	33,264	5,658
Total Current Assets	4,379,396	2,262,252	6,641,648	2,125,170
Noncurrent Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	280,405	280,405	-
Due From Component Units	10,701	-	10,701	-
Investments	-	282,507	282,507	56,862
Receivables, (Net of Allowances)	187,589	556,566	744,155	131,047
Restricted Assets	677,724	579,578	1,257,302	3,644,376
Capital Assets, (Net of Accumulated Depreciation)	9,951,984	3,262,835	13,214,819	433,729
Other Noncurrent Assets	59,464	44,462	103,926	10,344
Total Noncurrent Assets	10,887,462	5,006,353	15,893,815	4,276,358
Total Assets	15,266,858	7,268,605	22,535,463	6,401,528
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	710,709	272,633	983,342	103,212
Due to Component Units	12,727	-	12,727	-
Due to Primary Government	-	-	-	2,619
Due to Other Governments	70,745	115	70,860	-
Current Portion of Long-Term Obligations	1,262,425	199,178	1,461,603	162,989
Amount Held for Institutions	-	-	-	541,335
Deferred Revenue	11,982	161,862	173,844	-
Medicaid Liability	472,637	-	472,637	-
Liability for Escheated Property	164,867	-	164,867	-
Other Current Liabilities	193,851	65,927	259,778	28,903
Total Current Liabilities	2,899,943	699,715	3,599,658	839,058
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Non-Current Portion of Long-Term Obligations	17,210,552	1,967,793	19,178,345	3,774,944
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	17,210,552	1,967,793	19,178,345	3,774,944
Total Liabilities	20,110,495	2,667,508	22,778,003	4,614,002
Net Assets				
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	4,269,038	2,455,118	6,724,156	301,090
Restricted For:				
Transportation	178,978	-	178,978	-
Debt Service	639,870	69,057	708,927	18,935
Capital Projects	-	149,225	149,225	-
Unemployment Compensation	-	773,906	773,906	-
Clean Water and Drinking Water Projects	-	614,797	614,797	-
Bond Indenture Requirements	-	2,810	2,810	753,039
Loans	-	6,200	6,200	-
Permanent Investments or Endowments:				
Expendable	2,829	-	2,829	137,773
Nonexpendable	93,115	15,998	109,113	234,332
Other Purposes	470,146	239,575	709,721	42,638
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(10,497,613)	274,411	(10,223,202)	299,719
Total Net Assets (Deficit)	$ (4,843,637)	$ 4,601,097	$ (242,540)	$ 1,787,526

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of Activities

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007
(Expressed in Thousands)

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services, Fees, Fines, and Other	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions
Primary Government				
Governmental Activities:				
Legislative	$ 97,492	$ 2,991	$ 114	$ -
General Government	1,731,215	371,502	47,089	-
Regulation and Protection	702,467	528,928	161,547	-
Conservation and Development	429,057	85,797	79,133	-
Health and Hospitals	2,003,994	62,454	159,190	-
Transportation	1,150,770	110,352	-	411,516
Human Services	4,828,418	13,617	2,955,228	-
Education, Libraries, and Museums	4,008,903	32,237	419,840	-
Corrections	1,836,147	10,474	142,887	-
Judicial	694,442	99,128	9,440	-
Interest and Fiscal Charges	635,113	-	-	-
Total Governmental Activities	18,118,018	1,317,480	3,974,468	411,516
Business-Type Activities:				
University of Connecticut & Health Center	1,519,026	830,182	177,540	3,030
State Universities	571,006	286,600	43,770	7,169
Bradley International Airport	67,244	55,242	-	3,536
Connecticut Lottery Corporation	698,628	957,215	-	-
Employment Security	585,803	571,390	-	-
Clean Water	30,183	15,627	12,737	-
Other	432,129	203,466	62,804	-
Total Business-Type Activities	3,904,019	2,919,722	296,851	13,735
Total Primary Government	$ 22,022,037	$ 4,237,202	$ 4,271,319	$ 425,251
Component Units				
Connecticut Housing Finance Authority (12-31-06)	$ 200,074	$ 170,439	$ -	$ -
Connecticut Health and Educational Facilities Authority	5,832	6,293	-	-
Other	344,119	241,655	7,900	9,288
Total Component Units	$ 550,025	$ 418,387	$ 7,900	$ 9,288

General Revenues:
Taxes:
Personal Income
Corporate Income
Sales and Use
Other
Restricted for Transportation Purposes:
Motor Fuel
Other
Casino Gaming Payments
Tobacco Settlement
Unrestricted Investment Earnings
Contributions to Endowments
Transfers-Internal Activities
Total General Revenues, Contributions, and Transfers
Change in Net Assets
Net Assets (Deficit)- Beginning (as restated)
Net Assets (Deficit)- Ending

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets

Primary Government: Governmental Activities	Primary Government: Business-Type Activities	Primary Government: Total	Component Units
$ (94,387)	$ -	$ (94,387)	$ -
(1,312,624)	-	(1,312,624)	-
(11,992)	-	(11,992)	-
(264,127)	-	(264,127)	-
(1,782,350)	-	(1,782,350)	-
(628,902)	-	(628,902)	-
(1,859,573)	-	(1,859,573)	-
(3,556,826)	-	(3,556,826)	-
(1,682,786)	-	(1,682,786)	-
(585,874)	-	(585,874)	-
(635,113)	-	(635,113)	-
(12,414,554)	-	(12,414,554)	-
-	(508,274)	(508,274)	-
-	(233,467)	(233,467)	-
-	(8,466)	(8,466)	-
-	258,587	258,587	-
-	(14,413)	(14,413)	-
-	(1,819)	(1,819)	-
-	(165,859)	(165,859)	-
-	(673,711)	(673,711)	-
(12,414,554)	(673,711)	(13,088,265)	-
-	-	-	(29,635)
-	-	-	461
-	-	-	(85,276)
-	-	-	(114,450)
6,270,806	-	6,270,806	-
831,688	-	831,688	-
3,509,164	-	3,509,164	-
1,513,855	-	1,513,855	-
609,427	-	609,427	-
67,888	-	67,888	-
430,476	-	430,476	-
113,691	-	113,691	-
165,472	129,317	294,789	137,661
-	-	-	34,392
(865,548)	865,548	-	-
12,646,919	994,865	13,641,784	172,053
232,365	321,154	553,519	57,603
(5,076,002)	4,279,943	(796,059)	1,729,923
$ (4,843,637)	$ 4,601,097	$ (242,540)	$ 1,787,526

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Governmental Fund Financial Statements

Major Funds

General Fund:
This fund is the State's general operating fund. It accounts for the financial resources and transactions not accounted for in other funds.

Debt Service Fund:
This fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources for and the payment of, principal and interest on general long-term bonds.

Transportation Fund:
to account for motor vehicle taxes, receipts and transportation related federal revenues collected for the purposes of payment of debt service requirements and budgeted appropriations made to the Department of Transportation. The Department of Transportation is responsible for all aspects of the planning, development, maintenance, and improvement of transportation in the state.

Nonmajor Funds
Nonmajor governmental funds are presented, by fund type beginning on page 88.

Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds

June 30, 2007
(Expressed in Thousands)

	General	Debt Service	Transportation	Other Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 588,782	$ -	$ 196,144	$ 805,335	$ 1,590,261
Investments	566,800	-	-	138,932	705,732
Securities Lending Collateral	-	-	-	16,526	16,526
Receivables:					
Taxes, Net of Allowances	1,325,135	-	42,145	-	1,367,280
Accounts, Net of Allowances	153,262	-	11,533	34,589	199,384
Loans, Net of Allowances	-	-	-	187,589	187,589
From Other Governments	418,144	-	-	269,256	687,400
Interest	-	7,546	387	-	7,933
Other	-	-	-	6,235	6,235
Due from Other Funds	25,050	-	7,546	88,248	120,844
Advances to Other Funds	4,700	-	-	-	4,700
Due from Component Units	13,320	-	-	-	13,320
Inventories	34,056	-	17,878	-	51,934
Restricted Assets	-	676,894	-	830	677,724
Other Assets	-	-	-	81	81
Total Assets	$ 3,129,249	$ 684,440	$ 275,633	$ 1,547,621	$ 5,636,943
Liabilities and Fund Balances					
Liabilities					
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	$ 346,065	$ -	$ 21,283	$ 217,695	$ 585,043
Due to Other Funds	113,453	7,546	-	226,169	347,168
Due to Component Units	-	-	-	12,727	12,727
Due to Other Governments	69,312	-	-	1,433	70,745
Deferred Revenue	453,822	-	6,181	66,612	526,615
Medicaid Liability	472,637	-	-	-	472,637
Liability For Escheated Property	164,867	-	-	-	164,867
Securities Lending Obligation	-	-	-	16,526	16,526
Other Liabilities	177,325	-	-	-	177,325
Total Liabilities	1,797,481	7,546	27,464	541,162	2,373,653
Fund Balances					
Reserved For:					
Petty Cash	918	-	-	-	918
Inventories	34,056	-	17,878	-	51,934
Loans	18,020	-	-	187,589	205,609
Continuing Appropriations	811,340	-	40,661	739	852,740
Debt Service	-	676,894	-	-	676,894
Restricted Purposes	-	-	-	450,419	450,419
Surplus Transfer to FY 08	80,000	-	-	-	80,000
Budget Reserve Fund	1,381,748	-	-	-	1,381,748
Unreserved Reported In:					
General Fund	(994,314)	-	-	-	(994,314)
Transportation Fund	-	-	189,630	-	189,630
Special Revenue Funds	-	-	-	539,357	539,357
Capital Project Funds	-	-	-	(171,645)	(171,645)
Total Fund Balances	1,331,768	676,894	248,169	1,006,459	3,263,290
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	$ 3,129,249	$ 684,440	$ 275,633	$ 1,547,621	$ 5,636,943

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Reconciliation of Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Assets

June 30, 2007

(Expressed in Thousands)

Total Fund Balance - Governmental Funds		$	3,263,290
Net assets reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Assets are different because:			
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. These assets consist of:			
Buildings	2,785,552		
Equipment	1,265,024		
Infrastructure	12,934,311		
Other Capital Assets	1,278,406		
Accumulated Depreciation	(8,364,465)		9,898,828
Debt issue costs are recorded as expenditures in the funds. However, these costs are deferred (reported as other assets) and amortized over the life of the bonds in the Statement of Net Assets.			58,695
Some of the state's revenues will be collected after year-end but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.			514,762
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the Statement of Net Assets.			(14,502)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds (Note 16).			
Net Pension Obligation	(3,827,916)		
Worker's Compensation	(382,128)		
Capital Leases	(56,244)		
Compensated Absences	(469,041)		
Claims and Judgments	(7,580)		(4,742,909)
Long-term bonded debt is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds. Unamortized premiums, loss on refundings, and interest payable are not reported in the funds. However, these amounts are included in the Statement of Net Assets. This is the net effect of these balances on the statement (Note 16).			
Bonds Payable	(13,419,166)		
Unamortized Premiums	(539,893)		
Less: Deferred Loss on Refundings	238,069		
Accrued Interest Payable	(100,811)		(13,821,801)
Net Assets of Governmental Activities		$	(4,843,637)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007
(Expressed in Thousands)

	General	Debt Service	Transportation	Other Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues					
Taxes	$ 12,037,099	$ -	$ 678,217	$ 27,491	$ 12,742,807
Assessments	-	-	-	22,841	22,841
Licenses, Permits and Fees	151,150	-	305,733	74,753	531,636
Tobacco Settlement	-	-	-	113,691	113,691
Federal Grants and Aid	2,785,983	-	-	1,619,177	4,405,160
Charges for Services	34,815	-	60,860	5,595	101,270
Fines, Forfeits and Rents	-	-	31,224	5,959	37,183
Casino Gaming Payments	430,476	-	-	-	430,476
Investment Earnings	83,044	35,255	14,754	32,849	165,902
Miscellaneous	171,338	-	24,215	462,521	658,074
Total Revenues	15,693,905	35,255	1,115,003	2,364,877	19,209,040
Expenditures					
Current:					
Legislative	94,994	-	-	2,389	97,383
General Government	1,084,605	-	696	637,075	1,722,376
Regulation and Protection	354,795	-	86,417	258,715	699,927
Conservation and Development	126,266	-	-	301,985	428,251
Health and Hospitals	1,788,172	-	-	202,334	1,990,506
Transportation	2,270	-	562,297	445,489	1,010,056
Human Services	4,445,542	-	-	346,093	4,791,635
Education, Libraries, and Museums	2,792,080	-	-	1,190,788	3,982,868
Corrections	1,798,266	-	-	30,782	1,829,048
Judicial	663,188	-	-	29,204	692,392
Capital Projects	-	-	-	304,964	304,964
Debt Service:					
Principal Retirement	964,803	265,964	609	-	1,231,376
Interest and Fiscal Charges	507,700	153,425	1,167	47,448	709,740
Total Expenditures	14,622,681	419,389	651,186	3,797,266	19,490,522
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	1,071,224	(384,134)	463,817	(1,432,389)	(281,482)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Bonds Issued	28,990	-	-	1,224,355	1,253,345
Premiums on Bonds Issued	1,129	36,794	-	48,836	86,759
Transfers In	384,473	414,495	40,440	258,466	1,097,874
Transfers Out	(1,007,420)	(31,352)	(441,795)	(485,347)	(1,965,914)
Refunding Bonds Issued	-	527,730	-	-	527,730
Payment to Refunded Bond Escrow Agent	-	(561,269)	-	-	(561,269)
Capital Lease Obligations	117	-	-	-	117
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(592,711)	386,398	(401,355)	1,046,310	438,642
Net Change in Fund Balances	478,513	2,264	62,462	(386,079)	157,160
Fund Balances - Beginning	858,546	674,630	183,559	1,392,538	3,109,273
Changes in Reserves for Inventories	(5,291)	-	2,148	-	(3,143)
Fund Balances - Ending	$ 1,331,768	$ 676,894	$ 248,169	$ 1,006,459	$ 3,263,290

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities

June 30, 2007

(Expressed in Thousands)

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		$ 157,160
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:		
Bond proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds. However, issuing debt increases long term-liabilities in the Statement of Net Assets. Bond proceeds were received this year from:		
Bonds Issued	(1,253,345)	
Refunding Bonds Issued	(527,730)	
Premium on Bonds Issued	(86,759)	(1,867,834)
Repayment of long-term debt is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Assets. Long-term debt repayments this year consisted of:		
Principal Retirement	1,231,376	
Payments to Refunded Bond Escrow Agent	561,269	
Capital Lease Payments	4,364	1,797,009
Some capital assets acquired this tear were financed with capital leases. The amount financed by leases is reported in the governmental funds as a source of financing, but lease obligations are reported as long-term liabilities on the Statement of Net Assets.		(117)
Capital outlays are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. In the current period, these amounts and other reductions were as follows:		
Capital Outlays	962,049	
Depreciation Expense	(767,448)	
Retirements	(41)	194,560
Inventories are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds when purchased. However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of these assets is recognized when those assets are consumed. This is the amount by which consumption exceeded purchases of inventories.		(3,143)
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. These activities consist of:		
Increase in Accrued Interest	(1,242)	
Decrease in Interest Accreted on Capital Appreciation Debt	53,172	
Amortization of Bond Premium	47,367	
Amortization of Loss on Debt Refundings	(29,718)	
Increase in Compensated Absences Liability	(3,320)	
Increase in Workers Compensation Liability	(37,854)	
Decrease in Claims and Judgments Liability	10,838	
Increase in Net Pension Obligation	(90,780)	(51,537)
Because some revenues will not be collected for several months after the state's fiscal year ends, they are not considered "available" revenues and are deferred in the governmental funds. Deferred revenues increased by this amount this year.		6,891
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities, such as insurance and telecommunications, to individual funds. The net revenue (expense) of internal service funds is reported with the governmental activities.		(5,671)
Debt issue costs are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds. However, these costs are amortized over the life of the bonds in the Statement of Activities. In the current year, these amounts are:		
Debt Issue Costs Payments	10,193	
Amortization of Debt Issue Costs	(5,146)	5,047
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities		$ 232,365

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Budget and Actual - Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis
General and Transportation Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007
(Expressed in Thousands)

	General Fund			
	Budget			Variance with Final Budget positive
Revenues	Original	Final	Actual	(negative)
Budgeted:				
Taxes, Net of Refunds	$ 11,250,700	$ 11,862,900	$ 11,901,334	$ 38,434
Operating Transfers In	380,000	383,800	383,808	8
Casino Gaming Payments	438,700	430,500	430,476	(24)
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	140,200	151,800	151,738	(62)
Other	261,000	367,300	359,244	(8,056)
Federal Grants	2,573,300	2,610,900	2,602,774	(8,126)
Refunds of Payments	(600)	(500)	(513)	(13)
Operating Transfers Out	(86,300)	(86,300)	(86,300)	-
Transfer Out - Transportation Strategy Board	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	14,957,000	15,720,400	15,742,561	22,161
Expenditures				
Budgeted:				
Legislative	77,676	78,549	68,141	10,408
General Government	558,898	680,482	500,641	179,841
Regulation and Protection	278,587	281,280	265,681	15,599
Conservation and Development	102,010	139,494	96,264	43,230
Health and Hospitals	1,471,144	1,493,917	1,473,779	20,138
Transportation	10,790	32,184	2,103	30,081
Human Services	4,326,969	4,360,290	4,221,641	138,649
Education, Libraries, and Museums	3,418,016	3,783,919	3,449,507	334,412
Corrections	1,417,942	1,453,115	1,430,316	22,799
Judicial	462,181	477,848	474,067	3,781
Non Functional	3,530,781	3,514,508	3,311,597	202,911
Total Expenditures	15,654,994	16,295,586	15,293,737	1,001,849
Appropriations Lapsed	114,980	180,400	-	(180,400)
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(583,014)	(394,786)	448,824	843,610
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Prior Year Appropriations Carried Forward	702,854	702,854	702,854	-
Appropriations Continued to Fiscal Year 2008	-	-	(831,070)	(831,070)
Transfer of 2006 Surplus	41,000	41,000	41,000	-
Miscellaneous Adjustments	-	(20,354)	(12,370)	7,984
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	743,854	723,500	(99,586)	(823,086)
Net Change in Fund Balance	$ 160,840	$ 328,714	349,238	$ 20,524
Budgetary Fund Balances - July 1			1,191,256	
Changes in Reserves			(359,265)	
Budgetary Fund Balances - June 30			$ 1,181,229	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Transportation Fund

Budget Original	Budget Final	Actual	Variance with Final Budget positive (negative)
$ 694,000	$ 679,400	$ 679,223	$ (177)
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
402,000	395,200	395,137	(63)
40,000	46,000	46,000	-
-	-	-	-
(3,200)	(2,700)	(2,716)	(16)
(7,000)	(7,000)	(7,000)	-
(20,300)	(20,300)	(20,300)	-
1,105,500	1,090,600	1,090,344	(256)
-	-	-	-
2,770	2,770	669	2,101
75,807	76,843	59,197	17,646
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
449,032	461,832	446,574	15,258
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
578,705	572,872	530,742	42,130
1,106,314	1,114,317	1,037,182	77,135
11,000	36,577	-	(36,577)
10,186	12,860	53,162	40,302
39,067	39,067	39,067	-
-	-	(40,661)	(40,661)
-	-	-	-
-	8,000	8,000	-
39,067	47,067	6,406	(40,661)
$ 49,253	$ 59,927	59,568	$ (359)
		172,446	
		1,594	
		$ 233,608	

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Proprietary Fund Financial Statements

Major Funds

University of Connecticut and Health Center:
This fund is used to account for the operations of the University of Connecticut a comprehensive institution of higher education, which includes the University of Connecticut Health Center and John Dempsey Hospital.

State Universities:
This fund is used to account for the operations of the State University System which consist of four universities: Central, Eastern, Southern, and Western.

Bradley International Airport:
The airport is owned by the State of Connecticut and is operated by the Bureau of Aeronautics of the State of Connecticut, Department of Transportation. In 1982, the State issued the Airport, 1982 series, Revenue Bonds in the aggregate principal amount of $100,000,000. The bonds were refunded in 1992 with the issuance of $94,065,000 in refunding bonds. The refunding bonds are secured by and payable solely from the gross operating revenues generated by the State from the operations of the Airport and other receipts, funds or monies pledged in the Indenture.

The Connecticut Lottery Corporation:
The Connecticut Lottery Corporation, a public instrumentality and political subdivision of the State of Connecticut was created on July 1, 1996 for the purpose of generating revenues for the State of Connecticut's General Fund through the operation of a lottery.

Employment Security:
to account for the collection of unemployment insurance premiums from employers and the payment of unemployment benefits to eligible claimants.

Clean Water:
to account for resources used to provide loans to municipalities to finance waste water treatment projects.

Nonmajor Funds:
Nonmajor proprietary funds are presented, by fund type beginning on page 112.

Statement of Net Assets
Proprietary Funds

June 30, 2007
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Business-Type Activities			
	Enterprise Funds			
	University of Connecticut & Health Center	State Universities	Bradley International Airport	Connecticut Lottery Corporation
Assets				
Current Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 216,413	$ 108,237	$ 36,862	$ 21,854
Deposits with U.S. Treasury	-	-	-	-
Investments	4,879	14,371	-	39,936
Receivables:				
Accounts, Net of Allowances	130,337	107,774	4,523	10,103
Loans, Net of Allowances	2,684	2,342	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	9,107
From Other Governments	-	1,700	1,443	-
Due from Other Funds	56,089	45,237	-	-
Inventories	9,743	-	-	-
Restricted Assets	98,583	-	12,136	-
Other Current Assets	8,977	4,114	455	2,352
Total Current Assets	527,705	283,775	55,419	83,352
Noncurrent Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,462	102,990	-	-
Investments	14,877	26,666	-	223,710
Receivables:				
Accounts, Net of Allowances	-	-	-	-
Loans, Net of Allowances	9,902	8,026	-	-
Restricted Assets	19,551	-	114,995	-
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	1,722,512	844,779	307,237	1,478
Other Noncurrent Assets	2,360	1,149	6,737	4,964
Total Noncurrent Assets	1,770,664	983,610	428,969	230,152
Total Assets	2,298,369	1,267,385	484,388	313,504
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	123,437	47,640	16,607	18,469
Due to Other Funds	15,235	2,344	2,347	-
Due to Other Governments	-	-	-	-
Current Portion of Long-Term Obligations	47,426	23,038	9,410	42,063
Deferred Revenue	35,661	122,210	1,163	488
Other Current Liabilities	18,755	8,170	-	24,669
Total Current Liabilities	240,514	203,402	29,527	85,689
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Noncurrent Portion of Long-Term Obligations	354,910	355,930	208,402	223,710
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	354,910	355,930	208,402	223,710
Total Liabilities	595,424	559,332	237,929	309,399
Net Assets (Deficit)				
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	1,391,768	618,920	108,087	1,478
Restricted For:				
Debt Service	10,878	-	27,722	-
Unemployment Compensation	-	-	-	-
Clean and Drinking Water Projects	-	-	-	-
Capital Projects	82,252	-	66,973	-
Nonexpendable Purposes	14,879	1,099	-	-
Bond Indentures	-	-	2,810	-
Loans	6,200	-	-	-
Other Purposes	16,379	27,170	-	4,105
Unrestricted	180,589	60,864	40,867	(1,478)
Total Net Assets	$ 1,702,945	$ 708,053	$ 246,459	$ 4,105

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Business-Type Activities				Governmental
Enterprise Funds				Activities
Employment Security	Clean Water	Other Funds	Total	Internal Service Funds
$ -	$ 3,658	$ 140,676	$ 527,700	$ 15,172
642,780	-	-	642,780	-
-	-	-	59,186	-
133,544	-	22,521	408,802	3,713
-	152,271	18,132	175,429	-
-	7,407	1,669	18,183	-
3,314	46	706	7,209	-
633	-	209,003	310,962	8,149
-	-	1,125	10,868	4,395
-	-	-	110,719	-
-	-	692	16,590	67
780,271	163,382	394,524	2,288,428	31,496
-	144,770	31,183	280,405	-
-	4,254	13,000	282,507	-
-	-	1,007	1,007	-
-	494,224	43,407	555,559	-
-	394,695	50,337	579,578	-
-	-	386,829	3,262,835	53,156
-	27,398	1,854	44,462	769
-	1,065,341	527,617	5,006,353	53,925
780,271	1,228,723	922,141	7,294,781	85,421
-	8,181	58,299	272,633	19,959
6,250	-	-	26,176	66,057
115	-	-	115	-
-	42,520	34,721	199,178	271
-	-	2,340	161,862	129
-	754	13,579	65,927	-
6,365	51,455	108,939	725,891	86,416
-	586,031	238,810	1,967,793	13,507
-	586,031	238,810	1,967,793	13,507
6,365	637,486	347,749	2,693,684	99,923
-	-	334,865	2,455,118	49,585
-	-	30,457	69,057	-
773,906	-	-	773,906	-
-	542,058	72,739	614,797	-
-	-	-	149,225	-
-	-	20	15,998	-
-	-	-	2,810	-
-	-	-	6,200	-
-	-	191,921	239,575	-
-	49,179	(55,610)	274,411	(64,087)
$ 773,906	$ 591,237	$ 574,392	$ 4,601,097	$ (14,502)

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets Proprietary Funds

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Business-Type Activities			
	Enterprise Funds			
	University of Connecticut & Health Center	State Universities	Bradley International Airport	Connecticut Lottery Corporation
Operating Revenues				
Charges for Sales and Services	$ 711,300	$ 265,122	$ 41,643	$ 957,026
Assessments	-	-	-	-
Federal Grants, Contracts and Other Aid	148,535	29,947	-	-
State Grants, Contracts and Other Aid	18,995	11,201	-	-
Private Gifts and Grants	34,814	2,622	-	-
Interest on Loans	-	-	-	-
Other	59,982	18,351	-	178
Total Operating Revenues	973,626	327,243	41,643	957,204
Operating Expenses				
Salaries, Wages and Administrative	1,308,653	507,096	38,636	91,996
Lottery Prize Awards	-	-	-	579,854
Unemployment Compensation	-	-	-	-
Claims Paid	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and Amortization	114,372	41,262	17,924	706
Other	80,100	22,648	-	6,320
Total Operating Expenses	1,503,125	571,006	56,560	678,876
Operating Income (Loss)	(529,499)	(243,763)	(14,917)	278,328
Nonoperating Revenue (Expenses)				
Interest and Investment Income	18,169	13,610	8,072	21,341
Interest and Fiscal Charges	(15,901)	-	(10,684)	(19,752)
Other	34,096	3,127	13,599	11
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	36,364	16,737	10,987	1,600
Income (Loss) Before Capital Contributions, Grants, and Transfers	(493,135)	(227,026)	(3,930)	279,928
Capital Contributions	3,030	7,169	3,536	-
Federal Capitalization Grants	-	-	-	-
Transfers In	552,872	236,899	9,254	-
Transfers Out	-	-	-	(279,000)
Change in Net Assets	62,767	17,042	8,860	928
Total Net Assets - Beginning (as restated)	1,640,178	691,011	237,599	3,177
Total Net Assets - Ending	$ 1,702,945	$ 708,053	$ 246,459	$ 4,105

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds				Governmental Activities
Employment Security	Clean Water	Other Funds	Totals	Internal Service Funds
$ -	$ -	$ 135,099	$ 2,110,190	$ 86,677
549,638	-	55,717	605,355	-
11,049	-	31,998	221,529	-
6,002	-	10,543	46,741	-
-	-	1,666	39,102	-
-	13,429	1,234	14,663	-
4,701	-	3,211	86,423	166
571,390	13,429	239,468	3,124,003	86,843
-	747	351,270	2,298,398	72,847
-	-	-	579,854	-
585,803	-	-	585,803	-
-	-	36,584	36,584	-
-	-	15,580	189,844	19,743
-	-	15,323	124,391	-
585,803	747	418,757	3,814,874	92,590
(14,413)	12,682	(179,289)	(690,871)	(5,747)
28,352	27,591	12,182	129,317	233
-	(29,436)	(13,372)	(89,145)	(67)
-	2,198	8,205	61,236	(90)
28,352	353	7,015	101,408	76
13,939	13,035	(172,274)	(589,463)	(5,671)
-	-	-	13,735	-
-	12,737	18,597	31,334	-
794	2,408	355,399	1,157,626	-
(3,824)	-	(9,254)	(292,078)	-
10,909	28,180	192,468	321,154	(5,671)
762,997	563,057	381,924	4,279,943	(8,831)
$ 773,906	$ 591,237	$ 574,392	$ 4,601,097	$ (14,502)

Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Business-Type Activities			
	Enterprise Funds			
	University of Connecticut & Health Center	State Universities	Bradley International Airport	Connecticut Lottery Corporation
Cash Flows from Operating Activities				
Receipts from Customers	$ 692,558	$ 276,053	$ 42,754	$ 958,748
Payments to Suppliers	(404,500)	(8,597)	(24,138)	(23,919)
Payments to Employees	(923,888)	(353,668)	(14,298)	(12,577)
Other Receipts (Payments)	294,219	(121,203)	-	(646,148)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	(341,611)	(207,415)	4,318	276,104
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities				
Proceeds from Sale of Bonds	-	-	-	7,853
Retirement of Bonds and Annuities Payable	-	-	-	(45,751)
Interest on Bonds and Annuities Payable	-	-	-	(21,284)
Transfers In	402,397	224,981	9,254	-
Transfers Out	-	-	-	(279,000)
Other Receipts (Payments)	23,308	3,371	732	-
Net Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities	425,705	228,352	9,986	(338,182)
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities				
Additions to Property, Plant and Equipment	(87,807)	(41,023)	(15,917)	(262)
Proceeds from Capital Debt	89,000	69,005	-	-
Principal Paid on Capital Debt	(69,921)	(79,813)	(8,430)	-
Interest Paid on Capital Debt	(50,860)	-	(11,055)	-
Transfer In	110,240	-	-	-
Federal Grant	-	-	-	-
Capital Contributions	-	13,589	3,914	-
Other Receipts (Payments)	(34,339)	598	14,624	-
Net Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities	(43,687)	(37,644)	(16,864)	(262)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities				
Proceeds from Sales and Maturities of Investments	-	-	-	45,523
Purchase of Investment Securities	(167)	(80)	-	(7,853)
Interest on Investments	17,920	13,263	7,991	22,873
(Increase) Decrease in Restricted Assets	-	-	-	-
Other Receipts (Payments)	(27,277)	-	-	-
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities	(9,524)	13,183	7,991	60,543
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	30,883	(3,524)	5,431	(1,797)
Cash and Cash Equivalents -Beginning of Year	304,878	214,751	110,373	23,651
Cash and Cash Equivalents -End of Year	$ 335,761	$ 211,227	$ 115,804	$ 21,854
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used In) Operating Activities				
Operating Income (Loss)	$ (529,499)	$ (243,763)	$ (14,917)	$ 278,328
Adjustments not Affecting Cash:				
Depreciation and Amortization	114,372	41,262	17,924	706
Other	60,861	311	(33)	26
Change in Assets and Liabilities:				
(Increase) Decrease in Receivables, Net	(14,084)	(3,663)	1,110	1,805
(Increase) Decrease in Due from Other Funds	(3,585)	-	-	-
(Increase) Decrease in Inventories and Other Assets	49,207	(4,718)	-	203
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payables & Accrued Liabilities	(19,054)	3,156	234	(4,964)
Increase (Decrease) in Due to Other Funds	171	-	-	-
Total Adjustments	187,888	36,348	19,235	(2,224)
Net Cash Provided by (Used In) Operating Activities	$ (341,611)	$ (207,415)	$ 4,318	$ 276,104
Reconciliation of Cash and Cash Equivalents to the Statement of Net Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Current	$ 216,413	$ 108,237	$ 36,862	
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Noncurrent	1,462	102,990	-	
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Restricted	117,886	-	78,942	
	$ 335,761	$ 211,227	$ 115,804	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Business-Type Activities				Governmental
Enterprise Funds				Activities
Employment Security	**Clean Water**	**Other**	**Totals**	**Internal Service Funds**
$ 548,177	$ 62,000	$ 191,644	$ 2,771,934	$ 89,713
-	-	(65,724)	(526,878)	(31,197)
-	(690)	(282,342)	(1,587,463)	(37,474)
(573,498)	(61,937)	(75,907)	(1,184,474)	(197)
(25,321)	(627)	(232,329)	(526,881)	20,845
-	185,280	5,000	198,133	-
-	(62,192)	(32,574)	(140,517)	-
-	(22,527)	(9,751)	(53,562)	-
-	2,408	218,575	857,615	-
(3,030)	-	(9,254)	(291,284)	-
-	1,297	(4,616)	24,092	-
(3,030)	104,266	167,380	594,477	-
-	-	(9,678)	(154,687)	(22,653)
-	-	-	158,005	-
-	-	-	(158,164)	-
-	-	(3,558)	(65,473)	-
-	-	129,586	239,826	-
-	13,146	19,028	32,174	-
-	-	-	17,503	-
-	-	(55,983)	(75,100)	(67)
-	13,146	79,395	(5,916)	(22,720)
-	-	-	45,523	-
-	-	-	(8,100)	-
28,351	26,653	11,969	129,020	233
-	-	25	25	-
-	(145,353)	(7,650)	(180,280)	(90)
28,351	(118,700)	4,344	(13,812)	143
-	(1,915)	18,790	47,868	(1,732)
-	5,573	121,886	781,112	16,904
$ -	$ 3,658	$ 140,676	$ 828,980	$ 15,172
$ (14,413)	$ 12,682	$ (179,289)	$ (690,871)	$ (5,747)
-	-	15,580	189,844	19,743
-	-	(4,074)	57,091	-
(1,344)	(13,309)	(83,390)	(112,875)	94
(116)	-	-	(3,701)	2,941
(10,462)	-	708	34,938	(364)
-	-	18,136	(2,492)	4,178
1,014	-	-	1,185	-
(10,908)	(13,309)	(53,040)	163,990	26,592
$ (25,321)	$ (627)	$ (232,329)	$ (526,881)	$ 20,845

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Fiduciary Fund Financial Statements

Investment Trust Fund
External Investment Pool:
to account for the portion of the Short-Term Investment Fund that belongs to participants that are not part of the State's financial reporting entity.

Private Purpose Trust Fund
Escheat Securities:
to account for securities that are held by the State Treasurer for individuals under escheat laws of the State.

Individual fund descriptions and financial statements begin on the following pages:
Pension (and Other Employee Benefit) Trust Funds, page 120
Agency Funds, page 126

Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets
Fiduciary Funds

June 30, 2007
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Pension & Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds	Investment Trust Fund External Investment Pool	Private-Purpose Trust Fund Escheat Securities	Agency Funds	Total
Assets					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 52,831	$ -	$ -	$ 141,573	$ 194,404
Receivables:					
Accounts, Net of Allowances	16,002	-	-	3,803	19,805
From Other Governments	5,771	-	-	-	5,771
From Other Funds	1,913	-	-	4,442	6,355
Interest	1,268	2,200	-	383	3,851
Investments	25,834,532	1,060,929	-	-	26,895,461
Inventories	-	-	-	466	466
Securities Lending Collateral	3,605,666	-	-	-	3,605,666
Other Assets	5,554	24	99,762	343,186	448,526
Total Assets	29,523,537	1,063,153	99,762	$ 493,853	31,180,305
Liabilities					
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	56	4,731	-	$ 4,183	8,970
Securities Lending Obligation	3,605,666	-	-	-	3,605,666
Due to Other Funds	6,909	-	-	-	6,909
Funds Held for Others	-	-	-	489,670	489,670
Total Liabilities	3,612,631	4,731	-	$ 493,853	4,111,215
Net Assets					
Held in Trust For:					
Employees' Pension Benefits (Note 13)	25,840,277	-	-		25,840,277
Other Employee Benefits	70,629	-	-		70,629
Individuals, Organizations, and Other Governments	-	1,058,422	99,762		1,158,184
Total Net Assets	$ 25,910,906	$ 1,058,422	$ 99,762		$ 27,069,090

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets
Fiduciary Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Pension & Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds	Investment Trust Fund External Investment Pool	Private-Purpose Trust Fund Escheat Securities	Total
Additions				
Contributions:				
Plan Members	$ 377,587	$ -	$ -	$ 377,587
State	1,109,157	-	-	1,109,157
Municipalities	45,552	-	-	45,552
Total Contributions	1,532,296	-	-	1,532,296
Investment Income	4,123,523	75,878	-	4,199,401
Less: Investment Expense	(215,070)	(322)	-	(215,392)
Net Investment Income	3,908,453	75,556	-	3,984,009
Escheat Securities Received	-	-	33,265	33,265
Pool's Share Transactions	-	145,974	-	145,974
Transfers In	2,492	-	-	2,492
Other	20	-	11,830	11,850
Total Additions	5,443,261	221,530	45,095	5,709,886
Deductions				
Administrative Expense	1,999	-	-	1,999
Benefit Payments and Refunds	2,285,066	-	-	2,285,066
Escheat Securities Returned or Sold	-	-	4,134	4,134
Distributions to Pool Participants	-	75,556	-	75,556
Other	6,917	-	-	6,917
Total Deductions	2,293,982	75,556	4,134	2,373,672
Change in Net Assets Held In Trust For:				
Pension and Other Employee Benefits	3,149,279	-	-	3,149,279
Individuals, Organizations, and Other Governments	-	145,974	40,961	186,935
Net Assets - Beginning	22,761,627	912,448	58,801	23,732,876
Net Assets - Ending	$ 25,910,906	$ 1,058,422	$ 99,762	$ 27,069,090

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

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Component Unit Financial Statements

Major Component Units

Connecticut Housing Finance Authority:
the Connecticut Housing Finance Authority is a public instrumentality and political subdivision of the State created for the purpose of increasing the housing supply and encouraging and assisting in the purchase, development and construction of housing for low and moderate income families throughout the State.

Connecticut Health and Educational Facilities Authority:
the Connecticut Health and Educational Facilities Authority is a public instrumentality and political subdivision of the State. The Authority was created to assist certain health care institutions, institutions of higher education, and qualified for-profit and not-for-profit institutions in the financing and refinancing of projects to be undertaken in relation to programs for these institutions.

Nonmajor:
The nonmajor component units are presented beginning on page 134.

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Statement of Net Assets
Component Units

June 30, 2007
(Expressed in Thousands)

Assets	Connecticut Housing Finance Authority (12-31-06)	Connecticut Health and Educational Facilities Authority	Other Component Units	Total
Current Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ -	$ 21,566	$ 170,166	$ 191,732
Investments	-	-	390,700	390,700
Receivables:				
Accounts, Net of Allowances	-	256	36,923	37,179
Loans, Net of Allowances	-	-	25,110	25,110
Other	-	-	926	926
Due from Primary Government	-	-	12,727	12,727
Restricted Assets	810,702	541,397	105,600	1,457,699
Inventories	-	-	3,439	3,439
Other Current Assets	-	121	5,537	5,658
Total Current Assets	810,702	563,340	751,128	2,125,170
Noncurrent Assets:				
Investments	-	-	56,862	56,862
Accounts, Net of Allowances	-	-	16,256	16,256
Loans, Net of Allowances	-	-	114,791	114,791
Restricted Assets	3,575,919	2,247	66,210	3,644,376
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	3,154	254	430,321	433,729
Other Noncurrent Assets	-	-	10,344	10,344
Total Noncurrent Assets	3,579,073	2,501	694,784	4,276,358
Total Assets	4,389,775	565,841	1,445,912	6,401,528
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	28,647	1,799	72,766	103,212
Current Portion of Long-Term Obligations	135,920	-	27,069	162,989
Amount Held for Institutions	-	541,335	-	541,335
Due to Primary Government	-	-	2,619	2,619
Other Liabilities	28,358	-	545	28,903
Total Current Liabilities	192,925	543,134	102,999	839,058
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Noncurrent Portion of Long-Term Obligations	3,440,657	2,247	332,040	3,774,944
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	3,440,657	2,247	332,040	3,774,944
Total Liabilities	3,633,582	545,381	435,039	4,614,002
Net Assets				
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	3,154	254	297,682	301,090
Restricted:				
Debt Service	-	-	18,935	18,935
Bond Indentures	753,039	-	-	753,039
Expendable Endowments	-	-	137,773	137,773
Nonexpendable Endowments	-	-	234,332	234,332
Other Purposes	-	-	42,638	42,638
Unrestricted	-	20,206	279,513	299,719
Total Net Assets	$ 756,193	$ 20,460	$ 1,010,873	$ 1,787,526

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of Activities
Component Units

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007
(Expressed in Thousands)

		Program Revenues		
Functions/Programs	**Expenses**	**Charges for Services**	**Operating Grants and Contributions**	**Capital Grants and Contributions**
Connecticut Housing Finance Authority (12/31/06)	$ 200,074	$ 170,439	$ -	$ -
Connecticut Health and Educational Facilities Authority	5,832	6,293	-	-
Other Component Units	344,119	241,655	7,900	9,288
Total Component Units	$ 550,025	$ 418,387	$ 7,900	$ 9,288

General Revenues:
Investment Income (Loss)
Contributions to Endowments
Total General Revenues, and Contributions
Change in Net Assets
Net Assets - Beginning
Net Assets - Ending

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets			
Connecticut Housing Finance Authority (12-31-06)	**Connecticut Health & Educational Facilities Authority**	**Other Component Units**	**Totals**
$ (29,635)	$ -	$ -	$ (29,635)
-	461	-	461
-	-	(85,276)	(85,276)
(29,635)	461	(85,276)	(114,450)
57,731	1,028	78,902	137,661
-	-	34,392	34,392
57,731	1,028	113,294	172,053
28,096	1,489	28,018	57,603
728,097	18,971	982,855	1,729,923
$ 756,193	$ 20,460	$ 1,010,873	$ 1,787,526

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Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2007

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a. Basis of Presentation
The accompanying financial statements of the State of Connecticut have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles as prescribed in pronouncements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, except for the financial statements of the University of Connecticut Foundation, Incorporated (a component unit). Those statements are prepared according to generally accepted accounting principles as prescribed in pronouncements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board.

b. Reporting Entity
For financial reporting purposes, the State's reporting entity includes the "primary government" and its "component units." The primary government includes all funds, agencies, departments, bureaus, commissions, and component units that are considered an integral part of the State's legal entity. Component units are legally separate organizations for which the State is financially accountable. Financial accountability exists if (1) the State appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board, and (2) the State is able to impose its will on the organization, or there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on the State. The State also includes a nongovernmental nonprofit corporation as a component unit because it would be misleading to exclude the corporation from the reporting entity. Component units are reported in the financial statements in a separate column (discrete presentation), or as part of the primary government (blending presentation).

Discretely Presented Component Units
Discretely presented component units include legally separate organizations for which the State appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and is contingently liable for the organization's debt or provides funding for the organization's programs (applies only to the Connecticut Innovations, Incorporated and the Capital City Economic Development Authority). In addition, a nongovernmental nonprofit corporation is included as a discretely presented component unit because of the nature and significance of its relationship with the State are such that it would be misleading to exclude the corporation from the State's reporting entity. The following organizations are reported in separate columns and rows in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize that they are legally separate from the primary government:

Connecticut Development Authority
The Authority is a public instrumentality and political subdivision of the State. It was created to stimulate industrial and commercial development within the State through its Self-Sustaining Bond, Umbrella, and Insurance programs as well as other economic development programs.

Connecticut Housing Finance Authority
The Authority is a public instrumentality and political subdivision of the State. It was created for the purpose of increasing the housing supply and encouraging and assisting in the purchase, development, and construction of housing for low and moderate-income families and persons throughout the State. The Authority's fiscal year is for the period ending on December 31, 2006.

Connecticut Resources Recovery Authority
The Authority is a public instrumentality and political subdivision of the State. It is responsible for implementing the State Solid Waste Management Plan by determining the location of and constructing solid waste management projects; owning, operating, and maintaining waste management projects; or making provisions for operation and maintenance by contracting with private industry.

Connecticut Higher Education Supplemental Loan Authority
The Authority is a public instrumentality and political subdivision of the State. It was created to assist students, their parents, and institutions of higher education to finance the cost of higher education through its Bond funds.

Connecticut Health and Educational Facilities Authority
The Authority is a public instrumentality and political subdivision of the State. The purpose of the Authority is to assist certain health care institutions, institutions of higher education, and qualified for-profit and not-for-profit institutions in the financing and refinancing of projects to be undertaken in relation to programs for these institutions.

Connecticut Innovations, Incorporated
The Authority is a public instrumentality and political subdivision of the State. It was established to stimulate and promote technological innovation and application of technology within Connecticut and encourage the development of new products, innovations, and inventions or markets in Connecticut by providing financial and technical assistance.

Capital City Economic Development Authority
The Authority is a public instrumentality and political subdivision of the State. It was established in 1998 to stimulate new investment in Connecticut; to attract and service large conventions, tradeshows, exhibitions, conferences, and local consumer shows, exhibitions and events; to encourage the diversification of the state economy; to strengthen Hartford's role as the region's major business and industry employment center and seat of government; to encourage residential housing development in downtown Hartford; and to construct, operate, maintain and market a convention center project in Hartford.

University of Connecticut Foundation, Incorporated
The University of Connecticut Foundation, Incorporated is a nongovernmental nonprofit corporation created exclusively to solicit, receive, and administer gifts and financial resources from private sources for the benefit of all campuses and programs of the University of Connecticut and Health Center, a major Enterprise fund.

Financial statements for the major component units are included in the accompanying financial statements after the fund financial statements. Audited financial statements issued separately by each component unit can be obtained from their respective administrative offices.

Blended Component Units
Connecticut Lottery Corporation
The Connecticut Lottery Corporation is a legally separate organization for which the State appoints a voting majority of the Corporation's governing board and which provides a significant amount of revenues to the State. The corporation is reported as part of the primary government's business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements and as a major Enterprise fund in the fund financial statements.

c. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements
Government-wide Financial Statements
The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. These statements distinguish between the governmental and business-type activities of the primary government by using separate columns and rows. Governmental activities are generally financed through taxes and intergovernmental revenues. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements.

The Statement of Net Assets presents the reporting entity's nonfiduciary assets and liabilities, with the difference reported as net assets. Net assets are reported in three categories:

1. Invested in capital assets, net of related debt consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by outstanding balances of bonds issued to buy, construct, or improve those assets.

2. Restricted net assets result when constraints placed on net assets use are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, and the like, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

3. Unrestricted net assets consist of net assets that do not meet the definition of the two preceding categories.

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment is offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Indirect expenses are not allocated to the various functions or segments. Program revenues include a) fees, fines, and charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the functions or segments and b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital needs of a particular function or segment. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are reported as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements
The fund financial statements provide information about the State's funds, including its fiduciary funds and blended component units. Separate statements for each fund category (governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary) are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental and enterprise funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental and enterprise funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds.

The State reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund - This is the State's primary operating fund. It is used to account for all financial resources which are not required to be accounted in other funds and which are spent for those services normally provided by the State (e.g., health, social assistance, education, etc.).

Debt Service - This fund is used to account for the resources accumulated and payments made for principal and interest on special tax obligation bonds of the Transportation fund.

Transportation - This fund is used to account for motor fuel taxes, vehicle registration and driver license fees, and other revenue collected for the purpose of payment of transportation related bonds and budgeted appropriations of the Department of Transportation. The Department of Transportation is responsible for all aspects of the planning, development, maintenance, and improvement of transportation in the State.

The State reports the following major enterprise funds:

University of Connecticut & Health Center - This fund is used to account for the operations of the University of Connecticut a comprehensive institution of higher education, which includes the University of Connecticut Health Center and John Dempsey Hospital.

State Universities - This fund is used to account for the operations of the State University System which consists of four universities: Central, Eastern, Southern, and Western.

Bradley International Airport - This fund is used to account for the financial activities of the Bradley International Airport, which is owned and operated by the State.

Connecticut Lottery Corporation - This fund is used to account for the financial activities of the State's lottery. The Corporation was created in 1996 for the purpose of generating revenues for the State's General Fund.

Employment Security - This fund is used to account for unemployment insurance premiums from employers and the payment of unemployment benefits to eligible claimants.

Clean Water - This fund is used to account for resources used to provide loans to municipalities to finance waste water treatment facilities.

In addition, the State reports the following fund types:

Internal Service Funds - These funds account for goods and services provided to other agencies of the State on a cost-reimbursement basis. These goods and services include prisoner-built office furnishings, information services support, telecommunications, printing, and other services.

Pension (and Other Employee Benefits) Trust Funds - These funds account for resources held in trust for the members and beneficiaries of the State's defined benefit pension plans and other employee benefits plans. These plans are discussed more fully in Notes 11 and 12.

Investment Trust Fund - This fund accounts for the external portion of the State's Short-Term Investment Fund, an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer.

Private-Purpose Trust Fund - This fund accounts for escheat securities held in trust for individuals by the State Treasurer.

Agency Funds - These funds account for deposits, investments, and other assets held by the State as an agent for inmates and patients of State institutions, insurance companies, municipalities, and private organizations.

d. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Government-wide, Proprietary, and Fiduciary Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide, proprietary, and fiduciary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time the liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. Taxes and casino gaming payments are recognized as revenues in the period when the underlying exchange transaction has occurred. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenues in the period when all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the State's enterprise and internal service funds are charges to customers for sales and services, assessments, and intergovernmental revenues. Operating expenses for enterprise and internal service funds include salaries, wages, and administrative expenses, unemployment compensation, claims paid, and depreciation expense. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989, generally are followed in both the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Governments also have the option of following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to the same limitation. This option is followed by the following component units of the State: the Connecticut Development Authority and the Connecticut Health and Educational Facilities Authority.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. The State considers all revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available if the revenues are collected within 60 days after year-end. Sales and use taxes, personal income taxes, public service corporation taxes, special fuel taxes, federal grants, and casino gaming payments are considered to be susceptible to accrual. Licenses, permits, and fees are not considered to be susceptible to accrual and are recognized as revenues when the cash is collected. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, compensated absences, and claims and judgments, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general-long term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the State's policy to use unrestricted resources first, and then restricted resources, as they are needed.

e. Budgeting Process

By statute, the Governor must submit the State budget to the General Assembly in February of every other year. Prior to June 30, the General Assembly enacts the budget through the passage of appropriation acts for the next two fiscal years and sets forth revenue estimates for the same period for the following funds: the General Fund, the Transportation Fund, the Mashantucket Pequot Fund, the Workers' Compensation Administration Fund, the Banking Fund, the Consumer Counsel and Public Utility Control Fund, the Insurance Fund, the Criminal Injuries Fund, the Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines Fund and the Regional Market Operations Fund. Under the State Constitution, the Governor has the power to veto any part of the itemized appropriations bill and to accept the remainder of the bill. However, the General Assembly may separately reconsider and repass the disapproved items by a two-thirds majority vote of both the Senate and the House.

Budgetary control is maintained at the individual appropriation account level by agency as established in authorized appropriation bills and is reported in the Annual Report of the State Comptroller. A separate document is necessary because the level of legal control is more detailed than reflected in the CAFR. Before an agency can utilize funds appropriated for a particular purpose, such funds must be allotted for the specific purpose by the Governor and encumbered by the Comptroller upon request by the agency. Such funds can then be expended by the Treasurer only upon a warrant, draft or order of the Comptroller drawn at the request of the responsible agency. The allotment process maintains expenditure control over special revenue, enterprise, and internal service funds that are not budgeted as part of the annual appropriation act.

The Governor has the power under Connecticut statute to modify budgetary allotment requests for the administration, operation and maintenance of a budgeted agency. However, the modification cannot exceed 3 percent of the fund or 5 percent of the appropriation amount. Modifications beyond those limits, but not in excess of 5 percent of the total funds require the approval of the Finance Advisory Committee. The Finance Advisory Committee is comprised of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Treasurer, the Comptroller, two senate members, not of the same political party, and three house members, not more than two of the same political party. Additional reductions of appropriations of more than 5 percent of the total appropriated fund can be made only with the approval of the General Assembly.

All funds, except fiduciary funds, use encumbrance accounting. Under this method of accounting, purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditures of the fund are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation. All encumbrances lapse at year-end and, generally, all appropriations lapse at year-end except for certain continuing appropriations (continuing appropriations are defined as carry forwards of spending authority from one fiscal budget into a subsequent budget). The continuing appropriations include: appropriations continued for a one-month period after year-end which are part of a program that was not renewed the succeeding year; appropriations continued the entire succeeding year, as in the case of highway and other capital construction projects; and appropriations continued for specified amounts for certain special programs. Carry forward appropriations are reported as reservations of the fund balance in the financial statements.

The budget is prepared on a "modified cash" basis of accounting under which revenues are recognized when received, except for certain taxes which are recognized when earned. Tax revenues recognized when earned include the following: sales and use, personal income, corporation, public service corporations, petroleum companies, cigarettes, alcoholic beverages, gasoline, special motor fuel, and motor carrier road. Under the modified cash basis, expenditures are recognized when paid. A comparison of actual results of operations recorded on this basis and the adopted budget is presented in the financial statements for the General and Transportation funds. During the 2007 fiscal year, the original adopted budget was adjusted by the General Assembly and the Finance Advisory Committee.

f. Assets and Liabilities

Cash and Cash Equivalents (see Note 4)

In addition to petty cash and bank accounts, this account includes cash equivalents – short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less when purchased. Cash equivalents include investments in the Short-Term Investment Fund ("STIF") and the Tax Exempt Proceeds Fund, Inc. ("TEPF"). TEPF is a short-term, tax-exempt money market fund reported under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Investments in STIF and TEPF are reported at the fund's share price.

In the Statement of cash flows, certain Enterprise funds exclude from cash and cash equivalents investments in STIF reported as noncurrent or restricted assets.

Investments (see Note 4)

Investments include Equity in Combined Investment Funds and other investments. Equity in Combined Investment Funds is reported at fair value based on the funds' current share price. Other investments are reported at fair value, except for the following investments which are reported at cost or amortized cost:

- Nonparticipating interest-earning investment contracts.
- Money market investments that mature within one year or less at the date of their acquisition.
- Investments of the External Investment Pool fund (an Investment Trust fund).

The fair value of other investments is determined based on quoted market prices except for:

- The fair value of State bonds held by the Clean Water and Drinking Water funds (Enterprise funds) which is estimated using a comparison of other State bonds.
- The fair value of equity and debt securities held by the Connecticut Innovations, Incorporated, a component unit. The fair value of these investments is determined by the Valuation Committee of the Corporation, after giving consideration to pertinent information about the companies comprising the investments, including but not limited to recent sales prices of the issuer's securities, sales growth, progress toward business goals, and other operating data.

The State invests in derivatives. These investments are held by the Combined Investment Funds and are reported at fair value in each fund's statement of net assets.

Inventories

Inventories are reported at cost. Cost is determined by the first-in first-out (FIFO) method. Inventories in the governmental funds consist of expendable supplies held for consumption whose cost was recorded as an expenditure at the time the individual inventory items were purchased. Reported inventories in these funds are offset by a fund balance reserve to indicate that they are unavailable for appropriation.

Capital Assets and Depreciation

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g. roads, bridges, railways, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the State as assets with an initial individual cost of more than $1,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

Collections of historical documents, rare books and manuscripts, guns, paintings, and other items are not capitalized. These collections are held by the State Library for public exhibition, education, or research; and are kept protected, cared for, and preserved indefinitely. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are also not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed.

Property, plant and equipment of the primary government are depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Buildings	40
Improvements Other than Buildings	10-20
Machinery and Equipment	5-30
Infrastructure	20-28

Securities Lending Transactions (see Note 4)
Assets, liabilities, income, and expenses arising from securities lending transactions of the Combined Investment Funds are allocated ratably to the participant funds based on their equity in the Combined Investment Funds.

Deferred Revenues
In the government-wide and fund financial statements, this liability represents resources that have been received, but not yet earned. In the fund financial statements, this liability also represents revenues considered measurable but not available during the current period.

Long-term Obligations
In the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund statement of net assets. Bond premiums and issuance costs are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight line method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium. Bond issuance costs are reported as deferred charges and amortized over the term of the related debt. Other long-term obligations include compensated absences, workers' compensation claims, capital leases, claims and judgments, annuities payable, and the net pension obligation.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and bond issuance costs during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

Capital Appreciation Bonds
Capital appreciation (deep-discount) bonds issued by the State, unlike most bonds, which pay interest semi-annually, do not pay interest until the maturity of the bonds. An investor who purchases a capital appreciation bond at its discounted price and holds it until maturity will receive an amount which equals the initial price plus an amount which has accrued over the life of the bond on a semiannual compounding basis. The net value of the bonds is accreted (the discount reduced), based on this semiannual compounding, over the life of the bonds. This deep-discount debt is reported in the government-wide statement of net assets at its net or accreted value rather than at face value.

Compensated Absences
The liability for compensated absences reported in the government-wide and proprietary fund statements consist of unpaid, accumulated vacation and sick leave balances. The liability has been calculated using the vesting method, in which leave amounts for both employees who currently are eligible to receive termination payments and other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments upon termination are included.

Vacation and sick policy is as follows: Employees hired on or before June 30, 1977, and managers regardless of date hired can accumulate up to a maximum of 120 vacation days. Employees hired after that date can accumulate up to a maximum of 60 days. Upon termination or death, the employee is entitled to be paid for the full amount of vacation days owed. No limit is placed on the number of sick days that an employee can accumulate. However, the employee is entitled to payment for accumulated sick time only upon retirement, or after ten years of service upon death, for an amount equal to one-fourth of his/her accrued sick leave up to a maximum payment equivalent to sixty days.

Pursuant to Public Act No. 03-02 the General Assembly enacted an Early Retirement Incentive Program in order to mitigate the deficit of the General Fund. Under the provisions of this program any employee participating in the program shall be eligible for payment of accrued sick days and for the balance of unused vacation leave in accordance with the existing rules as stated above, with the exception of one modification. The modification provides that the balance of any compensated absences shall be paid in three equal installments beginning in fiscal year ending June 30, 2006. The State may, at its option, make the payment in one installment on or before July, 2005 if the amount of the payment is less than $2,000.

g. Fund Balance
In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose.

h. Interest Rate Swap Agreements
The State has entered into interest rate swap agreements to modify interest rates on outstanding debt. Other than the net interest expenditures resulting from these agreements, no amounts are recorded in the financial statements (see Note 17).

i. Interfund Activities

In the fund financial statements, interfund activities are reported as follows:

Interfund receivables/payables - The current portion of interfund loans outstanding at the end of the fiscal year is reported as due from/to other funds; the noncurrent portion as advances to/from other funds. All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as due from/to other funds. Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances."

Interfund services provided and used - Sales and purchases of goods and services between funds for a price approximating their external exchange value. Interfund services provided and used are reported as revenues in seller funds and expenditures or expenses in purchaser funds. In the statement of activities, transactions between the primary government and its discretely presented component units are reported as revenues and expenses, unless they represent repayments of loans or similar activities.

Interfund transfers - Flows of assets without equivalent flows of assets in return and without a requirement for repayment. In governmental funds, transfers are reported as other financing uses in the funds making transfers and as other financing sources in the funds receiving transfers. In proprietary funds, transfers are reported after nonoperating revenues and expenses.

Interfund reimbursements - Repayments from the funds responsible for particular expenditures or expenses to the funds that initially paid for them. Reimbursements are not reported in the financial statements.

j. Food Stamps

Food stamps distributed to recipients during the year are recognized as both an expenditure and a revenue in the governmental fund financial statements.

k. External Investment Pool

Assets and liabilities of the Short-Term Investment Fund are allocated ratably to the External Investment Pool Fund based on its investment in the Short-Term Investment Fund (see Note 4). Pool income is determined based on distributions made to the pool's participants.

l. Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Note 2 Budgetary vs. GAAP Basis of Accounting

The following is a reconciliation of the net change in fund balances as reported in the budgetary and GAAP basis of accounting statements of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances (amounts in thousands):

	General Fund	Transportation Fund
Net change in fund balances (budgetary basis)	$ 349,238	$ 59,568
Adjustments:		
Increases (decreases) in revenue accruals:		
Receivables and Other Assets	86,919	(4,108)
(Increases) decreases in expenditure accruals:		
Accounts Payable and Other Liabilities	45,182	6,983
Salaries and Fringe Benefits Payable	(90,043)	(784)
Increase in Continuing Appropriations	128,217	1,594
Transfer of 2006 Surplus	(41,000)	-
Fund Reclassification-Bus Operations	-	(791)
Net change in fund balances (GAAP basis)	$ 478,513	$ 62,462

The major differences between the budgetary (legal) and the GAAP (generally accepted accounting principles) basis of accounting as reconciled above are as follows:

1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash except for certain year-end accruals (budgetary basis) as opposed to revenues being recorded when they are susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).

2. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budgetary basis) as opposed to expenditures being recorded when the related fund liability is incurred (GAAP basis).

3. For budgetary reporting purposes, continuing appropriations are reported with other financing sources and uses in the determination of the budgetary surplus or deficit to more fully demonstrate compliance with authorized spending for the year. For GAAP purposes, continuing appropriations are excluded from operations and reported as reserved fund balance.

Note 3 Nonmajor Fund Deficits

The following funds have deficit fund/net assets balances at June 30, 2007, none of which constitutes a violation of statutory provisions (amounts in thousands).

<u>Capital Projects</u>	
State Facilities	$ 232,476
<u>Enterprise</u>	
Bradley Parking Garage	$ 16,188
Rate Reduction Bond Operations	$ 119,102
<u>Internal Service</u>	
Administrative Services	$ 35,809

Note 4 Cash Deposits and Investments

According to GASB Statement No. 40, "*Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures*", the State needs to make certain disclosures about deposit and investment risks that have the potential to result in losses. Thus, the following deposit and investment risks are discussed in this note:

Interest Rate Risk - the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment.
Credit Risk - the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations.
Concentration of Credit Risk - the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of an investment in a single issuer.
Custodial Credit Risk (deposits) - the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the State's deposits may not be recovered.

Custodial Credit Risk (investments) - the risk that, in the event of a failure of the counterparty, the State will not be able to recover the value of investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.
Foreign Currency Risk - the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment or deposit.

Primary Government
The State Treasurer is the chief fiscal officer of State government and is responsible for the prudent management and investment of monies of State funds and agencies as well as monies of pension and other trust funds. The State Treasurer with the advice of the Investment Advisory Council, whose members include outside investment professionals and pension beneficiaries, establishes investment policies and guidelines. Currently, the State Treasurer manages one Short-Term Investment Fund, one Medium-Term Investment Fund, and seven Combined Investment Funds, including one international investment fund.

Short-Term Investment Fund (STIF)
STIF is a money market investment pool in which the State, municipal entities, and political subdivisions of the State are eligible to invest. The State Treasurer is authorized to invest monies of STIF in United States government and agency obligations, certificates of deposit, commercial paper, corporate bonds, savings accounts, bankers' acceptances, repurchase agreements, asset-backed securities, and student loans. STIF's investments are reported at amortized cost (which approximates fair value) in the fund's statement of net assets.

For financial reporting purposes, STIF is considered to be a mixed investment pool – a pool having external and internal portions. The external portion of STIF (i.e. the portion that belongs to participants which are not part of the State's financial reporting entity) is reported as an investment trust fund (External Investment Pool fund) in the fiduciary fund financial statements. The internal portion of STIF (i.e., the portion that belongs to participants that are part of the State's financial reporting entity) is not reported in the financial statements. Instead, each fund's investment in the internal portion of STIF is reported as "cash equivalents" in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

As of June 30, 2007, STIF had the following investments and maturities (amounts in thousands):

Short-Term Investment Fund

Investment Type	Amortized Cost	Investment Maturities (in years) Less Than 1	1-5
Corporate Notes	$ 55,000	$ 55,000	$ -
Asset Backed Commercial Paper	3,032,849	3,032,849	-
Floating Rate Notes	748,505	80,789	667,716
Repurchase Agreements	198,698	198,698	-
Total Investments	$ 4,035,052	$ 3,367,336	$ 667,716

Interest Rate Risk
The STIF's policy for managing interest rate risk is to limit investment to a very short weighted average maturity, not to exceed 90 days, and to comply with Standard and Poor's requirement that the weighted average maturity not to exceed 60 days. As of June 30, 2007, the weighted average maturity of the STIF was 50 days. Additionally, STIF is allowed by policy to invest in floating-rate securities, and investments in such securities with maturities greater than two years is limited to no more than 20 percent of the overall portfolio. For purposes of the fund's weighted average maturity calculation, variable-rate securities are calculated using their rate reset date. Because these securities reprice frequently to prevailing market rates, interest rate risk is substantially reduced. As of June 30, 2007, the amount of STIF's investments in variable-rate securities was $748.5 million.

Credit Risk
The STIF's policy for managing credit risk is to invest in debt securities that fall within the highest short-term or long-term rating categories by nationally recognized rating organizations. As of June 30, 2007, STIF's investments were rated by Standard and Poor's as follows (amounts in thousands):

Short-Term Investment Fund

Investment Type	Amortized Cost	Quality Ratings AAA	AA	A-1
Corporate Notes	$ 55,000	$ 30,000	$ 25,000	$ -
Asset Backed Commercial Paper	3,032,849	-	-	3,032,849
Floating Rate Notes	748,505	406,190	292,326	49,989
Repurchase Agreements	198,698	-	-	198,698
Total	$4,035,052	$ 436,190	$ 317,326	$ 3,281,536

Concentration of Credit Risk
STIF reduces its exposure to this risk by requiring that not more than 10 percent of its portfolio be invested in securities of a single bank or corporation. Policy limits are also set for industry concentration, floating rate investment concentration and sector concentration. As of June 30, 2007, STIF's investments in any one single issuer that represents more than 5 percent of total investments were as follows (amounts in thousands):

Investment Issuer	Amortized Cost
Albis Capital Corporation	$ 263,162
Catapult PMX Funding	$ 341,118
Ebury Finance	$ 321,999
Fenway Funding	$ 224,598
Freedom Park	$ 294,568
North Lake Funding	$ 216,023

Custodial Credit Risk-Bank Deposits-Nonnegotiable Certificate of Deposits (amounts in thousands):
The STIF follows policy parameters that limit deposits in any one entity to a maximum of ten percent of assets. Further, the certificate of deposits must be issued from commercial banks whose short-term debt is rated at least A-1 by Standard and Poor's and F-1 by Fitch and whose long-term debt is rated at least A and its issuer rating is at least "C". As of June 30, 2007, $980,500 of the bank balance of STIF's deposits of $980,900 was exposed to custodial credit risk as follows

Uninsured and uncollateralized	$ 885,500
Uninsured and collateral held by trust department of either the pledging bank or another bank not in the name of the State	95,000
Total	$ 980,500

Short-Term Plus Investment Fund (STIF Plus)

In 2007, the State created STIF Plus, a medium-term investment fund. STIF Plus is a money market and short-term bond investment pool in which the State, municipal entities, and political subdivisions of the State are eligible to invest. STIF Plus' investments are reported at fair value on the fund's statement of net assets.

For financial reporting purposes, STIF Plus is considered to be an internal investment pool because it had only one participant fund at year end (General fund), and, thus, it is not reported on the financial statements. Instead, the fund's investment in STIF Plus is reported as investments in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

As of June 30, 2007, STIF Plus had the following investments and maturities (amount in thousands):

Short-Term Plus Investment Fund

Investment Type	Fair Value	Investment Maturities (in years) Less Than 1	1-5
Federal Agency Securities	$ 49,965	$ -	$ 49,965
Corporate Notes	9,992	9,992	-
Asset Baked Securities	64,990	62,008	2,982
Asset Backed Commercial Paper	88,145	88,145	-
Floating Rate Notes	45,001	45,001	-
Total Investments	$ 258,093	$ 205,146	$ 52,947

Interest Rate Risk

STIF Plus' policy for managing this risk is to perform, on a quarterly basis, an interest rate sensitivity analysis on the duration and the market value of the portfolio to determine the potential effect of a 200 basis point movement in interest rates. As of June 30, 2007, the weighted average maturity of STIF Plus was 226 days. In addition, STIF Plus is allowed to invest in floating-rate debt securities. For purposes of the fund's weighted average maturity calculation, variable-rate securities are calculated using their rate reset date. Because these securities reprice frequently to prevailing market rates, interest rate risk is substantially reduced. As of June 30, 2007, STIF Plus's investments in variable-rate securities were $76.6 million.

Credit Risk

The STIF Plus manages its credit risk by investing only in debt securities that fall within the highest short-term or long-term rating categories by nationally recognized rating organizations. As of June 30, 2007, STIF Plus' investments were rated by Standard and Poor's as follows (amounts in thousands):

Short-Term Plus Investment Fund

Investment Type	Fair Value	Quality Ratings AAA	AA	A-1
Federal Agency Securities	$ 49,965	$ 49,965	$ -	$ -
Corporate Notes	9,992	4,995	4,997	-
Asset Baked Securities	64,990	64,990	-	-
Asset Backed Commercial Paper	88,145	-	-	88,145
Floating Rate Notes	45,001	9,995	35,006	-
Total	$ 258,093	$ 129,945	$ 40,003	$ 88,145

Concentration of Credit Risk

SITF Plus' policy for managing this risk is to limit the amount it may invest in any single federal agency to an amount not to exceed 15 percent. As of June 30, 2007, STIF Plus' investments in any one single issuer that represents more than 5 percent of total investments were as follows (amounts in thousands):

Investment Issuer	Fair Value
FNMA	$ 14,987
FHLB	$ 34,979
Freedom Park	$ 14,968

Custodial Credit Risk-Bank Deposits-Nonnegotiable Certificate of Deposits (amounts in thousands)

The STIF Plus follows policy parameters that limit deposits in any one entity to a maximum of five percent of total assets. Further, the certificates of deposits must be issued from commercial banks whose short-term debt is rated at least A-1 by Standard and Poor's and F-1 by Fitch and whose long-term debt is rated at least AA- or which carry an unconditional letter of guarantee from such a bank that meets the short-term debt rating requirements. As of June 30, 2007, $44,599 of the bank balance of STIF Plus' deposits of $44,999 was exposed to custodial credit risk as follows:

Uninsured and uncollateralized	$ 42,099
Uninsured and collateral held by trust department of either the pledging bank or another bank not in the name of the State	2,500
Total	$ 44,599

Combined Investment Funds (CIFS)

The CIFS are open-ended, unitized portfolios in which the State pension trust and permanent funds are eligible to invest. The State pension trust and permanent funds own the units of the CIFS. The State Treasurer is also authorized to invest monies of the CIFS in a broad range of fixed income and equity securities, as well as real estate properties, mortgages, and private equity. CIFS' investments are reported at fair value in each fund's statement of net assets.

For financial reporting purposes, the CIFS are considered to be internal investment pools and are not reported in the financial statements. Instead, each fund's equity in the CIFS is reported as investments in the government-wide and fund financial statements. As of June 30, 2007, the amount of equity in the CIFS reported as investments in the financial statements was as follows (amounts in thousands):

	Primary Government Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Fiduciary Funds
Equity in CIFS	$ 93,115	$ 644	$25,834,532
Other Investments	612,617	58,542	1,060,929
Total Investments-Current	$ 705,732	$ 59,186	$26,895,461

As of June 30, 2007, the CIFS had the following investments and maturities (amounts in thousands):

Combined Investment Funds

Investment Type	Fair Value	Investment Maturities (in Years) Less Than 1	1 - 5	6 - 10	More Than 10
Cash Equivalents	$ 1,590,061	$ 1,459,507	$ 125,997	$ -	$ 4,557
Asset Backed Securities	308,135	-	287,190	20,377	568
Government Securities	1,703,294	20,096	600,216	468,767	614,215
Government Agency Securities	2,304,337	193	24,608	58,072	2,221,464
Mortgage Backed Securities	1,092,755	10,515	15,062	60,973	1,006,205
Corporate Debt	1,919,345	214,700	725,384	532,517	446,744
Convertible Debt	29,187	3,763	19,466	3,265	2,693
Mutual Fund	262,534	-	-	-	262,534
Total Debt Instruments	9,209,648	$ 1,708,774	$ 1,797,923	$ 1,143,971	$ 4,558,980
Common Stock	15,172,549				
Preferred Stock	115,590				
Real Estate Investment Trust	164,256				
Mutual Fund	171,376				
Limited Liability Corporation	4,290				
Trusts	7,147				
Limited Partnerships	1,929,672				
Annuities	1				
Total Investments	$ 26,774,529				

Interest Rate Risk

CIFS' investment managers are given full discretion to manage their portion of CIFS' assets within their respective guidelines and constraints. The guidelines and constraints require each manager to maintain a diversified portfolio at all times. In addition, each core manager is required to maintain a target duration that is similar to its respective benchmark which is typically the Lehman Brother Aggregate-an intermediate duration index.

Credit Risk

The CIFS minimizes exposure to this risk in accordance with a comprehensive investment policy statement, as developed by the Office of the Treasurer and the State's Investment Advisory Council, which provides policy guidelines for the CIFS and includes an asset allocation plan. The asset allocation plan's main objective is to maximize investment returns over the long term at an acceptable level of risk. As of June 30, 2007, CIFS' debt investments were rated by Moody's as follows (amounts in thousands):

Combined Investment Funds

Quality Ratings	Fair Value	Cash Equivalents	Asset Backed Securities	Government Securities	Government Agency Securities	Mortgage Baked Securities	Corporate Debt	Convertible Debt	Mutual Fund
Aaa	$ 4,200,344	$ 698	$ 301,577	$ 1,512,888	$ 1,333,417	$ 841,452	$ 210,312	$ -	$ -
Aa	518,161	-	-	16,085	-	1,553	500,289	234	-
A	248,951	-	238	11,775	-	1,680	234,446	812	-
Baa	453,795	-	2,948	50,286	-	13,265	387,296	-	-
Ba	156,803	-	-	44,730	-	3,357	107,992	724	-
B	286,243	-	-	25,317	-	-	259,693	1,233	-
Caa	81,118	-	-		-	8,066	65,773	7,279	-
Ca	138	-	-		-	138	-	-	-
C	1,127	-	-	-	-	1,127	-	-	-
Prime-1	705,829	670,829	-	-	-	-	35,000	-	-
Not Rated	2,557,139	918,534	3,372	42,213	970,920	222,117	118,544	18,905	262,534
Total	$ 9,209,648	$ 1,590,061	$ 308,135	$ 1,703,294	$ 2,304,337	$ 1,092,755	$ 1,919,345	$ 29,187	$ 262,534

Foreign Currency Risk

The CIFS manage exposure to this risk by utilizing a strategic hedge ratio of 50 percent for the developed market portion of the International Stock Fund (a Combined Investment Fund). This strategic hedge ratio represents the neutral stance or desired long-term exposure to currency for the ISF. To implement this policy, currency specialists actively manage the currency portfolio as an overlay strategy to the equity investment managers. These specialists may manage the portfolio passively or actively depending on opportunities in the market place. While managers within the fixed income portion of the portfolio are allowed to invest in non-U.S. denominated securities; managers are required to limit that investment to a portion of their respective portfolios. As of June 30, 2007, CIFS' foreign deposits and investments were as follows (amounts in thousands):

			Combined Investment Funds Fixed Income Securities				Equities		
Foreign Currency	Total	Cash	Government Securities	Mutual Funds	Corporate Debt	Convertible Securities	Common Stock	Preferred Stock	Real Estate Investment Trust
Argentine Peso	$ 537	$ 40	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 497	$ -	$ -
Australian Dollar	179,679	2,026	-	-	-	-	177,653	-	-
Brazilian Real	86,116	249	-	-	5,433	-	23,481	56,953	-
Canadian Dollar	24,011	41	-	-	1,143	-	22,827	-	-
Chilean Peso	2,246	28	-	-	-	-	1,835	383	-
Czech Koruna	7,416	174	-	-	-	-	7,242	-	-
Danish Krone	32,625	279	-	-	-	-	32,346	-	-
Egyptian Pound	113	-	-	-	-	-	113	-	-
Euro Currency	1,677,518	3,652	22,820	1,493	500	495	1,617,297	31,261	-
Honk Kong Dollar	192,958	1,374	-	-	-	-	191,279	-	305
Hungarian Fornit	20,372	92	-	-	-	-	20,280	-	-
Indonesian Rupiah	15,474	86	-	-	860	-	14,528	-	-
Israeli Shekel	10,361	-	-	-	-	-	10,361	-	-
Japanese Yen	977,374	17,107	10,637	-	3,207	1,243	944,251	-	929
Malaysian Ringgit	71,677	(126)	-	-	-	-	71,803	-	-
Mexican Peso	43,274	601	13,984	-	-	-	28,689	-	-
New Taiwan Dollar	101,581	528	-	-	-	-	101,053	-	-
New Turkish Dollar	24,367	-	-	-	-	-	24,367	-	-
New Zealand Dollar	8,651	1,736	-	-	3,932	-	2,983	-	-
Norwegian Krone	39,192	192	-	-	-	-	39,000		
Pakistan Rupee	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peruvian Nouveau Sol	513	-	-	-	-	-	513	-	-
Philippine Peso	16,130	33	-	-	-	-	16,097	-	-
Polish Zloty	32,919	60	-	-	-	-	32,859	-	-
Pound Sterling	879,241	5,175	-	-	12,389	-	849,713	-	11,964
Singapore Dollar	81,734	3,365	5,179	-	7,767	-	62,075	-	3,348
South African Rand	53,260	1	-	-	-	-	53,259	-	-
South Korean Won	382,900	1,827	-	-	-	-	356,876	24,197	-
Swedish Krona	121,037	2,207	-	-	-	-	118,830	-	-
Swiss Franc	317,656	858	-	-	-	-	316,798	-	-
Thailand Baht	40,993	(26)	-	-	-	-	41,019	-	-
Total	$ 5,441,931	$ 41,585	$ 52,620	$ 1,493	$ 35,231	$ 1,738	$ 5,179,924	$ 112,794	$ 16,546

Custodial Credit Risk-Bank Deposits

The CIFS minimize this risk by maintaining certain restrictions set forth in the Investment Policy Statement. The CIFS use a Cash Reserve Account which is a cash management pool investing in highly liquid money market securities. As of June 30, 2007, the CIFS had deposits with a bank balance of $48.7 million which was uninsured and uncollateralized.

Complete financial information about the STIF, STIF Plus, and the CIFS can be obtained from financial statements issued by the Office of the State Treasurer.

Other Investments

As of June 30, 2007, the State had other investments and maturities as follows (amounts in thousands):

Other Investments

		Investment Maturities (in years)			
Investment Type	Fair Value	Less Than 1	1-5	6-10	More Than 10
Repurchase Agreements	$ 54,420	$ 54,420	$ -	$ -	$ -
State/Municipal Bonds	61,465	4,123	20,875	11,861	24,606
U.S. Government Securities	39,954	25,891	12,049	-	2,014
U.S. Agency Securities	485,327	67,985	44,893	372,449	-
Guaranteed Investment Contracts	500,095	34,047	204,421	59,554	202,073
Tax Exempt Proceeds Fund	53,878	53,878	-	-	-
Money Market Funds	321	321	-	-	-
Mortgage-Backed Securities	22,216	-	3	6,220	15,993
Corporate Bonds	4	2	2	-	-
Total Debt Investments	1,217,680	$ 240,667	$ 282,243	$ 450,084	$ 244,686
Annuity Contracts	263,646				
Endowment Pool	13,412				
Total Investments	$ 1,494,738				

Credit Risk

As of June 30, 2007, other investments were rated by Standard and Poor's as follows (amounts in thousands):

Other Investments

Investment Type	Fair Value	Quality Ratings AAA	AA	A	Unrated
Repurchase Agreements	$ 54,420	$ 54,420	$ -	$ -	$ -
State/Municipal Bonds	61,465	-	61,465	-	-
U.S. Agency Securities	485,327	452,271	-	33,056	-
Guaranteed Investment Contracts	500,095	221,618	278,477	-	-
Tax Exempt Proceeds Fund	53,878			-	53,878
Money Market Funds	321	-	-	-	321
Mortgage-Backed Securities	22,216	22,216	-	-	-
Corporate Bonds	4	-	-	-	4
Total	$ 1,177,726	$ 750,525	$ 339,942	$ 33,056	$ 54,203

Custodial Credit Risk-Bank Deposits

(amounts in thousands):

The State maintains its deposits at qualified financial institutions located in the state to reduce its exposure to this risk. These institutions are required to maintain, segregated from its other assets, eligible collateral in an amount equal to 10 percent, 25 percent, 100 percent, or 120 percent of its public deposits. The collateral is held in the custody of the trust department of either the pledging bank or another bank in the name of the pledging bank. As of June 30, 2007, $230,967 of the bank balance of the Primary Government of $233,851 was exposed to custodial credit risk as follows:

Uninsured and uncollateralized	$ 208,000
Uninsured and collateral held by trust department of either the pledging bank or another bank not in the name of the State	22,967
Total	$ 230,967

Component Units

As of June 30, 2007, the major component units had the following investments and maturities (amounts in thousands):

Major Component Units

Investment Type	Fair Value	Investment Maturities (in years) Less Than 1	1-5	6-10	More Than 10
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	$ 2,948	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 2,948
Corporate Finance Bonds	7,655	-	2,196	5,459	-
Corporate Notes	7,969	2,255	4,341	-	1,373
Federated Funds	14,672	14,672	-	-	-
Fidelity Tax Exempt Fund	7,884	7,884	-	-	-
GNMA Program Assets	815,576	-	-	-	815,576
Guaranteed Investment Contracts	260,891	-	260,891	-	-
Investment Agreements	1,368	-	-	1,368	-
Mortgage Backed Securities	3,947	25	-	1,326	2,596
Repurchase Agreements	7,197	-	-	-	7,197
U.S. Government Securities	765	-	-	-	765
Structured Securities	553	-	-	-	553
Money Market Funds	267,880	267,880	-	-	-
Municipal Bonds	1,859	-	-	-	1,859
Certificate of Deposits	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Total	$ 1,404,164	$ 295,716	$ 267,428	$ 8,153	$ 832,867

The Connecticut Housing Finance Authority (CHFA) and the Connecticut Health and Education Facilities Authority (CHEFA) own 62.6 percent and 37.4 percent of the above investments, respectively. GNMA Program Assets represent securitized home mortgage loans of CHFA which are guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association.

Interest Rate Risk
CHFA
Exposure to declines in fair value is substantially limited to GNMA Program Assets. The Authority's investment policy requires diversification of its investment portfolio to eliminate the risk of loss resulting from, among other things, an over-concentration of assets in a specific maturity.

CHEFA
The Authority manages its exposure to this risk by designing its portfolio of unrestricted investments with the objective of regularly exceeding the average return of 90 day U.S. Treasury Bills. This is considered to be a benchmark for riskless investment transactions and therefore represents a minimum standard for the portfolio's rate of return. The Authority's policy as it relates to restricted investments provides that all restricted accounts be invested in strict accordance with the bond issue trust indentures, with the above policy and with applicable Connecticut State Law.

Credit Risk
CHFA
The Authority's investments are limited by state statues to United States Government obligations, including its agencies or instrumentalities, investments guaranteed by the state, investments in the CIFS, and other obligations which are legal investments for savings banks in the state. Repurchase agreements, investment agreements, certificate of deposits, and the Federated Funds are fully collateralized by obligations issued by the United States Government or its agencies. Mortgage Backed Securities and Collateralized Mortgage Obligations are fully collateralized by the Federal National Mortgage Association or the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development mortgage pools.

CHEFA
The Authority has an investment policy that would further limit its investment choices beyond those limited by state statutes for both unrestricted and restricted investments. For example, investments that may be purchased by the Authority with the written approval of an officer, provided that the investment has a maturity of one year or less, are obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, the State's Short-Term Investment Fund (STIF), etc.

As of June 30, 2007, major component units' investments were rated as follows (amounts in thousands):

Component Units

Investment Type	Fair Value	Quality Ratings						
		AAA	AA	A	BBB	Baa	C	Unrated
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	$ 2,948	$ 436	$ 2,512	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Corporate Finance Bonds	7,655		-	2,196	5,459	-	-	-
Corporate Notes	7,969	-	2,255	2,802	1,539	1,373	-	-
Federated Funds	14,672	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,672
Fidelity Tax Exempt Fund	7,884	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,884
GNMA Assets	815,576	-	-	-	-	-	-	815,576
Guaranteed Investment Contracts	260,891	3,253	257,638	-	-	-	-	-
Investment Agreements	1,368	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,368
Mortgage Backed Securities	3,947	424	-	-	-	-	-	3,523
Repurchase Agreements	7,197	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,197
Structured Securities	553	-	-	-	-	-	553	-
Money Market Funds	267,880	267,880	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal Bonds	1,859	1,859	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificate of Deposits	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
Total	$ 1,403,399	$ 273,852	$ 262,405	$ 4,998	$ 6,998	$ 1,373	$ 553	$ 853,220

Concentration of Credit Risk
CHFA
The Authority's investment policy requires diversification of its investment portfolio to eliminate the risk of loss resulting from, among other things, an over-concentration of assets with a specific issuer. As of December 31, 2006, the Authority had no investments in any one issuer that represents 5% or more of total investments, other than investments guaranteed by the U.S. Government (GNMA Program Assets).

CHEFA
For unrestricted investments, the Authority places limits on the amount of investment in any one issuer. No issuer other than the United States Treasury or the State's Short-Term Investment Fund shall constitute greater than 5 percent of unrestricted investments, except for qualified money market or mutual bond funds, none of which shall constitute greater than 50 percent of general fund investments. At year end, the Authority was in compliance with this policy. The Authority places no limit on the amount of investments in any one issuer for restricted investments. At year end, the Authority's guaranteed investment contracts with AIG,

Morgan Stanley, and Rabobank exceeded 5 percent of the Authority's portfolio.

Security Lending Transactions

Certain of the Combined Investment Funds are permitted by State statute to lend its securities through a lending agent to authorized broker-dealers and banks for collateral with a simultaneous agreement to return the collateral for the same securities in the future.

During the year, the funds' lending agent lent securities similar to the types on loan at year-end and received cash (United States and foreign currency), U.S. Government securities, sovereign debt rated A or better, convertible bonds, and irrevocable bank letters of credit as collateral. The funds' lending agent did not have the ability to pledge or sell collateral securities delivered absent borrower default. Borrowers were required to deliver collateral for each loan equal to: (1) in the case of loaned securities denominated in United States dollars or whose primary trading market was located in the United States or sovereign debt issued by foreign governments, 102 percent of the market value of the loaned securities; and (2) in the case of loaned securities not denominated in United States dollars or whose primary trading market was not located in the United States, 105 percent of the market value of the loaned securities. The funds did not impose any restrictions during the fiscal year on the amount of loans that the lending agent made on their behalf and the lending agent indemnified the funds by agreeing to purchase replacement securities, or return the cash collateral thereof in the event any borrowers failed to return the loaned securities or pay distributions thereon. As of June 30, 2007, the funds had no credit exposure to the borrowers, because the value of collateral held and the market value securities on loan were $3,793.8 million and $3,691.7 million, respectively.

All securities loans can be terminated on demand by either the funds or the borrowers. Cash collateral is invested by the funds' lending agent, and the average duration of the investments can not exceed (a) 120 days or (b) the average duration of the loans by more than 45 days. At year-end, the average duration of the collateral investments was 70 days; the average duration of the loans was unknown, although it is assumed to remain at one day.

Note 5 Receivables-Current

As of June 30, 2007, current receivables consisted of the following (amounts in thousands):

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Component Units
Taxes	$ 1,450,310	$ -	$ -
Accounts	1,045,346	498,644	37,700
Loans-Current Portion	-	175,429	27,312
Other Governments	687,400	7,209	-
Interest	7,933	18,183	926
Other (1)	11,685	-	-
Total Receivables	3,202,674	699,465	65,938
Allowance for Uncollectibles	(925,279)	(89,842)	(2,723)
Receivables, Net	$ 2,277,395	$ 609,623	$ 63,215

(1) Includes a reconciling amount of $5,450 from fund financial statements to government-wide financial statements.

Note 6 Taxes Receivable

Taxes receivable consisted of the following as of June 30, 2007 (amounts in thousands):

	Governmental Activities		
	General Fund	Transportation Fund	Total
Sales and Use	$ 432,757	$ -	$ 432,757
Income Taxes	585,747	-	585,747
Corporations	136,108	-	136,108
Gasoline and Special Fuel	-	43,242	43,242
Various Other	252,456	-	252,456
Total Taxes Receivable	1,407,068	43,242	1,450,310
Allowance for Uncollectibles	(81,933)	(1,097)	(83,030)
Taxes Receivable, Net	$ 1,325,135	$ 42,145	$ 1,367,280

Note 7 Receivables-Noncurrent

Noncurrent receivables for the primary government and its component units, as of June 30, 2007, consisted of the following (amounts in thousands):

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Component Units
Accounts	$ -	$ 1,007	$ 16,256
Loans	196,962	558,447	125,047
Total Receivables	196,962	559,454	141,303
Allowance for Uncollectibles	(9,373)	(2,888)	(10,256)
Receivables, Net	$ 187,589	$ 556,566	$ 131,047

The Clean Water fund (business-type activities) loans funds to qualified municipalities for planning, design, and construction of water quality projects. These loans are payable over a 20 year period at an annual interest rate of 2 percent and are secured by the full faith and credit or revenue pledges of the municipalities, or both. At year end, the noncurrent portion of loans receivable was $494 million.

The Connecticut Development Authority (a component unit) loans funds to finance the purchase of land, buildings, and equipment by qualified applicants and to finance other economic development programs of the Authority. These loans are collateralized by assets acquired from proceeds of the related loans and have originating terms of 1 to 25 years and earn interest at rates ranging from 3 percent to 10.50 percent. As of June 30, 2007, the noncurrent portion of loans receivable was $30 million. In addition, loans in the amount of $5.9 million (including loans of $5.8 million made by other lending institutions) were insured by an insurance fund created by the Authority and by the faith and credit pledged by the State. This insurance fund had net assets of $(197) thousand at year-end. Thus, the State is contingently liable in the event of any defaulted loans that could not be paid out of the assets of the insurance fund.

Note 8 Restricted Assets

Restricted assets are defined as resources that are restricted by legal or contractual requirements. As of June 30, 2007, restricted assets were comprised of the following (amounts in thousands):

	Cash & Cash Equivalents	Investments	Loans, Net of Allowances	Other	Total Restricted Assets
Governmental Activities:					
Debt Service	$ 186,072	$ 490,822	$ -	$ -	$ 676,894
Environmental	-	830	-	-	830
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Total-Governmental Activities	$ 186,072	$ 491,652	$ -	$ -	$ 677,724
Business-Type Activities:					
Bradley International Airport	$ 78,942	$ 45,126	$ -	$ 3,063	$ 127,131
UConn/Health Center	117,886	248	-	-	118,134
Clean Water	-	394,695	-	-	394,695
Other Proprietary	-	50,337	-	-	50,337
Total-Business-Type Activities	$ 196,828	$ 490,406	$ -	$ 3,063	$ 690,297
Component Units:					
CHFA	$ 2,321	$ 1,527,596	$ 2,701,355	$ 155,349	$ 4,386,621
CHEFA	162	543,392	-	90	543,644
Other Component Units	129,813	41,995	-	2	171,810
Total-Component Units	$ 132,296	$ 2,112,983	$ 2,701,355	$ 155,441	$ 5,102,075

Note 9 Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

As of June 30, 2007, accounts payable and accrued liabilities consisted of the following (amounts in thousands):

	Vendors	Salaries and Benefits	Interest	Other	Total Payables & Accrued Liabilities
Governmental Activities:					
General	$ 138,054	$ 208,011	$ -	$ -	$ 346,065
Transportation	9,893	11,390	-	-	21,283
Other Governmental	178,492	36,065	-	3,138	217,695
Internal Service	6,758	1,957	-	11,243	19,958
Reconciling amount from fund financial statements to government-wide financial statements	-	-	100,812	4,896	105,708
Total-Governmental Activities	$ 333,197	$ 257,423	$ 100,812	$ 19,277	$ 710,709
Business-Type Activities:					
UConn/Health Center	$ 38,615	$ 65,444	$ -	$ 19,378	$ 123,437
State Universities	8,769	36,612	2,259	-	47,640
Other Proprietary	23,015	28,623	22,032	27,886	101,556
Total-Business-Type Activities	$ 70,399	$ 130,679	$ 24,291	$ 47,264	$ 272,633

Note 10 Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year was as follows (amounts in thousands):

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Retirements	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets not being Depreciated:				
Land	$ 1,294,616	$ 59,510	$ 41	$ 1,354,085
Construction in Progress	1,658,695	572,963	271,483	1,960,175
Total Capital Assets not being Depreciated	2,953,311	632,473	271,524	3,314,260
Other Capital Assets:				
Buildings	2,768,464	19,972	391	2,788,045
Improvements Other than Buildings	449,799	6,154	730	455,223
Equipment	1,385,551	232,130	120,992	1,496,689
Infrastructure	10,078,020	365,297	-	10,443,317
Total Other Capital Assets at Historical Cost	14,681,834	623,553	122,113	15,183,274
Less: Accumulated Depreciation For:				
Buildings	1,629,521	69,702	391	1,698,832
Improvements Other than Buildings	257,662	22,936	730	279,868
Equipment	995,142	244,001	120,992	1,118,151
Infrastructure	4,998,227	450,472	-	5,448,699
Total Accumulated Depreciation	7,880,552	787,111 *	122,113	8,545,550
Other Capital Assets, Net	6,801,282	(163,558)	-	6,637,724
Governmental Activities, Capital Assets, Net	$ 9,754,593	$ 468,915	$ 271,524	$ 9,951,984

* Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

Governmental Activities:	
Legislative	$ 4,934
General Government	32,535
Regulation and Protection	17,533
Conservation and Development	14,344
Health and Hospitals	13,924
Transportation	578,244
Human Services	1,852
Education, Libraries and Museums	33,206
Corrections	50,971
Judicial	19,905
Capital assets held by the government's internal service funds are charged to the various functions based on the usage of the assets	19,663
Total Depreciation Expense	$ 787,111

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Retirements	Ending Balance
Business-Type Activities				
Capital Assets not being Depreciated:				
Land	$ 59,314	$ 170	$ -	$ 59,484
Construction in Progress	175,449	111,704	96,376	190,777
Total Capital Assets not being Depreciated	234,763	111,874	96,376	250,261
Capital Assets being Depreciated:				
Buildings	3,292,821	170,323	7,971	3,455,173
Improvements Other Than Buildings	483,189	15,489	39,724	458,954
Equipment	842,688	67,958	34,584	876,062
Infrastructure	-	-	-	-
Total Other Capital Assets at Historical Cost	4,618,698	253,770	82,279	4,790,189
Less: Accumulated Depreciation For:				
Buildings	959,272	108,668	3,162	1,064,778
Improvements Other Than Buildings	186,512	18,442	7	204,947
Equipment	477,814	61,256	31,180	507,890
Total Accumulated Depreciation	1,623,598	188,366	34,349	1,777,615
Other Capital Assets, Net	2,995,100	65,404	47,930	3,012,574
Business-Type Activities, Capital Assets, Net	$ 3,229,863	$ 177,278	$ 144,306	$ 3,262,835

Component Units

Capital assets of the component units consisted of the following as of June 30, 2007 (amounts in thousands):

Land	$ 28,625
Buildings	476,655
Improvements other than Buildings	2,778
Machinery and Equipment	254,282
Construction in Progress	357
Total Capital Assets	762,697
Accumulated Depreciation	(328,968)
Capital Assets, net	$ 433,729

Note 11 State Retirement Systems

The State sponsors three major public employee retirement systems: the State Employees' Retirement System (SERS)-consisting of Tier I (contributory), Tier II (noncontributory) and Tier IIA (contributory), the Teachers' Retirement System (TRS), and the Judicial Retirement System (JRS).

The State Comptroller's Retirement Division under the direction of the Connecticut State Employees Retirement Division administers SERS and JRS. The Teachers' Retirement Board administers TRS. None of the above mentioned systems issue stand-alone financial reports. However, financial statements for SERS, TRS, and JRS are presented in Note No. 13.

Plan Descriptions, Funding Policy, and Annual Pension Cost and Net Pension Obligation

Membership of each plan consisted of the following at the date of the latest actuarial evaluation:

	SERS 6/30/2007	TRS 6/30/2006	JRS 6/30/2007
Retirees and beneficiaries receiving benefits	37,420	26,695	218
Terminated plan members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	1,693	1,341	2
Active plan members	52,438	51,015	218
Total	91,551	79,051	438

State Employees' Retirement System

Plan Description

SERS is a single-employer defined-benefit pension plan covering substantially all of the State full-time employees who are not eligible for another State sponsored retirement plan. Plan benefits, cost-of-living adjustments, contribution requirements of plan members and the State, and other plan provisions are described in Sections 5-152 to 5-192 of the General Statutes. The plan provides retirement, disability, and death benefits, and annual cost-of-living adjustments to plan members and their beneficiaries.

Funding Policy

The contribution requirements of plan members and the State are established and may be amended by the State legislature. Tier I Plan B regular and Hazardous Duty members are required to contribute 2 percent and 4 percent of their annual salary, respectively, up to the Social Security Taxable Wage Base plus 5 percent above that level; Tier I Plan C members are required to contribute 5 percent of their annual salary; Tier II Plan Hazardous Duty members are required to contribute 4% of their annual salary; Tier IIA Plan regular and Hazardous Duty members are required to contribute 2 percent and 5 percent of their annual salary, respectively. The State is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. Administrative costs of the plan are funded by the State.

Teachers Retirement System

Plan Description

TRS is a single-employer defined-benefit pension plan covering any teacher, principal, superintendent or supervisor engaged in service of public schools in the State. Plan benefits, cost-of-living allowances, required contributions of plan members and the State, and other plan provisions are described in Sections 10-183b to 10-183pp of the General Statutes. The plan provides retirement, disability, and death benefits, and annual cost-of-living adjustments to plan members and their beneficiaries.

Funding Policy

The contribution requirements of plan members and the State are established and may be amended by the State legislature. Plan members are required to contribute 6 percent of their annual salary. The State is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. Administrative costs of the plan are funded by the State.

Judicial Retirement System

Plan Description

JRS is a single-employer defined-benefit pension plan covering any appointed judge or compensation commissioner in the State. Plan benefits, cost-of-living allowances, required contributions of plan members and the State, and other plan provisions are described in Sections 51-49 to 51-51 of the General Statutes. The plan provides retirement, disability, and death benefits, and annual cost-of-living adjustments to plan members and their beneficiaries.

Funding Policy

The contribution requirements of plan members and the State are established and may be amended by the State legislature. Plan members are required to contribute 6 percent of their annual salary. The State is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. Administrative costs of the plan are funded by the State.

Annual Pension Cost, Net Pension Obligation, and Related Information

The State's annual pension cost and net pension obligation to SERS, TRS, and JRS for the current year were as follows (amounts in thousands):

	SERS	TRS	JRS
Annual required contribution	$ 663,926	$ 416,061	$ 12,375
Interest on net pension obligation	193,056	124,596	4
Adjustment to annual required contribution	(131,973)	(98,855)	(3)
Annual pension cost	725,009	441,802	12,376
Contributions made	663,931	412,101	12,375
Increase (decrease) in net pension obligation	61,078	29,701	1
Net pension obligation beginning of year	2,271,249	1,465,841	46
Net pension obligation end of year	$ 2,332,327	$ 1,495,542	$ 47

Three-year trend information is as follows (amounts in thousands):

	Fiscal Year	Annual Pension Cost (APC)	Percentage of APC Contributed	Net Pension Obligation
SERS	2005	$ 582,082	89.1%	$ 2,208,839
	2006	$ 685,473	90.9%	$ 2,271,249
	2007	$ 725,009	91.6%	$ 2,332,327
TRS	2005	$ 317,978	58.3%	$ 1,427,420
	2006	$ 434,670	91.2%	$ 1,465,841
	2007	$ 441,802	93.3%	$ 1,495,542
JRS	2005	$ 12,238	100%	$ 45
	2006	$ 11,731	100%	$ 46
	2007	$ 12,376	100%	$ 47

Defined Contribution Plan

The State also sponsors the Connecticut Alternate Retirement Program (CARP), a defined contribution plan. CARP is administered by the State Comptroller's Retirement Office under the direction of the Connecticut State Employees Retirement Division. Plan provisions, including contribution requirements of plan members and the State, are described in Section 5-156 of the General Statutes.

Unclassified employees at any of the units of the Connecticut State System of Higher Education are eligible to participate in the plan. Plan members are required to contribute 5 percent of their annual salaries. The State is required to contribute 8 percent of covered salary. During the year, plan members and the State contributed $30.7 million and $20.0 million, respectively.

Note 12 Other Retirement Systems Administered by the State of Connecticut

The State acts solely as the administrator and custodian of the assets of the Connecticut Municipal Employees' Retirement System (CMERS) and the Connecticut Probate Judges and Employees Retirement System (CPJERS). The State makes no contribution to and has only a fiduciary responsibility for these funds. None of the above mentioned systems issue stand-alone financial reports. However, financial statements for CMERS and CPJERS are presented in Note No. 13.

Plan Descriptions and Contribution Information

Membership of each plan consisted of the following at the date of the latest actuarial valuation:

	CMERS 6/30/2006	CPJERS 12/31/2005
Retirees and beneficiaries receiving benefits	5,112	263
Terminated plan members entitled to but not receiving benefits	430	28
Active plan members	8,505	386
Total	14,047	677
Number of participating employers	164	1

Connecticut Municipal Employees' Retirement System

Plan Description

CMERS is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that covers fire, police, and other personnel (except teachers) of participating municipalities in the State. Plan benefits, cost-of-living adjustments, contribution requirements of plan members and participating municipalities, and other plan provisions are described in Chapters 7-425 to 7-451 of the General Statutes. The plan provides retirement, disability, and death benefits, and annual cost-of-living adjustments to plan members and their beneficiaries.

Contributions

Plan members are required to contribute 2.25 percent to 5.0 percent of their annual salary. Participating municipalities are required to contribute at an actuarial determined rate. The participating municipalities fund administrative costs of the plan.

Connecticut Probate Judges and Employees' Retirement System

Plan Description

CPJERS is a single-employer defined benefit pension plan that covers judges and employees of probate courts in the State. Plan benefits, cost-of-living adjustments, required contributions of plan members and the probate court system, and other plan provisions are described in Chapters 45a-34 to 45a-56 of the General statutes. The plan provides retirement, disability, and death benefits, and annual cost-of-living adjustments to plan members and their beneficiaries.

Contributions
Plan members are required to contribute 1.0 percent to 3.75 percent of their annual salary. The probate court system is required to contribute at an actuarial determined rate. Administrative costs of the plan are funded by the probate court system.

Note 13 Pension Trust Funds Financial Statements
The financial statements of the pension trust funds are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Plan member contributions are recognized in the period in which the contributions are due. State contributions are recognized in the period in which the contributions are appropriated. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of each plan. Investment income and related expenses of the Combined Investment Funds are allocated ratably to the pension trust funds based on each fund's equity in the Combined Investment Funds. (see Note No. 4) (amounts in thousands):

Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets (000's)

	State Employees	State Teachers	Judicial	Connecticut Municipal Employees	Probate Judges	Other	Total
Assets							
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 3,359	$ -	$ -	$ 7,221	$ 32	$ 183	$ 10,795
Receivables:							
Accounts, Net of Allowances	2,043	8,582	8	5,363	6	-	16,002
From Other Governments		5,771	-	-	-	-	5,771
From Other Funds	-	454	-	-	-	-	454
Interest	337	838	12	75	4	-	1,266
Investments	10,037,696	13,782,071	187,348	1,717,314	87,647	875	25,812,951
Securities Lending Collateral	1,408,258	1,915,999	26,030	239,500	12,241	136	3,602,164
Total Assets	11,451,693	15,713,715	213,398	1,969,473	99,930	1,194	29,449,403
Liabilities							
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	44	-	2	-	10	-	56
Securities Lending Obligation	1,408,258	1,915,999	26,030	239,500	12,241	136	3,602,164
Due to Other Funds	-	6,906	-	-	-	-	6,906
Total Liabilities	1,408,302	1,922,905	26,032	239,500	12,251	136	3,609,126
Net Assets							
Held in Trust For Employee Pension Benefits	10,043,391	13,790,810	187,366	1,729,973	87,679	1,058	25,840,277
Total Net Assets	$ 10,043,391	$ 13,790,810	$ 187,366	$ 1,729,973	$ 87,679	$ 1,058	$ 25,840,277

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets (000's)

	State Employees	State Teachers	Judicial	Connecticut Municipal Employees	Probate Judges	Other	Total
Additions							
Contributions:							
Plan Members	$ 61,794	$ 237,468	$ 1,594	$ 14,317	$ 278	$ 114	$ 315,565
State	663,931	412,101	12,375	-	-	-	1,088,407
Municipalities	-	6,159	-	39,371	-	-	45,530
Total Contributions	725,725	655,728	13,969	53,688	278	114	1,449,502
Investment Income	1,594,319	2,217,450	27,888	266,191	13,555	87	4,119,490
Less: Investment Expenses	(83,150)	(115,730)	(1,456)	(13,894)	(707)	(4)	(214,941)
Net Investment Income	1,511,169	2,101,720	26,432	252,297	12,848	83	3,904,549
Transfers In	-	-	-	-	2,492	-	2,492
Other	-	-	-	20	-	-	20
Total Additions	2,236,894	2,757,448	40,401	306,005	15,618	197	5,356,563
Deductions							
Administrative Expense	510	-	10	-	-	-	520
Benefit Payments and Refunds	958,115	1,165,656	16,797	80,969	2,782	2	2,224,321
Other	29	3,634	2	15	2,493	-	6,173
Total Deductions	958,654	1,169,290	16,809	80,984	5,275	2	2,231,014
Changes in Net Assets	1,278,240	1,588,158	23,592	225,021	10,343	195	3,125,549
Net Assets Held in Trust For Employee Pension Benefits:							
Beginning of Year	8,765,151	12,202,652	163,774	1,504,952	77,336	863	22,714,728
End of Year	$ 10,043,391	$ 13,790,810	$ 187,366	$ 1,729,973	$ 87,679	$ 1,058	$ 25,840,277

Note 14 Postemployment Benefits

In addition to the pension benefits described in Note 11, the State provides postretirement health care and life insurance benefits, in accordance with State statues, Sections 5-257(d) and 5-259(a), to all employees who retire from the State.

As of June 30, 2007, 38,506 retirees of the State Employees Retirement System meet those eligibility requirements. When employees retire, the State may pay up to 100 percent of their health care insurance premium cost (including dependent's coverage) based on the plan chosen by the employee. In addition, the State pays 100 percent of the premium cost for a portion of the employees' life insurance, continued after retirement. The amount of life insurance, continued at no cost to the retiree, is determined based on the number of years of service that the retiree had with the State at time of retirement as follows: (a) if the retiree had 25 years or more of service, the amount of insurance will be one-half of the amount of insurance for which the retiree was insured immediately prior to retirement, but the reduced amount cannot be less than $7,500 (b) if the retiree had less than 25 years of service, the amount of insurance will be the proportionate amount that such years of service is to 25, rounded to the nearest $100. The State finances the cost of postretirement health care and life insurance benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis through an appropriation in the General Fund. During the year ended June 30, 2007, $418.4 million was paid in postretirement benefits.

Note 15 Capital and Operating Leases

State as Lessor

The State leases building space, land, and equipment to private individuals. The minimum future lease revenues for the next five years and thereafter are as follows (amounts in thousands):

2008	$	44,498
2009		35,567
2010		29,667
2011		30,272
2012		30,367
Thereafter		19,227
Total	$	189,598

Contingent revenues for the year ended June 30, 2007, were $1.6 million.

State as Lessee

Obligations under capital and operating leases as of June 30, 2007, were as follows (amounts in thousands):

	Noncancelable Operating Leases	Capital Leases
2008	$ 64,882	$ 7,855
2009	53,564	7,598
2010	48,639	7,602
2011	37,570	7,523
2012	23,920	7,174
2013-2017	23,076	20,150
2018-2022	442	11,179
2023-2027	386	6,124
2028-2032	-	4,870
Total minimum lease payments	$ 252,479	80,075
Less: Amount representing interest costs		23,831
Present value of minimum lease payments		$ 56,244

Minimum capital lease payments were discounted using an interest rate of approximately 6 percent.

Rental payments on noncancelable operating leases charged to expenses during the year ended June 30, 2007, was $46.7 million.

Lease/Lease Back Transaction

On September 30, 2003 the State executed a U.S. Lease-to-Service Contract of Rolling Stock Agreement (Agreement) whereby the state entered into a head lease of certain rolling stock consisting of rail coaches and locomotives to statutory trusts established for the benefit of three equity investors. Simultaneously, the State executed sublease agreements to lease back the rolling stock in order to allow the State to have continued use of the property. The terms of the head leases are for periods ranging from 40 years to 67 years, expiring through March 2071, while the subleases have terms ranging from 18 years to 28 years, expiring through January 2032. At the end of the respective sublease terms, the State will have the option to purchase the statutory trusts' interest in the rolling stock for an aggregate fixed price.

Proceeds from the prepayment of the head lease rents were paid to debt payment undertakers and custodians in amounts sufficient, together with investment earning thereon, to provide for all future obligations of the State under the sublease agreements and the end of lease term purchase options. Although it is remote that the State will be required to make any additional payments under the sublease, the State is and shall remain liable for all of its obligations under the subleases. The aggregate remaining commitment under the subleases totaled approximately $322 million at June 30, 2007.

The State is obligated to insure and maintain the rolling stock. In addition, if an equity investor suffers a loss of tax deductions or incurs additional taxable income as a result of certain circumstances, as defined in the Agreement, then the State must indemnify the equity investor for the additional tax incurred, including interest and penalties thereon. The State has the right to terminate the sublease early under certain circumstances and upon payment of a termination value to the equity investors. If the State chooses early termination, then the termination value would be paid from funds available from the debt payment undertakers and the custodians, and if such amounts are insufficient, then the State would be required to pay the difference.

Note 16 Long-Term Debt

a) The following is a summary of changes in long-term debt of the primary government for the year ended June 30, 2007, (amounts in thousands):

Governmental Activities	Balance June 30, 2006	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2007	Amounts due within one year
Bonds:					
General Obligation	$ 10,211,493	$ 1,781,075	$ 1,395,987	$ 10,596,581	$ 873,675
Transportation	3,094,001	-	271,416	2,822,585	276,393
	13,305,494	1,781,075	1,667,403	13,419,166	1,150,068
Plus/(Less) premiums and deferred amounts	267,175	67,907	33,258	301,824	-
Total Bonds	13,572,669	1,848,982	1,700,661	13,720,990	1,150,068
Economic Recovery Notes	146,090	-	146,090	-	-
Other Liabilities:					
Net Pension Obligation	3,737,136	1,179,187	1,088,407	3,827,916	-
Compensated Absences	471,093	35,869	32,900	474,062	23,146
Workers' Compensation	344,274	121,044	83,190	382,128	78,280
Capital Leases	60,491	117	4,364	56,244	4,933
Claims and Judgments	18,418	4,081	14,919	7,580	5,997
Contracts Payable & Other	3,493	4,057	3,493	4,057	-
Total Other Liabilities	4,634,905	1,344,355	1,227,273	4,751,987	112,357
Governmental Activities Long-Term Liabilities	$ 18,353,664	$ 3,193,337	$ 3,074,024	$ 18,472,977	$ 1,262,425

In prior years, the General and Transportation funds have been used to liquidate other liabilities.

Business-Type Activities	Balance June 30, 2006	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2007	Amounts due within one year
Revenue Bonds	$ 1,523,130	$ 242,830	$ 188,237	$ 1,577,723	$ 108,754
Plus/(Less) premiums, discounts and deferred amounts	39,491	434	15,192	24,733	462
Total Revenue Bonds	1,562,621	243,264	203,429	1,602,456	109,216
Lottery Prizes	302,477	7,853	44,556	265,774	42,063
Compensated Absences	124,260	26,879	23,551	127,588	36,856
Other	180,757	3,865	13,469	171,153	11,043
Total Other Liabilities	607,494	38,597	81,576	564,515	89,962
Business-Type Long-Term Liabilities	$ 2,170,115	$ 281,861	$ 285,005	$ 2,166,971	$ 199,178

b) As of June 30, 2007, long-term debt of component units consisted of the following (amounts in thousands):

Long-Term Debt	Balance June 30, 2007	Amounts due within year
Bonds Payable	$ 3,699,265	$ 103,816
Escrow Deposits	154,346	48,140
Closure of Landfills	61,365	10,588
State Loan	13,320	2,619
Deferred Revenue	2,808	425
Other	9,448	20
Total	$ 3,940,552	$ 165,608

Note 17 Bonded Debt

a. Primary Government – Governmental Activities

General Obligation Bonds

General Obligation bonds are those bonds that are paid out of the revenues of the General fund and that are supported by the full faith and credit of the State. General obligation bonds outstanding and bonds authorized but unissued at June 30, 2007, were as follows (amounts in thousands):

Purpose of Bonds	Final Maturity Dates	Original Interest Rates	Amount Outstanding	Authorized But Unissued
Capital Improvements	2008-2028	2-7.518%	$ 1,990,461	$ 515,383
School Construction	2008-2028	2.2-7.275%	2,784,621	6,976
Municipal & Other Grants & Loans	2008-2023	2-7.513%	1,350,353	579,342
Elderly Housing	2008-2012	4.05-7.026%	49,584	47,946
Elimination of Water Pollution	2008-2023	3-7.312%	198,720	398,078
General Obligation Refunding	2008-2023	2-6.14%	3,721,380	-
Miscellaneous	2008-2037	2-6.75%	96,578	533,576
			10,191,697	$ 2,081,301
Accretion-Various Capital Appreciation Bonds			404,884	
		Total	$ 10,596,581	

Future amounts needed to pay principal and interest on general obligation bonds outstanding at June 30, 2007, were as follows (amounts in thousands):

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2008	$ 873,675	$ 558,551	$ 1,432,226
2009	819,884	562,072	1,381,956
2010	823,200	518,144	1,341,344
2011	809,758	420,697	1,230,455
2012	749,698	361,965	1,111,663
2013-2017	3,056,008	1,145,709	4,201,717
2018-2022	2,198,662	473,174	2,671,836
2023-2027	844,272	87,387	931,659
2028-2032	11,010	2,546	13,556
2033-2037	5,530	718	6,248
Total	$ 10,191,697	$ 4,130,963	$ 14,322,660

Transportation Related Bonds

Transportation related bonds include special tax obligation bonds and general obligation bonds that are paid out of revenues pledged or earned in the Transportation Fund. The revenue pledged or earned in the Transportation Fund to pay special tax obligation bonds is transferred to the debt service fund for retirement of principal and interest.

Transportation related bonds outstanding and bonds authorized but unissued at June 30, 2007, were as follows (amounts in thousands):

Purpose of Bonds	Final Maturity Dates	Original Interest Rates	Amount Outstanding	Authorized But Unissued
Specific Highways	2008	4.80-5.50%	$ 1,063	$ 4,065
Infrastructure Improvements	2008-2026	2.25-7.75%	2,815,134	1,052,786
General Obligation Other	2008	7.513-7.518%	264	-
			2,816,461	$ 1,056,851
Accretion-Various Capital Appreciation Bonds			6,124	
		Total	$ 2,822,585	

Future amounts required to pay principal and interest on transportation related bonds outstanding at June 30, 2007, were as follows (amounts in thousands):

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2008	$ 276,393	$ 135,965	$ 412,358
2009	274,998	117,332	392,330
2010	268,515	102,662	371,177
2011	238,390	88,750	327,140
2012	219,995	76,805	296,800
2013-2017	891,840	235,006	1,126,846
2018-2022	476,945	92,808	569,753
2023-2027	169,385	12,772	182,157
	$ 2,816,461	$ 862,100	$ 3,678,561

Variable-Rate Demand Bonds

As of June 30, 2007, variable-rate demand bonds included in bonded debt were as follows (amounts in thousands).

Bond Type	Outstanding Principal	Issuance Year	Maturity Year
Special Tax Obligation	$ 80,800	1990	2010
General Obligation	70,000	1997	2014
Special Tax Obligation	100,000	2000	2020
General Obligation	100,000	2001	2021
Special Tax Obligation	409,650	2003	2022
General Obligation	280,000	2005	2023
Total	$ 1,040,450		

The State entered into various Remarketing and Standby Bond Purchase agreements with certain brokerage firms and banks upon the issuance of the bonds.

The bonds were issued bearing a weekly interest rate, which is determined by the State's remarketing agents. The State has the option of changing at any time the weekly interest rate on the bonds to another interest rate, such as a flexible rate or a daily rate. Bonds bearing interest at the weekly rate are subject to purchase at the option of the bondholder at a purchase price equal to principal plus accrued interest, if any, on a minimum seven days' notice of tender to the State's agent. In addition, the bonds are subject to mandatory purchase upon (1) conversion from the weekly interest rate to another interest rate and (2) substitution or expiration of the Standby Bond Purchase agreements. The State's remarketing agent is responsible for using its best efforts to remarket bonds properly tendered for purchase by bondholders from time to time. The State is required to pay the Remarketing agents a quarterly fee of .05 percent per annum of the outstanding principal amount of the bonds.

The Standby Bond Purchase agreements require the banks to purchase any unremarketed bonds bearing the weekly interest rate for a price not to exceed the amount of bond principal and accrued interest, if any. The State is required to pay the banks a quarterly fee ranging from .065 percent to .20 percent per annum of the outstanding principal amount of the bonds plus interest. These fees would be increased if the credit rating for the bond insurers was to be downgraded, suspended, or withdrawn.
The Standby Bond Purchase agreements expire as follows:

1990 STO expires in the year 2010,
1997 GO expires in the year 2014,
2000 STO expires in the year 2014 and could be extended for another seven years,
2001 GO expires in the year 2008,
2003 STO expires in the year 2008 and could be extended for another five years, and
2005 GO expires in the year 2015.

These agreements could be terminated at an earlier date if certain termination events described in the agreements were to occur.

Interest Rate Swaps

Objective of the swaps
As a means to lower its borrowing costs, when compared against fixed-rate bonds at the time of issuance, the State has entered into eleven separate pay-fixed, receive-variable interest rate swaps at a cost less than what the State would have paid to issue fixed-rate debt. Two of the swaps were executed in December 1990, one was executed in June 2001, three were executed in January 2003, and five were executed in March and April of 2005.

Terms, fair values, and credit risk
The terms, including the fair values and credit ratings of the outstanding swaps as of June 30, 2007, are as follows. The notional amount of the swaps matches the principal amount of the associated debt. The State's swap agreements, except for the Consumer Price Index (CPI) related swaps, contain scheduled reductions to outstanding notional amounts that are expected to approximately follow scheduled or anticipated reductions in the associated debt. For the CPI swaps, the swap agreements and associated debt are non-amortizing and mature on the same date.

Associated Bond Issue	Notional Amounts (000's)	Effective Date	Fixed Rate Paid	Variable Rate Received	Fair Values (000's)	SWAP Termination Date	Counterparty Credit Rating
1990 STO	$ 48,500	12/19/1990	5.746%	65% of LIBOR	$ (2,046)	12/1/2010	Aa2/AA/AA
1990 STO	32,300	12/19/1990	5.709%	65% of LIBOR	(1,347)	12/1/2010	Aa2/A+/A
2001 GO	20,000	6/28/2001	4.330%	CPI plus 1.43%	65	6/15/2012	Aa3/A+/AA-
2003 STO	116,780	1/23/2003	3.293%	55% LIBOR plus 50 bp	1,766	2/1/2022	Aaa/AA+/AA
2003 STO	97,100	1/23/2003	3.288%	55% LIBOR plus 50 bp	1,488	2/1/2022	Aaa/AA+/AA+
2003 STO	195,770	1/23/2003	3.284%	55% LIBOR plus 50 bp	3,153	2/1/2022	Aaa/AA+/AA+
2005 GO	140,000	3/24/2005	3.392%	60% of LIBOR plus 30bp	4,021	3/1/2023	Aaa/AAA/nr
2005 GO	140,000	3/24/2005	3.401%	60% of LIBOR plus 30bp	4,104	3/1/2023	Aaa/AA+/AA
2005 GO	15,620	4/27/2005	3.990%	CPI plus .65%	(444)	6/1/2016	Aa3/A+/AA-
2005 GO	20,000	4/27/2005	5.070%	CPI plus 1.73%	(752)	6/1/2017	Aa3/A+/AA-
2005 GO	20,000	4/27/2005	5.200%	CPI plus 1.79%	(958)	6/1/2020	Aaa/AAA/AAA
Total	$ 846,070				$ 9,050		

Fair value
As of June 30, 2007, the swaps dated in 2001, 2003 and March 2005 had positive fair values because interest rates have increased since the time when these swaps were undertaken; the 1990 and April 2005 swaps had negative fair values because interest rates had similarly declined. The negative fair values may be countered by reductions in total interest payments required under the variable-rate bonds, creating lower synthetic interest rates. Because the coupons on the State's variable-rate bonds adjust to changing interest rates, the bonds do not have corresponding fair value increases. The fair values were estimated using the zero-coupon method. This method calculates the future net settlement payment required under the swaps, assuming that the current forward rates implied by the yield curve correctly anticipate future spot interest rates. These payments are then discounted using the spot rates implied by the current yield curve for hypothetical zero-coupon bonds due on the date each future net settlement on the swaps.

Credit Risk
As of June 30, 2007, the State had credit risk exposure relating to the relationship between the variable interest rate on the bonds and the rate that it receives under the swap agreements undertaken in 2001, 2003 and March 2005. The State had no credit risk exposure on the swaps undertaken in 1990 and April 2005 because the swaps had negative fair value. However, should interest rates change and the fair values of the swaps become positive, the State would be exposed to credit risk in the amount of the swaps' fair value.

The swap agreements contain varying collateral agreements with the counterparties. With the exception of the 2005 swap with a credit rating of Aaa/AAA/na, the 2003 and 2005 swap agreements require collateralization of the fair value of the swap in cash or government securities should the counterparty's credit rating fall below Aa3 as issued by Moody's Investors Service or AA- as issued by Standard & Poor's Ratings or Fitch Ratings. One of the swaps executed in 1990 requires collateral of cash or securities if the counterparty credit rating falls below A1/A+. The other 1990 swap agreement and the 2001 swap agreement do not have collateral provisions. Accordingly no collateral was required to be posted for any of the swaps at June 30, 2007. The State is not required to post collateral for any of the swaps.

Approximately 23 percent of the notional amount of swaps outstanding is held with one counterparty, rated Aaa/AA+/AA+. Three swaps, or approximately 7% of the notional amount of the swaps outstanding are held by one of the lowest rated counterparties, rated Aa3/A+/AA-, while another 4% is held by a separate counter party who is rated AA2/A+/A. All other swaps are held by separate counterparties who are rated Aa2/AA/AA or better.

Basis Risk
The State's variable-rate bond coupon payments are equivalent to the Bond Market Association Municipal Swap (BMA) index rate, or the CPI floating rate. For those swaps for which the State receives a variable-rate payment other than CPI, the State is exposed to basis risk should the relationship between the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) and BMA converge. If a change occurs that results in the rates moving to convergence, the synthetic rate on the bonds would change, and the expected cost savings may not be realized. As of June 30, 2007, the BMA rate was 3.73 percent, whereas 65 percent and 60 percent plus 30bp of LIBOR were 3.46 and 3.49 percent, respectively. The State recognizes this basis risk by including an amount for basis risk in its debt service budget. For fiscal year 2007, the budgeted amount for basis risk was $1,500,000.

Termination Risk
The State or the counterparty may terminate any of the swaps if the other party fails to perform under the terms of the contract. If any swap is terminated, the associated variable-rate bonds would no longer carry synthetic interest rates. Also, if at the time of termination the swap has a negative fair value, the State would be liable to the counterparty for a payment equal to the swap's fair value. Under the 2003 and 2005 swap agreements, the State has up to 270 days to fund any required termination payment. Under the 1990 swap agreements, the State may fund any required termination payment over a five-year period.

Rollover Risk
Because all of the swap agreements terminate when the associated debt is fully paid, the State is only exposed to rollover risk if an early termination occurs. Upon an early termination, the State will not realize the synthetic rate offered by the swaps on the underlying debt issues.

Swap Payments and Associated Debt
Using rates as of June 30, 2007, debt service requirements of the State's outstanding variable-rate bonds and net swap payments are as follows (amounts in thousands). As rates vary, variable-rate bond interest payments and net swap payments will vary.

Fiscal Year	Variable-Rate Bonds		Interest Rate	
Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	SWAP, Net	Total
2008	$ 21,665	$ 30,914	$ 1,355	$ 53,934
2009	22,985	30,079	941	54,005
2010	24,410	29,210	498	54,118
2011	25,940	28,280	21	54,241
2012	29,125	27,665	(217)	56,573
2013-2017	313,580	106,503	331	420,414
2018-2022	333,365	28,589	43	361,997
2023-2027	75,000	271	(7)	75,264
Total	$ 846,070	$ 281,511	$ 2,965	$ 1,130,546

b. Primary Government – Business–Type Activities
Revenue Bonds
Revenue bonds are those bonds that are paid out of resources pledged in the enterprise funds and component units.

Enterprise funds' revenue bonds outstanding at June 30, 2007, were as follows (amounts in thousands):

Funds	Final Maturity Dates	Original Interest Rates	Amount Outstanding (000's)
Uconn	2008-2032	2-6.5%	$ 189,134
State Universties	2008-2036	2-6.0%	333,199
Bradley International Airport	2008-2032	2.5-5.25%	217,945
Clean Water	2008-2028	2-6%	611,027
Bradley Parking Garage	2008-2024	6.125-6.6%	47,665
Drinking Water	2008-2028	2-5.%	39,313
Rate Reduction Bonds	2008-2011	3-5%	139,440
Total Revenue Bonds			1,577,723
Plus/(Less) premiums, discounts and deferred amounts:			
Uconn			(4,789)
State Universties			2,099
Bradley International Airport			(133)
Clean Water			17,524
Other			10,032
Revenue Bonds, net			$ 1,602,456

The University of Connecticut has issued Student fee revenue bonds to finance the costs of buildings, improvements and renovations to certain revenue-generating capital projects. Revenues used for payments on the bonds are derived from various fees charged to students.

The Connecticut State University System has issued revenue bonds that finance the costs of auxiliary enterprise buildings, improvements and renovations to certain student housing related facilities. Revenues used for payments on the bonds are derived from various fees charged to students.

Bradley Airport has issued various revenue bonds to finance costs of improvements to the airport. As of June 30, 2007, the following bonds were outstanding:

a) 2004 Airport Revenue Refunding Bonds in the amount of $20.5 million. These bonds were issued in July, 2004, to redeem the 1992 Airport Revenue Refunding Bonds, and are secured by and payable solely from the gross operating revenues generated by the State from the operations of the airport and other receipts, funds or monies pledged in the bond indenture.

b) 2001 Bradley International Airport Revenue Bonds in the amount of $179.5 million and 2001 Bradley International Airport Refunding Bonds in the amount of $17.9 million. Both bond series are secured by and payable solely from the gross operating revenues generated by the state from the operation of the airport and other receipts, funds or monies pledged in the bond indenture.

As of June 30, 2007, Bradley airport has entered into interest rate swap agreements for $152.4 million of its variable rate bonds. Details on these agreements are disclosed under the separately issued audited financial statements of the fund.

In 1994, the State of Connecticut began issuing Clean Water Fund revenue bonds. The proceeds of these bonds are to be used to provide funds to make loans to Connecticut municipalities for use in connection with the financing or refinancing of wastewater treatment projects. As of June 30, 2007, the Clean Water Fund has entered into interest rate swap agreements for $121.4 million of its variable rate bonds. Details on these agreements are disclosed under the separately issued audited financial statements of the fund.

In 2000, Bradley Parking Garage bonds were issued in the amount of $53.8 million to build a parking garage at the airport.

In 2004, the State of Connecticut issued $205.3 million of Special Obligation Rate Reduction Bonds. These bonds were issued to sustain for two years the funding of energy conservation and load management and renewable energy investment programs by providing money to the State's General Fund.

Future amounts needed to pay principal and interest on revenue bonds outstanding at June 30, 2007, were as follows (amounts in thousands):

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2008	$ 109,434	$ 66,751	$ 176,185
2009	111,418	61,944	173,362
2010	115,265	57,127	172,392
2011	127,536	55,220	182,756
2012	74,893	47,178	122,071
2013-2017	353,272	183,246	536,518
2018-2022	316,850	115,988	432,838
2023-2027	223,295	58,098	281,393
2028-2032	126,580	10,052	136,632
2033-2037	19,180	787	19,967
Total	$ 1,577,723	$ 656,391	$ 2,234,114

c. Component Units

Component units' revenue bonds outstanding at June 30, 2007, were as follows (amounts in thousands):

Component Unit	Final Maturity Date	Interest Rates	Amount Outstanding (000's)
CT Development Authority	2008-2020	3.25-6%	$ 29,560
CT Housing Finance Authority	2007-2045	1.5-9.36%	3,422,231
CT Resources Recovery Authority	2008-2017	4-5.5%	26,541
CT Higher Education Supplemental Loan Authority	2008-2027	1.7-6%	128,885
Capital City Economic Development Authority	2008-2037	2.5-5%	85,735
UConn Foundation	2008-2029	3.875-5.%	7,290
Total Revenue Bonds			3,700,242
Plus/(Less) premiums, discounts, and deferred amounts:			
CDA			20
CRRA			(609)
CCEDA			156
CHESLA			(544)
Revenue Bonds, net			$ 3,699,265

Revenue bonds issued by the component units do not constitute a liability or debt of the State. The State is only contingently liable for those bonds as discussed below.

Connecticut Development Authority's revenue bonds are issued to finance such projects as the acquisition of land or the construction of buildings, and the purchase and installation of machinery, equipment, and pollution control facilities. The Authority finances these projects through its

Self-Sustaining Bond Program and Umbrella Program. Under the Umbrella Program, bonds outstanding at June 30, 2007 were $.4 million. Assets totaling $2.1 million are pledged under the terms of the bond resolution for the payment of principal and interest on these bonds until such time as it is determined that there are surplus funds as defined in the bond resolution. Bonds issued under the Self-Sustaining Bond Program are discussed in the no-commitment debt section of this note. In addition, the Authority had $29.1 million in general obligation bonds outstanding at year-end. These bonds were issued to finance the lease of an entertainment/sports facility and the purchase of a hockey team.

Connecticut Housing Finance Authority's revenue bonds are issued to finance the purchase, development and construction of housing for low and moderate-income families and persons throughout the State. The Authority has issued bonds under a bond resolution dated 9/27/72 and an indenture dated 9/25/95. As of December 31, 2006, bonds outstanding under the bond resolution and the indenture were $3,365.9 million and $56.3 million, respectively. According to the bond resolution, the following assets of the Authority are pledged for the payment of the bond principal and interest (1) the proceeds from the sale of bonds, (2) all mortgage repayments with respect to long-term mortgage and construction loans financed from the Authority's general fund, and (3) all monies and securities of the Authority's general and capital reserve funds. The capital reserve fund is required to be maintained at an amount at least equal to the amount of principal, sinking fund installments, and interest maturing and becoming due in the next succeeding calendar year ($243.9 million at 12/31/06) on all outstanding bonds. As of December 31, 2006, the Authority has entered into interest rate swap agreements for $920.5 million of its variable rate bonds. Details on these agreements are disclosed under the separately issued audited financial statements of the Authority.

Connecticut Resources Recovery Authority's revenue bonds are issued to finance the design, development and construction of resources recovery and recycling facilities and landfills throughout the State. These bonds are paid solely from the revenues generated from the operations of the projects and other receipts, accounts and monies pledged in the bond indentures.

Connecticut Higher Education Supplemental Loan Authority's revenue bonds are issued to provide loans to students, their parents, and institutions of higher education to assist in the financing of the cost of higher education. These loans are issued through the Authority's Bond fund. According to the bond resolutions, the Authority internally accounts for each bond issue in separate funds, and additionally, the Bond fund includes individual funds and accounts as defined by each bond resolution.

Each Authority has established special capital reserve funds that secure all the outstanding bonds of the Authority at year-end, except as discussed next. These funds are usually maintained at an amount equal to next year's bond debt service requirements. The State may be contingently liable to restore any deficiencies that may exist in the funds in any one year in the event that the Authority is unable to do so. For the Connecticut Resources Recovery Authority, the amount of bonds outstanding at year-end that were secured by the special capital reserve funds was $21.5 million.

The Capital City Economic Development Authority revenue bonds are issued to provide sufficient funds for carrying out its purposes. The bonds are not debt of the State of Connecticut. However, the Authority and the State have entered into a contract for financial assistance, pursuant to which the State will be obligated to pay principal and interest on the bonds in an amount not to exceed $6.7 million in any calendar year. The bonds are secured by energy fees from the central utility plant and by parking fees subject to the Travelers Indemnity Company parking agreement.

Future amounts needed to pay principal and interest on revenue bonds outstanding at June 30, 2007, were as follows (amounts in thousands):

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2008	$ 115,800	$ 163,898	$ 279,698
2009	118,352	159,090	277,442
2010	121,389	154,160	275,549
2011	123,582	149,012	272,594
2012	667,219	790,599	1,457,818
2013-2017	690,465	522,173	1,212,638
2018-2022	703,619	357,091	1,060,710
2023-2027	642,276	196,313	838,589
2028-2032	466,245	61,160	527,405
2037-2041	45,725	5,331	51,056
2042-2045	5,570	467	6,037
Total	$ 3,700,242	$ 2,559,294	$ 6,259,536

No-commitment debt

Under the Self-Sustaining Bond program, The Connecticut Development Authority issues revenue bonds to finance such projects as described previously in the component unit section of this note. These bonds are paid solely from payments received from participating companies (or from proceeds of the sale of the specific projects in the event of default) and do not constitute a debt or liability of the Authority or the State. Thus, the balances are not included in the Authority's financial statements. Total bonds outstanding for the year ended June 30, 2007 were $849.8 million.

The Connecticut Resources Recovery Authority has issued several bonds to fund the construction of waste processing facilities by independent contractors/operators. These bonds are payable from a pledge of revenues derived primarily under lease or loan arrangements between the Authority and the operators. Letters of credit secure some of these bonds. The Authority does not become involved in the construction activities or the repayment of the debt (other than the portion allocable to Authority purposes). In the event of a default, neither the authority nor the State guarantees payment of the debt, except for the State contingent liability discussed below. Thus, the assets and liabilities that relate to these bond issues are not included in the Authority's financial statements. Total bonds outstanding at June 30, 2007 were $132.1 million. Of this amount, $49.5 million was secured by a special capital reserve fund.

The Connecticut Health and Educational Facilities Authority has issued special obligation bonds for which the principal and interest are payable solely from the revenues of the institutions. Starting in 1999, the Authority elected to remove these bonds and related restricted assets from its financial statements, except for restricted assets for which the Authority has a fiduciary responsibility. Total special obligation bonds outstanding at June 30, 2007, were $5,610.0 million, of which $327.2 million was secured by special capital reserve funds.

The State may be contingently liable for those bonds that are secured by special capital reserve funds as discussed previously in this section.

e. Debt Refundings

During the year, the State issued $527.7 million of general obligation bonds with an average interest rate of 4.89% to advance refund $528.9 million of general obligation bonds with an average interest rate of 5.08%. The proceeds of the refunding bonds were used to purchase U.S. Government securities, which were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all future payments on the refunded bonds. Thus, the refunded bonds are considered defeased and the liability for those bonds have been removed from the statement of net assets. The reacquisition price exceeded the carrying amount of the old debt by $18.9 million. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the life of the new or old debt, whichever is shorter.

The State advance refunded these bonds to reduce its total debt service payments over the next fifteen years by $15.9 million and to obtain an economic gain (difference between the present values of the debt service payments of the old and new bonds) of $19.1 million. As of June 30, 2007, $3,201.2 million of outstanding general obligation, special tax obligation, and revenue bonds are considered defeased.

Note 18 Risk Management

The risk financing and insurance program of the State is managed by the State Insurance and Risk Management Board. The Board is responsible mainly for determining the method by which the State shall insure itself against losses by the purchase of insurance to obtain the broadest coverage at the most reasonable cost, determining whether deductible provisions should be included in the insurance contract, and whenever appropriate determining whether the State shall act as self-insurer. The schedule below lists the risks of loss to which the State is exposed and the ways in which the State finances those risks.

	Risk Financed by	
Risk of Loss	Purchase of Commercial Insurance	Self-Insurance
Liability (Torts):		
-General (State buildings, parks, or grounds)		X
-Other	X	
Theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets	X	
Business interruptions	X	
Errors or omissions:		
-Professional liability	X	
-Medical malpractice (John Dempsey Hospital)		X
Injuries to employees		X
Natural disasters	X	

For the general liability risk, the State is self-insured because it has sovereign immunity. This means that the State cannot be sued for liability without its permission. For other liability risks, the State purchases commercial insurance only if the State can be held liable under a particular statute (e.g. per statue the State can be held liable for injuries suffered by a person on a defective State highway), or if it is required by a contract.

For the risk of theft, of damage to, or destruction of assets (particularly in the automobile fleet), the State insures only leased cars and vehicles valued at more than $100 thousand. When purchasing commercial insurance the State may retain some of the risk by assuming a deductible or self-insured retention amount in the insurance policy. This amount varies greatly because the State carries a large number of insurance policies covering various risks. The highest deductible or self-insured retention amount assumed by the State is $25 million, which is carried in a railroad liability policy.

The State records its risk management activities related to the medical malpractice risk in the University of Connecticut fund, an Enterprise fund. At year-end, liabilities for unpaid claims are recorded in the statement of net assets (government-wide and proprietary fund statements) when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. The liabilities are determined based on the ultimate cost of settling the claims, including an amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported and claim adjustment expenses. The liabilities are actuarially determined and the unpaid liability for medical malpractice is reported at its present value, using a discount rate of 5 percent. In the General fund, the liability for unpaid claims is only recorded if the liability is due for payment at year-end. Settlements have not exceeded coverages for each of the past three fiscal years. Changes in the claims liabilities during the last two fiscal years were as follows (amounts in thousands):

	Governmental Activities Workers' Compensation	Business-Type Activities Medical Malpractice
Balance 6-30-05	$ 298,556	$ 13,362
Incurred claims	122,998	11,777
Paid claims	(77,280)	(3,503)
Balance 6-30-06	344,274	21,636
Incurred claims	121,044	3,012
Paid claims	(83,190)	(4,648)
Balance 6-30-07	$ 382,128	$ 20,000

Note 19 Interfund Receivables and Payables

Interfund receivable and payable balances at June 30, 2007, were as follows (amounts in thousands):

	Balance due to fund(s)										
Balance due from fund(s)	General	Transportation	Other Governmental	UConn	State Universities	Other Proprietary	Employment Security	Internal Services	Fiduciary	Component Units	Total
General	$ -	$ -	$ 3,909	$ 53,294	$ 22,042	$ 20,530	$ 633	$ 8,149	$ 4,896	$ -	$ 113,453
Debt Service	-	7,546	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,546
Other Governmental	4,759	-	6,947	2,795	23,195	188,473	-	-	-	12,727	238,896
UConn	15,235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,235
State Universities	2,344	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,344
Employment Security	-	-	6,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,250
Other Proprietary	395	-	1,952	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,347
Internal Services	7,017	-	63,740	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,757
Fiduciary	-	-	5,450	-	-	-	-	-	1,459	-	6,909
Component Units	13,320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,320
Total	$ 43,070	$ 7,546	$ 88,248	$ 56,089	$ 45,237	$ 209,003	$ 633	$ 8,149	$ 6,355	$ 12,727	$ 477,057

Interfund receivables and payables arose because of interfund loans and other interfund balances outstanding at year end.

Note 20 Interfund Transfer

Interfund transfers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, consisted of the following (amounts in thousands):

	Amount transferred to fund(s)								
Amount transferred from fund(s)	General	Debt Service	Transportation	Other Governmental	UConn	State Universities	Other Proprietary	Fiduciary	Total
General	$ -	$ -	$ 8,003	$ 91,100	$ 463,223	$ 226,046	$ 219,048	$ -	$ 1,007,420
Debt Service	-	-	30,720	632	-	-	-	-	31,352
Transportation	-	414,495	-	27,300	-	-	-	-	441,795
Other Governmental	105,473	-	1,717	135,610	89,649	10,853	139,553	2,492	485,347
Connecticut Lottery	279,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	279,000
Other Proprietary	-	-	-	3,824	-	-	9,254	-	13,078
Total	$ 384,473	$ 414,495	$ 40,440	$ 258,466	$ 552,872	$ 236,899	$ 367,855	$ 2,492	$ 2,257,992

Transfers were made to (1) move revenues from the fund that budget or statute requires to collect them to the fund that budget or statute requires to expend them and (2) move receipts restricted to debt service from the funds collecting the receipts to the debt service fund as debt service payments become due.

Note 21 Restatement of Net Assets, and Restricted Assets

As of June 30, 2007, the beginning net assets for the following fund and related activities were restated as follows (amounts in thousands):

	Balance 6-30-06 Previously Reported	Correction of Reported Assets/ Liabilities	Balance 6-30-06 as Restated
Proprietary Funds and Business-Type Activities			
Non-Major Funds:			
Bradley Parking Garage	$ (5,686)	$ (11,195)	$ (16,881)
Total Proprietary Funds	$ 4,291,138	$ (11,195)	$ 4,279,943
Net Assets of Business-Type Activities	$ 4,291,138	$ (11,195)	$ 4,279,943

In 2007 the State included audited financial statements for the Bradley Parking Garage, a non-major Enterprise fund, in the accompanying financial statements. In prior years, these statements were not included because they were not available on a timely basis. Thus, the beginning net asset balance of the fund was restated to correct understatements in the assets and liabilities of the fund reported in prior years.

As of June 30, 2007, the government-wide statement of net assets reported $3,257 million of restricted net assets, of which $288 million was restricted by enabling legislation.

Note 22 Related Organizations

Related organizations are legally separate organizations that are not financially accountable to the State. However, these organizations are still related to the State as discussed next.

The State appoints a voting majority of the following organizations' governing boards: the Community Economic Development Fund and the Connecticut Student Loan Foundation. The State's accountability for these organizations does not extend beyond making the appointments.

Note 23 Commitments and Contingencies

A. Commitments

Primary Government

Commitments are defined as "existing arrangements to enter into future transactions or events, such as long-term contractual obligations with suppliers for future purchases at specified prices and sometimes at specified quantities." As of June 30, 2007, the Departments of Transportation and Public Works had contractual commitments of approximately $1,548 million for infrastructure and other construction projects. Additionally, other commitments were approximately as follows:

School construction and alteration grant program $3,348 million.
Clean and drinking water loan programs $191 million.
Various programs and services $2,090 million.
All commitments are expected to be funded by federal grants, bond proceeds, and other resources.

In addition, the State has authorized a loan to the Connecticut Resources Recovery Authority (a component unit) of up to $115 million to support the repayment of the Authority's debt for one of its facilities and to minimize the amount of tipping fee increases chargeable to the towns which use the facility. As of June 30, 2007, the Authority had drawn $21.5 million on these funds.

Component Units

As of December 31, 2006, the Connecticut Housing Finance Authority had mortgage loan commitments of approximately $90 million.

B. Contingent Liabilities

The State entered into a contractual agreement with H.N.S. Management Company, Inc. and ATE Management and Service Company, Inc. to manage and operate the bus transportation system for the State. The State shall pay all expenses of the system including all past, present and future pension plan liabilities of the personnel employed by the system and any other fees as agreed upon. When the agreement is terminated the State shall assume or make arrangements for the assumption of all the existing obligations of the management companies including but not limited to all past, present and future pension plan liabilities and obligations.

In 2002 the City of Waterbury issued $97.5 million of General Obligation Special Capital Reserve Fund Bonds. These bonds are secured by a Special Capital Reserve Fund for which the State may be contingently liable as explained previously in Note 17 – Component Units.

Amounts received or receivable by the State from grant agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, mainly the federal government. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount, if any, of expenditures that may be disallowed by the federal government cannot be determined at this time, although the State expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

C. Litigation

The State, its units and employees are parties to numerous legal proceedings, many of which normally occur in government operations. Most of these legal proceedings are not, in the opinion of the Attorney General, likely to have a material adverse impact on the State's financial position.

There are, however, several legal proceedings which, if decided adversely against the State, may require the State to make material future expenditures for expanded services or capital facilities or may impair future revenue sources. It is neither possible to determine the outcome of these proceedings nor to estimate the possible effects adverse decisions may have on the future expenditures or revenue sources of the State.

Note 24 Subsequent Events

In September 2007, the issuer of a $100 million floating rate note investment held by the Short-Term Investment Fund (Note 4) went into receivership and stopped making payments to investors. The receivers are negotiating the sale of the underlying assets and the market value of the investment will be clearer at the conclusion of those negotiations. In addition, the credit rating of the investment was downgraded from AAA to D by Standard & Poor's.

In October 2007, $250 million of Special Tax Obligation bonds were issued. The bonds will mature in years 2008 through 2027 and bear interest rates ranging from 3.5% to 5.0%.

In December 2007, $527 million of general obligation bonds were issued that bear interest rates ranging from 3.5% to 5.0%. $300 million were general obligation bonds that mature in years 2008 to 2027, $181 million were general obligation refunding bonds that mature in years 2008 to 2015, and $46 million were taxable obligation bonds that mature in years 2008 through 2012.

In January 2008, the State Bond Commission approved the sale of Pension Obligation Bonds in the amount of $2 billion. Proceeds from the bond sale will be deposited in the Teachers' Retirement fund to help reduce the unfunded actuarial liability of the fund (RSI).

Required PERS Supplementary Information

Required Supplementary Information
Schedules of Funding Progress
(Expressed in Millions)

Actuarial Valuation Date	(a) Actuarial Value of Assets	(b) Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	(b-a) Unfunded AAL (UAAL)	(a/b) Funded Ratio	(c) Covered Payroll	((b-a)/c) UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
SERS						
6/30/2002	$7,893.7	$12,806.1	$4,912.4	61.6%	$2,852.1	172.2%
6/30/2003	$8,058.6	$14,223.8	$6,165.2	56.7%	$2,654.3	232.3%
6/30/2004	$8,238.3	$15,128.5	$6,890.2	54.5%	$2,816.7	244.6%
6/30/2005	$8,517.7	$15,987.5	$7,469.8	53.3%	$2,980.1	250.7%
6/30/2006	$8,951.4	$16,830.3	$7,878.9	53.2%	$3,107.9	253.5%
6/30/2007 *	$9,585.0	$17,888.1	$8,303.1	53.6%	$3,310.4	250.8%
*Interim actuarial valuation						
TRS						
6/30/2002	$10,387.3	$13,679.9	$3,292.6	75.9%	$2,698.3	122.0%
6/30/2003 *	-	-	-	-	-	-
6/30/2004	$9,846.7	$15,070.5	$5,223.8	65.3%	$2,930.8	178.2%
6/30/2005 *	-	-	-	-	-	-
6/30/2006	$10,190.3	$17,112.8	$6,922.5	59.5%	$3,137.7	220.6%
6/30/2007 *	-	-	-	-	-	-
*No actuarial valuations were performed.						
JRS						
6/30/2002	$138.4	$209.4	$71.0	66.1%	$28.9	245.7%
6/30/2003	$142.8	$211.1	$68.3	67.6%	$27.8	245.7%
6/30/2004	$150.9	$219.8	$68.9	68.7%	$28.9	238.4%
6/30/2005	$160.3	$235.0	$74.7	68.2%	$30.2	247.8%
6/30/2006	$169.7	$246.9	$77.2	68.7%	$31.8	242.8%
6/30/2007 *	$182.4	$261.2	$78.8	69.8%	$33.8	233.1%
*Interim actuarial valuation						
MERS						
6/30/2002	$1,403.4	$1,319.7	$(83.7)	106.3%	$321.8	(26.0)%
7/1/2003	$1,417.7	$1,378.2	$(39.5)	102.9%	$326.4	(12.1)%
7/1/2004	$1,434.3	$1,393.4	$(40.9)	102.9%	$332.6	(12.3)%
7/1/2005	$1,512.5	$1,465.1	$(47.4)	103.2%	$352.2	(13.5)%
7/1/2006	$1,587.7	$1,549.5	$(38.2)	102.5%	$366.3	(10.4)%
7/1/2007 *	-	-	-	-	-	-
*No actuarial valuations were performed.						

PJRS

For the Probate Judges Retirement System because the UAAL is zero, the actuarial cost method becomes the aggregate cost method and a schedule of funding progress is not required.

Required Supplementary Information
Schedules of Employer Contributions

(Expressed in Millions)

	SERS		TRS		JRS		MERS		PJRS	
Fiscal Year	Annual Required Contribution	Percentage Contributed	Annual Required Contribution	Percentage Contributed	Annual Required Contribution	Percentage Contributed	Annual Required Contribution	Percentage Contributed	Annual Required Contribution	Percentage Contributed
2002	$415.5	100.0%	$210.7	97.1%	$9.6	100.0%	$15.3	100.0%	$-	-
2003	$421.5	100.0%	$221.2	81.3%	$10.1	100.0%	$16.0	100.0%	$-	-
2004	$470.3	100.0%	$270.5	68.5%	$11.6	100.0%	$16.3	100.0%	$-	-
2005	$518.8	100.0%	$281.4	65.8%	$12.2	100.0%	$21.8	100.0%	$-	-
2006	$623.1	100.0%	$396.2	100.0%	$11.7	100.0%	$26.0	100.0%	$-	-
2007	$663.9	100.0%	$416.0	99.0%	$12.4	100.0%	$39.4	100.0%	$-	-

Note: During the years 2002 thru 2007 the only contributions to the Probate Judges Retirement System were the required member contributions.

The information presented in the required supplementary schedules was determined as part of the actuarial valuations at the dates indicated. Additional information as of the latest actuarial valuation follows.

	SERS	TRS	JRS	MERS	PJRS
Valuation date	6/30/2007	6/30/2006	6/30/2007	7/1/2006	12/31/2005
Actuarial cost method	Projected unit credit	Entry age	Projected unit credit	Entry age	Entry Age
Amortization method	Level percent of pay, closed	Level percent of pay, closed	Level percent of pay, closed	Level percent of pay, closed	-
Remaining amortization period	25 Years	6-25 Years	24 Years	1-19 Years	-
Asset valuation method	5 year smoothed market	4 year smoothed market	5 year smoothed market	5 year smoothed market	Asset smoothing
Actuarial assumptions:					
Investment rate of return	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%
Projected salary increases	4.25-15%	4-7.5%	5.5%	4.5-11.25%	6%
Includes inflation at	5%	4%	5.5%	3.75%	3.5%
Cost-of-living adjustments	2.75-3.75%	3%	3-5.5%	2.6-4.0%	3%

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APPENDIX III-D

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

NANCY WYMAN
COMPTROLLER

OFFICE OF THE STATE COMPTROLLER
55 ELM STREET
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106-1775

MARK E. OJAKIAN
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

February 28, 2008

The Honorable Denise L. Nappier
State Treasurer
55 Elm Street
Hartford, CT 06106

Dear Ms. Nappier

I have reviewed the accompanying balance sheets of the General Fund of the State of Connecticut for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2003-2007. This review also covered the accompanying statements of unappropriated surplus, revenues and expenditures for the years ended on those dates. The statements are based on the annual report of the Office of the State Comptroller, which is prepared in compliance with Section 3-115 of the General Statutes, as well as reports of the Auditors of Public Accounts with respect to the balance sheets and related statements for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2003-2007.

The statements have been prepared on a modified cash basis of accounting for appropriated funds and on a cash basis of accounting for all other funds. These methods of accounting have been applied consistently and in accordance with the governing statutory requirements for all periods shown.

Sincerely,

Nancy Wyman

Nancy Wyman
State Comptroller

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

AUDITORS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

STATE CAPITOL
210 CAPITOL AVENUE
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106-1559

KEVIN P. JOHNSTON

ROBERT G. JAEKLE

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
CERTIFICATE OF AUDIT

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of the General Fund of the State of Connecticut as of June 30, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 and the related statements of revenues, expenditures, and changes in unappropriated surplus for the years ended on those dates as shown in Appendices III-D-4, III-D-5, III-D-6 and III-D-7. These financial statements are the responsibility of the State's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As discussed in Note (a) to Appendix III-D-4, the State of Connecticut prepares its financial statements on a modified cash basis, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The financial statements referred to above present only the General Fund and do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the State of Connecticut as of June 30, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, and 2007, and the results of its operations for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position – modified cash basis of the General Fund of the State of Connecticut as of June 30, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007, and the results of its operations – modified cash basis for the years then ended, in conformity with the basis of accounting described in Note (a) to Appendix III-D-4.

As discussed in the litigation section of the accompanying Official Statement, the State of Connecticut is a defendant in certain legal proceedings. The ultimate outcome of the litigation cannot presently be determined. Accordingly, no provision for any liability that may result upon adjudication has been made in the accompanying financial statements. However, as indicated in that section, an adverse judgement in any one of these cases could have a material fiscal impact on the State.

Kevin P. Johnston
Kevin P. Johnston
Auditor of Public Accounts

Robert G. Jaekle
Auditor of Public Accounts

February 28, 2008
State Capitol
Hartford, Connecticut

GENERAL FUND[a]

Balance Sheet
As of June 30
(In Thousands)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Assets					
Cash and Short-Term Investments	$ --	$ --	$ 102,329	$ 208,659	$ 30,148
Accrued Taxes Receivable	759,320	811,239	923,537	949,567	1,111,655
Accrued Accounts Receivable	35,139	33,592	33,815	35,289	36,080
Federal and Other Grants Receivable and Unexpended Balances	886,205	12,090	--	--	--
Investments	--	--	--	--	--
Due from Other Funds	--	1,000	1,200	--	--
Loans Receivable	--	--	18,559	15,939	13,320
Total Assets	$ 1,680,664	$ 857,921	$ 1,079,440	$ 1,209,454	$ 1,191,203
Liabilities, Reserves and Surplus					
Liabilities					
Deficiency in Cash and Short-Term Investments	$ 553,657	$ 190,190	--	--	--
Accounts Payable[b]	--	72	--	--	--
Deferred Restricted Accounts and Federal and Other Grant Revenue	333,324	--	--	--	--
Due to Other Funds	1,029	1,346	$ 4,332	$ 18,198	$ 9,975
Total Liabilities	$ 888,010	$ 191,608	$ 4,332	$ 18,198	$ 9,975
Reserves					
Petty Cash Funds	$ 991	$ 996	$ 971	$ 912	$ 918
Statutory Surplus Reserves	--	452,455	379,715	446,490	269,240
Appropriations Continued to Following Year	888,278	212,862	694,422	702,854	831,070
Reserved FY 06 Surplus for FY 07 Operations	--	--	--	41,000	--
Reserved FY 07 Surplus for FY 08 Operations	--	--	--	--	80,000
Total Reserves	$ 889,269	$ 666,313	$ 1,075,108	$ 1,191,256	$ 1,181,228
Unappropriated Surplus (Deficit)	(96,615)	0	0	0	0
Total Liabilities, Reserves and Surplus	$ 1,680,664	$ 857,921	$ 1,079,440	$ 1,209,454	$ 1,191,203

(a) The State of Connecticut's policy, which was formulated in accordance with State fiscal statutes, is to prepare the accompanying financial statements on a prescribed basis of accounting that demonstrates compliance with the modified cash basis and budget laws of the State of Connecticut. The modified cash basis of accounting, as used by the State, records expenditures when they are paid and recognizes revenues when received, except for the accrual at June 30 of State collections in July and August of certain taxes levied, Indian gaming payments, and the accounting for restricted grants on an earned basis. Certain accrual dates for various revenues have been extended and may not reflect the same accrual date through the years reflected herein.

(b) For fiscal year 2002, Public Act No. 02-1 of the May special session authorized certain fiscal year 2003 expenditures to be accrued to the prior fiscal year.

GENERAL FUND

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Unappropriated Surplus
Fiscal Year Ended June 30
(In Thousands)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Unappropriated Surplus (Deficit), July 1	$ (222,388)	$ (96,615)	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ -0-
Resources from Reserve for Debt Avoidance/ERN	222,388	96,615	--	--	--
Total Revenues (per Appendix III-D-6)	13,278,035[(a)]	13,123,775[(d)]	14,062,863[(d)]	14,998,721[(d)]	15,742,561[(d)]
Total Expenditures (per Appendix III-D-7)	13,465,043[(b)]	12,546,919[(e)]	13,333,703[(f)]	14,499,616[(g)]	15,293,735[(h)]
Operating Balance	(187,008)	576,856	729,160	499,105	448,826
Reserved for Prior Year Appropriations Less Appropriations Carried Forward	81,977	(126,216)	(481,561)	(8,432)	(128,216)
Transferred (Out) or Reserved for:					
Budget Reserve Fund	-0-	(302,155)	(363,863)	(446,490)	(269,240)
Reserve for Debt Retirement/Avoidance	-0-	(150,300)	(15,851)	(41,000)	(80,000)
Other Adjustments	8,416	1,815	(18,185)	(19,035)	(12,370)
Reserved from Fiscal Year 2004	-0-	-0-	150,300	15,852	41,000
Subtotal	(96,615)	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Transferred from Budget Reserve Fund	--	--	--	--	--
Unappropriated Surplus (Deficit), June 30	$ (96,615)[(c)]	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ -0-

(a) Total Revenues includes Restricted Accounts and Federal and Other Grants in the amount of $1,254,709.

(b) Total Expenditures includes Restricted Accounts and Federal and Other Grants in the amount of $1,254,709 and prior year appropriations less appropriations carried forward to the next fiscal year in the amount of $81,977.

(c) Under the provisions of Public Act No. 03-1, Section 1, September 8, 2003 Special Session, the deficit of $96,615 million is financed through the issuance of economic recovery notes (ERN).

(d) As of Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2004, Restricted Accounts in the Federal and Other Grants category have been segregated into a separate fund rather than being combined within the General Fund totals.

(e) Total Expenditures includes prior year appropriations less appropriations carried forward to the next fiscal year in the amount of ($126,216).

(f) Total Expenditures includes prior year appropriations less appropriations carried forward to the next fiscal year in the amount of ($481,561).

(g) Total Expenditures includes prior year appropriations less appropriations carried forward to the next fiscal year in the amount of ($8,432).

(h) Total Expenditures includes prior year appropriations less appropriations carried forward to the next fiscal year in the amount of ($128,216).

GENERAL FUND

Statement of Revenues
Fiscal Year Ended June 30
(In Thousands)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Taxes:					
Personal Income	$ 4,263,070	$ 4,943,430	$ 5,570,724	$ 6,156,373	$ 6,749,462
Sales and Use	3,025,743	3,133,888	3,290,366	3,401,966	3,496,110
Corporations	507,975	518,009	678,970	787,702	890,730
Insurance Companies	239,358	233,412	257,152	269,902	253,016
Inheritance and Estate	184,320	147,614	253,907	196,258	179,922
Alcoholic Beverages	42,490	44,044	44,235	45,998	46,007
Cigarettes	256,052	279,572	273,979	272,230	269,525
Admissions, Dues, Cabaret	31,696	31,662	31,699	35,367	33,439
Oil Companies	117,451	106,894	143,548	212,091	144,404
Public Service Corporations	197,959	193,643	196,819	225,263	235,502
Real Estate Conveyance	149,317	176,743	207,631	207,457	211,222
Miscellaneous	33,731	34,822	39,028	142,180	144,517
Refunds of Taxes	(808,209)	(650,800)	(681,279)	(730,849)	(746,539)
R&D Credit Exchange	(11,148)	(10,378)	(8,850)	(6,694)	(5,983)
Other Revenue:					
Licenses, Permits, Fees	125,179	154,593	143,250	157,400	151,738
Sales of Commodities and Services	32,869	40,991	35,148	34,612	35,529
Transfer – Special Revenue	262,776	286,699	273,894	289,946	283,808
Investment Income	7,083	1,779	15,294	53,702	83,610
Transfers — To Other Funds	(93,009)[b]	(85,000)	(85,000)	(86,300)	(86,300)
Fines, Escheats and Rents	81,490	117,719	170,732	91,456	51,782
Miscellaneous	182,364	111,255	153,982	176,595	188,324
Refunds of Payments	(397)	(574)	(374)	(438)	(514)
Federal Grants	2,318,421	2,564,105	2,497,670	2,549,577	2,602,774
Indian Gaming Payments	387,256	402,733	417,838	427,527	430,476
Statutory Transfers From Other Funds	489,486	346,883	142,500	89,400	100,000
Total Unrestricted Revenue	12,023,326	13,123,738	14,062,863	14,998,721	15,742,561
Restricted Accounts and Federal and Other Grants	1,254,709	0[c]	0[c]	0[c]	0[c]
Total Revenues[a]	$ 13,278,035	$ 13,123,738	$ 14,062,863	$ 14,998,721	$ 15,742,561

(a) See Operating Balance on Appendix III-D-5 for surplus or deficit for each fiscal year.

(b) Transfer to Pequot/Mohegan Fund.

(c) As of Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2004, Restricted Accounts in the Federal and Other Grants category have been segregated into a separate fund rather than being combined within the General Fund totals.

GENERAL FUND

Statement of Expenditures
Fiscal Year Ended June 30
(In Thousands)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Legislative	$ 57,340	$ 57,221	$ 63,220	$ 62,159	$ 68,141
General Government					
Executive	8,650	9,286	9,558	9,821	10,441
Financial Administration	346,282	321,723	332,330	361,310	414,664
Legal	65,309	63,184	67,250	71,387	75,535
Total General Government	420,241	394,193	409,138	442,518	500,640
Regulation and Protection of Persons and Property					
Public Safety	138,450	129,845	138,586	150,624	163,838
Regulative	73,881	69,100	75,311	86,756	101,843
Total Regulation and Protection	212,331	198,945	213,897	237,380	265,681
Conservation and Development					
Agriculture	10,521	9,435	10,283	10,765	11,557
Environment	40,837	34,648	35,244	35,215	36,477
Historical Sites, Commerce and Industry	22,117	37,497	47,958	44,907	48,227
Total Conservation and Development	73,475	81,580	93,485	90,887	96,261
Health and Hospitals					
Public Health	80,171	67,878	77,482	84,149	90,753
Mental Retardation	719,964	718,858	752,463	820,250	870,600
Mental Health	422,843	420,206	453,290	487,864	512,426
Total Health and Hospitals	1,222,978	1,206,942	1,283,235	1,392,263	1,473,779
Transportation	5,731	5,931	1,203	1,810	2,103
Human Services	3,724,789	3,776,416	3,908,030	4,181,893	4,221,641
Education, Libraries and Museums					
Department of Education	1,989,531	1,999,613	2,091,313	2,232,795	2,312,000
Education of the Blind and Deaf	14,864	14,887	14,195	14,339	13,864
University of Connecticut	265,450	263,748	270,278	205,807	222,567
Higher Education and the Arts	47,511	42,180	71,207	126,706	153,625
Libraries	13,126	10,204	10,155	11,188	11,795
Teachers Retirement	193,780	199,394	199,993	418,469	435,051
Community—Technical Colleges	126,664	123,302	126,921	135,802	145,503
State University	138,125	136,039	138,481	145,520	155,102
Total Education, Libraries and Museums	2,789,051	2,789,367	2,922,543	3,290,626	3,449,507
Corrections	1,111,416	1,165,656	1,239,564	1,339,289	1,430,316
Judicial	368,143	368,326	405,818	438,123	474,067
Non-Functional					
Debt Service	986,130	1,125,095	1,256,859	1,306,091	1,472,839
Miscellaneous	1,238,708	1,377,257	1,536,711	1,716,576	1,838,760
Total Non-Functional	2,224,838	2,502,342	2,793,570	3,022,667	3,311,599
Totals	12,210,333	12,546,919	13,333,703	14,499,615	15,293,735
Restricted Accounts and Federal and Other Grants	1,254,709	0[b]	0[b]	0[b]	0[b]
Total Expenditures[a]	$13,465,043	$12,546,919	$13,333,703	$14,499,615	$15,293,735

(a) See Operating Balance on **Appendix III-D-5** for surplus or deficit for each fiscal year.

(b) As of Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2004 Restricted Accounts in the Federal and Other Grants category were segregated in a separate fund rather than being combined within General Fund totals.

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GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
REVISED ADOPTED BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006-07
FINAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006-07
ADOPTED BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEARS 2007-08 AND 2008-09
ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2007-08

(In Millions)

	Revised Adopted Budget 2006-07[i]	Final Budget 2006-07[k]	Adopted Budget 2007-08[l]	Estimated Budget 2007-08[m]	Adopted Budget 2008-09[l]
Revenues					
Taxes					
Personal Income Tax	$ 6,428.4	$ 6,749.5	$ 7,193.9	$ 7,570.0	$ 7,676.4
Sales & Use	3,534.0	3,496.1	3,598.9	3,598.9	3,747.7
Corporation[a]	707.1	890.7	870.0	727.0	791.5
Public Service	232.0	235.5	253.1	247.6	257.8
Inheritance & Estate	158.8	179.9	185.4	165.5	191.0
Insurance Companies	270.2	253.0	258.1	253.1	263.3
Cigarettes[b]	269.9	269.5	351.5	351.5	348.1
Real Estate Conveyance	197.6	211.2	200.0	200.0	204.0
Oil Companies	135.0	144.4	134.7	158.4	144.3
Alcoholic Beverages	44.2	46.0	47.0	47.0	47.5
Admissions and Dues	34.1	33.4	34.4	33.6	35.1
Miscellaneous	139.4	144.5	145.0	147.6	145.0
Total Taxes	$ 12,150.7	$ 12,653.8	$ 13,272.0	$ 13,500.2	$ 13,851.7
Less Refunds of Taxes	(890.0)	(746.5)	(812.8)	(797.8)	(874.1)
Less R&D Credit Exchange	(10.0)	(6.0)	(6.0)	(10.0)	(6.5)
Net Taxes	$ 11,250.7	$ 11,901.3	$ 12,453.2	$ 12,692.4	$ 12,971.1
Other Revenues					
Transfers- Special Revenues	280.0	283.8	282.6	286.6	282.5
Indian Gaming Payments	438.7	430.5	437.5	417.6	449.0
Licenses, Permits, Fees	140.2	151.7	163.6	162.5	153.5
Sales of Commodities & Services	33.0	35.5	38.0	32.0	38.0
Rents, Fines & Escheats	43.0	51.8	52.1	55.1	52.9
Investment Income	47.0	83.6	85.0	89.0	85.0
Miscellaneous	138.0	188.3	148.1	147.8	148.1
Less Refunds of Payments	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)
Total Other Revenue	$ 1,119.3	$ 1,224.8	$ 1,206.3	$ 1,190.0	$ 1,208.4
Other Sources					
Federal Grants	2,573.3	2,602.8	2,643.1	2,725.1	2,768.1
Transfers to the Resources of the G.F. [c]	41.0	--	--	--	96.0
Transfers from Tobacco Settlement Funds	100.0	100.0	115.3	115.3	115.8
Transfers to Other Funds[d]	(86.3)	(86.3)	(102.3)[c]	(102.3)[c]	(86.3)
Total Other Sources	$ 2,628.0	$ 2,616.5	$ 2,656.1	$ 2,738.1	$ 2,893.6
Total Budgeted Revenue[e]	$ 14,998.0	$ 15,742.6	$ 16,315.6	$ 16,620.5	$ 17,073.1

	Revised Adopted Budget 2006-07[i]	Final Budget 2006-07[k]	Adopted Budget 2007-08[l]	Estimated Budget 2007-08[m]	Adopted Budget 2008-09[l]
Appropriations/Expenditures					
Legislative	$ 74.3	$ 68.1	$ 76.1	$ 76.1	$ 80.7
General Government	475.4	500.6	566.7	566.7	609.4[n]
Regulation & Protection	269.0	267.8	277.9	277.9	281.5
Conservation & Development	95.6	96.3	106.6	106.6	110.6
Health & Hospitals	1,463.7	1,473.8	1,589.7	1,598.8	1,666.3
Human Services[f]	4,250.7	4,221.6	4,704.8	4,704.8	4,908.6
Education, Libraries & Museums[g]	3,191.4	3,449.5	3,736.1	3,747.0	3,773.3
Corrections	1,416.6	1,430.3	1,545.5	1,562.5	1,584.9
Judicial	458.9	474.1	517.6	517.6	544.3
Non- Functional					
Debt Service	1,370.9 [j]	1,472.8	1,392.5	1,392.5	1,535.4
Miscellaneous	1,885.6	1,838.8	1,917.9	1,917.9	2,095.6
Subtotal	$ 14,952.1	$ 15,293.7	$ 16,431.4	$ 16,468.4	$ 17,190.6
Other Reductions and Lapses	(115.0)	-	(116.5)	(131.5)	(117.5)
Net Appropriations/Expenditures	$ 14,837.2	$ 15,293.7	$ 16,314.9	$ 16,336.9	$ 17,073.0
Surplus (or Deficit) from Operations	160.8	448.9	0.7	283.6	0.1
Miscellaneous Adjustments	-	(12.4)	-	(20.4)	-
Reserve for Fiscal Year 2008-09	-	(80.0)[c]	-	-	-
Transfers from Previous Year Surplus	-	41.0[c]	-	-	-
Prior Year Appropriations less Net Appropriations Carried Forward	-	(128.3)	-	-	-
Balance[h]	$ 160.8	$ 269.2	$ 0.7	$ 263.2	$ 0.1

NOTE: Columns may not add due to rounding.

(a) Public Act No. 06-186 created four new corporation tax credits in an effort to promote the film industry, the rehabilitation of historic structures, job creation in the State, and the hiring of displaced workers. The significant negative revenue impact by these credits is not anticipated to be fully felt until fiscal year 2008-09.

(b) Public Act No. 07-1 of the June Special Session increased the cigarette tax rate from $1.51 to $2.00 per pack. It is expected to bring in an additional $76.1 million in fiscal year 2007-08 and $78.1 million in fiscal year 2008-09.

(c) Per Public Act No. 05-251, the Comptroller was required to transfer $41 million of fiscal year 2005-06 General Fund revenues for use in fiscal year 2006-07. Per Public Act No. 07-1 of the June Special Session, the Comptroller is required to transfer $16 million of fiscal year 2007-08 General Fund revenues and $80 million from the fiscal year 2006-07 General Fund surplus for use in fiscal year 2008-09.

(d) Transfer $86.3 million to Mashantucket Pequot and Mohegan Fund for grants to towns.

(e) Does not include revenues or expenditures with respect to Restricted Accounts and Federal & Other Grants, which are not included in this Appendix. The amount of such expenditures is generally the same as the amount of grants received.

(f) Public Act No. 07-1 of the June Special Session increased appropriations largely in the area of health care, including increases in medical provider payments and increased utilization of services totaling $416 million in fiscal year 2007-08 and $195 million in fiscal year 2008-09.

(g) Public Act No. 07-1 of the June Special Session increased appropriations to charter schools, OPEN choice, magnet schools and the Education Cost Sharing (ECS), among others, totaling $193 million in fiscal year 2007-08 and $268 million in fiscal year 2008-09.

(h) Per Section 4-30a of the Connecticut General Statutes, any unappropriated surplus, up to ten percent of General Fund expenditures, shall be deposited into the Budget Reserve Fund. When in any fiscal year the Comptroller has determined the amount of a deficit applicable with respect to the immediately preceding fiscal year, to the extent necessary, the amount of funds credited to the Budget Reserve Fund shall be deemed to be appropriated for purposes of funding such deficit.

(i) Per Public Act No. 06-186.

(j) Per Public Act No. 06-186, the cost of the remaining Economic Recovery Notes issued in fiscal years 2001-02 and 2002-03 was paid from fiscal year 2005-06. The amount pre-funded for fiscal year 2007-08 is $65.3 million and the amount pre-funded for fiscal year 2008-09 is $20.2 million.

(k) Per the Annual Report of the State Comptroller for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007. The operating result included additional surplus appropriations of $613.7 million for use in fiscal years 2007-08 and 2008-09, per Public Act 07-1 of the June Special Session.

(l) Per Public Act No. 07-1 of the June Special Session and Section 48 of Public Act No. 07-1 of the September Special Session.

(m) Per the Office of Policy and Management's letter to the Comptroller dated January 22, 2008 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008, as of the period ending December 31, 2007. The Comptroller's monthly report dated February 1, 2008 estimated a surplus balance in the General Fund in the amount of $281.2 million for this same period. The Office of Fiscal Analysis' FY 08 – FY 12 General Fund and Transportation Fund Budget Projections dated February 4, 2008, projected the General Fund surplus to equal $160.4 million.

(n) Per Section 48 of Public Act No. 07-1 of the September Special Session, the General Assembly made an additional appropriation for clean contracting standards.

NOTE: The information in **Appendix III-E** of this **Annual Information Statement** contains only projections and no assurances can be given that subsequent projections or adjustments will not result in changes in the items of revenue and expenditure and in the final result of the operations of the General Fund. Changes may also occur as the result of legislative action adjusting the budget or taking other actions which impact revenues or expenditures.

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