

NEW ISSUE



\$500,000,000
State of Connecticut
General Obligation Bonds
(2015 Series B)

RATINGS:

Moody's: Aa3
S&P: AA
Fitch: AA
Kroll: AA
(See RATINGS herein)

Dated: **Date of Delivery**

Due: As shown on inside front cover

The \$500,000,000 State of Connecticut General Obligation Bonds (2015 Series B) (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 Connecticut's General Obligation** herein. Interest on the Bonds will be payable on December 15, 2015 and semiannually thereafter on June 15 and December 15 in each year until maturity or earlier redemption, as applicable. Interest on the Bonds will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months at the annual rates set forth on the inside front cover. **The Bonds are subject to optional redemption prior to maturity as more fully described herein.**

(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 and Tax Counsel, rendered in reliance upon and assuming the accuracy of and continuing compliance by the State with its representations and covenants relating to certain requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), under existing law, interest on the Bonds is not included in gross income for federal income tax purposes and is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax; however, with respect to certain corporations (as defined for federal income tax purposes) subject to the federal alternative minimum tax, such interest is taken into account in computing the federal alternative minimum tax, as described under **TAX EXEMPTION OF THE BONDS** herein.*

*In the opinion of Bond Counsel and Tax 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. See **TAX EXEMPTION OF THE BONDS** herein.*

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 State by its Tax Counsel. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriters by Underwriters' Counsel. The Bonds are expected to be available for delivery through the facilities of DTC in New York, New York, on or about May 28, 2015.

Honorable Denise L. Nappier
Treasurer of the State of Connecticut

Siebert Brandford Shank & Co., L.L.C.

Barclays
Baird
Edwards D. Jones & Co., L.P.
Prager & Co., LLC
Stifel

Raymond James
BofA Merrill Lynch
Estrada Hinojosa & Company, Inc.
Ramirez & Co., Inc.
TD Securities

William Blair & Company
Blaylock Beal Van, LLC
Janney Montgomery Scott
Roosevelt & Cross Incorporated
U.S. Bancorp Investments, Inc.

The Williams Capital Group, L.P.
Citigroup
Jefferies
Sterne, Agee & Leach, Inc.
Wells Fargo Bank N.A.

Dated: May 13, 2015

State of Connecticut
\$500,000,000 General Obligation Bonds (2015 Series B)

<u>Maturity</u> <u>June 15,</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Interest</u> <u>Rate</u>	<u>Yield</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>CUSIP</u> ¹
2016	\$ 35,000,000	2.000%	0.30%	101.776%	20772JB84
2017	10,000,000	3.000	0.80	104.458	20772JE32
2018	2,405,000	2.000	1.19	102.416	20772JB92
2018	465,000	4.000	1.19	108.384	20772JE40
2019	1,660,000	2.000	1.47	102.074	20772JC26
2019	860,000	4.000	1.47	109.904	20772JF56
2019	270,000	5.000	1.47	113.819	20772JE57
2020	3,205,000	2.000	1.72	101.347	20772JC34
2020	1,340,000	5.000	1.72	115.790	20772JE65
2021	1,960,000	2.000	1.98	100.113	20772JC42
2021	310,000	4.000	1.98	111.458	20772JF64
2021	8,000,000	5.000	1.98	117.130	20772JE73
2022	1,720,000	2.125	2.21	99.447	20772JC59
2022	2,000,000	2.750	2.21	103.505	20772JF98
2022	870,000	4.000	2.21	111.621	20772JE81
2022	8,175,000	5.000	2.21	118.113	20772JG22
2023	1,775,000	3.000	2.44	104.068	20772JC67
2023	14,460,000	5.000	2.44	118.600	20772JE99
2024	280,000	3.000	2.61	103.123	20772JC75
2024	335,000	4.000	2.61	111.135	20772JF23
2024	19,910,000	5.000	2.61	119.147	20772JF72
2025	1,020,000	3.000	2.75	102.180	20772JC83
2025	33,980,000	5.000	2.75	119.633	20772JF31
2026*	35,000,000	5.000	2.90	118.188	20772JC91
2027*	35,000,000	5.000	3.05	116.764	20772JD25
2028*	35,000,000	5.000	3.17	115.639	20772JD33
2029	10,000,000	3.375	3.55	98.076	20772JD41
2029*	25,000,000	5.000	3.25	114.896	20772JG30
2030*	15,000,000	4.000	3.72	102.327	20772JD58
2030*	20,000,000	5.000	3.32	114.251	20772JF49
2031*	35,000,000	5.000	3.39	113.610	20772JD66
2032	5,000,000	3.750	3.86	98.633	20772JD74
2032*	30,000,000	5.000	3.44	113.155	20772JG48
2033*	35,000,000	4.000	3.90	100.823	20772JD82
2034*	35,000,000	4.000	3.94	100.492	20772JD90
2035*	2,525,000	4.000	3.95	100.409	20772JE24
2035*	32,475,000	5.000	3.55	112.162	20772JG55

(plus accrued interest, if any)

* Priced at the stated yield to the June 15, 2025 optional redemption date at a redemption price of 100%; however, any such redemption is at the optional election of the Treasurer. See **THE BONDS – Redemption Provisions** herein.

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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.

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SUMMARY

This Summary does not constitute a part of the Official Statement for the issuance and sale by the State of Connecticut of its \$500,000,000 General Obligation Bonds (2015 Series B) (the "Bonds"). This Summary is for informational purposes only and is subject in all respects to a more complete discussion contained in the Official Statement.

Security	The Bonds will be general obligation bonds of the State of Connecticut, 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.
Tax Exemption	<p>In the opinion of Bond Counsel and Tax Counsel, rendered in reliance upon and assuming the accuracy of and continuing compliance by the State with its representations and covenants relating to certain requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), under existing law, interest on the Bonds is not included in gross income for federal income tax purposes and is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax; however, with respect to certain corporations (as defined for federal income tax purposes) subject to the federal alternative minimum tax, such interest is taken into account in computing the federal alternative minimum tax, as described under TAX EXEMPTION OF THE BONDS herein.</p> <p>In the opinion of Bond Counsel and Tax 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. See TAX EXEMPTION OF THE BONDS herein.</p>
Interest Payment Dates	Interest on the Bonds will be payable on December 15, 2015 and semiannually thereafter on June 15 and December 15 in each year until maturity or earlier redemption, as applicable. Interest is calculated on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months at the annual rates set forth on the inside front cover.
Principal Payment Dates	Principal of the Bonds is payable on June 15 in the years and in the amounts shown on the inside front cover.
Denominations	The Bonds will be issued only in registered book-entry form, without coupons, in denominations of \$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof.
Redemption	The Bonds are subject to optional redemption prior to maturity at the election of the Treasurer as specified in the final Official Statement. See THE BONDS – Redemption Provisions herein.
Delivery and Clearance	The Bonds are expected to be available for delivery through the facilities of DTC in New York, New York, on or about May 28, 2015.
Paying Agent	U.S. Bank National Association, 225 Asylum Street, Hartford, Connecticut 06103, is the State's Paying Agent.
Legal Counsel	Day Pitney LLP of Hartford, Connecticut is Lead Bond Counsel; Day Pitney LLP; Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP of Hartford, Connecticut; Lewis & Munday, A Professional Corporation of Glastonbury, Connecticut; and Pullman & Comley, LLC of Bridgeport, Connecticut are Bond Counsel with respect to certain series of the Bonds. Hardwick Law Firm LLC of Hartford, Connecticut and Wiggin and Dana LLP of New Haven, Connecticut are Co-Underwriters' Counsel with respect to the Bonds. Day Pitney LLP is Lead Disclosure Counsel and Finn Dixon & Herling LLP of Stamford, Connecticut and Soeder & Associates LLC of Hartford, Connecticut are Co-Disclosure Counsel. Robinson & Cole LLP is Lead Tax Counsel and Finn Dixon & Herling LLP and Soeder & Associates LLC are Co-Tax Counsel.
Additional Information	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.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT
\$500,000,000
STATE OF CONNECTICUT
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
(2015 SERIES B)

INTRODUCTION

This Official Statement, including the cover and inside front cover page, 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 \$500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of its General Obligation Bonds (2015 Series B) (the “Bonds”).

Part I of this Official Statement, including the cover and inside front cover page 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 front 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**

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PART I
INFORMATION CONCERNING THE BONDS
\$500,000,000
STATE OF CONNECTICUT
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
(2015 SERIES B)

THE BONDS

Description of the Bonds

The State of Connecticut (the “State”) is issuing \$500,000,000 General Obligation Bonds (2015 Series B) (the “Bonds”) comprised of the following issues:

No. 1	\$ 10,000,000	General Obligation Bonds (2015 Series B-1)
No. 2	\$ 107,620,000	General Obligation Bonds (2015 Series B-2)
No. 3	\$ 297,250,000	General Obligation Bonds (2015 Series B-3)
No. 4	\$ 85,130,000	General Obligation Bonds (2015 Series B-4)

The Bonds will be dated the date of delivery, and will bear interest from their date payable on December 15, 2015 and semiannually thereafter on June 15 and December 15 in each year, until maturity or earlier redemption, as applicable, at the rate or rates indicated on the inside front cover page of this Official Statement.

Interest on the Bonds will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months and will be payable to the registered owner as of the close of business on the last business day of May and November in each year. 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 mature on the dates and in the years and in the principal amounts set forth on the inside front cover page of this Official Statement.

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), resolutions adopted by the State Bond Commission, and other proceedings related thereto, including a Certificate of Determination of the Treasurer. See **THE BONDS - Nature of Connecticut’s General 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 **THE BONDS - Book-Entry-Only System** herein.

Concurrently with the delivery of the Bonds, the State expects to issue approximately \$200,000,000 General Obligation Bonds (2015 Series C) - SIFMA Index maturing in varying amounts between June 15, 2017 and June 15, 2024 and \$281,020,000 General Obligation Refunding Bonds (2015 Series D) - SIFMA Index maturing in varying amounts between June 15, 2016 and June 15, 2023. Such bonds will be described in a separate official statement of the State.

The Bonds are being issued for various projects and purposes and are authorized by the bond acts listed in **Appendix I-A herein**. Bonds of each series will mature on June 15 in the years and in the principal amounts set forth in the following table:

\$500,000,000 Bonds

<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Series</u>				<u>Total</u>
<u>June 15,</u>	<u>2015 B-1</u>	<u>2015 B-2</u>	<u>2015 B-3</u>	<u>2015 B-4</u>	<u>2015 Series B</u>
2016	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 17,900,000	\$ 7,100,000		\$ 35,000,000
2017		10,000,000			10,000,000
2018		2,870,000			2,870,000
2019		2,790,000			2,790,000
2020		4,545,000			4,545,000
2021		10,270,000			10,270,000
2022		12,765,000			12,765,000
2023		16,235,000			16,235,000
2024		20,525,000			20,525,000
2025		9,720,000		\$ 25,280,000	35,000,000
2026				35,000,000	35,000,000
2027			10,150,000	24,850,000	35,000,000
2028			35,000,000		35,000,000
2029			35,000,000		35,000,000
2030			35,000,000		35,000,000
2031			35,000,000		35,000,000
2032			35,000,000		35,000,000
2033			35,000,000		35,000,000
2034			35,000,000		35,000,000
2035			35,000,000		35,000,000
TOTAL	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 107,620,000	\$ 297,250,000	\$ 85,130,000	\$ 500,000,000

Redemption Provisions

The Bonds maturing after June 15, 2025 will be subject to redemption, at the election of the Treasurer, on or after June 15, 2025 at any time, in whole or in part prior to maturity. The redeemed Bonds may be in such amounts and in such order of maturity and in such Series and such interest rate or rates (but by lot among bonds bearing the same interest rate within a maturity of a Series) as the Treasurer may determine. The redemption price (expressed as percentages of the principal amounts of bonds to be redeemed) is set forth in the following table, to which will be added interest accrued and unpaid to the redemption date:

<u>Redemption Date</u>	<u>Redemption Price</u>
From June 15, 2025 and thereafter	100%

Notice of Redemption

Notice of redemption shall be mailed not less than twenty (20) nor more than sixty (60) days prior to the redemption date to the registered owner of such Bond 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.

Nature of Connecticut's General 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, however, 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. Chapter 9 of Title 11 of the United States Code does not apply to the State of Connecticut or any other U.S. state.

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.

Book-Entry-Only System

The Depository Trust Company, 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 and interest rate of a given series of the Bonds in the aggregate principal amount of such maturity, and will be deposited with DTC.

DTC, the world's largest securities 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 3.5 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 is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. 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 a Standard & Poor's rating of AA+. 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.

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 confirmations 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 DTC 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 any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to the Bonds unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's MMI 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, 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-only transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, bond certificates will be printed and delivered to DTC.

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

Sources and Uses of Bond Proceeds

Proceeds of the Bonds are to be applied as follows:

Sources:	
Par Amount of Bonds	\$ 500,000,000.00
Net Original Issue Premium	55,439,772.80
Total Sources	<u>\$ 555,439,772.80</u>
Uses:	
Project Fund Deposit	\$ 500,000,000.00
Capitalized Interest Fund ¹	33,980,540.28
Other Monies Available to State ²	18,917,230.96
Costs of Issuance	382,021.56
Underwriters’ Discount	2,159,980.00
Total Uses	<u>\$ 555,439,772.80</u>

¹ Capitalized interest on certain Bonds due in Fiscal Years 2016 and 2017.

² Funds to be used to pay other interest payments due in Fiscal Years 2015 and 2016 and to pay capitalized interest on the expected issuance of approximately \$200,000,000 General Obligation Bonds (2015 Series C) – SIFMA Index on or about May 28, 2015.

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”), Standard & Poor’s Rating Services (a division of the McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.) (“S&P”), Fitch Ratings (“Fitch”) and Kroll Bond Rating Agency, Inc. (“Kroll”) have assigned their municipal bond ratings of Aa3, AA, AA and AA, respectively, to the Bonds. Moody’s and Kroll have assigned a “stable” credit outlook on the State’s general obligation debt. S&P and Fitch have assigned a “negative” credit outlook on the State’s general obligation debt. Each such rating and credit outlook reflects only the views of the respective rating agency, and an explanation of the significance of such rating and credit outlook 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 prices of the Bonds.

TAX EXEMPTION OF THE BONDS

Opinion of Bond Counsel and Tax Counsel - Federal Tax Exemption

In the opinion of Bond Counsel and Tax Counsel, under existing law, interest on the Bonds is not included in gross income for federal income tax purposes and is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax; however, with respect to certain corporations (as defined for federal income tax purposes) subject to the federal alternative minimum tax, such interest is taken into account in computing the federal alternative minimum tax.

Bond Counsel's and Tax Counsel's opinions with respect to the Bonds will be rendered in reliance upon and assuming the accuracy of and continuing compliance by the State with its representations and covenants relating to certain requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). The Code establishes certain requirements that must be met at and subsequent to the issuance of the Bonds in order that interest on the Bonds be and remain excluded from gross income of the owners thereof for federal income tax purposes. Failure to comply with the continuing requirements may cause interest on the Bonds to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes retroactively to the date of their issuance irrespective of the date on which such noncompliance occurs. In the Tax Compliance Agreement and the Tax Certificate, which will be delivered concurrently with the issuance of the Bonds, the State will covenant to comply with certain provisions of the Code and will make certain representations designed to assure compliance with such requirements of the Code.

Pursuant to Section 3-20 of the General Statutes of the State, as amended, the State covenants that it will at all times comply with all requirements of the Code that must be satisfied subsequent to the issuance of the Bonds to ensure that interest on the Bonds will not be included in the gross income of the owners thereof for federal income tax purposes, including covenants regarding, among other matters, the use, expenditure and investment of the proceeds of the Bonds and the timely payment to the United States of any arbitrage rebate amounts with respect to the Bonds.

No other opinion is expressed by Bond Counsel or Tax Counsel regarding the federal tax consequences of the ownership of, or the receipt or accrual of interest on, the Bonds.

Original Issue Discount

The initial public offering prices of certain maturities of the Bonds (the "OID Bonds") are less than their stated principal amounts. Under existing law, the difference between the stated principal amount and the initial offering price of each maturity of the OID Bonds to the public (excluding bond houses and brokers) at which a substantial amount of such maturity of the OID Bonds is sold will constitute original issue discount ("OID"). The offering prices relating to the yields set forth on the inside front cover page of this Official Statement for the OID Bonds are expected to be the initial offering prices to the public at which a substantial amount of each maturity of the OID Bonds are sold. Under existing law, OID on the OID Bonds accrued and properly allocable to the owners thereof under the Code is not included in gross income for federal income tax purposes if interest on the OID Bonds is not included in gross income for federal income tax purposes.

Under the Code, for purposes of determining an owner's adjusted basis in an OID Bond, OID treated as having accrued while the owner holds the OID Bond will be added to the owner's basis. OID will accrue on a constant-yield-to-maturity method based on regular compounding. The owner's adjusted basis will be used to determine taxable gain or loss upon the sale or other disposition (including redemption or payment at maturity) of an OID Bond. For certain corporations (as defined for federal income tax purposes) a portion of the OID that accrues in each year to such an owner of an OID Bond will be included in the calculation of the corporation's federal alternative minimum tax liability. As a result, ownership of an OID Bond by such a corporation may result in an alternative minimum tax liability even though such owner has not received a corresponding cash payment.

Prospective purchasers of OID Bonds should consult their tax advisors regarding the calculation of accrued OID, the accrual of OID in the case of owners of the OID Bonds purchasing such OID Bonds after the initial offering and sale, and the state and local tax consequences of owning or disposing of such OID Bonds.

Original Issue Premium

The initial public offering prices of certain maturities of the Bonds (the “OIP Bonds”) are more than their stated principal amounts. An owner who purchases an OIP Bond must amortize bond premium as provided in applicable Treasury Regulations, and amortized premium reduces the owner’s basis in the OIP Bond for federal income tax purposes. Prospective purchasers of OIP Bonds should consult their tax advisors regarding the amortization of premium and its effect upon basis.

Other Federal Tax Matters

In addition to the matters addressed above, prospective purchasers of the Bonds should be aware that the ownership of tax-exempt obligations, such as the Bonds, may result in collateral federal income tax consequences to certain taxpayers, including without limitation, taxpayers eligible for the earned income credit, recipients of Social Security and certain Railroad Retirement benefits, taxpayers that may be deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry tax-exempt obligations, financial institutions, certain insurance companies, certain S corporations with excess net passive income, and foreign corporations subject to the branch profits tax. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult their tax advisors regarding the applicability and impact of such consequences. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds may also wish to consult with their tax advisors with respect to the need to furnish certain taxpayer information in order to avoid backup withholding.

State Taxes

In the opinion of Bond Counsel and Tax 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.

Accrued original issue discount on an OID Bond is also 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.

Owners of OID Bonds or OIP Bonds should consult their tax advisors with respect to the determination for state and local income tax purposes of original issue discount or original issue premium accrued upon sale or redemption thereof, and with respect to the state and local tax consequences of owning or disposing of OID Bonds or OIP Bonds.

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.

General

The opinions of Bond Counsel and Tax Counsel are rendered as of their date and Bond Counsel and Tax 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.

Federal, state or local legislation, administrative pronouncements or court decisions may affect the tax-exempt status of interest on the Bonds, gain from the sale or other disposition of the Bonds, the market value of the Bonds, or the marketability of the Bonds, or otherwise prevent the owners of the Bonds from realizing the full current benefit of the exclusion from gross income of the interest thereon. For example, federal legislative proposals have been made recently and in recent years that would, among other things, limit the exclusion from gross income of interest on obligations such as the Bonds for higher-income taxpayers. If enacted into law, such proposals could affect the tax exemption of interest on the Bonds or the market price for, or marketability of, the Bonds. No assurance can be given with respect to the impact of future legislation on the Bonds. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult their own tax and financial advisors regarding such matters.

The discussion above does not purport to address 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 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 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) in a timely manner not in excess of ten business days after the occurrence of the event, notice of the occurrence of certain 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.

To its knowledge, in the last five years the State has not failed to comply in any material respect with its undertakings pursuant to a continuing disclosure agreement executed by the State in connection with the sale of any other bonds. Certain prior annual reports of the State and other required reports are available from the Electronic Municipal Market Access website (“EMMA”) of the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (the “MSRB”), or such other website as may be designated from time to time by the MSRB or the Securities and Exchange Commission. Filings through EMMA are linked to particular obligations by a 9-digit CUSIP number, based on base (6-digit) CUSIP numbers, which are subject to being changed after the issuance of obligations as a result of various actions. The State has entered into continuing disclosure agreements requiring filings to be made with respect to thousands of CUSIP numbers. Most filings by the State through EMMA, such as annual reports, are made using the base 6-digit CUSIP numbers. Although the State endeavors through this process to link each report filed through EMMA to the correct CUSIP number (including those assigned without its knowledge), there can be no guarantee of complete accuracy in this process, given the large number of 9-digit CUSIP numbers assigned to the State’s obligations. The State does not believe an inaccuracy resulting from such CUSIP process is a material failure to comply with its continuing disclosure obligations.

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 this 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 this 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 and Opinions of Disclosure Counsel, Tax Counsel and Underwriters' Counsel

The State Treasurer, with the approval of the Attorney General of the State of Connecticut, has appointed the following firms to serve as Bond Counsel with respect to the Bonds, and delivery of the Bonds will be subject to the approving opinions of Bond Counsel as follows:

- (a) Day Pitney LLP with respect to the \$10,000,000 General Obligation Bonds (2015 Series B-1);
- (b) Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP with respect to the \$107,620,000 General Obligation Bonds (2015 Series B-2);
- (c) Lewis & Munday, A Professional Corporation with respect to the \$297,250,000 General Obligation Bonds (2015 Series B-3); and
- (d) Pullman & Comley, LLC with respect to the \$85,130,000 General Obligation Bonds (2015 Series B-4).

The opinion of each Bond Counsel with respect to the series of the Bonds indicated above will be substantially in the form included as **Appendix I-B** to this Official Statement. Certain Bond Counsel have served as underwriters' counsel in connection with other State bond issues.

Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the State by its Disclosure Counsel, Day Pitney LLP of Hartford, Connecticut. In addition, the firms of Finn Dixon & Herling LLP of Stamford, Connecticut and Soeder & Associates LLC of Hartford, Connecticut, serve as Co-Disclosure Counsel.

Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the State by its Tax Counsel, Robinson & Cole LLP of Hartford, Connecticut. In addition, the firms of Finn Dixon & Herling LLP and Soeder & Associates LLC serve as Co-Tax Counsel.

Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriters by their co-counsel, Hardwick Law Firm LLC of Hartford, Connecticut and Wiggin and Dana LLP of New Haven, Connecticut.

FINANCIAL ADVISOR

The State has appointed Acacia Financial Group, Inc. and A.C. Advisory, Inc. to serve as co-financial advisors to assist the State in the issuance of the Bonds.

UNDERWRITING

The aggregate initial offering price of the Bonds to the public is \$555,439,772.80 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 \$553,279,792.80, representing an underwriters' discount of \$2,159,980.00. The Underwriters will be obligated to purchase all of 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.

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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, 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 13th day of May, 2015

/s/ Denise L. Nappier

Denise L. Nappier
State Treasurer

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TABLE OF STATUTORY AUTHORIZATIONS

Each series of Bonds includes the following authorizations, which have been consolidated for purposes of sale:

A.	\$	10,000,000.00	General Obligation Bonds (2015 Series B-1)
1.	\$	43,305.61	Housing Development and Rehabilitation Bonds (1995 Act, Sections 8 to 11, Series H) authorized by Sections 8 to 11 of Special Act No. 95-20 of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, January 1995 Session, as amended.
2.	\$	340,000.00	Housing Development and Rehabilitation Bonds (2004 Special Session Act, Sections 8 to 11, Series G) authorized by Sections 8 to 11 of Special Act No. 04-2 of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, May 2004 Special Session, as amended.
3.	\$	342.00	Housing Development and Rehabilitation Bonds (June 2005 Special Session Act, Sections 8 to 11, Series E) authorized by Sections 8 to 11 of Special Act No. 05-1 of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, June 2005 Special Session, as amended.
4.	\$	9,616,352.39	Housing Development and Rehabilitation Bonds (January 2011 Session Act, Sections 27 to 30, Series D) authorized by Sections 27 through 30 of Public Act No. 11-57 of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, January 2011 Session, as amended.
B.	\$	107,620,000.00	General Obligation Bonds (2015 Series B-2)
1.	\$	5,833,846.00	General State Purposes Bonds (2001 Special Session Act, Sections 8 through 15, Series Q) authorized by Sections 8 through 15 of Special Act No. 01-2 of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, June 2001 Special Session, as amended.
2.	\$	1,370,000.00	General State Purposes Bonds (2005 Special Session Act, Sections 12 through 19, Series L) authorized by Sections 12 through 19 of Special Act No. 05-1 of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, June 2005 Special Session, as amended.
3.	\$	526,950.00	General State Purposes Bonds (2005 Special Session Act, Sections 31 through 38, Series K) authorized by Sections 31 through 38 of Special Act No. 05-1 of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, June 2005 Special Session, as amended.
4.	\$	1,000,000.00	General State Purposes Bonds (2007 Special Session Act, Sections 13(a)(1) through 13(a)(3), 13(b) through 13(i) and 13(k) through 13(n), Series M) authorized by Sections 12 through 19 and more particularly subsections 13(a)(1) through 13(a)(3), 13(b) through 13(i) and 13(k) through 13(n) of Public Act No. 07-7 of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, June 2007 Special Session, as amended.
5.	\$	2,470,512.00	General State Purposes Bonds (2009 Act, Section 25, Series C) authorized by Section 25 of Public Act No. 09-2 of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, September 2009 Special Session, as amended.

6. \$ 2,825,303.00 General State Purposes Bonds (2010 Act, Sections 9 through 16, Series D) authorized by Sections 9 through 16 of Public Act No. 10-44 of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, February 2010 Session, as amended.
 7. \$ 2,000,000.00 General State Purposes Bonds (2011 Act, Section 5, Series D) authorized by Section 5 of Public Act No. 11-1 of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, October 2011 Special Session, as amended.
 8. \$ 4,359,716.00 General State Purposes Bonds (2011 Act, Section 79, Series A) authorized by Section 79 of Public Act No. 11-1 of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, October 2011 Special Session, as amended.
 9. \$ 2,000,000.00 General State Purposes Bonds (2011 Act, Sections 13(a) through 13(g) and 13(i), Series G) authorized by Sections 12 through 19 and more particularly subsections Sections 13(a) through 13(g) and 13(i) of Public Act No. 11-57 of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, January 2011 Session, as amended.
 10. \$ 10,000,000.00 General State Purposes Bonds (2011 Act, Section 62, Series C) authorized by Section 62 of Public Act No. 11-57 of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, January 2011 Session, as amended.
 11. \$ 99,012.00 General State Purposes Bonds (2011 Act, Section 75, Series B) authorized by Section 75 of Public Act No. 11-57 of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, January 2011 Session, as amended.
 12. \$ 56,429,907.00 General State Purposes Bonds (2013 Act, Section 55, Series A) authorized by Section 55 of Public Act No. 13-239 of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, January 2013 Session, as amended.
 13. \$ 18,704,754.00 General State Purposes Bonds (2014 Act, Sections 9(a) through 9(d), 9(e)(2) through 9(e)(5) and 9(g) through 9(i), Series B) authorized by Sections 8 through 15 and more particularly subsections 9(a) through 9(d), 9(e)(2) through 9(e)(5) and 9(g) through 9(i), of Public Act No. 14-98 of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, February 2014 Session, as amended.
- C. \$ 297,250,000.00 General Obligation Bonds (2015 Series B-3)
1. \$ 277,150,000.00 School Construction Bonds (Series WWWW) authorized by Chapter 173 of the General Statutes of the State of Connecticut, as amended.
 2. \$ 7,100,000.00 Interest Subsidy Bonds (Series AA) authorized by Public Act No. 97-265 of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, January 1997 Session, as amended.
 3. \$ 400,000.00 General State Purposes Bonds (2011 Act, Section 2(l), Series E) authorized by Section 2(l) of Public Act No. 11-57 of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, June 2011 Session, as amended.
 4. \$ 7,450,930.00 General State Purposes Bonds (2012 Act, Section 9(e), Series E) authorized by Section 9(e) of Public Act No. 12-189 of the General

Assembly of the State of Connecticut, February 2012 Session, as amended.

5. \$ 100,000.00 General State Purposes Bonds (2013 Act, Section 32(g), Series B) authorized by Section 32(g) of Public Act No. 13-239 of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, January 2013 Session, as amended.
 6. \$ 5,046,756.00 General State Purposes Bonds (2013 Act, Section 57, Series A) authorized by Section 57 of Public Act No. 13-239 of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, January 2013 Session, as amended.
 7. \$ 2,314.00 General State Purposes Bonds (2013 Act, Section 85, Series D) authorized by Section 85 of Public Act No. 13-3 of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, June 2013 Session, as amended.
- D. \$ 85,130,000.00 General Obligation Bonds (2015 Series B-4)
1. \$ 77,421,176.72 Community Conservation Development Bonds (1979 Act, Section 21(a), Series QQ) authorized by Section 21(a) of Public Act No. 79-607 of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, as amended.
 2. \$ 7,708,823.28 Economic Development and Manufacturing Assistance Bonds (1990 Act, Section 33, Series QQ) authorized by Section 33 of Public Act No. 90-270 of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, as amended.

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FORM OF BOND COUNSEL OPINION

The opinion of each Bond Counsel with respect to the series of the Bonds for which such firm has been appointed to serve as Bond Counsel 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 \$_____ General Obligation Bonds (2015 Series B-__) of the State of Connecticut (the "Bonds"). The Bonds are issued contemporaneously with other general obligation bonds of the State of Connecticut of the same series in the aggregate principal amount of \$500,000,000.

The Bonds are dated as of the date of delivery, mature on June 15 in the years, in the principal amounts and bear interest from their dated date, payable on December 15, 2015 and semiannually thereafter on June 15 and December 15 in each year until maturity [or earlier redemption], at the rate or rates per annum, as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>
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The Bonds are payable as to principal [and redemption price, if any,] 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 business day of May and November in each year, 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.

The Bonds are [not] subject to redemption prior to maturity [as therein provided].

The Bonds are comprised of the following issue[s] of bonds which were authorized by the following statutory provision[s and have been consolidated as a single issue]:

[HERE LIST COMPONENT BOND ISSUES WITH STATUTORY AUTHORIZATIONS]

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, resolutions adopted by the State Bond Commission including a resolution adopted on January 12, 2015 and proceedings taken in conformity therewith, including a Certificate of Determination executed by the State Treasurer and filed with the Secretary of the State Bond Commission, a Tax Certificate and a Tax Compliance 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 further of the opinion that the Tax Compliance Agreement is a valid and binding agreement of the State and that the Tax Certificate and the Tax Compliance Agreement were duly authorized by the State.

The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), establishes certain requirements that must be met at and subsequent to the issuance and delivery of the Bonds in order that interest on the Bonds be excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. In the Tax Compliance Agreement and the Tax Certificate, the State has made covenants and representations designed to assure compliance with such requirements of the Code. The State has covenanted in the Tax Compliance Agreement that it will at all times comply with all requirements of the Code that must be satisfied subsequent to the issuance of the Bonds to ensure that interest on the Bonds shall not be included in the gross income of the owners thereof for federal income tax purposes, retroactively to the date of issue or otherwise, including covenants regarding, among other matters, the use, expenditure and investment of the proceeds of the Bonds, and the timely payment to the United States of any arbitrage rebate amounts with respect to the Bonds.

We are of the opinion that, under existing law, interest on the Bonds (a) is not included in gross income for federal income tax purposes, and (b) is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals and corporations; however, with respect to certain corporations (as defined for federal income tax purposes) subject to the federal alternative minimum tax, such interest is taken into account in computing the federal alternative minimum tax.

In rendering the foregoing opinions regarding the federal income tax treatment of interest on the Bonds, we have relied upon and assumed (i) the material accuracy of the representations, statements of intention and reasonable expectations, and certifications of fact contained in the Tax Certificate and the Tax Compliance Agreement, and (ii) the continuing compliance by the State, with all requirements of the Code that must be satisfied subsequent to the issuance of the Bonds in order that the interest thereon be, or continues to be, excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes, as provided in the covenants set forth in the Tax Compliance Agreement as to such matters. We also have relied, with no independent investigation, upon the approving opinions of bond counsel with respect to the other general obligation bonds of the State of Connecticut issued contemporaneously with the Bonds in the aggregate principal amount of \$_____ as to the validity and legality of such bonds and as to the exclusion of the interest thereon from gross income of the owners thereof for federal income tax purposes.

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,

[INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

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 for the Bonds 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) in a timely manner not in excess of ten business days after the occurrence of the event, notice of the occurrence of certain 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 for the Bonds.

Continuing Disclosure Agreement

This Continuing Disclosure Agreement (“Agreement”) is made as of the 28th day of May, 2015 by the State of Connecticut (the “State”) acting by its undersigned officer, duly authorized, in connection with the issuance of \$500,000,000 General Obligation Bonds (2015 Series B) 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 May 13, 2015 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.

“Repository” means the MSRB or any other information repository established pursuant to the Rule as amended from time to time.

“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.

Section 2. Annual Financial Information.

(a) The State agrees to provide or cause to be provided to each Repository, 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, 2015) 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/Statutory) 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/Statutory) Basis vs. GAAP Basis (for most recent fiscal year) (See Table 3).
 - c. General Fund - Unreserved Fund Balance - Budgetary (Modified Cash/Statutory) 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/Statutory) 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. Special Capital Reserve Fund Debt (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 available to the public on the MSRB's Internet Web site referenced in the Rule as amended from time to time or filed with the SEC. 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. Notice of Certain Events.

The State agrees to provide or cause to be provided, in a timely manner not in excess of ten business days after the occurrence of the event, to each Repository notice of the occurrence of any of the following events with respect to the Bonds:

- (a) principal and interest payment delinquencies;
- (b) non-payment related defaults, if material;
- (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, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the bonds, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Bonds;
- (g) modifications to rights of holders of the Bonds, if material;
- (h) Bond calls, if material, and tender offers;
- (i) Bond defeasances;
- (j) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds, if material;
- (k) rating changes;
- (l) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the State;
- (m) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the State or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the State, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material; and
- (n) appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material.

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 each Repository 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) All documents provided by the State to a Repository pursuant to the State's undertakings set forth in Sections 2, 3 and 4 of this Agreement shall be in an electronic format as prescribed by the MSRB from time to time and shall be accompanied by identifying information as prescribed by the MSRB from time to time.

(b) 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.

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

(d) 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 provisions of the Agreement as so amended or waived would have complied with the requirements of the Rule, taking into account any amendments or interpretations of the Rule as well as any changes in circumstances, in each case as of the date of such amendment to the Agreement or waiver, 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 each Repository. 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.

(e) 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.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

By _____
Denise L. Nappier
Treasurer

PART II
INFORMATION SUPPLEMENT
OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT

May 13, 2015

The Annual Information Statement of the State of Connecticut (the “State”), dated February 25, 2015, appears in this Official Statement as **Part III** and contains information through February 25, 2015. The State expects to provide an updating Information Supplement from time to time in the future, which will appear in this location as Part II of future Official Statements or Reoffering Circulars of the State.

This Information Supplement updates certain information in the February 25, 2015 Annual Information Statement through May 13, 2015. 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**.

STATE GENERAL FUND

Page III-29. The table titled “**OPM and Comptroller Estimates Fiscal Year 2015 (in Millions)**” under the heading **Fiscal Year 2015 Operations** is revised as follows:

OPM and Comptroller Estimates Fiscal Year 2015
(in Millions)

Period	OPM’s Report			Comptroller’s Report		
	Revenues	Expenditures^(a)	Surplus/ (deficit)	Revenues	Expenditures^(a)	Surplus/ (deficit)
January 31, 2015	\$17,395.6	\$17,456.8	(\$61.2)	\$17,355.6 ^(b)	\$17,456.8 ^(b)	(\$101.2) ^(b)
February 28, 2015	\$17,332.6	\$17,465.4	(\$132.8) ^(c)	\$17,292.6 ^(d)	\$17,465.4 ^(d)	(\$172.8) ^(d)
March 31, 2015	\$17,292.1	\$17,453.8	(\$161.7) ^(e)	\$17,292.1	\$17,452.8	(\$160.7)

- (a) Expenditures include net appropriations continued and estimated lapses and miscellaneous adjustments.
- (b) Figures are derived from Comptroller’s March 2, 2015 letter.
- (c) The Secretary of OPM noted that the estimate reflects a \$45 million reduction in federal grant revenue for claims paid during the last two quarters of FY 2014 due to the formal notification by the Federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services that the State’s request to submit claims for the Medicaid expansion population on a date of payment basis was denied. The Secretary of OPM noted that the State will need to convert claims for the Medicaid expansion population to the date of service basis, resulting in lost revenue for services that were provided prior to, but paid after, January 2014. Options for appeal are currently being explored.
- (d) Figures are derived from Comptroller’s April 1, 2015 letter. The Comptroller noted that Section 4-85 of the Connecticut General Statutes requires the Governor to prepare a deficit mitigation plan when the General Fund deficit certified in the Comptroller’s monthly letter exceeds one percent of total appropriations, which amounts to \$176 million in FY 2015. The Comptroller indicated that because his current estimate is so close to the mitigation trigger, he recommends that deficit reduction planning with the legislature should proceed.
- (e) Projections are based on OPM’s April 30, 2015 letter which updated OPM’s April 20, 2015 monthly letter to incorporate the results of the consensus revenue estimates released on April 30, 2015 which revised revenue projections downward by \$40.5 million. Projections incorporate all rescissions implemented to date pursuant to Section 4-85 of the Connecticut General Statutes. The Secretary of OPM noted that fund transfers included in House Bill 6825 which is the Governor’s legislative proposal to address Fiscal Year 2015 deficiencies, would reduce the projections by \$37.3 million.

The next monthly report of OPM is expected on May 20, 2015 and no assurances can be given that the estimates in such report will match OPM’s prior estimates. The next monthly report of the Comptroller is expected on June 1, 2015 and no assurances can be given that the estimates in such report will match the Comptroller’s prior estimates or the estimates of OPM.

On April 30, 2015, the Legislature’s Office of Fiscal Analysis projected a deficit in the General Fund of \$184.0 million for Fiscal Year 2015.

The above projections are only estimates and no assurances can be given that future events will materialize as estimated, or that subsequent estimates or adjustments by OPM, the Comptroller, the Office of Fiscal Analysis or other State agencies will not reflect changes in the estimated or final result of Fiscal Year 2015 operations of the General Fund. In addition, adjustments or audit or actions of the State may also result in changes in the final result of Fiscal Year 2015 operations of the General Fund.

Page III-30. The information under the caption *Consensus Revenue Estimates* under the heading **Forecasted Operation** is supplemented as follows:

Pursuant to Section 2-36c of the Connecticut General Statutes, on April 30, 2015, OPM and the Legislature’s Office of Fiscal Analysis issued their consensus revision to their January 15, 2015 consensus revenue estimates for the current fiscal year and the three ensuing fiscal years as follows:

**General Fund Consensus Revenue Estimate
(in Millions)**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>
Revenue Estimate.....	\$17,292.1	\$17,360.3	\$18,049.2	\$18,707.0

The projections in the consensus revenue estimates are only estimates and no assurances can be given that future events will materialize as estimated or that subsequent estimates, adjustments or actions of the State will not indicate changes in the final results of the fiscal years reported.

Page III-32. The information under the heading **Governor’s Recommended Budget for Fiscal Years 2016 and 2017** is supplemented as follows:

The current session of the General Assembly is considering the biennium budget for Fiscal Years 2016 and 2017. As noted on page III-30, the most recent Fiscal Accountability Report estimated deficits of \$1.1 billion and \$1.0 billion, respectively, on a current practices basis and higher deficits were estimated on a current services basis. As noted elsewhere, any budget adopted by the General Assembly must nevertheless be balanced and adhere to the statutory limitation on growth in general budget expenditures. Since the release of the Governor’s proposed budget for these years, the legislature and its committees have considered his proposal and alternatives. Some alternatives include revenue and expenditure increases greater than those proposed by the Governor. Some proposals include changes to income and sales taxes resulting in increased revenues. Other proposals treat annual payments for unfunded liabilities under the retirement systems administered by the State Employees Retirement Commission and the Teachers’ Retirement System as payments on “evidences of indebtedness” and therefore outside the statutory limitation on growth in general budget expenditures. The current session of the General Assembly ends June 3, 2015, and deliberations on the various proposals continue. On occasion, a final budget has been adopted in a subsequent special session. The nature of the final negotiated budget agreement cannot be predicted and could vary from both the current proposals of the Governor or the legislature.

STATE DEBT

Page III-42, Table 7; page III-46, Table 8; Page III-49, Table 10; Page III-51, Table 12. The following information supplements the information included in such pages and tables:

On March 25, 2015 the State of Connecticut issued \$500,000,000 State of Connecticut General Obligation Bonds consisting of (i) \$400,000,000 General Obligation Bonds (2015 Series A) (the “2015 Series A Tax-Exempt Bonds”) maturing in varying amounts between March 15, 2016 and March 15, 2035 and bearing interest at rates ranging from 2.00% per annum to 5.00% per annum and (ii) \$100,000,000 Taxable General Obligation Bonds (2015 Series A) (the “2015 Series A Taxable Bonds”) maturing in varying amounts between March 15, 2018 and March 15, 2025 and bearing interest at rates ranging from 1.422% per annum to 3.127% per annum. The 2015 Series A Tax-Exempt Bonds were issued to retire at maturity the \$400,000,000 outstanding bond anticipation notes of the State issued on February 25, 2015 to finance various projects and purposes and the 2015 Series A Taxable Bonds were issued to provide \$100,000,000 original financing for various other projects and purposes.

On April 16, 2015 the University of Connecticut issued \$254,790,000 University of Connecticut General Obligation Bonds consisting of (i) \$220,165,000 General Obligation Bonds, 2015 Series A maturing in varying amounts between February 15, 2016 and February 15, 2035 and bearing interest at rates ranging from 1.00% per annum to 5.00% per annum to finance various projects and purposes and (ii) \$34,625,000 General Obligation Bonds, 2015 Refunding Series A maturing in varying amounts between February 15, 2017 and February 15, 2026 and bearing interest at rates ranging from 4.00% per annum to 5.00% per annum to refund all or a portion of selected maturities of certain outstanding bonds issued by the University of Connecticut.

On or about May 28, 2015, the State expects to issue approximately \$200,000,000 General Obligation Bonds (2015 Series C) – SIFMA Index Bonds maturing in varying amounts between June 15, 2017 and June 15, 2024 and \$281,020,000 General Obligation Refunding Bonds (2015 Series D) – SIFMA Index Bonds maturing in varying amounts between June 15, 2016 and June 15, 2023.

OTHER FUNDS, DEBT AND LIABILITIES

Page III-57. The following information supplements the information under the caption *Clean Water Fund* under the heading **Other Special Revenue Funds and Debt**:

On May 6, 2015, the State issued \$250,000,000 State Revolving Fund General Revenue Bonds (Green Bonds, 2015 Series A) for the purpose of funding various State and federally mandated water pollution control and drinking water projects. The proceeds of the bonds are payable solely from the revenues or other receipts, funds or moneys of the Clean Water Fund.

Page III-65. The following information supplements the information under the caption *CHEFA Child Care Program* under the heading **Other Debt Service and Contractual Commitments**:

On April 1, 2015 the State of Connecticut Health and Educational Facilities Authority issued \$33,475,000 State Supported Child Care Revenue Bonds, Series 2015 to refund \$32,380,000 of outstanding Connecticut Health and Educational Facilities Authority State Supported Child Care Revenue Bonds.

LITIGATION

Page III-92. The second paragraph under the caption *Sheff v. O’Neill* is deleted and replaced with the following:

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 institute a number of measures and programs designed to advance integration for Hartford Students. That agreement expired in June, 2007, but the State and the plaintiffs have subsequently negotiated a number of follow on agreements obligating the State to programming and other efforts designed to promote achievement of specified integration goals. Most recently, the parties negotiated a stipulation that governs the parties' obligations through June of 2016 which received legislative approval pursuant to the provisions of Conn. Gen. Stat. §3-125a during the current legislative session. The parties have entered into mediation to address the long term resolution of this litigation.

Page III-92. The last sentence under the caption *State Employees Bargaining Agent Coalition v. Rowland* is revised to read as follows:

The parties have reached a tentative agreement to resolve all claims in the SEBAC cases. The legislature may reject the settlement upon a three-fifths vote of each house within 30 days of submission. The settlement was submitted to the legislature on May 1, 2015. The settlement is also subject to federal court approval. The settlement provides for cash payments estimated at approximately \$44 million payable over the next three fiscal years, and additional vacation and personal time accruals. The overall value of the settlement is estimated at \$100 million to \$125 million. Class members may also opt out of the settlement and pursue individual claims.

Page III -93. The information under the caption *Conboy v. State of Connecticut* is supplemented with the following information:

The agreement described above under *State Employees Bargaining Agent Coalition v. Rowland* and submitted to the legislature, also resolves this state court action.

Page III-93. The last sentence under the caption *Connecticut Coalition for Justice in Education Funding et al. v. Rell, et al.* is revised to read as follows:

Trial is tentatively scheduled to begin on October 7, 2015 and is likely to last for several months. Any trial court decision is likely well over a year away and almost certain to be followed by an appeal. Therefore a final decision is likely several years in the future. The State continues to defend the case vigorously.

**PART III
ANNUAL INFORMATION STATEMENT
STATE OF CONNECTICUT**

FEBRUARY 25, 2015

This Annual Information Statement of the State of Connecticut (the “State”) contains information through February 25, 2015. For information about the State after February 25, 2015, the State expects to update this Annual Information Statement from time to time. This Annual Information Statement and any appendices attached hereto, should be read collectively and in their entirety.

This Annual Information Statement contains the State’s June 30, 2014 audited GAAP based financial statements and June 30, 2014 audited legal accounting basis financial statements. The State expects generally to update certain information contained in this Annual Information Statement from time to time. Such updates are expected to include certain interim financial information prepared on a statutory basis, but are not expected to include interim financial information prepared in accordance with GAAP.

The State’s fiscal year begins on July 1 and ends on June 30. References to “Fiscal Year” throughout this Annual Information Statement refer to the referenced fiscal year ending June 30. For example, Fiscal Year 2014 refers to the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2013 and ending June 30, 2014.

This Annual Information Statement may be obtained electronically, by contacting the Office of the State Treasurer, Attn.: Assistant Treasurer for Debt Management, 55 Elm Street, Hartford, Connecticut 06106, (860) 702-3288.

Constitutional Elected Officers

* Governor	Dannel P. Malloy
Lieutenant Governor	Nancy S. Wyman
Secretary of the State	Denise W. Merrill
* Treasurer	Denise L. Nappier
* Comptroller	Kevin P. Lembo
* Attorney General	George C. Jepsen

Executive Branch Officers

* Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management	Benjamin Barnes
* Commissioner of Administrative Services	Melody A. Currey
Commissioner of Transportation	James P. Redeker

Legislative Branch Officers

President Pro Tempore of the Senate	Sen. Martin M. Looney
Speaker of the House of Representatives	Rep. J. Brendan Sharkey
* Co-chairpersons of the Joint Standing Committee on Finance, Revenue and Bonding	Sen. John W. Fonfara Rep. Jeffrey J. Berger
* Ranking Minority Members of the Joint Standing Committee on Finance, Revenue and Bonding	Sen. L. Scott Frantz Rep. Christopher Davis
Auditors of Public Accounts	John C. Geragosian Robert M. Ward

* Denotes member of the State Bond Commission

PART III
FEBRUARY 25, 2015

ANNUAL INFORMATION STATEMENT OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT

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INTRODUCTION

This Annual Information Statement of the State of Connecticut (the “State”) contains certain information that 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 such provisions of law.

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, controls 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 historical 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 and capital projects. 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 obligations of the State that are not accounted for in the General Fund but that are contingent liabilities of the State. These include the budget and debt of the Special Transportation Fund, certain special revenue funds and debt, contingent liability debt, and other debt service and contractual commitments. 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.

The Annual Information Statement speaks only as of its date. For information about the State after February 25, 2015, the State expects to update this Annual Information Statement from time to time. This Annual Information Statement and any appendices attached hereto should be read collectively and in their entirety.

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION AND BONDHOLDER CONSIDERATIONS

This Annual Information Statement includes “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Without limiting the foregoing, the words “may,” “believe,” “could,” “might,” “possible,” “potential,” “project,” “will,” “should,” “expect,” “intend,” “plan,” “predict,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “approximate,” “contemplate,” “continue,” “target,” “goal” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements, although not all forward-looking statements contain these words. All forward-looking statements included in this Annual Information Statement are based on information available to the State up to, and including, the date of this document, and the State assumes no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances that arise after the date hereof or after the date of any report containing such forward-looking statement, as applicable. Actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of certain important factors, including, but not limited to, those contained in this Annual Information Statement. Investors should carefully review those factors.

Actual results could vary significantly from estimates and projections for many reasons including the effect of and from, future federal budgetary matters, including federal grants and other forms of financial aid to the State; macroeconomic economic and business developments, both for the country as a whole and particularly affecting the State; future energy costs; health care related matters including Medicaid reimbursements; federal defense spending; financial services industry; litigation or arbitration; natural disasters and other acts of God; and changes in retirement rates, inflation rates, interest rates, increases in healthcare costs, longevity rates and other factors used in estimating future obligations of the State; among others.

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 or county 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 accounted for in the General Fund are: Human Services; Education, Libraries and Museums; Health and Hospitals; Corrections; General Government; Judicial; Regulation and Protection; Conservation and Development; Legislative; and Non-Functional (debt service and miscellaneous expenditures including fringe benefits). These function headings apply to the General Fund as well as to other funds of the State that 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 growth rate trailed the national average during the past four decades, but from 2004 to 2014, within New England, only Massachusetts experienced growth higher than Connecticut. 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 on a per capita basis, and gross state product (the market value of all final goods and services produced by labor and property located within the State), which has demonstrated slower growth over the last five years than the New England region and the nation. Connecticut’s nonagricultural employment reached a high in March of 2008 with 1,713,000 persons employed, but began declining with the onset of the recession falling to 1,593,900 jobs by February 2010, and has since risen to 1,687,100.

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 State has in place a number of constitutional provisions, statutes, regulations, and administrative policies and procedures that bear on fiscal management and accountability. These include provisions that limit debt and expenditures. They also lay out a sequence for planning future budgets by both the executive and legislative branches, the development and adoption of a biennial budget, and monitoring of the State's financial position against the current budget. Taken as a whole, the State believes these provisions provide sound fiscal management and accountability. These provisions include the following elements, each of which are explained in more detail in the text that follows:

Budget Discipline

Balanced Budget Requirement

The State Constitution provides that the General Assembly may not authorize General Fund expenditures in excess of General Fund revenues. See **The Budgetary Process – *Balanced Budget Requirement*** below.

Biennial Budget

The budget covers a two year period and the power to propose, enact, and implement such budget rests with the Governor and General Assembly. See **The Budgetary Process – *Biennium Budget*** below.

Budget Reserve Fund

By statute, any General Fund surplus is directed to the Budget Reserve Fund until such fund equals 10% of annual expenditures, unless otherwise directed by law. Legislation is passed from time to time that assigns different uses to such surpluses. See **Financial Controls – *Unappropriated Surplus – Budget Reserve Fund*** below.

Financial Controls

Spending Cap and Controls

The General Assembly is prohibited from increasing expenditures from year to year by a percentage exceeding the greater of the percentage increase in personal income or the percentage increase in inflation, with certain exceptions. The legislative and executive branch each have other tools to control spending, including the appropriations process, encumbrance requirements, agency expenditure plans, and authority to reduce allotments. See **The Budgetary Process and Financial Controls** below.

Debt Limit

By statute, the State may not authorize general obligation debt in excess of a multiple of 1.6 of General Fund tax receipts, subject to statutory exceptions. The Treasurer certifies as to the debt limit in connection with each authorization of debt by the General Assembly and the State Bond Commission. See **STATE DEBT – State Direct General Obligation Debt – *Statutory Debt Limit***.

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. See **The Budgetary Process – *Line Item Veto*** below.

Rescission Authority and Deficit Mitigation

The Governor is required to propose mitigation plans should projections indicate a General Fund deficit greater than 1% of General Fund appropriations. The Governor is authorized to reduce allotments and may make further reductions with legislative backing. See **Financial Controls – Governor’s Role in Expenditure Control** below.

Regular Revenue Forecasting and Monitoring of Fiscal Progress; Multiple-Year Planning Tools

These include monthly reports from the Comptroller and the Office of Policy and Management (“OPM”) within the executive branch, and periodic reports from other governmental entities, including the Legislature’s Office of Fiscal Analysis. See **The Budgetary Process – Consensus Revenue Estimates, The Budgetary Process – Fiscal Accountability Report, and Financial Controls – Comptroller’s Role in Expenditure Control** below.

Transition to GAAP

The State is in the process of transitioning from the use of a modified cash basis of accounting to the application of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, as prescribed by the Government Accounting Standards Board. See **Accounting Procedures – Transition to GAAP** below.

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 that 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.

In 1996, the Connecticut Supreme Court ruled in *Nielson v. State* 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 that 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 on 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 that 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, that sets forth estimated revenues and expenditures for the three fiscal years after the biennium in progress.

Budget Document. By statute, the budget document shall contain the Governor's budget message, 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 budget document also includes the Governor's recommended appropriations from the General Fund and all special and agency funds. 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. In addition, based on the consensus revenues described below under **Consensus Revenue Estimates**, the budget document consists of drafts of appropriations and revenue bills to carry out the Governor's budget recommendations. Finally, the budget document contains the Governor's recommendations concerning the State's economy and analysis of 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 OPM and to the joint legislative standing committee on appropriations and the committee having cognizance of matters relating to such budgeted agency. On or before September 1 of each odd-numbered year, each agency submits its recommended adjustments or revisions of such estimates. In addition, the administrative head of each budgeted agency transmits to the Legislature's Office of Fiscal Analysis copies of the respective agency's monthly status reports relating to finances, personnel, and nonappropriated moneys. 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 on the day on which the General Assembly first convenes 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 related reports. Prior to June 30 of each odd-numbered year, the General Assembly enacts legislation making appropriations for the next two fiscal years and setting forth revenue estimates for those years.

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.

Consensus Revenue Estimates. OPM and the Legislature's Office of Fiscal Analysis are required by statute to issue consensus revenue estimates each year by November 10. The estimates must cover a five-year period that includes the current biennium and the three following fiscal years. It also requires the two offices, by January 15 and April 30 each year, to issue either (1) a consensus revision of their previous estimate or (2) a statement that no revision is needed. If the two agencies cannot arrive at a consensus estimate, they must issue separate ones. In such a case, the Comptroller must issue the consensus estimate based upon the separate estimates. The Comptroller's estimate must equal one of the separate estimates or fall between the two.

Fiscal Accountability Report. By November fifteenth annually, the Secretary of OPM and the Director of the Legislature's 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 OPM and the Director of the Legislature's Office of Fiscal Analysis to consider the submitted reports.

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 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 in Expenditure Control. 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. If the cumulative monthly financial statement issued by the Comptroller indicates a projected General Fund deficit greater than one per cent of the total of General Fund appropriations, the Governor is required, within thirty days of such statement date, to file a report with the joint standing committees of the General Assembly on appropriations and on finance, revenue and bonding. The report shall include a plan that the Governor shall implement to modify agency allotments to the extent necessary to prevent a deficit. The Governor is not authorized to reduce allotment requisitions or allotments in force concerning aid to municipalities or any budgeted agency of the legislative or judicial branch, except that the Governor may propose an aggregate allotment reduction of a specified amount for the legislative or judicial branch.

Comptroller's Role in Expenditure Control. 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 on or before the first day of the following month. OPM provides estimates to the Comptroller by the twentieth day of each month of the revenues and expenditures for the current fiscal year for use by the Comptroller in preparing the Comptroller's monthly report.

Treasurer's Role in Expenditure Control. The Treasurer is required to honor all warrants, drafts and orders properly drawn by the Comptroller. Payments of principal or interest of State bonds and payments of interest on funds held by the Treasurer on which the Treasurer is required to pay interest do not require specific appropriations.

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 continuing into the succeeding fiscal year to permit the liquidation of obligations of the prior fiscal year in the case of programs that were not renewed the succeeding fiscal year; those continuing for the entire succeeding fiscal year in the case of highway and other capital construction projects, and limited amounts for certain special programs.

Unappropriated Surplus – Budget Reserve Fund. 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.

Notwithstanding the above, legislation is passed from time to time that assigns different uses to such surpluses. Legislation enacted in 2013 provided for the transfer of up to \$220.8 million of the Fiscal Year 2013 surplus to be used in the 2014-2015 biennium prior to any deposits to the budget reserve fund. Fiscal Year 2014 ended with a surplus of \$248.5 million. The entire surplus was deposited in the budget reserve fund. The balance in the budget reserve fund as of June 30, 2014 is \$519.17 million.

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 or reporting 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

Books and Records.

The State uses an enterprise resource planning system called Core-CT to address its automated financial accounting and human resources needs. This statewide system uses technology to manage financial transaction activities ranging from contracting and purchasing to payment and reporting. The State's financial applications are fully integrated with human resources, providing a single comprehensive management and reporting system. Core-CT is currently the book of record for all of the Comptroller's monthly and annual financial reports and provides formatted reports to all State agencies. Core-CT also provides a data warehouse used to develop custom reporting. Core-CT is fully implemented and stabilized with updates completed on a routine basis.

Financial Reporting.

For a number of years, the State has prepared annual financial statements in two ways: financial statements prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP"), as prescribed by the Government Accounting Standards Board ("GASB"), and financial statements prepared on a statutory basis (that is, following the adopted budget). As described below, the State is transitioning to budgeting and statutory financial statement reporting more in line with GAAP standards.

The State was not required to prepare financial statements in accordance with GAAP. 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. The State does not prepare GAAP statements on an interim basis.

Financial statements of the State are also prepared annually on a statutory basis of accounting for all civil list funds. The Comptroller prepares the statements for submission to the Governor by September 30 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.

As specifically permitted by statute or decision of the Comptroller, the only present modifications from the cash basis in recording revenues under the statutory basis 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) pursuant to the Comptroller's constitutional powers under Section 24, Article Fourth of the Connecticut State Constitution and his statutory powers under Public Act No. 08-111, the accrual of corporation business tax revenue received by the Department of Revenue Services no later than five

business days after the last day of July 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 after 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; (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; (12) the accrual of electric generator 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; (13) the accrual of hospital provider tax 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; (14) the accrual of intermediate care use fee 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 (15) the accrual of the amount of the outstanding balances required to be paid to the State for bottle deposits pursuant to Section 22a-245a of the General Statutes, and that is received by the State no later than five business days after the last day of July immediately following the end of such fiscal year.

Expenditures are recorded 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 that have not lapsed are reflected in the balance sheet through a reserve for continuing appropriations.

The statutory basis of accounting used for budgetary 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 that are not so recognized in the modified cash basis of accounting.

The audited budgetary/statutory basis financial statements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014 and the audited financial statements of the State prepared in accordance with GAAP for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014 appear in **Parts III-C and III-D**.

Transition to GAAP.

Legislation passed in 2011 directed the transition from the previously used modified cash basis of accounting to GAAP. This legislation required that the budget, commencing with Fiscal Year 2014, be prepared in accordance with GAAP, commonly referred to as GAAP budgeting. While GASB does not prescribe standards for GAAP budgeting, the State interprets the policy objectives of GAAP budgeting to authorize expenditures in line with the accrual of the expenditures for GAAP purposes, estimate revenues in line with the accrual of revenues for GAAP purposes, eliminate or mitigate the growth of the GAAP deficit (discussed below) reported in the comprehensive annual financial report, and in future years eliminate the GAAP deficit.

The Comptroller also initiated a process intended to result in the implementation of GAAP with respect to the preparation and maintenance of the biennial budget and the annual financial statements of the

State previously prepared on a modified cash basis. The Comptroller established an opening combined balance sheet for each appropriated fund reflecting GAAP accrual principles. This combined balance sheet reflected as a deferred charge the accumulated deficit in the General Fund on June 30, 2013, as determined on the modified accrual basis of GAAP and identified in the comprehensive annual financial report of the State as the unassigned fund balance in the General Fund and is commonly referred to as the accumulated GAAP deficit. Such deferred charge shall be amortized in equal increments in each fiscal year of each biennial budget commencing with the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, and for the next succeeding twelve fiscal years. The Comptroller is required by statute to submit its annual report to the Governor by September 30th in accordance with GAAP. However, the financial results reported in the Comptroller's financial statements for Fiscal Year 2014 have been prepared in accordance with specific budgetary basis accounting standards set forth by statute which incorporate new budgeted expenditure accruals consistent with specific statutory reporting requirements. Specifically, commencing in Fiscal Year 2014,

- Appropriations were made to budgeted State agencies and to the non-functional spending group in order to account for expense accruals. The new appropriation accruals were posted exclusively to the budgeted funds, which include the General Fund, Transportation Fund and the other special revenue funds that received legal appropriations within Public Act No. 13-184 as adjusted by Public Act No. 13-247. The accruals relate to payments that were made after the close of the fiscal year on June 30th but are directly related to obligations incurred within that fiscal year.
- Revenues within the Fiscal Year 2014 report are recognized when received except in the General and Transportation Fund. Certain accrued taxes and Indian Gaming Payments within these funds are recognized within a statutory accrual period that is accepted by the Comptroller.

In addition, as part of a two-part plan, the State issued bonds in October 2013 in the amount of \$560.43 million generating net proceeds of approximately \$600 million, which was deposited in the General Fund and applied to reduce the accumulated GAAP deficit ("GAAP Bonds"). The second part of the plan was additional legislation that deemed appropriated the amounts needed to amortize the difference between the remaining accumulated GAAP deficit in each year from Fiscal Year 2016 to Fiscal Year 2028. Finally, the GAAP Bonds contain a contractual covenant with bondholders that no future action of the General Assembly shall diminish the appropriation so long as the GAAP Bonds are outstanding, unless the Governor declares an emergency or there are other extraordinary circumstances. While delaying the amortization of the accumulated GAAP deficit, this plan is intended to result in the elimination of the accumulated GAAP deficit as of June 30, 2013 by the end of Fiscal Year 2028. Although the State's two-part plan has resulted in the reduction of the overall GAAP deficit and the mitigation of its growth, the GAAP deficit has continued to grow over time largely due to the growth in spending accruals within the budgeted funds.

Legislation was passed in 2013 that amended the statutory balanced budget provisions to require that future budgets include the amount necessary to eliminate any unassigned negative fund balance arising after June 30, 2013.

The Secretary of OPM initiated a process intended to result in the implementation of the use of GAAP accrual principles with respect to the preparation of the biennial budget. This transition included changing the meaning of a deficit as it relates to the requirement that the Governor's budget includes recommendations to the General Assembly regarding the manner in which any deficit shall be met. Commencing in Fiscal Year 2014, the Governor shall account for the projected amount necessary to extinguish any unreserved negative balance for the prior fiscal year, as reported in the most recently audited comprehensive annual financial report issued by the Comptroller, prior to the start of the biennium in the budget document transmitted to the General Assembly.

Investment and Cash Management

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 funds under the control of the Treasurer, subject to certain conditions, including in certain circumstances the approval of the Investment Advisory Council, in a variety of investments allowed by statute. 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. The cash management system and the investment by the Treasurer of State monies, other than monies invested on a longer-term basis, including pension and certain trust funds, are based on the concept of available cash. Available cash consists of the State's common cash pool and funds invested in certain accounts in the Short-Term Investment Fund ("STIF"), including proceeds of various State bonding programs and miscellaneous other STIF accounts. The common cash pool is comprised of the operating cash of most State funds, including the General Fund and the Budget Reserve Fund, and is held or invested in bank deposits, STIF, and other short term investments. It is the State's practice, pursuant to a longstanding and established policy, to permit temporary inter-fund transfers to the common cash pool as needed to address mismatches in the timing of receipts and disbursements. This cash management policy is intended to provide flexibility for expenditures to occur when they are needed without the need to resort to short-term financing mechanisms that could impose additional costs on the State. Cash transferred pursuant to these temporary inter-fund transfers is returned as cash pool balances allow. The State's available cash varies from day to day. The average week-ending balances of available cash for Fiscal Year 2014 exceeded approximately \$2.0 billion.

In addition, the Treasurer has the authority to establish, and has in the past established, lines of credit and other short-term financing mechanisms to secure the availability of cash. In each of 2009 and 2012 the Treasurer arranged a 364-day revolving credit facility in the amount of \$580 million and \$300 million respectively, neither of which was ever drawn upon or extended beyond its 364-day term. See **STATE DEBT – Type of Direct General Obligation Debt – Certain Short-Term Borrowings.**

On a daily basis, the Treasurer calculates expected cash receipts and disbursements, necessary bank balances, and amounts available for investment. The Treasurer is required to submit a monthly report to certain legislative members and the Office of Fiscal Analysis which includes among other items, a weekly list of the State's cash balance, a year to date total of authorized but unissued bonds, debt instruments or commercial paper of the State, and the amounts in the State's common cash pool.

Short-Term Investment Fund. STIF is a combined investment pool of high quality, short-term money market instruments, which is an investment vehicle for the temporarily surplus cash of all funds for 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 and the investment restrictions of Section 3-27d of the Connecticut General Statutes ("CGS"). These investment guidelines prohibit investment in derivative securities other than floating rate securities that 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. STIF is rated "AAAm" by Standard & Poor's.

Other Funds. Minor amounts of State monies are held in certain 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 Section 3-24k of the CGS. In addition, investments are made in individual securities pursuant to Section 3-31a of the CGS. Allowable investments under Section 3-31a of the CGS include United States government and agency obligations, shares or interests in an investment company or investment 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 collateralized by such obligations, certificates of deposit, commercial paper, savings accounts, and bank acceptances. The Treasurer has adopted guidelines for investments made under Section 3-31a of the CGS, which specify credit and diversification standards, and limit individual security maturities to three years and the total amount invested to \$900 million. Pursuant to Section 3-28a of the CGS and guidelines adopted by the Treasurer, the Treasurer is authorized to invest 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.

Investment and Payment of Bond Proceeds. Proceeds of bonds are accounted for in various bond funds. Generally, all invested assets of the bond funds are invested in STIF. 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 transferred temporarily to the common cash pool in accordance with the State's overall cash flow needs. Under the State's accounting system, transfer 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 temporary transfer 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.

Investment Advisory Council. 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. Under certain limited circumstances, all private equity or real estate investments require approval of the Investment Advisory Council. 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. Twelve 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 Mutual Equity Fund, the Developed Markets International Stock Fund, the Emerging Markets International Stock Fund, the Core Fixed Income Fund, the Inflation Linked Bond Fund, the Emerging Markets Debt Fund, the High Yield Debt Fund, the Private Investment Fund, the Real Estate Fund, the Liquidity Investment Fund, the Commercial Mortgage Fund, and the Alternative 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 twelve 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. 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 has been accounted for in accordance with accounting standards prescribed by statutes ("budgetary-basis"). The State has not been required by law to prepare generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") financial statements, although it has prepared such statements annually since 1988. Legislation was passed in 2011 which facilitated a transition from the prior modified cash basis of accounting to a statutory basis of accounting that incorporates certain policy objectives of GAAP. For an explanation of the differences between the budgetary-basis and GAAP based accounting and a discussion of the transition to GAAP, see **FINANCIAL PROCEDURES — Accounting Procedures** herein.

GAAP based audited financial statements for all civil list funds of the State for Fiscal Year 2014 are included as **Appendix III-C** to this Annual Information Statement. Budgetary-basis audited financial statements for the General Fund for Fiscal Years 2010 through 2014 are included in **Appendix III-D** to this Annual Information Statement. The adopted budget and final financial budgetary-basis results for Fiscal Year 2014, the adopted budget and estimated (as of January 31, 2015) budget for Fiscal Year 2015, and the Governor's proposed budget for Fiscal Years 2016 and 2017 are included as **Appendix III-E** to this Annual Information Statement. Unless otherwise stated, amounts set forth in the discussion that 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. Revenues are forecast by the Legislature in adopting a budget and by the executive branch in proposing a budget and tracking performance through the year and for other planning purposes. 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 and IHS Global Inc., a nationally recognized econometric forecasting firm.

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 tolerance levels derived 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.

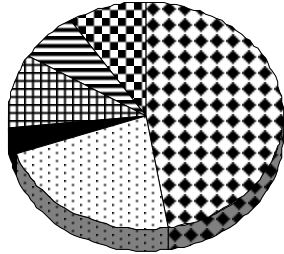
Fiscal Year 2014 and 2015 Adopted Revenues. General Fund revenues are forecasted by the Legislature at the adoption of the budgets for Fiscal Years 2014 and 2015 ("Adopted Revenues") and are reflected in **Appendix III-E** to this Annual Information Statement.

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. The State, as of the forecast date, expected to derive approximately 83.4 percent and 85.6 percent of its General Fund revenues from taxes during Fiscal

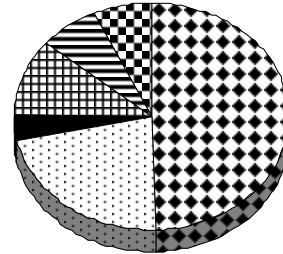
Year 2014 and Fiscal Year 2015, respectively. A summary of anticipated General Fund revenue sources based on the Adopted Revenues for Fiscal Years 2014 and 2015, is set forth below:













Adopted General Fund Revenues (In Millions)

**Adopted Revenues
Fiscal Year 2014**
\$17,193.1^(a)



**Adopted Revenues
Fiscal Year 2015**
\$17,458.0^(a)



	Personal Income Tax	\$ 8,808.8	47.6%		Personal Income Tax	\$ 9,264.5	49.4%
	Sales and Use Tax	4,044.0	21.8%		Sales and Use Tax	4,167.4	22.2%
	Corporate Business Tax	723.5	3.9%		Corporate Business Tax	704.3	3.8%
	Other Taxes ^(b)	1,941.2	10.5%		Other Taxes ^(b)	2,011.1	10.7%
	Unrestricted Federal Grants	1,312.7	7.1%		Unrestricted Federal Grants	1,299.6	6.9%
	Other Non-Tax Revenues ^(c)	1,678.0	9.1%		Other Non-Tax Revenues ^(c)	1,316.6	7.0%

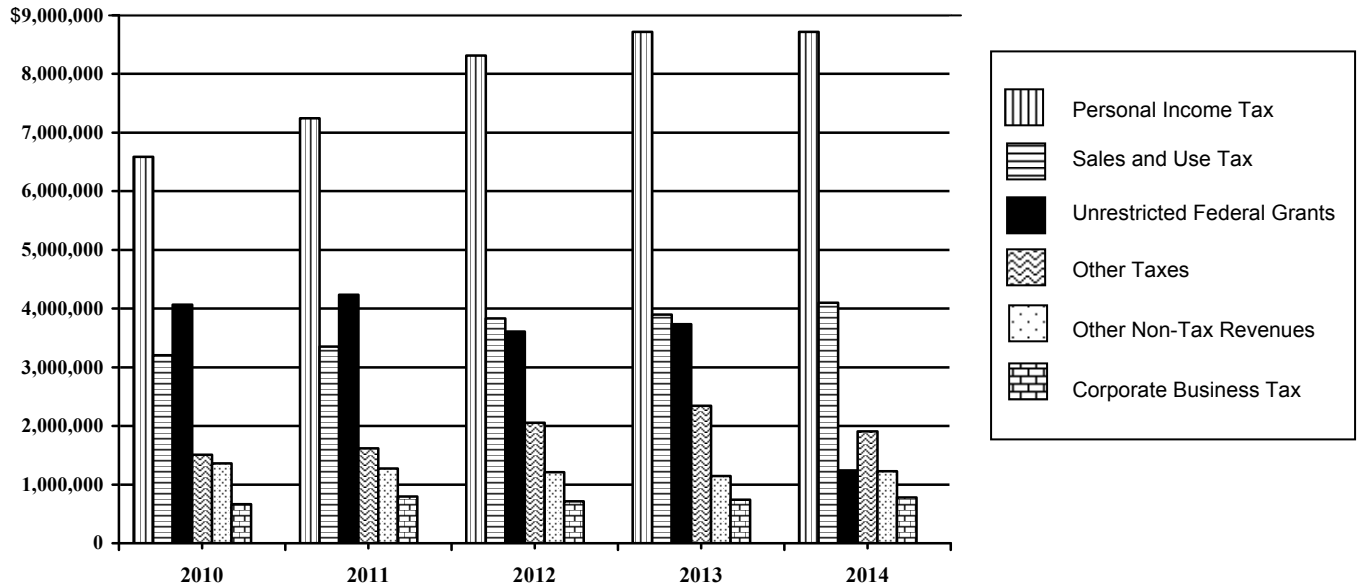
Note: Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.

- (a) The pie charts reflect the total of the listed tax and revenue amounts of \$18,508.2 million for Fiscal Year 2014 and \$18,763.5 million for Fiscal Year 2015, while the references in the title of the pie charts reflect reductions from tax refunds, R&D Credit Exchange and transfers to other funds of \$1,315.1 million for Fiscal Year 2014 and \$1,305.5 million for Fiscal Year 2015. 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 healthcare providers; on electric generation 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; designated Tobacco Settlement Revenues and special transfers to the resources of the General Fund. See **Appendix III-E**.

SOURCE: Public Act No. 13-184, as amended.

Historical General Fund Revenues. Actual General Fund revenues for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2010 through 2014 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)



	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>
Taxes:					
Personal Income Tax	\$ 6,586,099	\$ 7,246,431	\$ 8,310,820	\$ 8,719,245	\$ 8,718,659
Sales Tax	3,203,988	3,353,230	3,830,117	3,896,998	4,100,564
Corporate Business Tax	667,132	794,473	716,522	742,515	782,239
Other Taxes ^(b)	<u>1,507,283</u>	<u>1,619,985</u>	<u>2,055,644</u>	<u>2,343,005</u>	<u>1,909,126</u>
Subtotal	\$11,964,502	\$13,014,119	\$14,913,103	\$15,701,763	\$15,510,588
R & D Credit Exchange	(8,937)	(8,598)	(3,563)	(4,086)	(5,055)
Refunds of Taxes	<u>1,061,433</u>	<u>(956,054)</u>	<u>(1,105,171)</u>	<u>(1,144,993)</u>	<u>(1,182,397)</u>
Total Net Taxes	\$10,894,132	\$12,049,467	\$13,804,369	\$14,552,684	\$14,323,136
Other Revenue:					
Federal Grants					
(Unrestricted)	\$ 4,066,314	\$ 4,235,178	\$ 3,607,163	\$ 3,733,909	\$ 1,243,861 ^(f)
Other Non-Tax Revenues ^(c)	1,363,385	1,273,290	1,207,800	1,143,366	1,229,032
Transfers to Other Funds	(61,800)	(61,800)	(61,800)	(128,028)	(61,800)
Transfers from Other Funds	<u>1,426,498^(d)</u>	<u>211,319</u>	<u>4,101</u>	<u>103,100</u>	<u>873,828^(g)</u>
Total Other Revenues	\$ 6,794,397	\$ 5,657,987	\$ 4,757,264	\$ 4,852,347	\$ 3,284,921
Total Revenues	\$17,688,529	\$17,707,454 ^(e)	\$18,561,633	\$19,405,031	\$17,608,057

(a) The bar graph reflects the gross listed tax and revenue amounts and does not reflect the listed adjustments for tax credits and 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 healthcare providers; electric generation 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; other miscellaneous revenues; designated Tobacco Settlement Revenues and special transfers to the resources of the General Fund less refunds of payments.

- (d) Includes numerous transfers from other funds of the State, the largest of which was \$1,278.5 million from the Budget Reserve Fund.
- (e) Totals do not include the release of the reserved fund balance in the amount of \$449,868,589.
- (f) Beginning with Fiscal Year 2014, the State significantly altered the manner in which it handles federal Medicaid grants for budget and accounting purposes. Previously, the State appropriated Medicaid expenditures on a gross basis within the Department of Social Services, and reflected any federal reimbursements related to those expenditures as revenues, resulting in both the State and federal share of Medicaid costs being included in the State appropriation for Medicaid. Beginning with Fiscal Year 2014, the State commenced net budgeting Medicaid expenditures within the Department of Social Services, resulting in only the State's share of Medicaid expenditures being appropriated. Beginning with Fiscal Year 2014, the State significantly altered the manner in which it handles federal Medicaid grants for budget and accounting purposes. Previously, the State appropriated Medicaid expenditures on a gross basis within the Department of Social Services, and reflected any federal reimbursements related to those expenditures as revenues, resulting in both the State and federal share of Medicaid costs being included in the State appropriation for Medicaid. Beginning with Fiscal Year 2014, the State commenced net budgeting Medicaid expenditures within the Department of Social Services, resulting in only the State's share of Medicaid expenditures being appropriated.
- (g) For Fiscal Year 2009, \$179.4 million of reserved fund balance within the General Fund was released for Fiscal Year 2009 operations and was posted under the "Transfer from Other Funds" category. For Fiscal Year 2010 this category includes a transfer of \$1,278.5 million from the Budget Reserve Fund. The Fiscal Year 2014 amount includes \$598.5 million in GAAP Conversion Bonds.

SOURCE: 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 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 current tax is imposed on a graduated scale, with a maximum rate of 6.7%, 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 2015 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 higher income levels. Under the current structure, the top rate increases to 6.7% 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, rising thereafter to 6.7%. In addition, the lower rates are fully phased out for joint filers earning over \$700,000. An income tax credit for property taxes paid of \$500 per filer for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2006, was decreased to \$300 per filer for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Taxpayers also are subject to a Connecticut minimum tax, based on their liability, if any, for payment of the federal alternative minimum tax. Neither the personal exemption nor the tax credits described above are available to trusts or estates.

Sales and Use Taxes. A 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) retail sales 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) hotel or lodging house rooms for a period not exceeding thirty consecutive calendar days. A 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 each of the Sales and Use Taxes is 6.35%. A separate rate of 15% 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 these taxes are generally due monthly on or before the last day of the month next succeeding the taxable month.

Corporation Business Taxes. A 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 that carries on or has the right to carry on business within the State, owns or leases property, 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, which 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. Corporations compute their tax liability under three methods, determine which calculation produces the greatest tax, and pay that amount to the State.

- The first method of computing the Corporation Business Tax 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. The Income-Base Tax is at a rate of 7.5% for taxable years commencing on and after January 1, 2000.
- The second method of computing the Corporation Business Tax is a tax on capital. This 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 the corporation’s capital stock and balance sheet surplus, profit and deficit.
- The third method of computing the Corporation Business Tax is a minimum tax in the amount of \$250.

The State limits corporation credits from reducing tax liability by more than 70%. The State imposed a corporation business tax surcharge of 10% for income years 2009, 2010 and 2011 for businesses with over \$100 million in federal adjusted gross income, and increased it to 20% for tax years 2012 through 2015.

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. Beginning with taxable year 2013, this tax is due biennially.

Other Taxes. Other tax revenues are derived from 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 healthcare providers; and other miscellaneous taxes.

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. Most unrestricted federal grant revenue is based on expenditures. The largest federal grants in Fiscal Year 2014 were made for the purposes of providing medical assistance payments to low income individuals and temporary assistance to needy families. The State also receives certain restricted federal grants that are not reflected in annual appropriations but that nonetheless are accounted for in the General Fund. In addition, the State receives certain federal grants that are not accounted for in the General Fund but are allocated to the Special Transportation Fund, various Capital Project Funds and other funds.

For the periods presented in this Annual Information Statement, three matters affect comparability.

- The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (“ARRA”) provided the State with increased Medicaid and Title IV-E (foster care) grants as well as new funding for education, transportation, and other general government functions in Fiscal Years 2009, 2010 and 2011.
- Beginning with Fiscal Year 2014, the State significantly altered the manner in which it handles federal Medicaid grants for budget and accounting purposes. Previously, the State

appropriated Medicaid expenditures on a gross basis within the Department of Social Services, and reflected any federal reimbursements related to those expenditures as revenues, resulting in both the State and federal share of Medicaid costs being included in the State appropriation for Medicaid. Beginning with Fiscal Year 2014, the State commenced net budgeting Medicaid expenditures within the Department of Social Services, resulting in only the State's share of Medicaid expenditures being appropriated. These changes reduced both appropriations and revenues by \$2,768.7 million in Fiscal Year 2014 and \$3,204.9 million in Fiscal Year 2015, compared to the prior method.

- Beginning January 1, 2014, the federal Affordable Care Act increased income eligibility under Medicaid from 53% of the federal poverty level to 133% of the federal poverty level, referred to as Medicaid expansion. The expansion of Medicaid will be off-budget and funded entirely from federal revenue. Effective April 1, 2010, Connecticut was the first state in the nation to expand its Medicaid program under the Affordable Care Act by extending Medicaid coverage to low-income childless adults with incomes up to 53% of the federal poverty level. Until that time, the State operated a more limited health benefit program serving approximately 45,000 low-income adults. Enrollment under the April 1, 2010 expansion greatly exceeded expectations and led to a doubling of the previous program's caseload in only three years, resulting in considerable unbudgeted costs that the State was forced to address mid-year. Beginning January 1, 2014, the federal government assumed full financial responsibility for costs associated with serving these populations under the Affordable Care Act. As a result, it is expected that this shift will mean not only that the State will realize annualized net budgetary savings of more than \$400 million, but will also eliminate from State budgetary responsibility the program component that has been the least predictable and the most responsible for expenditure overruns for the past three years.

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

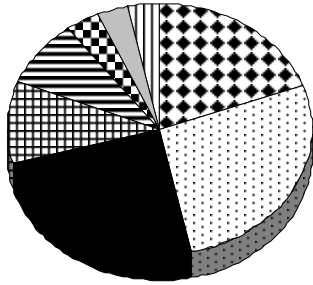
Appropriated and Historical Expenditures

Fiscal Year 2014 and 2015 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; Conservation and Development; and Legislative. State expenditures for Department of Transportation functions are generally paid from the Special Transportation Fund, although minor expenditures for transportation related expenditures are occasionally paid from the General Fund. See – **OTHER FUNDS, DEBT AND LIABILITIES - Special Transportation Fund and Debt** herein.

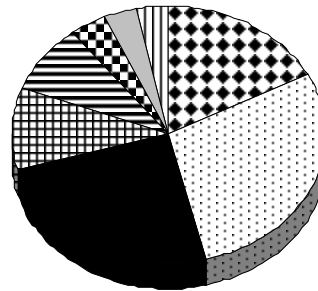
The adopted budget and final financial budgetary-basis results for Fiscal Year 2014, the adopted and estimated (as of January 31, 2015) budget for Fiscal Year 2015 are included as **Appendix III-E** to this Annual Information Statement. A summary of appropriated General Fund expenditures for Fiscal Years 2014 and 2015 is set forth below.

















Appropriated General Fund Expenditures (In Millions)

**Appropriated Expenditures
Fiscal Year 2014
\$17,188.7^(a)**



**Appropriated Expenditures
Fiscal Year 2015
\$17,457.7^(a)**



	Human Services	\$ 3,381.3	19.5%		Human Services	\$ 3,026.9	17.2%
	Education, Libraries and Museums	4,709.5	27.1%		Education, Libraries and Museums	5,075.3	28.9%
	Non-Functional	4,174.1	24.0%		Non-Functional	4,330.4	24.6%
	Health and Hospitals	1,835.4	10.6%		Health and Hospitals	1,802.7	10.2%
	Corrections	1,481.9	8.5%		Corrections	1,493.1	8.5%
	General Government	616.7	3.6%		General Government	680.0	3.9%
	Judicial	577.1	3.3%		Judicial	601.9	3.4%
	Other Expenditures ^(b)	585.4	3.4%		Other Expenditures ^(b)	579.6	3.3%

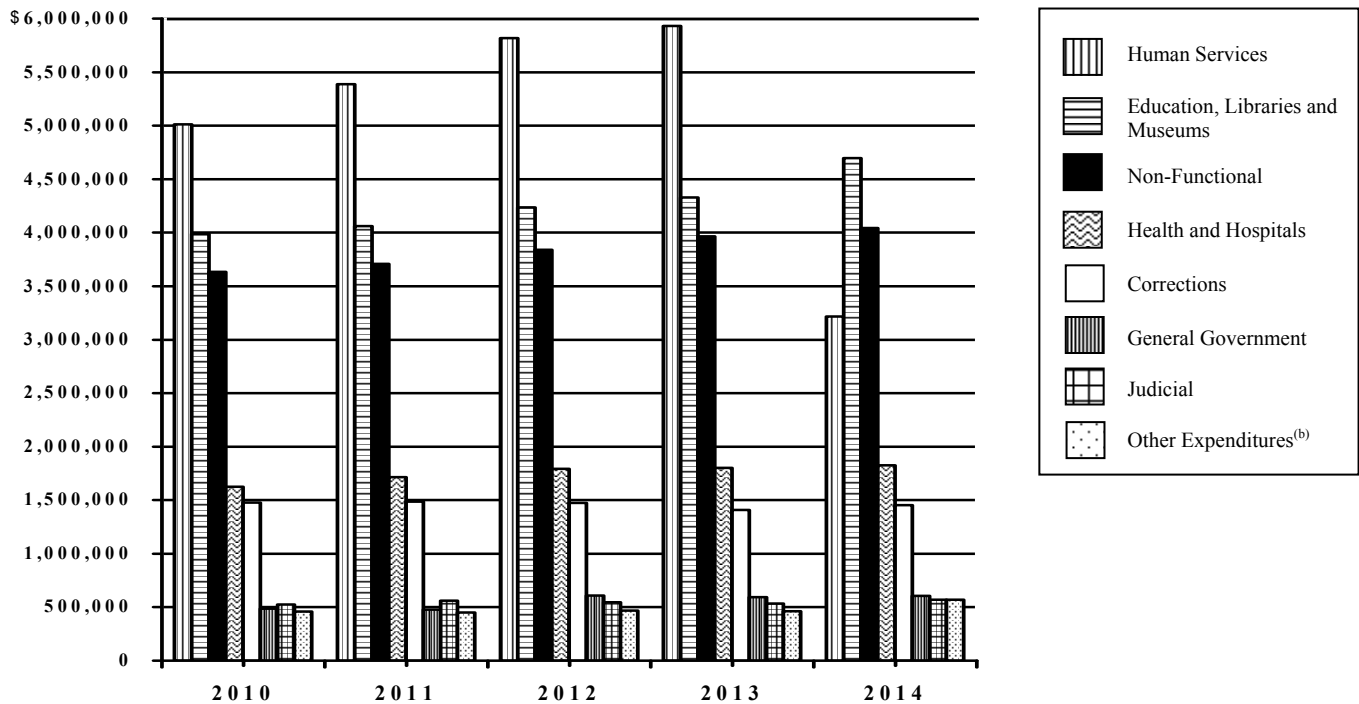
(a) The pie charts reflect the total listed expenditures of \$17,361.4 million for Fiscal Year 2014 and \$17,589.8 million for Fiscal Year 2015, while the references in the title of the pie charts reflect adjustments for unallocated lapses of \$172.6 million for Fiscal Year 2014 and \$132.1 million for Fiscal Year 2015. See **Appendix III-E** for anticipated adjustments to appropriated expenditures.

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

SOURCE: Public Act No. 13-184, as amended.

Historical General Fund Expenditures. Actual General Fund expenditures for Fiscal Years 2010 through 2014 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)



	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>
Human Services.....	\$ 5,012,333	\$ 5,387,535	\$ 5,817,369	\$ 5,931,567	\$ 3,215,827 ^(c)
Education, Libraries and Museums.....	3,990,199	4,060,467	4,235,428	4,328,894	4,695,646
Non-Functional.....	3,633,977	3,709,293	3,841,292	3,965,211	4,042,481
Health and Hospitals.....	1,624,827	1,715,670	1,792,435	1,801,952	1,827,308
Corrections.....	1,475,769	1,484,364	1,472,685	1,408,761	1,454,442
General Government.....	486,318	476,090	609,239	593,367	605,677
Judicial.....	524,043	559,912	545,650	534,512	569,056
Other Expenditures ^(b)	<u>460,655</u>	<u>451,793</u>	<u>467,536</u>	<u>461,403</u>	<u>569,607</u>
Totals.....	\$17,208,021	\$17,845,124	\$18,781,634	\$19,025,667	\$16,980,044

(a) The bar graphs and amounts listed do not reflect the offsetting effect of restricted federal and other grants. See **Appendix III-D**.

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

(c) Beginning with Fiscal Year 2014, the State significantly altered the manner in which it handles federal Medicaid grants for budget and accounting purposes. Previously, the State appropriated Medicaid expenditures on a gross basis within the Department of Social Services, and reflected any federal reimbursements related to those expenditures as revenues, resulting in both the State and federal share of Medicaid costs being included in the State appropriation for Medicaid. Beginning with Fiscal Year 2014, the State commenced net budgeting Medicaid expenditures within the Department of Social Services, resulting in only the State's share of Medicaid expenditures being appropriated.

SOURCE: 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 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. Beginning with Fiscal Year 2014, the State significantly altered the manner in which it appropriates for Medicaid. Previously, the State appropriated Medicaid expenditures on a gross basis within the Department of Social Services, and reflected any federal reimbursements related to those expenditures as revenues, resulting in both the State and federal share of Medicaid costs being included in the State appropriation for Medicaid. Beginning with Fiscal Year 2014, the State commenced net budgeting Medicaid expenditures within the Department of Social Services, resulting in only the State's share of payments to private Medicaid providers being appropriated. These changes reduced both appropriations and revenues by \$2,768.7 million in Fiscal Year 2014 and \$3,204.9 million in Fiscal Year 2015 compared to current services.

Education, Libraries and Museums. The majority of 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 consists of expenditures for higher education (including the University of Connecticut, the Board of Regents and Financial & Academic Affairs for Higher Education), the Office of Early Childhood Education, the Teachers' Retirement Board and the State Library.

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, Developmental Services, 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.

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 housing, historical sites, commerce and industry; and environment.

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 corresponding State expenditures are categorized for both administrative and budgetary purposes 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 g to **Table 1** below). Such payments to third parties amount to approximately 59.0% of total General Fund expenditures for Fiscal Year 2014. 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 58.1% of all General Fund appropriations under the revised adopted budget for Fiscal Year 2015.

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 for such payment 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 adopted by the General Assembly. A summary of fixed charges is shown in **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^{(a)(b)}

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

	<u>Fiscal Year 2013 (Actual)</u>		<u>Fiscal Year 2014 (Unaudited)</u>		<u>Fiscal Year 2015 (Appropriated)</u>	
	<u>Total Payments</u>	<u>Payments to Local Governments</u>	<u>Total Payments</u>	<u>Payments to Local Governments</u>	<u>Total Payments</u>	<u>Payments to Local Governments</u>
LEGISLATIVE						
Total – Legislative.....	554	0	545	0	602	0
GENERAL GOVERNMENT						
Tax Relief for Elderly Renters ^(c)	24,814	0	0	0	28,409	0
Property Tax Relief Elderly Circuit Breaker.....	20,505	20,505	20,505	20,505	20,505	20,505
Reimbursement to Towns for Loss of Taxes on State Property ^(e)	73,641	73,641	73,641	73,641	83,641	83,641
Reimbursement to Towns for Loss of Taxes on Private Tax-exempt Property.....	115,431	115,431	115,431	115,431	125,431	125,431
Undesignated.....	<u>10,206</u>	<u>9,426</u>	<u>14,844</u>	<u>14,359</u>	<u>15,159</u>	<u>14,552</u>
Total – General Government.....	244,600	219,005	224,424	223,938	273,148	244,131

	<u>Fiscal Year 2013</u> <u>(Actual)</u>		<u>Fiscal Year 2014</u> <u>(Unaudited)</u>		<u>Fiscal Year 2015</u> <u>(Appropriated)</u>	
	<u>Total</u> <u>Payments</u>	<u>Payments</u> <u>to Local</u> <u>Governments</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Payments</u>	<u>Payments</u> <u>to Local</u> <u>Governments</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Payments</u>	<u>Payments</u> <u>to Local</u> <u>Governments</u>
REGULATION AND PROTECTION						
Total - Regulation and Protection	1,073	0	1,031	0	1,168	0
CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT						
Total - Conservation and Development	24,444	8,575	102,406	8,583	92,894	8,633
HEALTH AND HOSPITALS						
Employment Opportunities and Day Services (Dept. of Developmental Services)	193,834	0	212,127	0	223,293	0
Community Residential Services (Dept. of Developmental Services).....	423,874	0	440,306	0	458,629	0
Grants for Substance Abuse Services.....	24,930	0	20,596	0	17,567	0
Grants for Mental Health Services.....	76,476	0	66,134	0	58,909	0
Undesignated	<u>57,044</u>	<u>14,959</u>	<u>40,358</u>	<u>16,599</u>	<u>41,554</u>	<u>16,931</u>
Total - Health and Hospitals	776,157	14,959	779,524	16,599	799,954	16,931
HUMAN SERVICES						
Medicaid ^(d)	4,897,951	0	2,451,456	0	2,279,268	0
Old Age Assistance.....	35,385	0	36,631	0	38,849	0
Aid to the Disabled	58,544	0	60,395	0	63,838	0
Temporary Assistance to Families – TANF	106,550	0	107,076	0	107,458	0
Medicaid - Disproportionate Share - Mental Health.....	108,935	0	108,935	0	108,935	0
Connecticut Home Care Program	42,151	0	44,499	0	48,024	0
Child Care Services - TANF/CCDBG	97,453	0	96,451	0	0	0
Housing/Homeless Services.....	52,589	0	5,210	0	5,210	0
Disproportionate Share - Medical Emergency Assistance.....	201,365	0	0	0	0	0
State Administered General Assistance.....	16,124	0	19,025	0	18,966	0
Undesignated	<u>46,453</u>	<u>897</u>	<u>48,681</u>	<u>226</u>	<u>49,338</u>	<u>226</u>
Total - Human Services	5,663,504	897	2,978,364	226	2,719,889	226
EDUCATION, LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS						
Adult Education	19,995	19,995	19,983	19,983	21,045	21,045
Transportation of School Children.....	24,921	24,921	24,884	24,884	24,884	24,884
Education Equalization Grants.....	1,995,091	1,995,091	2,067,196	2,067,196	2,130,644	2,130,644
Priority School Districts.....	118,699	118,699	47,427	47,427	47,197	47,197
Excess Cost - Student Based.....	139,832	139,832	139,805	139,805	139,805	139,805
Open Choice Program.....	0	0	0	0	38,116	38,116
Magnet Schools.....	244,638	244,638	287,171	287,171	293,750	293,750
Connecticut Independent College Student Grant	15,958	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut Aid for Public College Students.....	24,225	0	39,642	0	42,023	0

	Fiscal Year 2013 (Actual)		Fiscal Year 2014 (Unaudited)		Fiscal Year 2015 (Appropriated)	
	Total Payments	Payments to Local Governments	Total Payments	Payments to Local Governments	Total Payments	Payments to Local Governments
Teachers' Retirement Contributions...	787,536	0	948,540	0	984,111	0
Undesignated	<u>120,733</u>	<u>63,200</u>	<u>200,442</u>	<u>147,372</u>	<u>302,962</u>	<u>127,894</u>
Total – Education.....	3,491,628	2,606,376	3,775,093	2,733,841	4,024,539	2,823,339
CORRECTIONS						
Community Support Services (Dept. of Correction).....	39,747	0	41,275	0	41,275	0
Board and Care for Children – Adoption.....	88,966	0	91,011	0	94,088	0
Board and Care for Children – Foster.....	112,794	0	114,359	0	117,244	0
Board and Care for Children – Residential.....	140,796	0	125,565	0	125,373	0
Community KidCare.....	23,451	0	32,409	0	37,716	0
Undesignated	<u>89,541</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>93,667</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>102,708</u>	<u>0</u>
Total – Corrections	495,296	0	498,290	0	518,408	0
NON FUNCTIONAL						
Debt Service (Including UConn 2000 and CHEFA Day Care Security and Teachers' Retirement Pension Obligation Bonds) ^(e)	1,804,222	0	1,646,149	0	1,784,182	0
Undesignated	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total - Non Functional.....	<u>1,804,222</u>	<u>1,804,222</u>	<u>1,646,149</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,784,182</u>	<u>0</u>
Total – Fixed Charges.....	12,501,477	2,849,812	10,005,828	2,983,189	10,214,788	3,093,262

- (a) Table 1 includes actual fixed charge expenditures for Fiscal Year 2013, unaudited fixed charge expenditures for Fiscal Year 2014, and appropriated fixed charge expenditures for Fiscal Year 2015.
- (b) In Fiscal Year 2014 two new agencies were created, the Department of Housing and the Office of Early Childhood. The Department of Housing was created from programs found in the Department of Economic and Community Development and Department of Social Services. The Office of Early Childhood was created from programs found in the State Department of Education.
- (c) In Fiscal Year 2014 Tax Relief for Elderly were moved from General Government to Conservation and Development (DOH). In Fiscal Year 2015 this change was reversed.
- (d) Beginning in Fiscal Year 2014 the State commenced net budgeting of Medicaid. This reduced appropriated revenues and expenditures by \$2,768.7 million in Fiscal Year 2014.
- (e) 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.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: Office of Policy and Management

Biennium Budget for Fiscal Years 2014 and 2015

The General Assembly passed, and the Governor signed into law, Public Act No. 13-184, An Act Concerning Expenditures and Revenue for the Biennium Ending June 30, 2015 along with additional legislation to implement the policy change reflected in the budget. These acts made General Fund appropriations of \$17,188.7 million in Fiscal Year 2014 and \$17,457.7 million in Fiscal Year 2015. The budget projected General Fund revenues of \$17,193.1 million in Fiscal Year 2014 and \$17,458.0 million in

Fiscal Year 2015, resulting in a projected surplus of \$4.4 million in Fiscal Year 2014 and \$0.4 million in Fiscal Year 2015.

The adopted biennial budget made two significant changes in the manner in which the State appropriates for Medicaid expenditures within the Connecticut Department of Social Services (“DSS”) and in the Connecticut Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services. The first change was undertaken as part of the upcoming implementation of the federal Affordable Care Act related to the increase in income eligibility under Medicaid from 53% of the federal poverty level to 133% of the federal poverty level, referred to as Medicaid expansion. The expansion of Medicaid will be off-budget and funded entirely from federal revenue. The second change net-budgeted the Medicaid account in DSS. Previously, the State appropriated Medicaid expenditures on a gross basis within DSS, and reflected any federal reimbursements related to those expenditures as revenues, resulting in both the State and federal share of Medicaid costs being included in the State appropriation for Medicaid. Beginning with Fiscal Year 2014, the State will commence net budgeting Medicaid expenditures within DSS, resulting in only the State’s share of payments to private Medicaid providers being appropriated. These changes reduced both appropriations and revenues by \$2,768.7 million in Fiscal Year 2014 and by \$3,204.9 million in Fiscal Year 2015 compared to current services. The budget also included expenditure adjustments to reflect the conversion from a cash basis of accounting to an accrual basis of accounting as part of the conversion to GAAP-based budgeting.

In addition, the budget partially addressed the State’s accumulated GAAP deficit reflected on its financial statements as the unassigned fund balance in the General Fund, estimated to be approximately \$1.1 billion at June 30, 2013, through the issuance of general obligation bonds in an aggregate principal amount sufficient to generate net proceeds of no more than \$750 million and that mature no later than June 30, 2028. The implementing act further provided that there shall be deemed appropriated from the General Fund of the State in each fiscal year from and including Fiscal Year 2016 through Fiscal Year 2028, to be distributed over such fiscal years, an amount equal to the difference between the accumulated deficit of the State in the General Fund determined using GAAP and the amount of bonds authorized for the purpose of reducing the accumulated General Fund GAAP deficit. Additionally, the act required the State to covenant with the bond holders that the State shall not diminish such appropriation until such bonds are fully met and discharged, subject to certain exceptions. See **FINANCIAL PROCEDURES - Transition to GAAP** herein.

The adopted biennial budget also included general obligation, special transportation fund, clean water fund and University of Connecticut bond authorizations more fully discussed under **STATE DEBT and OTHER FUNDS, DEBT AND LIABILITIES** herein.

See **Appendix III-E** of this Annual Information Statement for more information regarding the adopted budget for Fiscal Years 2014 and 2015.

Fiscal Year 2014 Operations

Pursuant to the Comptroller’s audited budgetary based financial report provided on December 31, 2014, as of June 30, 2014, General Fund revenues were \$17,608.1 million, General Fund expenditures and miscellaneous adjustments (including net appropriations continued and estimated lapses) were \$17,359.6 million and the uncommitted General Fund surplus for Fiscal Year 2014 was \$248.5 million. The entire surplus was reserved for a statutory transfer to the Budget Reserve Fund bringing the Budget Reserve Fund balance to \$519.17 million. This leaves no unappropriated surplus for Fiscal Year 2014. These transfers will not affect the accumulated GAAP deficit.

The audited results for the final Fiscal Year 2014 operations of the General Fund have been outlined in **Appendix III-D** to this Annual Information Statement.

Fiscal Year 2015 Midterm Budget Adjustments

The General Assembly passed and the Governor signed Public Act No. 14-47 which made mid-term budget revisions for Fiscal Year 2015 along with additional legislation to implement the budget and policy changes reflected in the budget. Based upon the consensus revenue estimate issued on April 30, 2014 by the Office of Policy and Management and the Legislature’s Office of Fiscal Analysis and adjusted for policy changes contained in the budget, revenues were anticipated to be \$17,458.1 million, expenditures were anticipated to be \$17,457.7 million, and the revised budget was estimated to result in a General Fund surplus of \$0.4 million for Fiscal Year 2015 and would be approximately \$25.9 million below the expenditure cap.

The revised Fiscal Year 2015 budget includes an increase of \$779.6 million in general obligation bond authorizations to take effect in Fiscal Year 2015 and an increase of \$17.6 million in special tax obligation bonds to take effect in Fiscal Year 2015. The general obligation adjustments emphasize investments in State facilities, housing, education, and jobs & economic development. The midterm budget adjustments have been reflected in **Appendix III-E** to this Annual Information Statement.

Fiscal Year 2015 Operations

By statute, the State’s fiscal position is reported on or before the first day of each month by the Comptroller. Pursuant to Section 4-66 of the Connecticut General Statutes, by the twentieth day of each month, the Office of Policy and Management (“OPM”) provides projected estimates to the Comptroller of revenues and expenditures for the current fiscal year for use by the Comptroller in preparing the Comptroller’s monthly report. The following summarizes OPM’s and the Comptroller’s estimates of General Fund revenues; expenditures and miscellaneous adjustments (including net appropriations continued and estimated lapses); and surplus/(deficit) balance in the General Fund for the 2015 Fiscal Year as of the referenced ending period in accordance with specific budgetary basis accounting standards set forth by statute which incorporate new budgeted expenditure accruals consistent with specific statutory reporting requirements:

OPM and Comptroller Estimates Fiscal Year 2015 (in Millions)

Period	OPM’s Report			Comptroller’s Report		
	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Expenditures</u> ^(a)	<u>Surplus/ (deficit)</u>	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Expenditures</u> ^(a)	<u>Surplus/ (deficit)</u>
November 30, 2014	\$17,398.9	\$17,430.5	(\$31.6) ^(b)	\$17,398.9	\$17,431.5	(\$32.6) ^(b)
December 31, 2014	\$17,359.6	\$17,480.5	(\$120.9) ^(b)	\$17,359.6	\$17,482.5	(\$122.9) ^(b)
January 31, 2015	\$17,395.6	\$17,456.8	(\$61.2)	N/A ^(c)	N/A ^(c)	N/A ^(c)

(a) Expenditures include net appropriations continued and estimated lapses and miscellaneous adjustments.

(b) Projections are net of rescissions implemented in November pursuant to Section 4-85 of the Connecticut General Statutes in the amount of \$54.7 million.

(c) Estimates are expected March 2, 2015 and not yet available.

The next monthly report of OPM is expected on March 20, 2015 and no assurances can be given that the estimates in such report will match the OPM’s prior estimates. The next monthly report of the Comptroller is expected on March 2, 2015 and no assurances can be given that the estimates in such report will match the Comptroller’s prior estimates or the estimates of OPM.

On February 25, 2015, the Office of Fiscal Analysis projected a deficit in the General Fund of \$150.6 million for Fiscal Year 2015 which reflects the savings impact of the Governor’s January 22nd rescissions, but do not include the impact of several initiatives within the Department of Social Services that are intended to mitigate the deficit in the Medicaid account.

In the monthly report of the OPM dated February 20, 2015, the Secretary of OPM reported that revenue estimates were revised upwards by \$36 million over the prior month due to a multi-state negotiated court settlement. In addition, expenditures were revised downward due to rescissions announced by the Governor on January 23, 2015. The result was a \$59.7 million decrease in the General Fund deficit over the prior month. House Bill 6825, the Governor’s legislative proposal to address the Fiscal Year 2015 deficit, would reduce the shortfall an additional \$37.3 million. The Secretary stated that OPM will continue to work to address the remaining \$23.9 million deficit through administrative actions. He noted that the current revenue forecast relies on 25% year over year growth in personal income tax receipts during the month of April after two prior year collections which were significantly impacted by changes in federal tax policy.

The projections of OPM and the Office of Fiscal Analysis above are only estimates and no assurances can be given that future events will materialize as estimated, or that subsequent estimates or adjustments by OPM, the Comptroller or other State agencies will not reflect changes in the estimated or final result of Fiscal Year 2015 operations of the General Fund. In addition, adjustments or audit or actions of the State may also result in changes in the final result of Fiscal Year 2015 operations of the General Fund as reported by the Comptroller and as estimated by OPM and the Office of Fiscal Analysis. The Office of Policy and Management’s estimate for the Fiscal Year 2015 operations of the General Fund (as of the period ending January 31, 2015) has been outlined in **Appendix III-E** to this Annual Information Statement.

Forecasted Operation

Consensus Revenue Estimates. Pursuant to Section 2-36c of the Connecticut General Statutes, on January 15, 2015, OPM and the Legislature’s Office of Fiscal Analysis issued their consensus revision to their original consensus revenue estimates of November 10, 2014 for the current fiscal year and the three ensuing fiscal years as follows:

**General Fund Consensus Revenue Estimate
(in Millions)**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>
Revenue Estimate.....	\$ 17,359.6	\$17,447.4	\$18,199.4	\$18,884.7

The projections in the consensus revenue estimates are only estimates and no assurances can be given that future events will materialize as estimated or that subsequent estimates, adjustments or actions of the State will not indicate changes in the final results of the fiscal years reported. These revenue estimates are *not* reflected in the fiscal accountability report described below. The next consensus revenue estimates for the same fiscal years are expected on April 30, 2015.

Fiscal Accountability Report. OPM and the Legislature’s Office of Fiscal Analysis, on November 14, 2014 each submitted a fiscal accountability report projecting the ending balance in the General Fund for the current fiscal year and the three ensuing fiscal years as follows:

**General Fund Operating Surplus/(Deficit) Projections
(In Millions)**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>
Office of Policy and Management.....	\$ (99.5)	\$ (1,095.5)	\$ (1,032.9)	\$ (1,190.3)
Office of Fiscal Analysis.....	(89.1)	(1,321.4)	(1,439.1)	(1,728.3)

The difference between the projections of the two offices reflects differences in methodology. The projections in the OPM report were based upon a *current practices* approach and assume the continuation of certain budgetary policies that have been customarily enacted in prior years. The projections in the

Legislature’s Office of Fiscal Analysis report were based on *current services*. Also, the estimates for Fiscal Year 2015 were made prior to management action taken to resolve the shortfall, as more fully discussed below. Additionally, numerous and various assumptions were used in projecting both revenues and expenditures. Also note that these projected ending balances in the General Fund were based on earlier revenue projections and do not reflect projections which might result from using the January 15, 2015 consensus revenue estimates described above which would result in some variances.

OPM and the Legislature’s Office of Fiscal Analysis also projected the amounts by which the estimates of the expenditures would be below or above the State’s expenditure cap as follows:

**Projection of Amounts Above/(Below) Expenditure Cap
(In Millions)**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>
Office of Policy and Management.....	\$ 469.6	\$ 452.0	\$ 610.1
Office of Fiscal Analysis.....	590.2	692.1	871.1

The reports also estimate general obligation bond authorizations, allocations, issuance and debt service for the current fiscal year and succeeding four fiscal years. The reports estimated fairly stable general obligation bond issuances over the five year period of \$1.6 billion with the expenditure on debt service gradually increasing.

OPM noted that it is monitoring several areas that may affect the General Fund estimates. OPM is monitoring Medicaid shortfalls due to several factors including increased utilization, difficulties in achieving the full savings levels incorporated in the budget, additional hospital cost settlements and revisions to the federal cost share for a small percentage of clients. One-half of anticipated reimbursement for services provided to the Medicaid expansion population for the January through March 2014 quarter was deferred by the federal government earlier in the year pending review and approval of the associated Medicaid State Plan Amendment addressing the reimbursement methodology. Recent approval of the State Plan Amendment and agreement on the associated reimbursement approach has resulted in the release of over 60% of the deferred funds. Discussions continue in regard to the only remaining issue, which is the relationship between the start of the program and the application of the enhanced reimbursement in that quarter.

The projections of OPM and the Legislature’s Office of Fiscal Analysis are only estimates and no assurances can be given that future events will materialize as estimated, or that subsequent estimates, adjustments or actions of the State will not reflect changes in the operations of the General Fund or in the estimated or final results of such fiscal years. In addition, the State has a balanced budget requirement and an expenditure cap as discussed at *Page III-7* under the heading **The Budgetary Process – Balanced Budget Requirement**. As such, budgets adopted for future fiscal years will need to comply with those requirements. As a result, the figures included in the report do not represent a projection of the actual financial results that might be expected, but instead serve as a planning tool.

In consideration of the above estimates indicating a \$61.2 million deficit in the General Fund for Fiscal Year 2015, the Governor continues to direct all agencies to eliminate, minimize or delay expenditures that are not critical in nature in all areas of spending, including hiring and overtime, contractual services and purchased commodities. On November 20, 2014 and January 23, 2015, the Governor implemented \$54.7 million and \$31.5 million, respectively, in allotment rescissions in accordance with Section 4-85 of the General Statutes.

Governor's Recommended Budget for Fiscal Years 2016 and 2017

On February 18, 2015, the Governor presented to the General Assembly his proposed budget for Fiscal Years 2016 and 2017. This proposal closed a current services gap of \$1.1 billion in Fiscal Year 2016 and \$1.1 billion in Fiscal Year 2017. In broad terms this was achieved by proposed revenue measures of \$557.6 million in Fiscal Year 2016 and \$356.8 million in Fiscal Year 2017, with expenditure cuts of \$590.3 million in Fiscal Year 2016 and \$753.4 million in Fiscal Year 2017. General Fund revenues are projected to be \$18,005.0 million for Fiscal Year 2016 and \$18,556.2 million for Fiscal Year 2017. General Fund appropriations total \$18,001.8 million for Fiscal Year 2016 and \$18,551.2 million for Fiscal Year 2017, resulting in projected surpluses of \$3.2 million in the first year and \$5.0 million in the second year. This represents a growth of 3.0% and 3.1% in each year of the biennium respectively.

Revenues

The Governor's budget proposal includes \$557.6 million in revenue enhancements in Fiscal Year 2016 and \$356.8 million in Fiscal Year 2017. The significant revenue changes include:

- Increases of \$42.4 million in Fiscal Year 2016 and \$38.2 million in Fiscal Year 2017 resulting from the extension of certain tax measures that were anticipated to expire including the increase in the singles exemption on the personal income tax, a delay in increase of the Earned Income Tax Credit, and maintaining the three tier credit cap on insurance companies over the biennium;
- \$67.9 million increase in Fiscal Year 2016 and \$12.8 million decrease in Fiscal Year 2017 resulting from a reduction in the state sales tax to 6.2% effective November 1, 2015 and to 5.95% effective April 1, 2017 and the permanent elimination of the sales tax exemption for clothing and footwear less than \$50;
- Increase of \$10 million in Fiscal Year 2016 and decrease of \$27.2 million in Fiscal Year 2017 resulting from a realignment of taxes and fees on businesses through the elimination of the business entity tax and an increase in the fee on pass through entities;
- Increases of \$273.2 million Fiscal Year 2016 and \$194.4 million resulting from changes to the corporation tax including indefinitely maintaining the surcharge of 20%, while capping the use of tax credits at various levels and net operating losses at 50% of liability;
- Increases of \$165.2 million in each year of the biennium as result of changes to the Hospital Provider tax; and
- Other revenue changes which net to a \$1.1 million reduction in Fiscal Year 2016 and a \$1.0 million reduction in Fiscal Year 2017.

Expenditures

Prior to recommended policy changes, the current services budget increased by \$1,111.7 million in Fiscal Year 2016 compared to estimated expenditures in the prior fiscal year. Current services expenditures rose by \$712.5 million in Fiscal Year 2017. The largest drivers of these increases were related to debt service for the Economic Recovery Notes and costs related to state employees for collective bargaining increases and fringe benefit costs. The Governor's budget proposal assumes \$590.3 million in expenditure reductions from current services in Fiscal Year 2016 and \$753.4 million in expenditure reductions in Fiscal Year 2017. The significant reductions contained in the budget proposal include:

- A reduction of \$39.4 million in Fiscal Year 2016 and \$21.2 million in Fiscal Year 2017 in the University of Connecticut block grant and Next Generation allocation;
- Reductions of \$20.7 million in each fiscal year of the biennium for Voluntary Services from the Department of Developmental Services;
- Various reductions totaling \$168.9 million in Fiscal Year 2016 and \$241.1 million in Fiscal Year 2017 to programs and services in the Department of Social Services; and
- Extending the cap on the State Department of Education’s statutory formula grants to towns saving \$122.9 million in Fiscal Year 2016 and \$134.4 million in Fiscal Year 2017.

Article XXVIII of the Amendments to the Constitution of the State of Connecticut and Section 2-33a of the Connecticut General Statutes set out the State’s expenditure cap. The Governor’s proposed budget indicated that the budget would be \$6.3 million below the expenditure cap for Fiscal Year 2016 and \$135.8 million below the expenditure cap for Fiscal Year 2017. However, subsequent analysis of the data used to determine the expenditure cap growth rate was determined to be off by one calendar quarter. This change in data results in the Governor’s proposed budget being \$54.4 million above the expenditure cap for Fiscal Year 2016 and \$82.6 million below the expenditure cap for Fiscal Year 2017. The Secretary of OPM has indicated that he is committed to working with the Office of Fiscal Analysis and the State legislature to identify the adjustments necessary to ensure compliance with the expenditure cap.

Bond Authorizations

The Governor’s proposed budget also includes several bonding authorizations, including:

- ***General Obligation*** -- a net increase in general obligation bond authorizations totaling \$1,579.8 million in Fiscal Year 2016 and \$1,819.6 million in Fiscal Year 2017;
- ***Clean Water Fund*** -- \$58.0 million in additional clean water revenue bond authorizations in Fiscal Year 2016 and \$180.0 million in Fiscal Year 2017;
- ***Special Transportation Obligation*** -- \$946.3 million in special transportation obligation bond authorizations in Fiscal Year 2016 and \$1,213.5 million in Fiscal Year 2017;
- ***University of Connecticut*** -- \$312.1 million in general obligation bond authorizations for the University of Connecticut in Fiscal Year 2016 and \$266.4 million in Fiscal Year 2017;
- ***Connecticut State University System*** -- \$118.5 million in general obligation bond authorizations of the State for the Connecticut State University System in Fiscal Year 2016 and \$95.0 million in Fiscal Year 2017;
- ***Connecticut Bioscience Collaboration Program*** -- \$21.4 million general obligation bond authorizations for the Connecticut Bioscience Collaboration Program in Fiscal Year 2016 and \$21.1 million in Fiscal Year 2017; and
- ***Connecticut Bioscience Innovation Fund*** -- \$15.0 million general obligation bond authorizations for the Connecticut Bioscience Innovation Fund in Fiscal Year 2016 and \$25.0 million in Fiscal Year 2017.

Deliberations on the Governor’s budget recommendations are expected to continue throughout the legislative session with a scheduled adjournment date of June 3, 2015.

See **Appendix III-E** of this Annual Information Statement for more information regarding the Governor’s Proposed Budget for Fiscal Years 2016 and 2017.

In addition to the proposed budget for the Fiscal Year 2016-2017 biennium, the Governor also presented a three year budget report for Fiscal Years 2018, 2019 and 2020. The report indicated out-year projected revenues, expenditures and balances in the General Fund as follows:

**Three Year Budget Report
(In Millions)**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Revenues	\$ 18,946.8	\$ 19,597.5	\$ 20,327.4
Expenditures.....	19,342.6	19,782.7	20,468.4
Surplus / (Deficit) ^(a)	(395.8)	(185.2)	(141.0)

(a) Article 3 Section 18 of the State Constitution requires a balanced budget.

State Economic Initiatives

The General Assembly has enacted formal programs targeted at encouraging economic growth within the State. Below is a summary of certain of these programs, including several new initiatives.

First Five. Legislation passed in 2011 allowed the State’s existing incentive and tax credit programs to be combined and augmented in order to create incentive packages for the first five companies that promise to either create not less than 200 new jobs within two years or invest not less than \$25 million and create not less than 200 new jobs within five years. Eight companies including Cigna, ESPN, NBC Sports and Bridgewater Associates have agreed to participate in this program, pledging to create over 1,050 combined jobs in Connecticut in return for \$132.45 million in forgivable loans, grants, and tax credits from the State and potential further tax credits depending on expenditure levels of certain of the companies. After securing these commitments, legislation was passed to expand the program to allow incentives to be bundled in this manner for up to 15 companies.

Bioscience Connecticut. Legislation was passed in 2011 to expand the University of Connecticut Health Center (“Health Center”) by making programmatic changes, providing State funding for expansion (including the construction of a new patient tower and renovation of existing facilities), and setting the framework for strengthening research capabilities in the State, including at the Health Center. Later in 2011, the State passed legislation to expand this initiative into an effort to promote the expansion of the bioscience industries in the State. The State reached an agreement to collaborate with Jackson Laboratory, the University of Connecticut, and Yale University for the construction of a new research laboratory on the Health Center campus with a particular focus on personalized medicine. The State is providing \$290.7 million in support for this project over ten years, with \$145 million in the form of a secured, forgivable construction loan; \$46.7 million in the form of a secured, forgivable equipment loan; and \$99 million in research partnership funding. These funds are to be provided through the issuance of general obligation bonds over the next ten years. The Jackson Laboratory project is expected to generate short-term construction jobs in addition to 6,800 permanent jobs over the next 20 years. No assurances can be given that future events will materialize as estimated or that subsequent estimates, adjustments, legislative actions, or other events will not indicate changes in the final results of this initiative.

Bioscience Innovation Fund. Legislation passed in 2013 which, in concert with the Bioscience Initiative above, would support the State’s growing bioscience sector by strengthening the State’s capacity to create competitive investment tools and attract additional federal and private dollars. The State will invest \$200 million in the new Bioscience Innovation Fund over ten years which will be administered by Connecticut Innovations, Inc.

Economic and Manufacturing Assistance Act. Since 1990, the Economic and Manufacturing Assistance Act program has been one of the State’s primary economic development incentive tools. The program provides incentive-driven direct loans for projects with strong economic development potential. The loan funds may be used for the planning of a municipal development project or business development project; the acquisition of real property, machinery or equipment; the construction of site and infrastructure improvements relating to a municipal development or business development project; the construction, renovation and demolition of buildings; relocation expenses for the purpose of assisting an eligible business to locate, construct, renovate or acquire a facility; or such other reasonable expenses necessary or appropriate for the initiation, implementation and completion of the project, including administrative expenses and business support services such as labor training, day care, energy conservation, and pollution control and recycling.

Small Business Assistance Revolving Loan Program. Legislation passed in 2010 provides for loans and lines of credit for businesses with less than 100 employees. The program provides financing of up to \$500,000 per business at 4% interest for up to ten years and is capped at \$15 million of such loans and lines of credit outstanding at any time.

Small Business Express Program. Legislation passed in 2011 created a program to support the retention and growth of small businesses with 50 or fewer employees through a streamlined process that provides financial assistance in the form of revolving loans, job creation incentives, and matching grants. Loans are available from the revolving loan fund for a maximum of \$100,000 per loan to assist small businesses with capital and operational needs. Job creation incentive loans of up to \$250,000 per loan are also available to assist small businesses to spur growth, and payments on these loans may be deferred or forgiven if certain prescribed job creation goals are attained. A matching grant component provides grants up to \$100,000 per grant to small businesses for training, working capital, acquisition of machinery and equipment, construction or leasehold improvements, relocation within the State, or other authorized expenses so long as the small business matches any funds awarded to it under this program.

Subsidized Training and Employment Program. Legislation passed in 2011 provides for job creation incentives to employers to expand opportunities for unemployed workers. Under the program, small businesses and manufacturers with less than 50 full-time workers may receive wage and training subsidies of up to \$12,500 per newly-hired person over six months if they hire an unemployed worker who meets the program eligibility requirements.

Business Tax Credits. The State offers many business tax credits for firms conducting certain activities. Tax credits are offered for investments in human and fixed capital, research and development expenditures, expenditures related to film production and investment, and for job creation, among others.

General Fund Budget History

Table 2 summarizes the results of operation of the General Fund on a budgetary-basis. Summaries of actual revenues and expenditures on the budgetary (modified cash/statutory) basis for the Fiscal Years 2010 through 2014 are set forth in **Appendix III-D** to this Annual Information Statement.

TABLE 2
General Fund
Summary of Operating Results — Budgetary (Modified Cash/Statutory) Basis^(a)
(In Millions)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>
Total General Fund Revenues ^(b)	\$ 17,688.5	\$ 17,707.5	\$ 18,561.6	\$ 19,405.0	\$ 17,608.1
Net Appropriations/Expenditures ^(c)	<u>17,238.6</u>	<u>17,470.6</u>	<u>18,705.1</u>	<u>19,007.0</u>	<u>17,359.6</u>
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)	<u>\$ 449.9^(d)</u>	<u>\$ 236.9^(e)</u>	<u>\$ (143.5)^(f)</u>	<u>\$ 398.0^(g)</u>	<u>\$ 248.5^(e)</u>

- (a) Fiscal Years 2010-2013 are reported on a modified cash basis while Fiscal Year 2014 is reported on a statutory basis. See **Accounting Procedures** under **FINANCIAL PROCEDURES** for further explanation.
- (b) Does not include Restricted Accounts and Federal and Other Grants. See **Appendix III-D-6**.
- (c) 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**.
- (d) The entire surplus balance of \$449.9 million was reserved for Fiscal Year 2011, \$140.0 million for spending and the remaining \$309.9 million to reduce the amount of economic recovery revenue bonds to be issued. The State has since repealed the authorization to issue economic recovery revenue bonds.
- (e) In accordance with State statute and accounting procedures, this amount was transferred to the Budget Reserve Fund.
- (f) The Fiscal Year 2012 deficit was eliminated through the release of a portion of funds from the Budget Reserve Fund.
- (g) Pursuant to Public Act No. 13-184, \$220.8 million was reserved for future fiscal year funding and \$177.2 million was reserved for a statutory transfer to the Budget Reserve Fund, leaving no unappropriated surplus for Fiscal Year 2013.

SOURCE: Comptroller's Office

Table 3 shows the reconciliation of the actual operations surplus (deficit) under the budgetary (modified cash/statutory) basis to the GAAP basis of accounting for the last five fiscal years. Audited GAAP based financial statements for Fiscal Year 2014 are included in **Appendix III-C**.

TABLE 3
General Fund
Summary of Operating Results — Budgetary (Modified Cash/Statutory) Basis vs. GAAP Basis^(a)
(In Millions)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>
Modified Cash/Statutory Basis Operating Surplus/(Deficit)	\$ 449.9	\$ 236.9	\$ --	\$ 398.0	\$ 656.8
Adjustments:					
Increases (decreases) in revenue accruals:					
Governmental Receivables	(113.1)	(103.3)	(178.1)	(38.7)	(29.5)
Other Receivables	(42.6)	85.2	(117.2)	(74.5)	44.6
(Increases) decreases in expenditure accruals:					
Accounts Payable and Other Liabilities	(160.9)	(100.4)	590.2	87.8	(110.2)
Salaries and Fringe Benefits Payable	(7.8)	4.4	131.3	(32.8)	12.0
Increase (decrease) in Continuing Appropriations	32.7	79.5	(70.6)	(17.9)	(26.5)
Reclassification of equity adjustments	--	--	--	--	--
Proceeds of Recovery Notes	947.5	--	--	--	--
Transfer of restricted resources	(1,278.5)	(103.2)	--	--	--
Transfer of prior year surplus	--	(449.9)	(143.5)	--	--
GAAP Based Operating Surplus/(Deficit)	<u>\$ (172.8)</u>	<u>\$ (350.8)</u>	<u>\$ 212.1</u>	<u>\$ 321.9</u>	<u>\$ 547.2</u>

- (a) Fiscal Years 2010-2013 are reported on a modified cash basis while Fiscal Year 2014 is reported on a statutory basis. See **Accounting Procedures** under **FINANCIAL PROCEDURES** for further explanation.

SOURCE: Comptroller's Office

Table 4 sets forth on the budgetary (modified cash/statutory) 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/Statutory) Basis^(a)
(In Millions)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)	\$ 449.9	\$236.9	\$ (143.5)	\$398.0	\$ 248.5
Fund Transfers and Reserves					
Transfers to Budget Reserve Fund.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	177.2	248.5
Transfers from Budget Reserve Fund	--	--	143.5	--	--
Reserve for Fiscal Year 2011 Operations	140.0	--	--	--	--
Reserve to Reduce Economic Recovery Revenue Bonds ^(b)	309.9	--	--	--	--
Reserve for Subsequent Fiscal Year Operations ^(d)	<u> </u>	<u>236.9^(c)</u>	<u> </u>	<u>220.8</u>	<u> </u>
Total Transfers/Reserves.....	\$ 449.9	\$236.9	\$ 143.5	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0 ^(e)
Unreserved Fund Balance					
Surplus/(deficit)	<u>\$ 0.0</u>	<u>\$ 0.0</u>	<u>\$ 0.0</u>	<u>\$ 0.0</u>	<u>\$ 0.0</u>

- (a) Fiscal Years 2010-2013 are reported on a modified cash basis while Fiscal Year 2014 is reported on a statutory basis. See **Accounting Procedures** under **FINANCIAL PROCEDURES** for further explanation.
- (b) The State has since repealed the authorization to issue economic recovery revenue bonds.
- (c) In accordance with a labor agreement, \$14.5 million of this reserve will be deposited in the Other Post Employment Benefit Trust Fund and the remaining balance will be used to pay down Economic Recovery Notes issued in 2009.
- (d) \$30 million reserved in Fiscal Year 2013 is planned to be released in Fiscal Year 2015.
- (e) Fiscal Year 2014 General Fund balance includes \$598.5 million in GAAP Conversion Bonds.

SOURCE: Comptroller's Office

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

TABLE 5
General Fund
Unreserved Fund Balance — Budgetary (Modified Cash/Statutory) Basis vs. GAAP Basis^(a)
(In Millions)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>
Unreserved Fund Balance (Deficit)					
Modified Cash Basis	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0
GAAP Based Adjustments					
Additional Assets					
Taxes Receivable					
Income Tax Accrual Reduction	(377.4)	(525.3)	(328.1)	(372.5)	(437.0)
Eliminate Corporation Accrual	(12.6)	(5.4)	(4.4)	(8.9)	(7.8)
Additional Taxes Receivable	<u>3.8</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>4.4</u>
Net Increase (Decrease) Taxes	(386.2)	(526.5)	(328.8)	(377.0)	(440.4)
Net Accounts Receivable	218.0	307.9	299.9	291.4	326.8
Federal and Other Grants Receivable ^(b)	645.4	542.1	364.0	325.3	37.5
Due From Other Funds	24.8	19.6	19.0	26.2	39.2
GAAP Conversion Bonds	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>598.5</u>
Total Additional Assets	\$ 502.0	\$ 343.1	\$ 354.1	\$ 265.9	\$ 561.6
Additional Liabilities					
Salaries and Fringe Payable	(250.3)	(245.9)	(114.6)	(147.4)	65.5
Accounts Payable—Department of					
Social Services	(573.0)	(711.9)	(588.8)	(550.8)	(1.9) ^(c)
Accounts Payable—Trade & Other	(1,131.2)	(844.1)	(543.7)	(575.3)	(538.5)
Payable to Federal Government	(124.5)	(186.9)	(176.6)	(124.6)	(202.9)
Due to Other Funds	<u>(102.0)</u>	<u>(103.2)</u>	<u>(76.4)</u>	<u>(84.9)</u>	<u>(81.0)</u>
Total Additional Liabilities	\$ (2,181.0)	\$ (2,092.0)	\$ (1,500.1)	\$ (1,483.0)	(758.8)
Statutory Requirement – Change in Accounting Method	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>(529.9)</u>
Unreserved Fund Balance (Deficit)					
GAAP Basis	<u>\$(1,679.0)</u>	<u>\$(1,748.9)</u>	<u>\$(1,146.0)</u>	<u>\$(1,217.1)</u>	<u>\$ (727.2)</u>

(a) Fiscal Years 2010-2013 are reported on a modified cash basis while Fiscal Year 2014 is reported on a statutory basis. See **Accounting Procedures** under **FINANCIAL PROCEDURES** for further explanation.

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

(c) Due to a statutory change, Federal Medicare spending has been transferred from the General Fund to the Restricted Grants Account Fund.

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)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>
Reserved:					
Petty Cash	\$ 1.0	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
Budget Reserve	103.2	--	93.4	270.7	519.2
Loans & Advances to Other Funds	15.0	22.5	26.6	30.5	34.7
Restricted Purposes	449.9	236.9	--	220.8	30.5
Inventories.....	13.9	13.6	13.6	15.5	15.7
Continuing Appropriations.....	113.2	178.6	100.0	91.0	85.9
Debt Service.....	--	--	--	--	--
Total	<u>\$ 696.2</u>	<u>\$ 451.6</u>	<u>\$ 233.6</u>	<u>\$ 628.5</u>	<u>\$ 686.0</u>
Unreserved:	<u>(1,679.0)</u>	<u>(1,748.9)</u>	<u>(1,146.0)</u>	<u>(1,217.1)</u>	<u>(727.2)</u>
Total Fund Balance.....	\$ (982.8)	\$(1,297.3)	\$ (912.4)	\$ (588.6)	\$ (41.2)

SOURCE: Comptroller's Office

STATE DEBT

Constitutional Provisions

The State has no constitutional limit on its power to issue obligations or incur debt, except that 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, the General 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 that are maintained outside the State's General Fund; and special obligation and revenue debt, which is payable from specified revenues or other funds that are maintained outside the State's General Fund. In addition, 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

Statutory Authorization and Security Provisions. The State issues general obligation bonds pursuant to specific bond acts and Section 3-20 of the General Statutes (the "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 are pledged for the payment of the principal of and interest on such bonds as the same become due. The act further provides that, as a part of the contract of the State with the owners of such bonds, there is made an appropriation of all amounts necessary for the punctual payment of principal and interest on such bonds, 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 the State's 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 that 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 the principal amount of 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 deficit of the State for any fiscal year ending on or before June 30, 2009, all authorized debt to fund the Connecticut Development Authority's tax increment bond program, 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, any indebtedness issued for the purpose of meeting cash flow needs, and any indebtedness issued for the purpose of covering emergency needs in times of natural disaster. 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, and certain other debt specifically excluded by statute. 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 Program.***

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 so that the aggregate amount of indebtedness authorized will be below 90% of the statutory debt limit.

The total tax receipts for the Fiscal Year 2014 as last estimated by the General Assembly's joint standing committee on finance, revenue and bonding, 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 January 15, 2015, are described in the following table.

TABLE 7
Statutory Debt Limit
As of January 15, 2015

Total General Fund Tax Receipts	\$14,915,900,000	
Multiplier	<u>1.6</u>	
Debt Limit		\$23,865,440,000
Outstanding Debt ^(a)	\$12,016,823,621	
Guaranteed Debt ^(b)	\$ 1,016,480,000	
Authorized Debt ^(c)	<u>\$ 6,965,798,516</u>	
Total Subject to Debt Limit		\$19,999,102,137
Less Debt Retirement Funds ^(d)	\$ 2,516,645	
Aggregate Net Debt		\$19,996,585,492
Debt Incurring Margin		\$ 3,868,854,508

- (a) See **Table 8**. Includes accreted value of capital appreciation bonds. Excludes General Obligation Notes (Economic Recovery 2009 Series A , 2013 Series A and 2014 Series A), Pension Obligation Bonds, UConn 2000 Bonds, tax increment financings, CRDA Bonds, CHFA Supportive Housing Bonds, CHFA Emergency Mortgage Assistance Program Bonds, CHEFA Child Care Facilities Bond.
- (b) See **OTHER FUNDS, DEBT AND LIABILITIES – Contingent Liability Debt**. Includes only guarantees for certain outstanding debt of Southeastern Connecticut Water Authority and UConn 2000 Bonds secured by the State’s debt service commitment.
- (c) Includes UConn 2000 Bonds secured by the State’s debt service commitment that are authorized but unissued under the statutory cap for Fiscal Year 2015.
- (d) Includes debt service funds available for self-liquidating debt issued to finance facilities at the University of Connecticut and the Connecticut State University System.

SOURCE: State Treasurer’s Office

State Bond Commission. The General Obligation Bond Procedure Act establishes the State Bond Commission (the “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 Administrative Services, 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 to be appropriated 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. Such contracts and obligations may at any particular time exceed the amount of the bond proceeds 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.

Types of Direct General Obligation Debt

General Obligation Bonds. Pursuant to various public or special bond acts, the General Assembly empowers the 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 generally 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. In April 2008 the State issued \$2,277 million of such bonds, and \$2,342 million (reflecting the accreted value) of such bonds are outstanding as of January 15, 2015. 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 are general obligations of the State, but do not count against the State's debt limit.

UConn 2000 Financing Program. In 1995 the General Assembly established the University of Connecticut as a separate corporate entity and instrumentality of the State empowered to issue bonds and construct certain infrastructure improvements at the University's various campuses. Known as UConn 2000, the infrastructure improvement program now is estimated to cost \$4,619.3 million to be financed over a twenty-nine year period. The UConn 2000 program contemplates total issuance of \$4,282.9 million general obligation bonds of the University secured by the State's debt service commitment, which is an annual amount for any debt service requirements when due and payable. Under the enabling legislation, 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 Treasurer is obligated to make such payments. For this reason, all general obligation borrowings by the University that are secured by the State's debt service commitment are treated as part of the State's general obligation debt, and are reflected in **Table 12**. The amount of the University's bonds 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. 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. As of January 15, 2015, \$2,416.7 million of such debt secured by the State's debt service commitment had been issued (including refunding bonds), of which \$1,015.4 million remain outstanding, with a remaining authorization of \$449.9 million.

The total amount of University general obligation bonds secured by the State's debt service commitment authorized by the enabling legislation is approximately \$336.4 million less than the estimated total cost of the infrastructure improvements. Approximately \$271 million of this difference has been addressed. Additional funding needs will be addressed through capital cost reductions, the deferral of certain projects to a future date, and by the securing of additional funding sources, such as private fundraising, general obligations of the University not secured by the State's debt service commitment, and special obligation bonds of the University. Special obligation bonds are to be secured by particular revenues of the University as further defined in the indenture and are not subject to the cap on the University's general obligation debt service commitment bonds and are not counted against the State's debt limit. The University does not have any Special Capital Reserve Fund debt outstanding as of January 15, 2015.

The General Assembly has and may continue to authorize capital improvements for the University of Connecticut in addition to the UConn 2000 Program. In 2011 general obligation bonds of the State were authorized for the establishment of a bioscience cluster anchored by the Jackson Laboratory for Genomic Medicine, a research laboratory to be located on University of Connecticut Health Center's Farmington campus, and for creation of a technology park on the University's Storrs Campus. These are reflected in the Authorized but Unissued Direct General Obligation Debt shown in **Table 12**. The construction of a new \$203 million ambulatory care center at the University of Connecticut Health Center also was authorized in 2011 and has been financed through a lease financing through the University of Connecticut Health Center Finance Corporation.

Lease Financing. The State has issued certificates of participation for the development of courthouse facilities (of which none are outstanding) and an energy facility at a juvenile training school, each 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 that 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, now merged into Connecticut Innovations, Inc. ("CDA") 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 CDA 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.

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 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 \$105 million in the aggregate. As of January 15, 2015, \$67.22 million of such bonds were outstanding. Any provision in the contract providing for the payment 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.

Emergency Mortgage Assistance Program. In 2008 the General Assembly authorized CHFA to issue up to \$50 million of bonds to fund an Emergency Mortgage Assistance Program and required the Treasurer and OPM to enter into a contract to provide State assistance to pay debt service on such bonds in the form of payments of principal, interest, interest swap payments, liquidity fees, letter of credit fees, trustee fees and similar bond-related expenses. As of January 15, 2015, the entire \$50 million had been issued, of which \$44.16 million was then outstanding. Any provision in the contract providing for the payment 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.

Economic Recovery Notes. In 2009 the General Assembly authorized the Treasurer to issue notes to fund the State's budget deficit for Fiscal Year 2009, to pay costs of issuance of such notes and certain interest payable or accrued on such notes and to exempt these notes from the overall limit on state debt. In December

2009, the State issued \$915.795 million of such Economic Recovery Notes. As of January 15, 2015, \$520.275 million of such Economic Recovery Notes (including refunding notes) remain outstanding.

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, or not later than two years from the date of issuance, whichever is earlier. The State has established programs of temporary note issuances and credit facilities 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 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 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 a refunding 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 that has accrued on capital appreciation bonds up to the date of the table is added to the principal amount of the State's outstanding 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 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 that is the same as or higher than the underlying rating of the State on the applicable bonds. The 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 19 – Derivative Financial Instruments**.

Swap Agreements as of January 15, 2015

<u>Bond Issue</u>	<u>Notional Amount</u>	<u>Termination Date</u>	<u>Fixed Rate Paid by State</u>
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%

* The State has exercised its option to terminate the remaining portion of these swap agreements on March 1, 2015. No termination payment will be due in connection with the exercise of such option.

Debt Statement

The following table shows all direct general obligation indebtedness (including the accreted value of capital appreciation bonds) 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 January 15, 2015
(In Thousands)

General Obligation Bonds	\$12,363,070
Pension Obligation Bonds	2,331,329
UConn 2000 Bonds	1,015,355
Other ^(b)	<u>331,960</u>
Long Term General Obligation Debt Total	\$16,041,714
Short Term General Obligation Debt Total	0
Gross Direct General Obligation Debt	\$16,041,714
Deduct:	
University Auxiliary Services ^(c)	<u>2,517</u>
Net Direct General Obligation Debt	<u>\$16,039,198</u>

(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, CHFA Supportive Housing Bonds and CHFA Emergency Mortgage Assistance Program Bonds. Does not include CRDA Bonds or CHEFA Child Care Facilities Bonds. See **OTHER FUNDS, DEBT AND LIABILITIES – Other Debt Service and Contractual Commitments**.

(c) These Bonds are 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

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>
Gross Direct Debt ^(a)	\$15,004,732	\$14,574,791	\$14,557,051	\$14,646,101	\$15,148,016
Net Direct Debt ^(a)	\$14,987,088	\$14,561,944	\$14,548,591	\$14,641,513	\$15,145,499
Ratio of Debt to Personal Income ^(b)					
Gross Direct Debt	7.59%	7.04%	6.79%	6.72%	6.95%
Net Direct Debt	7.59%	7.03%	6.79%	6.72%	6.94%
Ratio of Debt to Estimated Full Value of Equalized Grand List ^(c)					
Gross Direct Debt	2.74%	2.71%	2.81%	2.88%	2.93%
Net Direct Debt	2.74%	2.71%	2.81%	2.88%	2.93%
Per Capita Debt ^(d)					
Gross Direct Debt	\$4,192	\$4,061	\$4,053	\$4,073	\$4,211
Net Direct Debt	\$4,188	\$4,057	\$4,050	\$4,072	\$4,211

(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: 2010 — \$197.6 billion; 2011 — \$206.5 billion; 2012 — \$216.3 billion; and 2013 — \$218.1 billion. The 2014 ratio uses 2013 data.

(c) Full value estimated by OPM. Uses final equalized net grand lists: 2008 — \$547.3 billion; 2009 — \$537.2 billion; 2010 — \$517.8 billion; 2011 — 508.6 billion; and 2012 — 517.2 billion. Property is assessed as of October 1 in each year for the tax levy effective the following July 1. The 2010 ratio uses 2008 data; 2011 ratio uses 2009 data; 2012 ratio uses 2010 data; 2013 ratio uses 2011 data; and 2014 ratios use 2012 data.

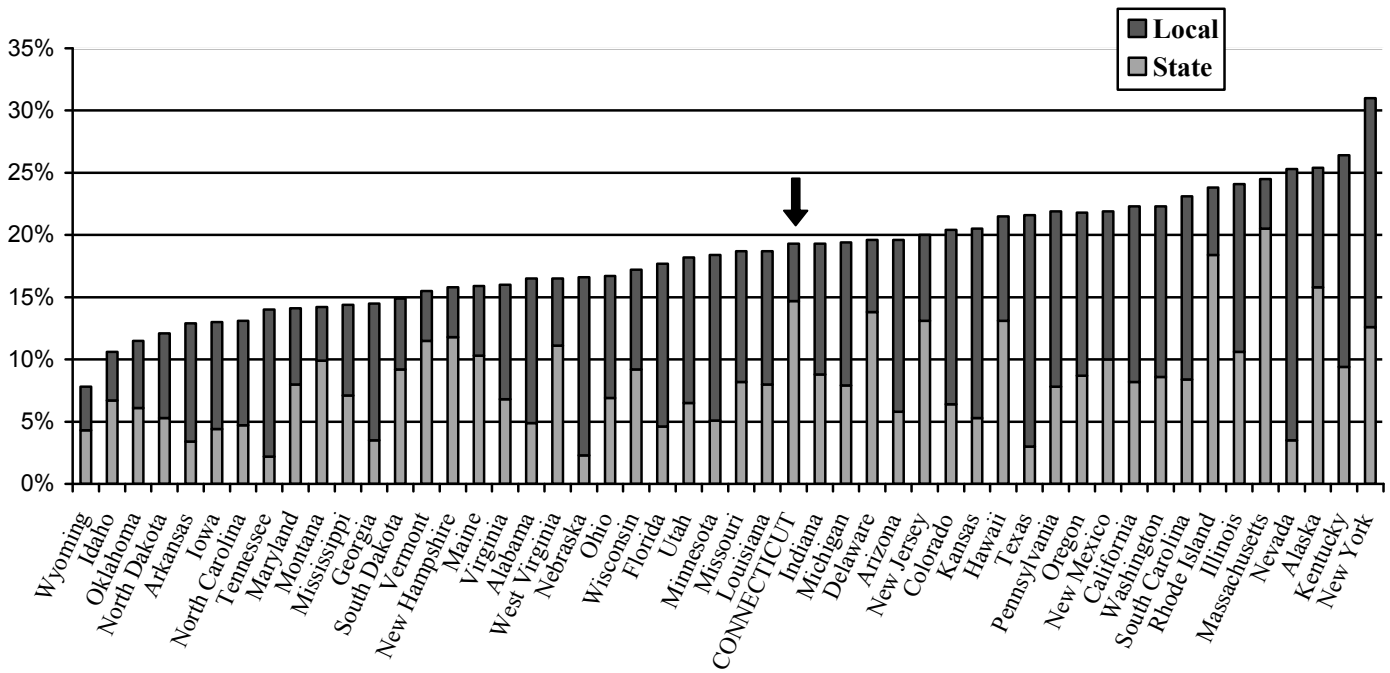
(d) See **Appendix III-B, Table B-1**. State population in thousands: 2010 — 3,574; 2011 — 3,591; 2012 — 3,594; 2013 — 3,599; and 2014 — 3,597.

Aggregate State and Local Debt

The following chart sets forth the per capita aggregate debt level of each state, including debt issued at both the state and local levels, compared to per capita personal income within the state. As the chart shows, the State of Connecticut is 28th among all states in a ranking of states with the least aggregate debt per capita as a percentage of per capita personal income. The chart below also indicates that the State has the sixth lowest ratio of per capita local debt to per capita personal income and fifth lowest ratio of local debt to aggregate debt. This is due in part to the State's practice of financing school construction primarily at the state level and the absence of county-level government in the State.

TABLE 9a^{(a)(b)}

Combined State and Local Debt Compared to State Personal Income



- (a) The percentages along the vertical axis are calculated by dividing per capita aggregate debt over per capita personal income. Population figures used in the underlying calculations are the population estimates as of July 1, 2014 from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. State and local debt figures used in the underlying calculations are from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Annual Surveys of State and Local Finances. Per capita income figures used in the underlying calculations are from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, which used data from 2013.
- (b) The Census Bureau state and local debt figures include debt obligations of all dependent agencies of the state and local government, respectively, including agencies, boards, commissions, or other organizations, regardless of the responsibility for debt service. This differs from the components of debt in other places within this Annual Information Statement.

SOURCE: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; U.S. Census Bureau

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 January 15, 2015. 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 January 15, 2015

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Principal Payments^(b)</u>	<u>Interest Payments^{(b)(c)}</u>	<u>Total Debt Service</u>
2015	\$ 584,244,500	\$ 346,295,096	\$ 930,539,596
2016	1,302,670,061	699,661,201	2,002,331,262
2017	1,263,989,988	645,254,222	1,909,244,210
2018	1,258,782,299	595,461,116	1,854,243,415
2019	1,032,701,471	542,183,223	1,574,884,694
2020	977,015,614	497,872,016	1,474,887,630
2021	938,196,206	452,386,145	1,390,582,351
2022	925,854,111	459,875,772	1,385,729,883
2023	955,816,122	427,886,310	1,383,702,432
2024	859,699,066	411,913,729	1,271,612,795
2025	806,652,437	374,594,679	1,181,247,115
2026	775,345,000	252,320,649	1,027,665,649
2027-2034	<u>4,270,690,000</u>	<u>764,261,094</u>	<u>5,034,951,094</u>
Totals	\$15,951,656,875	\$6,469,965,251	\$22,421,622,126

- (a) Includes long-term general obligation debt as outlined in **Table 8**. The future principal payments (\$15,951,656,875), plus accreted interest (\$87,540,901), total the amount of such long-term debt (\$16,039,197,776) 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. Capital appreciation bonds mature in Fiscal Years 2015 through 2025.
- (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:

<u>Year Issued</u>	<u>Amount Issued</u>	<u>Amount Outstanding</u>	<u>Maturities</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>
2005*	\$ 300,000,000	\$ 280,000,000	2016-2023	4.50%
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
2011	337,620,000	239,485,000	2015-2018	3.50
2011	75,000,000	75,000,000	2016, 2019	3.50
2012	212,400,000	165,200,000	2015-2020	3.50
2012	219,865,000	194,865,000	2015-2024	3.50
2013	244,570,000	244,570,000	2015-2025	3.50
2013	115,000,000	115,000,000	2015-2021	3.50
2013	314,295,000	314,295,000	2016-2018	3.00
2014	47,000,000	47,000,000	2017-2023	3.50
2014	<u>61,055,000</u>	<u>61,055,000</u>	2016-2018	3.50
Totals	\$1,982,425,000	\$1,792,090,000		

* Assumed average interest rate based on interest rate swap agreement(s), including projected basis risk.

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
(In Thousands)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Gross Debt</u>	<u>Net Debt</u>
2005	\$10,168,006 ^(a)	\$10,121,035 ^(a)
2006	10,403,634 ^(b)	10,361,226 ^(b)
2007	10,615,810	10,580,359
2008	13,076,942 ^(c)	13,042,524 ^(c)
2009	13,945,108 ^(d)	13,921,725 ^(d)
2010	15,004,732 ^(e)	14,987,088 ^(e)
2011	14,574,791 ^(f)	14,561,944 ^(f)
2012	14,557,051 ^(g)	14,548,591 ^(g)
2013	14,646,101 ^(h)	14,641,513 ^(h)
2014	15,148,016 ⁽ⁱ⁾	15,145,499 ⁽ⁱ⁾

- (a) Includes \$209,560,000 Economic Recovery Notes.
(b) Includes \$146,090,000 Economic Recovery Notes.
(c) Includes \$2,278,382,011 Pension Obligation Bonds.
(d) Includes \$2,289,598,815 Pension Obligation Bonds.
(e) Includes \$2,301,522,318 Pension Obligation Bonds and \$915,795,000 Economic Recovery Notes.
(f) Includes \$2,314,197,063 Pension Obligation Bonds and \$915,795,000 Economic Recovery Notes.
(g) Includes \$2,327,670,401 Pension Obligation Bonds and \$747,935,000 Economic Recovery Notes.
(h) Includes \$2,341,992,670 Pension Obligation Bonds and \$573,365,000 Economic Recovery Notes.
(i) Includes \$2,333,440,547 Pension Obligation Bonds and \$580,775,000 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 Commission to authorize direct general obligation bonds pursuant to certain bond acts. The table below shows, as of January 15, 2015, the amount of bonds authorized by bond acts in effect, the amount the Commission has authorized, the amount of bonds issued pursuant to 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, 2015.

TABLE 12
Authorized but Unissued Direct General Obligation Debt
As of January 15, 2015
(In Thousands)

	<u>State Direct Debt^(a)</u>	<u>Pension Obligation Bonds^(b)</u>	<u>UCONN 2000^(c)</u>	<u>Tax Increment^(d)</u>	<u>Total</u>
Bond Acts in Effect	\$34,171,601	\$2,276,578	\$2,330,402	\$74,750	\$38,853,332
Amount Authorized ^(e)	30,562,999	2,276,578	2,330,402	74,750	35,244,729
Amount Issued	27,654,278	2,276,578	1,880,502	68,040	31,879,398
Authorized but Unissued	2,908,721	0	449,900	6,710	3,365,331
Available for Authorization	3,608,602	0	0	0	3,608,602

- (a) Includes CHFA Supportive Housing Bonds and CHFA Emergency Mortgage Assistance Program Bonds. Also includes authorization and allocation for GAAP Deficit Bonds in an aggregate principal amount sufficient to generate net proceeds of not more than \$750 million. Excludes CRDA Bonds, CHEFA Child Care Facilities Bonds, General Obligation Notes (Economic Recovery Notes 2009 Series A, 2013 Series A and 2014 Series A) and lease financings.
- (b) The amount available does not include additional amounts which may exceed the cap to finance issuance costs and capitalized interest.
- (c) Includes bonds that 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. The 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.
- (e) The amount authorized reflects amounts allocated by the State Bond Commission.

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 that take effect during the fiscal year listed, and the net amount after subtracting prior bond authorizations that have been repealed or reduced. Pension obligation bonds and economic recovery notes are not included since they are not recurring authorizations.

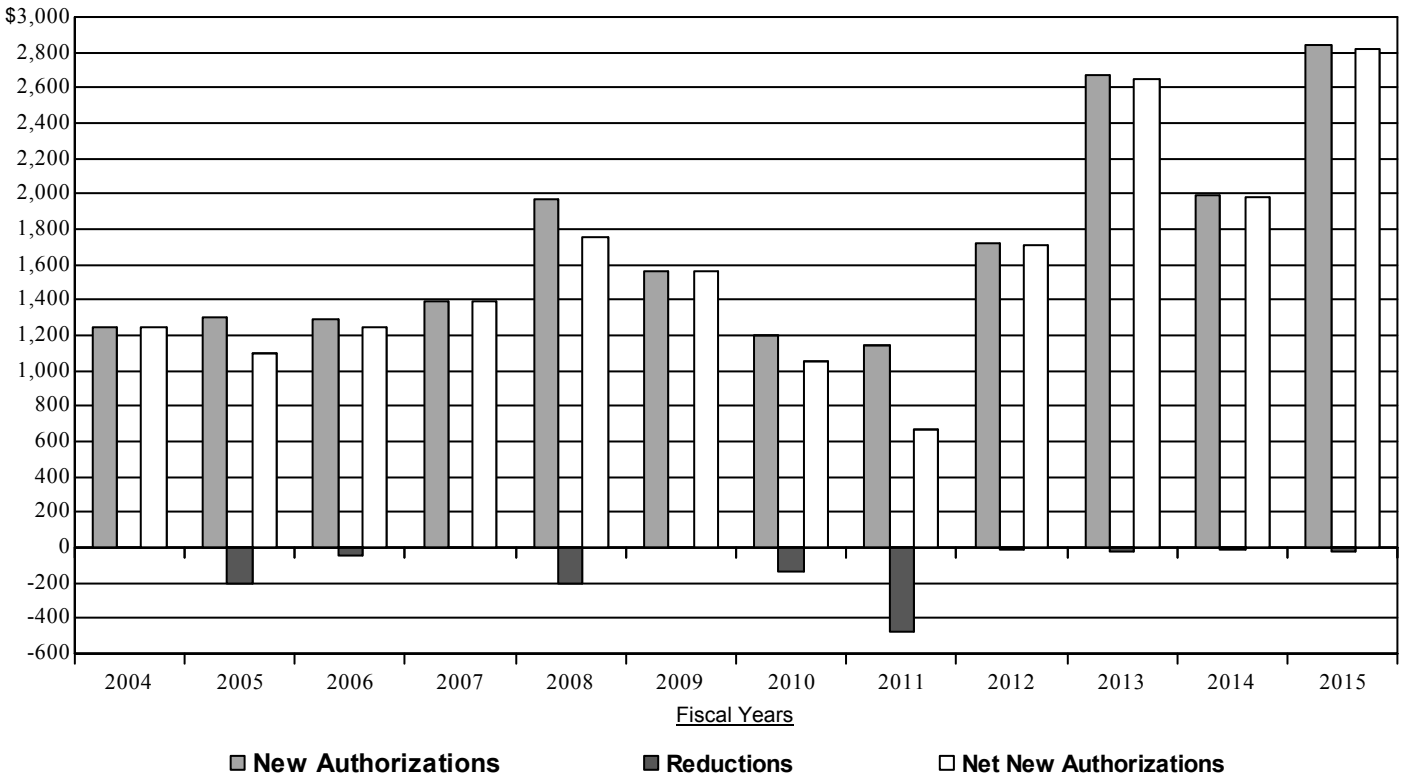
TABLE 13
Statutory General Obligation Bond Authorizations and Reductions^(a)
(In Millions of Dollars)

Fiscal Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
New Authorizations	1,246.1	1,296.5	1,290.4	1,388.7	1,965.0	1,564.5	1,195.4	1,147.2	1,724.8	2,673.3	1,993.6	2,843.6
Reductions	0.0	(200.3)	(41.3)	0.0	(206.9)	0.0	(140.5)	(474.6)	(10.8)	(22.3)	(12.0)	(27.8)
Net New Authorizations	1,246.1	1,096.2	1,249.1	1,388.7	1,758.1	1,564.5	1,054.9	672.6	1,714.0	2,651.0	1,981.6	2,815.8

(a) Does not include Pension Obligation Bonds, Economic Recovery Notes, lease financings, tax increment or cash flow borrowings. Does not include GAAP Deficit Bonds authorized in Fiscal Year 2014 in an aggregate principal amount sufficient to generate net proceeds of not more than \$750 million. Includes amount for UConn 2000 available under the cap for Fiscal Years 2004 through 2015, 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 Fiscal Year 2015. See Table 14.

SOURCE: State Treasurer's Office; 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 table below. 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 and CHFA Emergency Mortgage Assistance Program Bonds, CHEFA Child Care Facilities Bonds, lease financings, economic recovery notes or pension obligation bonds included.

TABLE 14^(a)
New Agency Authorizations (Does Not Include Reductions)
(In Thousands)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012^(d)</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>
<u>Purpose</u>					
Governmental Accountability.....	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,000
Office of Policy and Management ^(e)	117,500	126,700	198,659	335,330	388,930
Secretary of the State.....	0	3,000	2,000	0	0
State Comptroller.....	0	15,000	7,000	0	57,000
Attorney General.....	0	2,125	0	0	0
Veterans Affairs.....	0	2,000	0	750	2,959
Administrative Services ^{(e)(f)}	0	35,000	216,500	577,300	530,800
Public Works ^(e)	2,500	0	0	0	0
Construction Services ^{(e)(f)}	0	543,900	635,000	0	0
Emergency Services and Public Protection.....	0	6,000	17,420	30,000	54,000
Motor Vehicles.....	0	0	0	1,703	1,697
Military.....	1,000	8,250	5,000	6,150	3,000
Consumer Protection.....	0	0	0	0	100
Health Care Advocate.....	0	0	0	0	1,900
Agriculture.....	10,500	15,000	10,000	10,500	10,500
Agricultural Experiment Station.....	0	3,500	0	0	1,000
Environmental Protection.....	40,000	0	0	0	0
Energy and Environmental Protection.....	0	161,600	171,000	127,900	334,400
Labor.....	1,300	10,000	15,000	5,000	0
Economic and Community Development: ^{(e)(f)}					
Housing.....	0	55,000	147,500	0	0
Housing Trust Fund.....	0	25,000	25,000	0	0
Economic Development....	0	236,000	355,000	150,000	225,000
Other.....	0	5,000	24,000	56,500	39,100
Department of Housing: ^(f)					
Housing.....	0	0	0	92,000	130,000
Housing Trust Fund.....	0	0	0	30,000	30,000
Capital Region Economic Development Authority.....	0	0	60,000	39,122	33,728
Connecticut Innovations, Incorporated.....	5,000	59,163	120,113	94,728	69,690
Public Health.....	0	2,000	52,000	10,000	50,000
Developmental Services.....	2,500	7,000	7,000	5,000	5,000
Mental Health and Addiction Services.....	0	8,000	10,000	2,275	9,175
Social Services ^(f)	0	10,000	10,000	0	1,000
Rehabilitation Services.....	0	0	0	0	6,000

Fiscal Year	2011	2012^(d)	2013	2014	2015
Education ^(e)	646,200	34,250	107,645	62,250	98,400
Early Childhood.....	0	0	0	0	15,000
State Library.....	0	0	0	5,000	7,200
Regional Community- Colleges ^(e)	56,129	0	0	0	0
Board of Regents for Higher Education ^(e)	0	57,321	76,723	24,990	98,600
Correction.....	0	0	0	10,000	10,000
Children and Families.....	0	6,751	7,285	1,231	1,515
Judicial.....	0	11,000	11,000	11,500	30,000
CPTV.....	0	0	0	0	3,300
Legislative Management.....	9,000	0	0	0	8,122
UConn.....	0	18,000	154,500	0	0
UConn 2000 ^(b)	146,500	157,200	143,000	204,400	315,500
Transportation.....	8,000	6,000	25,000	5,000	95,000
CSUS 2020 ^{(c)(e)}	<u>95,000</u>	<u>95,000</u>	<u>95,000</u>	<u>95,000</u>	<u>175,000</u>
Totals	\$1,141,129	\$1,724,760	\$2,708,345	\$1,993,629	\$2,843,616

- (a) Does not include authorizations that take effect after Fiscal Year 2015. Does not include Pension Obligation Bonds, Economic Recovery Notes, tax increment or cash flow borrowings, CHFA Supportive Housing Bonds and CHFA Emergency Mortgage Assistance Program Bonds, CHEFA Child Care Facilities bonds, GAAP Deficit Bonds or lease financings.
- (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 that may exceed cap to finance reserve funds, issuance costs and capitalized interest.
- (c) The Connecticut State University Infrastructure Act authorizes \$95 million per year from Fiscal Year 2009 through Fiscal Year 2018.
- (d) Includes authorizations enacted in prior fiscal years that become effective during the biennium.
- (e) During the 2012 session of the General Assembly various agency consolidations and realignment of programs were enacted as follows: The Department of Public Works was eliminated and its responsibilities were divided among the Department of Administrative Services and the newly created Department of Construction Services. The Department of Construction Services was created and assumed the design and construction duties of the former Department of Public Works, the Building Inspection and Fire Marshal duties of the former Department of Public Safety and the Bureau of School Facilities of the Department of Education. The Board of Regents for Higher Education was created and Charter Oak State College, the Community College System and the State University System were consolidated under the administration of the Board of Regents.
- (f) During the 2013 session of the General Assembly various agency consolidations and realignments were enacted as follows: The Department of Construction Services was consolidated into the Department of Administrative Services. The Department of Housing was created and assumed the housing duties of the Department of Economic and Community Development, the Office of Policy and Management and the Department of Social Services.

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 also has committed to apply moneys for debt service on loans to finance certain child care facilities. The State also has made commitments to certain municipalities to make future grant payments for school construction projects, payable over a period of years, and has certain other contingent liabilities for future payments.

Special 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 transportation 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, 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, and payment of State contributions to the local bridge revolving fund. The transportation infrastructure program is administered by the Department of Transportation.

The cost of the transportation infrastructure program for Fiscal Years 1985-2018, which will be met from federal, State, and local funds, is currently estimated at \$31.8 billion. The State's share of such cost, estimated at \$14.1 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 \$0.8 billion and includes the expenses of the transportation infrastructure program that 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 Fiscal Years 1985-2018 to be financed by STO bonds currently is estimated at \$13.3 billion. The actual amount may exceed \$13.3 billion in order 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 also may be issued for the purpose of refunding general obligation bonds of the State issued for transportation infrastructure purposes.

During Fiscal Years 1985-2015, \$28.2 billion of the total transportation infrastructure program was approved by the appropriate governmental authorities. The remaining \$3.6 billion of such infrastructure costs is anticipated to be funded by the issuance of \$1.8 billion in STO bonds, \$59.1 million in anticipated revenues, and \$1.8 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, and any direct pay federal interest subsidy received by the State in connection with the issuance of any taxable STO bonds (Build America Bonds) are intended to cover the cost of the State's share of the infrastructure program, including debt service requirements on STO bonds. 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 table below shows the amount of STO bonds authorized by bond acts in effect, the amount the State Bond Commission (the “Commission”) has authorized, the amount of bonds issued pursuant to Commission authorizations, the balance remaining authorized but unissued, the balance available for authorization, and the amount outstanding. It is anticipated that additional STO bonds will be authorized by the General Assembly annually in an amount necessary to finance and complete the transportation 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 bond indentures controlling the issuance of such bonds are met.

TABLE 15
Special Tax Obligation Bonds
As of January 15, 2015
(In Millions)

	<u>New Money</u>	<u>Refundings</u> ^(a)	<u>Total</u>
Bond Acts in Effect	\$ 12,468.8	N/A	\$ 12,468.8
Amount Authorized ^(b)	12,240.6	N/A	12,240.6
Amount Issued	9,220.2	\$ 4,018.9	13,239.1
Authorized but Unissued	3,020.5	N/A	3,020.5
Available for Authorization	228.1	N/A	228.1
Amount Outstanding	3,242.2	912.2	4,154.4

(a) Refunding Bonds do not require legislative approval.

(b) The amount authorized reflects amounts allocated by the State Bond Commission.

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 Fiscal Year 2014 the Special Transportation Fund paid \$0.3 million of State direct general obligation refunding transportation debt service payments. The amount budgeted by the Special Transportation Fund for State direct general obligation transportation debt service payments for Fiscal Year 2015 is \$0.1 million.

The Special Transportation Fund’s revenues and expenses undergo periodic legislative adjustment. The revenues currently credited to the Fund consist of (i) the motor fuels tax (which includes the gasoline tax and the special fuels tax, which formerly were levied as separate taxes, and the motor carrier road tax); (ii) motor vehicle receipts (e.g., fees for registration of motor vehicles); (iii) license, permit and fee revenue (e.g., fees for license to sell or repair motor vehicles); (iv) specific amounts of the petroleum products gross earnings tax; (v) specific amounts of the tax imposed on casual sales of motor vehicles, vessels, snowmobiles and aircraft; (vi) moneys formerly received by the State from the Federal Transit Administration pursuant to the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964; (vii) specified amounts to be transferred from the General Fund during certain fiscal years; and (viii) other receipts, funds, and moneys credited to the Fund.

A 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. In order to implement the strategy-related projects submitted by the TSB, legislation was passed in 2005 that established fixed transfers from the Special Transportation Fund to the TSB project accounts. Legislation passed in 2011 eliminated the TSB. The 2011 legislation retains the TSB projects enumerated by law and maintains the TSB project accounts within the Special Transportation Fund. Remaining funding for the TSB projects, taking into consideration all legislative changes since the initial funding in 2005 is \$15.0 million in Fiscal Year 2015.

Other Special Revenue Funds and Debt

Bradley International Airport

As of July 1, 2013, Bradley International Airport, located in Windsor Locks, Connecticut, is owned and operated by the Connecticut Airport Authority (“CAA”), a quasi-public authority of the State governed by an eleven member board. The Airport was previously owned by the State and operated by the Bureau of Aviation and Ports in the State’s Department of Transportation. The General Assembly 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 bond issuance cap for Bradley International Airport but retained the requirement for Commission approval of any new bond issue. As of January 15, 2015, there were \$129.4 million of Bradley International Airport Revenue Refunding Bonds outstanding. In addition, the State is a party to certain interest rate swap agreements with respect to certain outstanding bonds. Any obligations of the State under the interest rate swap agreements are payable from all or a portion of the revenues generated at the Airport. See *Quasi Public Agencies - Connecticut Airport Authority (“CAA”)*.

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 January 15, 2015 \$33.0 million of such bonds were outstanding.

Clean Water Fund

The General Assembly has authorized the issue of revenue bonds for the purpose of funding various State and federally mandated water pollution control and drinking water projects for up to \$3,137.58 million, of which \$1,716.59 million have been issued. The revenue bonds are payable solely from the revenues or other receipts, funds or moneys of the Clean Water Fund. The proceeds of the revenue bonds are loaned primarily to Connecticut municipalities and public water systems to finance water pollution control and drinking water improvements, and the loan repayments by the municipalities and public water systems secure the revenue bonds. The loans are evidenced by interim funding obligations and project loan obligations of the municipalities and public water systems, pursuant to which either the full faith and credit of each such entity, or the revenues and other funds of a municipal sewer or public water system are pledged. As of January 15, 2015 \$660.77 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. To fund possible shortfalls, the State has reserved the authority to issue bonds in an aggregate amount outstanding at any time not in excess of \$1.0 billion, plus amounts for certain reserves and costs of issuance. In addition, the State may borrow from the Federal Unemployment Trust Fund to fund a deficit in the State's Unemployment Compensation Fund. As of January 15, 2015, State borrowings outstanding from the Federal Unemployment Trust Fund were \$432.26 million. The State anticipates that there will be additional borrowing from the Federal Unemployment Trust Fund in the amount of approximately \$63.6 million during calendar year 2015, and that such additional \$63.6 million will be repaid on or prior to September 1, 2015. The State anticipates excess amounts in the State's Unemployment Compensation Fund will be applied to reduce its debt and that borrowings outstanding from the Federal Unemployment Trust Fund at the end of calendar year 2015 will be approximately \$204.4 million.

Second Injury Fund

The Second Injury Fund is a State-run workers' compensation insurance fund that 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 or short-term borrowings are currently outstanding. The State's management objective is to pay additional claims and settlements from current income and, if necessary, short term borrowings.

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 ("SCRF"), 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 SCRF, monies held in and credited to a SCRF are intended to be used solely for the payment of the principal of bonds secured by such SCRF, 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 SCRF 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 SCRF to its minimum level. The method for determining such required minimum capital reserve is set out in the legislation authorizing the SCRF. If the SCRF should fall below the required minimum capital reserve amount, an official of the authority or municipality which established the SCRF shall certify to the Secretary of OPM or the Treasurer or both the amount necessary to restore such SCRF 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 SCRF. On an annual basis, the State's liability under any SCRF mechanism is limited to its obligation to restore that fund to its minimum capital reserve amount.

Quasi-Public Agencies

The State has established a number of quasi-public agencies that 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 Green Bank; the Connecticut Airport Authority; the Connecticut Health and Educational Facilities Authority; the Connecticut Higher Education Supplemental Loan Authority; the Connecticut Housing Finance Authority; Connecticut Innovations, Incorporated, into which has merged the operations and programs of the Connecticut Development Authority; the Capital Region Development Authority, previously known as the Capital City Economic Development Authority; and the Materials Innovation and Recycling Authority, previously known as the Connecticut Resources Recovery 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 SCRF, or other contractual arrangement, for which the State has limited contingent liability.

The Connecticut Green Bank ("Green Bank"). The Connecticut Green Bank, formerly called the Clean Energy Finance and Investment Authority was formed in 2011 and was designated the successor agency to Connecticut Innovations, Incorporated for the purposes of administering the Clean Energy Fund. The Green Bank is an energy finance authority, designed to leverage public and private funds to drive investment and increase clean energy deployment in Connecticut. The Green Bank is authorized to issue bonds to facilitate its activities, which bonds may be secured by a SCRF. The Green Bank Board of Directors is comprised of eleven voting and two non-voting members including: the Treasurer, the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection, and the Commissioner of Economic and Community Development, each serving *ex-officio*; four members appointed by the legislative leadership; and four members appointed by the Governor. The president of the Green Bank and a member of the Board of Directors of Connecticut Innovations, Incorporated, serve in an *ex-officio*, non-voting capacity.

Connecticut Airport Authority ("CAA"). The Connecticut Airport Authority ("CAA") was created in 2011 and is governed by an eleven member board comprised of the Treasurer, the Commissioner of Transportation, and the Commissioner of Economic and Community Development, each serving *ex officio*; four 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. On July 1, 2013 ownership, management and operations of Bradley International Airport and the State's other general aviation airports were transferred from the State's Department of Transportation to CAA. The legislation authorizes the issuance of revenue bonds by CAA, including bonds backed by a SCRF.

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.

CHEFA also is authorized to issue bonds and loan the proceeds to various entities to finance child care facilities. The State Office of Early Childhood Education is committed to pay a portion of the debt service on these loans, in amounts sufficient to cover a portion of the debt service on the bonds, subject to annual appropriation. See **Other Debt Service and Contractual Commitments – CHEFA Child Care Program**.

The Connecticut Higher Education Supplemental Loan Authority (“CHESLA”) is a subsidiary of CHEFA. See **Connecticut Higher Education Supplemental Loan Authority (“CHESLA”)** below.

The Board of Directors of CHEFA is comprised of ten members including the Treasurer and the 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. CHESLA provides alternative financing that enables institutions of higher education in the State to assist qualified students in attending 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 SCRF.

CHESLA is a subsidiary of CHEFA. See **Connecticut Health and Educational Facilities Authority (“CHEFA”)** above. The Board of Directors of CHESLA is comprised of nine members including the Treasurer, the President of the Board of Regents for Higher Education, and the Secretary of OPM, the Chairperson of the Board of Directors of CHEFA, and the Executive Director of CHEFA, each serving *ex officio*; and four members appointed by the Board of Directors of CHEFA.

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 multi-family 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 that 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 \$2.25 billion. In order to finance these activities, CHFA established a Housing Mortgage Finance Program and issued its general obligation bonds under a General Bond Resolution pursuant to which CHFA has pledged all revenues that 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 SCRF.

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 State-Supported Special Obligation Bonds under a separate indenture, including bonds for group homes, assisted living

facilities, and residential care homes, which bonds are and will be secured by a SCRF. CHFA also issues bonds for supportive housing and emergency mortgage assistance for which the debt service is paid by the State pursuant to contracts for State assistance. See **State Debt – Types of Direct General Obligation Debt – Supportive Housing Financing and Emergency Mortgage Assistance Program**.

The Board of Directors of CHFA is comprised of sixteen members: the Commissioner of Economic and Community Development, the Commissioner of the Department of Housing, the Secretary of OPM, the Commissioner of Banking and the 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. The Chairperson of the Board is appointed by the Governor.

Connecticut Innovations (“CI”). The Connecticut Development Authority (“CDA”) was merged into Connecticut Innovations, effective July 1, 2012. In order to discharge its responsibilities and fulfill its purposes, CI is authorized to offer various financing programs including The Mortgage Insurance and Loan Program (the “Insurance Fund”). As of January 15, 2015, \$25 million of State bonds have been authorized but remain unissued to fund the Insurance Fund and loans insured by the Insurance Fund totaled \$3.4 million.

Under the General Obligation Bond Program, CI may issue bonds to finance eligible economic development and information technology projects. General revenues of CI, which are not otherwise pledged, are made available to service the debt of bonds issued under the General Obligation Bond Program, and such bonds may be secured by a SCRF. As of January 15, 2015, no such bonds are outstanding. Although there remains legislative authority for the issuance of bonds secured by special capital reserve funds under the Umbrella Bond Program, no loans have been initiated under that program since 1985, and CI does not anticipate a resumption of any lending activity under that program.

The Board of Directors of CI is comprised of 17 members: the Treasurer, the Commissioner of Economic and Community Development, the Secretary of OPM, and the president of the Board of Regents for Higher Education, as *ex officio* members; nine members appointed by the Governor; and four members appointed by legislative leadership.

Capital Region Development Authority (“CRDA”). In 2012 the Capital City Economic Development Authority (“CCEDA”) was re-named the Capital Region Development Authority (“CRDA”). Created in 1998 as CCEDA, it was granted the power to issue revenue bonds for a convention center project in the City of Hartford. The bonds are backed by State contractual assistance equal to annual debt service. CRDA also is authorized to use special capital reserve funds in connection with such revenue bonds, but there are currently no plans to do so. The 2012 legislation broadened the CRDA’s powers to stimulate development and redevelopment in the City of Hartford and the surrounding towns, including East Hartford. CRDA’s Board of Directors is made up of 14 members, four of whom are appointed by the Governor, two of whom are appointed by the Mayor of Hartford, and two of whom are appointed by legislative leadership. The Mayors of Hartford and East Hartford, the Secretary of OPM, and the Commissioners of Transportation, Housing and Economic and Community Development serve as *ex-officio* members of the Board.

Materials Innovation and Recycling Authority (“MIRA”). The Materials Innovation and Recycling Authority (“MIRA”) was designated as successor to the Connecticut Resources Recovery Authority (“CRRRA”) pursuant to Public Act No. 14-94 and sections 4-38d, 4-38e and 4-39 of Connecticut General Statutes, effective June 6, 2014. As of this date, MIRA assumed control of CRRRA’s rights, duties and obligations and continues CRRRA’s ongoing business. Under the legislation, any contract, right of action or matter undertaken or commenced by CRRRA may now be undertaken and completed by MIRA in the same manner, under the same terms and conditions, and with the same effect as if completed by CRRRA.

MIRA's purpose, like that of CRRA, continues to be the development and operation of solid waste disposal, volume reduction, recycling, intermediate processing, resource recovery and related support facilities necessary to carry out the State's Solid Waste Management Plan. Public Act No. 14-94 established a new consultative partnership between MIRA and the State's Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP) specifically for redevelopment of MIRA's Connecticut Solid Waste System (CSWS), and generally for the development of new waste management industries, technologies and commercial enterprises on property owned by MIRA.

CRRA developed a number of resource recovery and related facilities, including the Mid Connecticut Project (now the CSWS), Southeast, Bridgeport and Wallingford projects. The underlying financing and operating contracts for the Southeast Project remain in effect under MIRA's auspices, the Mid Connecticut Project has been transitioned into the CSWS also now under MIRA's auspices, and the Bridgeport and Wallingford projects have reverted to private ownership and control. MIRA bonds may be secured by a SCRF.

The Board of Directors of MIRA 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. There are two vacancies. In addition, there are four ad hoc members, two representing each of the two facilities remaining active under MIRA. As of January 15, 2015, only one ad hoc seat was filled.

UConn 2000 Special Obligation Financing. The University of Connecticut may issue special obligation bonds that may be secured by a SCRF, which the State undertakes to restore to its minimum level. Before issuing special obligation bonds secured by such a SCRF, 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 that are not secured by such a SCRF. As of January 15, 2015, the University has outstanding \$118.6 million special obligation student fee revenue bonds that are not secured by such a SCRF.

Assistance to Municipalities

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 issued by the Southeastern Connecticut Water Authority. The State previously was obligated to secure certain SCRF-backed bonds issued by the Cities of Bridgeport, Waterbury and West Haven to fund past budget deficits; however all such bonds have been refunded. Legislation also authorized distressed municipalities, in certain circumstances and subject to various conditions, to issue deficit funding obligations secured by a SCRF. There are no such obligations currently outstanding.

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

State Treasurer's Role

By statute, the Green Bank, CAA, CHEFA, CHESLA, CHFA, CI, CRDA, and MIRA may not owe any money or issue any bonds or notes that are guaranteed by the State or for which there is a SCRF 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 Treasurer or the Deputy 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 to be 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 SCRF of any kind that 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 Treasurer. The 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 Special Capital Reserve Fund Debt

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

TABLE 16
Special Capital Reserve Fund Debt
(In Millions)

	Authorized Debt	Outstanding Debt	Minimum SCRF Requirement
<u>Indebtedness Secured by SCRF</u>	<u>As of 1/15/15</u>	<u>As of 1/15/15</u>	<u>As of 1/15/15</u>
Capital Region Development Authority	\$ (a)	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0
Connecticut Airport Authority	(a)	0.0	0.0
Connecticut Green Bank^(b)	50.0	0.0	0.0
Connecticut Health and Educational Facilities Authority			
Nursing Home Program.....	(a)	1.6	0.5
Connecticut State University System.....	(a)	321.8	34.8
Hospital Equipment Program.....	100.0	0.0	0.0
UCONN Health Center Program.....	(a)	0.0	0.0
Connecticut Higher Education Supplemental Loan Authority	300.0	159.3	21.4
Connecticut Housing Finance Authority			
Housing Mortgage Finance Program.....	(a)	3,189.7	223.3
Special Needs Housing Mortgage Finance Program.....	(a)	60.0	4.6
Connecticut Innovations^(c)			
Umbrella Bond Program.....	300.0	0.0	0.0
General Obligation Bond Program.....	30.6	0.0	0.0
Materials Innovation and Recycling Authority^(d)	725.0	5.3	5.5
Southeastern Connecticut Water Authority^(e)	15.0	1.1	N.A.
University of Connecticut	(a)	0.0	N.A.

- (a) No statutory limit.
 (b) Formerly the Clean Energy Finance and Investment Authority.
 (c) Includes the former Connecticut Development Authority.
 (d) Formerly the Connecticut Resources Recovery Authority.
 (e) Debt is secured by a non SCRF State guarantee.

Other Debt Service and Contractual Commitments

CHEFA Child Care Program. CHEFA is authorized to issue Child Care Facilities Bonds and loan the proceeds to various entities to finance child care facilities. The State Office of Early Childhood is obligated to provide a portion of the funds to make debt service payments, which payments are to be made by the Treasurer. Any obligation by the State Office of Early Childhood or the Treasurer to pay such debt service is subject to annual appropriation. As of January 15, 2015 CHEFA had approximately \$57.14 million in Child Care Facilities Bonds outstanding under this program with annual debt service of approximately \$5.1 million, of which the State Office of Early Childhood is committed to pay approximately \$4.3 million. The remaining portion of debt service is to be paid from State Office of Early Childhood intercepts of revenues from providers. The State's obligation under the assistance agreement is not included in any of the debt calculations in **Tables 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 or 16**. Two other Child Care Facilities programs also authorize the Commissioner of the State Office of Early Childhood 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 State Office of Early Childhood, and is currently limiting the aggregate amount of guaranties to the balance of monies in the reserve funds for the respective programs. The State's obligations in connection with these programs are not included in any of the debt calculations in **Tables 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 or 16**.

Capital Region Development Authority. The State Bond Commission approved up to \$122.5 million of revenue bonds and other borrowings for the Hartford convention center project. CCEDA, as predecessor to CRDA, issued \$110 million of its revenue bonds backed by the State's contract assistance agreement equal to annual debt service on the revenue bonds, of which \$91.97 million was outstanding as of January 15, 2015. The State's obligation under the contract assistance agreement is limited to \$9.0 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 also been incurred. Debt service on the revenue bonds is payable from debt service appropriations in the General Fund and CRDA is obligated to reimburse the State for such contract assistance payments from parking and energy fee revenues after payment of operating expenses of the parking garage and the energy facility. Under the agreement between CRDA and the State, after completion of the convention center project, CRDA 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, 9, 10, 11, 12 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, a second adjacent parking structure underlying the Connecticut Science Center and a retail and entertainment district, including two additional parking structures. Currently, 115 residential housing units and the future UCONN downtown Hartford campus are under construction. The entire project is not expected to be fully placed in service until 2019 at the earliest. Since June 2006, the delay in completion of the additional elements of the project, along with higher than anticipated startup expenses and operating expenses have resulted in insufficient parking revenues, after operating expenses, to fully reimburse the State for debt service payments. This situation is expected to continue at least until all elements of the project are completed and placed in service. As debt service on CRDA's revenue bonds continues to be paid under the contract assistance agreement, CRDA'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 CRDA.

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 that 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 Administrative Services.

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 that vary in amounts from year to year. The State has authorized new school construction grant commitments of approximately \$476 million that take effect in Fiscal Year 2015. As of June 30, 2014, the Commissioner estimates that current grant obligations under the program for school construction projects approved during the 1997 legislative session and thereafter are approximately \$2,811 million, which includes approximately \$9,445 million in grants approved as of such date less payments already made of \$6,634 million.

Prior to 1997 the grant program was conducted differently. Under the pre-1997 grant program, school construction project grants are paid to the cities, towns and districts in installments that 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, 2014, under the pre-1997 grant program, the State is obligated to various cities, towns and regional school districts for approximately \$118 million in aggregate principal installment payments and \$13 million in aggregate interest subsidies, for a total of \$131 million.

The legislature has authorized bonds for both grant programs based on the amount of grants that the Commissioner of Administrative Services 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.

Connecticut Lottery Corporation. 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 contracts with insurance companies that 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, 2014 the current and long-term liabilities of the Corporation total \$178.5 million.

PENSION AND RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

The State sponsors several public employee retirement systems and also provides other post-employment benefits. This section will describe these plans in turn. It should be noted that the characteristics of the pension plan systems, where significant assets are available to meet the State's obligations, are different than the characteristics of the systems providing other post-employment benefits, which have not accumulated significant assets. Both types of plans represent significant financial obligations of the State, both now and in the future. In round numbers, the unfunded liability of the pension systems aggregate approximately \$25.7 billion and the unfunded liability of the other post-employment benefits aggregate approximately \$22 billion.

Pension Systems -- Overview

The State sponsors several public employee retirement systems discussed in more detail in this section. The two largest of these are the State Employees' Retirement System ("SERS") and the Teachers' Retirement System. These plans have been in operation for a number of years and have significant assets held for the purposes of the plan. Like other similar plans, each plan began with "pay-as-you-go" funding, where benefits to beneficiaries were paid from the General Fund when due. In 1971 the plans were converted to actuarially funded plans and irrevocable trusts were established to accumulate assets that are invested on a long-term basis to fund future liabilities on an actuarial basis. In an actuarially funded pension plan, plan contributions, plus plan assets and the return on plan assets, are designed to meet the future benefits payments over the life of the plan.

The transition of the plans from a "pay-as-you-go" basis to a fully funded actuarial basis requires setting aside significant assets. As it would be impractical to set aside the accumulated liability in a short period, it was contemplated that the plans would achieve full funding over a period of time. When both of the State's major pension plans were converted to an actuarial funding method, the original time period set to achieve full funding was set at 40 years, a period which was extended in the past. The remaining period to reach full funding is approximately 20.4 years (as of June 30, 2014) for the Teachers' Retirement Fund and 17 years (as of June 30, 2014) for the State Employees' Retirement Fund. Thus, as expected, the State plans are not currently "fully funded", but are expected to reach full funding by the end of the remaining amortization periods as long as the State fully funds the annual funding requirement recommended by the actuary, as described below. This actuarially recommended contribution is referred to as the "ARC".

One measure of the level of funding is the "funded ratio", which is calculated by dividing the actuarial value of the assets of the plan by the actuarial accrued liability of the plan. The funded ratio for each plan is shown herein. Also shown is the funded ratio calculated based on the market value of the assets of the plan. Until 2000, the pension plans made steady progress towards being fully funded; for example, SERS experienced an increase in the funded ratio from 51% in 1993 to 63% in 2000, and the funding required remained fairly constant at 12.8% to 14.9% of payroll. Two factors had a significant impact in reversing this trend. First, significant market downturns experienced in Fiscal Years 2000, 2001 and 2009 reduced the market value of the assets set aside in the plans. Second, prior to Fiscal Year 2009, in the case of the Teachers' Retirement System, and prior to Fiscal Year 2012 in the case of SERS, the State failed to fully fund its ARC payments. In Fiscal Years 2009-2011 the shortfall totaled \$314.5 million.

Because of factors such as these, it is important that the funding plan be revisited periodically. Accordingly, by statute, actuarial valuations are performed with respect to the systems every two years. Because these valuations are estimating future resources and future liabilities, it is necessary to make important assumptions in arriving at these future assets and liabilities. Using these assumptions, the actuarial valuation compares the actuarial accrued liability with the actuarial value of assets and any excess of that liability over the assets forms an unfunded actuarial accrued liability ("UAAL"). This UAAL represents the remaining amortization of the original unfunded status, changes in the UAAL arising from actual experience compared to these assumptions (including actual investment performance compared to assumed performance), changes in the actuarial assumptions, and any failure to fully fund actuarially recommended contributions in prior years.

The actuarial valuation then arrives at a recalculated actuarially recommended contribution for future years, which represents the sum of benefits to be accrued in these years, plus the amortization of the recalculated UAAL over the remaining amortization period.

In addition to these recalculations, the State has taken several additional steps in the last few years to address the funding issues with the plans. In the case of SERS, it has negotiated reduced benefits, as described below, made more conservative assumptions which have had the effect of increasing the ARC payment, and eliminated the provisions which permitted the State to not make its full ARC payment. In the case of the Teacher's Retirement System, it has issued pension obligation bonds to augment the funding of the system. These additional steps are described in more detail below for each plan.

While the UAAL for each plan is large and the funded ratio is low, the State believes that the amortization period it uses and its commitment to amortization of the UAAL are indicators of stronger overall health of its retirement plans, compared to plans of other states using longer amortization periods but having similar funded ratios. In addition to statutory commitments (which can be, and have been, changed by legislation), and unlike many similar plans, the State now has contractual commitments requiring annual funding of the ARC. In the case of the Teachers Retirement System, the State is required to fund the annual amount as a condition of a bond covenant which runs through the end of the plan's amortization period in 2032. In the case of SERS, the State is required to annually fund the ARC pursuant to its bargaining agreement with the State Employees Bargaining Agent Coalition ("SEBAC"), which runs through 2022; the amortization period continues to 2032.

Actuarial Valuations

The actuarial value of the liabilities of the plan are not current liabilities but represent a present value measure of the stream of benefits that the plan is expected to pay over the foreseeable future. These benefits in turn depend on future events, such as the size of the workforce, the rate workers leave the workforce, the rate of retirement, the rate of mortality of retirees, the rate of salary increase and the rate benefits accrued at retirement increase by future cost of living increases, among other factors. The State engages actuaries to assist it in selecting assumptions about these factors, and based on these assumptions, the actuary estimates the current stream of future benefits. In order to come to an estimate of the accrued liabilities of the plan, this stream of estimated future benefits is discounted to a present value based on an assumed discount rate. The State uses a discount rate which is the same as its investment return assumption. The significant assumptions used in making these calculations are described below for each plan.

The actuarial valuation also will state an actuarially recommended contribution, the ARC, which is the recommended payment of the State to the applicable pension plan. These recommendations are used in the next budget cycle. The actuarially recommended contribution consists of two components: (1) normal costs, which represent the portion of the present value of retirement benefits that are allocable to active members' current year of service, and (2) an amortization of a portion of the UAAL. These additional contributions, made over the length of time chosen as the amortization period, are designed to eliminate the UAAL and bring the plan to the state of being fully funded, after which only the normal cost amount would need to be contributed to maintain this state, plus the effect of actual experience compared to the actuarial assumptions. Table 19 illustrates how the normal costs and amortization of the UAAL are intended to bring the plan into the state of being fully funded, and the subsequent drop in the required funding to normal cost. One of the most significant factors in determining this amount, and determining the point in time when the plan should be fully funded, is the remaining period over which the UAAL will be amortized. This period is approximately 20.4 years (as of June 30, 2014) for the Teachers' Retirement Fund and 17 years (as of June 30, 2014) for the State Employees' Retirement Fund, having originally started with an amortization period of 40 years for each. A second important factor is determining how much to amortize in each year of the remaining amortization period. The State plans use a "level percent of payroll" formula for this purpose, where in each year the same percent of assumed payroll for that year, is calculated as the amount to be amortized. This method assumes that the amortization payments increase in future years by the assumed increase in payroll since it calculates

amortization payments as a constant percentage of projected payroll over a given number of years. The increase in the contribution rates are primarily attributable to the significant asset losses that are being recognized and increase the UAAL. This results in an increase in required funding to offset these recognized losses over the remaining amortization period. This makes the assumption of the rate at which payroll increases each year an important assumption. SERS uses a “projected unit credit” method to calculate the annual amortization payments needed to amortize the UAAL, while the Teachers’ Retirement System uses an “entry age normal” method. The actuaries have indicated that the entry age normal method is the most widely used cost method of large public sector plans and has demonstrated the highest degree of contribution stability to alternative methods and also is the only method allowed under the new Governmental Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”) reporting standards coming into effect for 2014.

Between actuarial valuations the State generally receives an interim valuation, in which the actuarial value of assets are “rolled forward” but the actuarial value of liabilities are not recalculated. Where these interim valuations have been performed we set out below the new funding ratios that result.

The State began reporting pensions in accordance with GASB 67 and GASB 68 beginning with Fiscal Year 2014, which prescribe certain methods for comparability and other purposes. These methods are not necessarily the same as those used in calculating the actuarial recommended contribution of the State, which are determined by statute and/or contract.

Set forth below in greater detail is information about the State Employees’ Retirement Fund and the Teachers’ Retirement Fund, including information about the matters discussed above, how plan benefits are calculated, how plan assets are invested, and the investment experience of these plans. With respect to SERS in particular, the discussion of plan benefits is complicated because the benefits are not uniform but are divided into “tiers,” which have significantly decreased benefits for newer State employees.

State Employees’ Retirement Fund

The State Employees’ Retirement Fund is one of the systems maintained by the State with approximately (i) 49,976 active members, consisting of 38,067 vested members and 11,909 non-vested members, (ii) 1,457 deferred vested members, and (iii) 45,803 retired members and beneficiaries as of June 30, 2014.

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 actuarial valuation uses recognized actuarial methods to calculate the actuarial value of assets and the actuarial accrued liability of the State Employees’ Retirement Fund. The actuarial accrued liability is determined directly as the present value of benefits accrued to date, where the accrued benefits for each member is the pro-rata portion (based on service to date) of the projected benefit payable at death, disability, retirement or termination. The valuation uses an asset valuation method that smoothes the difference between the market value of assets and actuarial value of assets to prevent extreme fluctuations that may result from short-term or cyclical economic and market conditions. The actuarial value of assets is determined by first projecting the actuarial value forward from the beginning of the prior fiscal year based on the actual cash flow during the fiscal year and the assumed investment rate of return. One fifth of any difference between this expected actuarial value and the actual market value is added to or subtracted from the expected actuarial value to arrive at the actuarial value of assets in order to “smooth” year to year changes in market values. The unfunded actuarial liability is the actuarial accrued liability less the actuarial value of assets. The valuation includes a projection from the valuation date to future years based on certain key assumptions such as the investment return on the market value of assets, the active population count for hazardous and nonhazardous duty members, total payroll

growth, age and salary distributions for new entrants, and actual plan experience with respect to terminations, retirement, mortality, and cost of living increases, among other things.

Two actuarial valuations are currently relevant to the State Employees' Retirement Fund. The first is a November 2012 valuation, which calculated the annual required contribution for Fiscal Years 2014 and 2015, as supplemented by a "roll forward" actuarial valuation. The second is a November 2014 valuation which calculated the annual required contribution for Fiscal Years 2016 and 2016.

November 2014 Actuarial Valuation and the Fiscal Year 2014 and 2015 Annual Required Contributions

The State Employees Retirement Commission (the "Commission") received on November 19, 2014 from Cavanaugh Macdonald Consulting, LLC an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2014. This actuarial valuation was approved by the Commission's Actuarial Subcommittee and the Commission on November 20, 2014.

The November 2014 actuarial valuation reported the following results as of June 30, 2014 with respect to the State Employees' Retirement Fund:

Market Value of Assets	\$10,472.6 million
Actuarial Value of Assets	\$10,584.8 million
Actuarial Accrued Liability	\$25,505.6 million
UAAL	\$14,920.8 million
Funded Ratio (based on the actuarial value of the assets)	41.5%
Funded Ratio (based on the market value of assets)	41.1%

The November 2014 actuarial valuation was based upon the following assumptions among others:

- 8.00% investment return assumption (including inflation at 3.75%)
- Projected salary increases of 4.0% to 20.0% (including inflation at 3.75%)
- Cost-of-living adjustments of 2.3% to 3.6%
- Social security wage base increase of 3.5%
- Payroll growth of 3.75%
- The actuarial value of assets recognizes 20% of the difference between the market value of assets and the expected actuarial value of assets
- Benefits for members retiring from service on or after the *Longley v. State Employees Retirement Commission* decision were assumed to increase by 0.084% as a result of the revised treatment of longevity pay. Retroactive application of *Longley* was reflected in the valuation to the extent impacted retiree benefits were recalculated. These recalculations are *not* reflected in Table 17 below. The *Longley* decision is described below under "Litigation".
- Remaining amortization period of UAAL of 17 years

Pursuant to the statutory provisions applicable to the State Employees' Retirement Fund and agreements between the State and SEBAC, which supplant the statutory provisions in part, the Fund's UAAL is amortized as a level percent of payroll over a declining period of years, beginning with 40 years as of July 1, 1991. The State is currently amortizing the UAAL over a closed period ending June 30, 2032. While this method of funding does lead to full funding by the end of the amortization period, the repayment of the UAAL is not level. Because of this, even if the State were to contribute the full amount of the actuarially recommended contributions and all other actuarial assumptions were met, the UAAL for the State Employee's Retirement Fund is not projected to be reduced significantly until the latter years of the amortization period.

The November 2014 actuarial valuation determined the following employer contribution requirements, based on a projected unit credit actuarial cost method and level percentage-of-payroll contributions, which contributions are: (i) \$1,514.5 million for Fiscal Year 2016, resulting in an annual employer contribution rate of 43.42% of payroll and (ii) \$1,569.1 million for Fiscal Year 2017, resulting in an annual employer contribution rate of 43.69%. Such amounts have not been appropriated by the General Assembly and will be considered in the upcoming Fiscal Year 2016-2017 biennium. A November 2012 actuarial valuation, as supplemented by an interim “roll forward” valuation as of June 30, 2013, determined an employer contribution requirement of \$1,379.2 million for Fiscal Year 2015. The adopted budget for Fiscal Year 2015 contains appropriations sufficient, together with anticipated grant reimbursement from Federal and other funds, to fully fund such employer contribution requirement.

The November 2014 actuarial valuation breaks out the normal cost component and the amortization component as follows for Fiscal Years 2016 and 2017.

Annual Employer Contributions for:	2016		2017	
	Amount (in millions)	Percent of Payroll	Amount (in millions)	Percent of Payroll
Employer Normal Cost	\$278.8	7.99%	\$287.2	8.00%
Net Unfunded Actuarial Accrued liabilities (17 year level percent of payroll amortization)	\$1,235.7	35.43%	\$1,281.9	35.69%
Total Employer Contribution Requirement	\$1,514.5	43.42%	\$1,569.1	43.69%

SOURCE: November 2014 Actuarial Valuation.

As mentioned, the valuation used the projected unit credit actuarial cost method to calculate the annual amortization payments needed to amortize the State Employees’ Retirement Fund’s UAAL. In this method, the present value, discounted based on the interest rate assumed to be earned in the future (currently 8.00%), of each member’s expected benefits at retirement or death is determined, based on age, service and sex. In an experience investigation report dated September 12, 2012, the actuaries indicated that while this is an accepted actuarial method, the Commission may want to consider changing to the entry age normal cost method used by the Teachers’ Retirement System for several reasons, including that it is the only method allowed under the new GASB reporting standards coming into effect for 2014. Changing to the entry age normal cost method would increase the unfunded accrued liability, decrease the funding ratio and increase the employer annual required contribution rate. The valuation cost method currently in place may not be changed without the agreement of the SEBAC and approval by the legislature.

Set forth in the following table 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, benefits paid, actuarial recommended contributions and market value of assets for each of the past five fiscal years, and the actuarial accrued liabilities, the actuarial values of fund assets, the resulting unfunded accrued liabilities and the funded ratios on an actuarial and market basis for the actuarial valuations as of June 30, 2010, June 30, 2011, June 30, 2012 and June 30, 2014 and an interim “roll forward” valuation as of June 30, 2013.

TABLE 17
State Employees' Retirement Fund
(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year				
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>
General Fund					
Contributions.....	\$ 478.1	\$ 563.3	\$ 652.6	\$ 721.5	\$ 916.0
Transportation Fund					
Contributions.....	70.4	82.4	90.1	107.9	108.3
Federal and other					
Reimbursements.....	172.0	180.0	183.7	228.8	244.5
Employee Contributions....	<u>65.7</u>	<u>67.6</u>	<u>68.8</u>	<u>164.0</u>	<u>144.8</u>
Total Contributions	<u>\$ 786.2</u>	<u>\$ 893.4</u>	<u>\$ 995.1</u>	<u>\$ 1,222.2</u>	<u>\$ 1,413.6</u>
Benefits Paid ^(a)	\$ 1,263.8	\$ 1,315.7	\$ 1,417.0	\$ 1,487.7	\$ 1,563.0
Investment Income/Net Gains (Losses).....	\$ 955.1	\$ 1,623.4	\$ (90.5)	\$ 997.6	\$ 1,447.1
Actuarial Recommended Contribution	\$ 897.4	\$ 944.1	\$ 926.4	\$ 1,059.7	\$ 1,268.9
Percentage of Actuarial Recommended Contribution Made	80.3%	87.5%	100.0%	99.9%	100.0%
Actuarial Accrued Liabilities	\$21,054.2	\$21,126.7	\$23,018.8	\$23,768.2	\$ 25,505.6
Actuarial Values of Assets.....	\$ 9,349.6	\$10,122.8	\$ 9,745.0	\$ 9,784.5	\$ 10,584.8
Unfunded Accrued Liabilities	\$11,704.6	\$11,004.0	\$13,273.8	\$13,983.7	\$ 14,920.8
Market Value of Assets	\$ 7,791.3 ^(b)	\$ 8,984.9 ^(c)	\$ 8,468.5 ^(d)	\$ 9,182.4 ^(e)	\$ 10,472.6 ^(f)
Funded Ratio (actuarial value).....	44.4%	47.9%	42.3%	41.2%	41.5%
Funded Ratio (market value)	37.0%	42.5%	36.8%	38.6%	41.1%
Ratio of Actuarial Value of Assets to Market Value of Assets	120.0%	112.7%	115.1%	106.6%	101.1%

(a) Does not include refunds with respect to withdrawals of account balances by inactive members who terminate membership.

(b) As reported in Actuarial Valuation. This amount includes \$2,087,879 of receivables.

(c) As reported in Actuarial Valuation. This amount includes \$2,509,578 of receivables.

(d) As reported in Actuarial Valuation. This amount includes \$6,635,867 of receivables.

(e) As reported in Roll Forward Actuarial Valuation. This amount includes \$5,839,847 of receivables.

(f) As reported in Actuarial Valuation. This amount includes \$6,198,255 of receivables.

The November 2014 actuarial valuation breaks out the normal cost component and the amortization component associated with the several tiers of employees for Fiscal Year 2016 as set forth below:

TABLE 18
Normal Cost by Tier

Group	Number of Active Members	Average Age (years)	Average Service (years)	Normal Cost (Millions)	Normal Rate (percent of payroll)
Tier I-Hazardous	61	57.2	30.3	\$0	0.0%
Tier I-Plan B	2,143	57.9	32.8	\$26.9	13.8%
Tier I-Plan C	77	60.0	34.3	\$0.6	10.0%
Tier II-Hazardous	2,580	50.0	20.9	\$34.0	13.9%
Tier II-Others	12,514	53.7	23.0	\$95.2	9.3%
Tier IIA-Hazardous	6,168	42.3	10.5	\$47.3	10.2%
Tier IIA-Others	17,550	46.8	9.3	\$57.4	5.2%
Tier III-Hazardous	1,678	33.2	1.1	\$3.4	4.1%
Tier III Hybrid	1,370	50.5	14.8	\$7.3	6.3%
Tier III-Others	5,835	38.0	1.3	\$6.5	2.6%
Total	49,976	47.3	13.5	\$278.8	8.0%

Modeling of Future Funded Ratios and Annual Contributions through Fiscal Year 2044

In 2012, OPM requested the consulting actuary for State Employees' Retirement Fund to prepare a model of future funded ratios and annual contribution requirements for the State Employees' Retirement Fund through Fiscal Year 2044. The modeling was prepared January 3, 2013 and is presented in Table 19 and has not been updated since that time, and does not reflect the results of the November 2014 actuarial valuation. The modeling does not represent a forecast, estimate or projection, but represents only modeling as is presented in Table 19 based on the assumptions used for the actuarial valuation and actuarial methods of future annual employer contribution requirement figures. The modeling does not reflect future factors or conditions that would cause the actual future experience of the State Employees' Retirement Fund to diverge from the model. In particular, future actuarial valuations mandated by statute over the period of the modeling will result in recalculation of the annual employer contribution requirements for each biennial budget. No representation is made that future annual employer contribution requirements or funded ratios will conform to the modeling.

TABLE 19
Modeling Of State Employees' Retirement Fund
Future Funded Ratios and Annual Contribution Requirements
(In Thousands)

The funded ratio and annual contributions for each fiscal year have been modeled based on the assumption of an actuarial valuation prepared as of the June 30 two years prior to the end of such fiscal year.

<u>Fiscal Year Ending June 30</u>	<u>Valuation Date June 30</u>	<u>Funded Ratio as of Valuation Date</u>	<u>Normal Cost</u>	<u>Amortization of Unfunded Accrued Liability</u>	<u>Total State Contribution</u>	<u>Employee Contribution</u>	<u>Total State and Employee Contribution</u>
2014	2012	42.3%	\$249,996	\$ 1,018,938	\$ 1,268,934	\$ 64,919	\$ 1,333,853
2015	2013	40.7	260,807	1,118,381	1,379,188	67,261	1,446,449
2016	2014	41.4	261,519	1,181,352	1,442,871	69,462	1,512,333
2017	2015	42.8	263,850	1,236,834	1,500,684	72,726	1,573,410
2018	2016	43.7	266,159	1,308,781	1,574,940	75,938	1,650,878
2019	2017	45.4	268,130	1,367,254	1,635,384	79,286	1,714,670
2020	2018	47.5	267,871	1,425,042	1,692,913	82,951	1,775,864
2021	2019	49.6	268,180	1,484,972	1,753,152	86,321	1,839,473
2022	2020	52.0	267,886	1,547,956	1,815,842	90,095	1,905,937
2023	2021	54.5	268,895	1,613,558	1,882,453	93,949	1,976,402
2024	2022	57.3	270,126	1,682,296	1,952,422	98,164	2,050,586
2025	2023	60.3	272,191	1,753,477	2,025,668	102,528	2,128,196
2026	2024	63.7	273,216	1,827,380	2,100,596	106,972	2,207,568
2027	2025	67.4	274,131	1,903,637	2,177,768	111,549	2,289,317
2028	2026	71.5	273,927	1,982,767	2,256,694	116,134	2,372,828
2029	2027	76.0	273,687	2,064,276	2,337,963	120,907	2,458,870
2030	2028	81.1	273,473	2,147,507	2,420,980	125,975	2,546,955
2031	2029	86.8	276,511	2,228,286	2,504,797	131,313	2,636,110
2032	2030	93.1	279,944	2,292,630	2,572,574	136,741	2,709,315
2033 ^(a)	2031	100.0	285,338	0	285,338	142,461	427,799
2034	2032	100.0	292,477	0	292,477	148,322	440,799
2035	2033	100.0	301,484	0	301,484	154,396	455,880
2036	2034	100.0	311,889	0	311,889	160,684	472,573
2037	2035	100.0	323,566	0	323,566	167,048	490,614
2038	2036	100.0	336,221	0	336,221	173,577	509,798
2039	2037	100.0	349,345	0	349,345	180,287	529,632
2040	2038	100.0	363,990	0	363,990	187,170	551,160
2041	2039	100.0	379,224	0	379,224	194,151	573,375
2042	2040	100.0	395,118	0	395,118	201,388	596,506
2043	2041	100.0	411,945	0	411,945	208,881	620,826
2044	2042	100.0	429,415	0	429,415	216,490	645,905

(a) In fiscal year ending June 30, 2033 and thereafter the annual employer contribution requirement consists only of the payment of the normal costs, which represents the portion of the present value of retirement benefits that are allocable to active members' current year of service. In the model, there no longer remains an unfunded actuarial accrued liability to be amortized.

In connection with the November 2014 actuarial valuation, the actuary prepared a model of the future annual payments required to amortize the UAAL and the annual UAAL for the State Employees' Retirement Fund through Fiscal Year 2033, as set forth below. The modeling does not represent a forecast, estimate or projection, but represents only "closed group" modeling based on the results of the November 2014 actuarial valuation. The model assumes that all current actuarial assumptions are exactly met in each future year, including the annual investment rate of return on the market value of fund assets of 8.0% and the full required contributions based on the latest active member normal cost rate. The modeling does not reflect future factors or conditions that would cause the actual future experience of the State Employees' Retirement Fund to diverge from the model. In particular, future actuarial valuations mandated by statute over the period of the modeling will result in recalculation of the annual employer contribution requirements for each biennial

budget. No representation is made that future annual amortization payments or UAAL will conform to the modeling.

TABLE 20
“Closed Group” Modeling Of State Employees’ Retirement Fund
UAAL and Amortization Payments Based on November 2014 Valuation Assumptions
(In Thousands)

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Valuation Date June 30	Unfunded Accrued Liability	UAAL Amortization Payment
2016	2014	\$14,920.8	\$1,235.7
2017	2015	14,831.6	1,281.9
2018	2016	14,763.1	1,336.8
2019	2017	14,461.6	1,377.8
2020	2018	14,120.9	1,422.6
2021	2019	13,844.1	1,483.4
2022	2020	13,499.5	1,549.0
2023	2021	13,065.2	1,618.6
2024	2022	12,528.9	1,692.5
2025	2023	11,878.5	1,771.3
2026	2024	11,100.4	1,856.0
2027	2025	10,179.3	1,947.9
2028	2026	9,097.6	2,049.1
2029	2027	7,835.0	2,163.4
2030	2028	6,367.7	2,298.8
2031	2029	4,665.4	2,477.0
2032	2030	2,687.7	2,797.8
2033	2031	0	0

Contribution, Eligibility and Benefits Requirements

Generally, State employees hired before July 2, 1984 participate in the Tier I plan of the State Employees’ Retirement Fund, which requires employee contributions. As of July 1, 2014 approximately 4.56% 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 for certain members and provides somewhat lesser benefits. As of July 1, 2014, approximately 30.0% 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, 2014, approximately 47.0% of the total work force was covered under the Tier IIA Plan. SEBAC 2011 provides for two new retirement plans for State employees first hired on and after July 1, 2011, Tier III employees and, for unclassified employees of the Connecticut State System of Higher Education and the central office staff of the Department of Higher Education only, the Hybrid Plan. As of July 1, 2014, approximately 15% of the total work force was covered under the Tier III Plan and approximately 2.74% of the total work force was covered under the Hybrid Plan. SEBAC 2011 also provides a one-time, irrevocable opportunity for current members of the Connecticut Alternate Retirement Program to transfer membership to the new Hybrid Plan and purchase credit for their prior State service in that plan at the full actuarial cost. From time-to-time the State has instituted, and in the future may institute, early retirement incentive plans that may impact retirement plan eligibility and benefits.

The average annual benefit payable to a retired Tier I, Tier II, or Tier IIA member in fiscal year ending June 30, 2014 was approximately \$42,527, \$26,513, and \$12,356, respectively. There were no retired Tier III members receiving benefits in Fiscal Year 2014. There were 190 retired Hybrid Plan members in Fiscal Year 2014 with an approximate average annual benefit payable \$33,176. The State Employees’ Retirement Fund also provides disability and pre-retirement death benefits.

Member contribution requirements, and the eligibility for and calculation of normal retirement benefits varies by tier and plan, as set forth below:

TABLE 21

State Employees' Retirement System Member Contribution Requirements, Eligibility Requirements and Normal Retirement Benefits

Tier	Member Contribution Requirements	Eligibility For Normal Retirement Benefits	Normal Retirement Benefits Based On Final Average Earnings ("FAE")^(a)
Tier I - Hazardous	4% of earnings up to the Social Security Taxable Wage Base plus 5% of earnings above that level	20 years of hazardous duty credited service	50% of FAE plus 2% for each year of service in excess of 20 years
Tier I - Plan A or C	5% of earnings	Earliest of age 55 with 25 years of service, age 60 with 10 years of service, or age 70 with 5 years of service	2% of FAE times years of service, with a minimum benefit with 25 years of service of \$833.34 per month
Tier I - Plan B	2% of earnings up to Social Security Taxable Wage Base plus 5% of earnings above that level	Earliest of age 55 with 25 years of service, age 60 with 10 years of service, or age 70 with 5 years of service	2% of FAE times years of service up to age 65; for retirements after age 65, 1% of FAE up to \$4,800, plus 2% of FAE in excess of \$4,800 times years of service, with a minimum benefit with 25 years of service of \$833.34 per month; for retirements at or after age 70, the greater of 1.25% of FAE up to \$4,800 plus 2.5% of FAE in excess of \$4,800 times years of service (maximum 20 years) or 1.0% of FAE up to \$4,800 plus 2% of FAE in excess of \$4,800 times year of service
Tier II – Hazardous	4% of earnings	20 years of hazardous duty credited service	2.5% of FAE times years of service up to 20 years plus 2.0% of FAE times years of service in excess of 20 years, if any, with a minimum benefit with 25 years of service of \$360 per month
All Other Tier II	None	Prior to July 1, 2022: Earliest of age 62 with 10 years of vesting service (effective July 1, 1992), age 60 with 25 years of vesting service, age 70 with 5 years of vesting service, or age 62 with 5 years of actual state service for terminations on or after July 1, 1997 Effective July 1, 2022: Earliest of age 63 with 25 years of vesting service or age 65 with at least 10 but less than 25 years of vesting service	1.40% of FAE plus (a) 0.433% of FAE in excess of the year's breakpoint (which breakpoint equals \$10,700 increased by 6% each year after 1982, rounded to nearest \$100 but not greater than Social Security Covered Compensation) times years of service up to 35 years, and (b) 1.625% of FAE times any years of service in excess of 35 years, with a minimum benefit with 25 years of service of \$360 per month
Tier IIA – Hazardous	5% of earnings	20 years of hazardous duty credited service	2.5% of FAE times years of service up to 20 years plus 2.0% of FAE times years of service in excess of 20 years, if any, with a minimum benefit with 25 years of service of \$360 per month

Tier	Member Contribution Requirements	Eligibility For Normal Retirement Benefits	Normal Retirement Benefits Based On Final Average Earnings ("FAE") ^(a)
All Other Tier IIA	2% of earnings	<p>Prior to July 1, 2022: Earliest of age 62 with 10 years of vesting service (effective July 1, 1992), age 60 with 25 years of vesting service, age 70 with 5 years of vesting service, or age 62 with 5 years of actual state service for terminations on or after July 1, 1997</p> <p>Effective July 1, 2022: Earliest of age 63 with 25 years of vesting service or age 65 with at least 10 but less than 25 years of vesting service</p>	1.40% of FAE plus (a) 0.433% of FAE in excess of the year's breakpoint (which breakpoint equals \$10,700 increased by 6% each year after 1982, rounded to nearest \$100 but not greater than Social Security Covered Compensation) times years of service up to 35 years, and (b) 1.625% of FAE times any years of service in excess of 35 years, with a minimum benefit with 25 years of service of \$360 per month
Tier III - Hazardous	5% of earnings	25 years of hazardous duty credited service or age 50 with at least 20 years of hazardous duty credited service	2.5% of FAE times years of service up to 20 years plus 2% for each year of service in excess of 20
All Other Tier III	2% of earnings	Earliest of age 63 with 25 years of vesting service or age 65 with at least 10 but less than 25 years of vesting service	1.40% of FAE plus (a) 0.433% of FAE in excess of the year's breakpoint (which breakpoint equals \$10,700 increased by 6% each year after 1982, rounded to nearest \$100 but not greater than Social Security Covered Compensation) times years of service up to 35 years, and (b) 1.625% of FAE times any years of service in excess of 35 years, with a minimum benefit with 25 years of service of \$360 per month
Hybrid Plan	<p>5% of earnings for members first hired on or after July 1, 2011</p> <p>5% of earnings for members with original date of hire on or after July 1, 1997</p> <p>3% of earnings for members with original date of hire prior to July 1, 1997</p>	Earliest of age 63 with 25 years of vesting service or age 65 with at least 10 but less than 25 years of vesting service	1.40% of FAE plus (a) 0.433% of FAE in excess of the year's breakpoint (which breakpoint equals \$10,700 increased by 6% each year after 1982, rounded to nearest \$100 but not greater than Social Security Covered Compensation) times years of service up to 35 years, and (b) 1.625% of FAE times any years of service in excess of 35 years, with a minimum benefit with 25 years of service of \$360 per month ^(b)

- (a) For all members of all Tiers other than Tier III and Hybrid, "FAE" is defined as the average salary of the three highest paid years of service, provided that, effective January 1, 1986, no one year's earnings can be greater than 130% of the average of the two preceding years for purposes of calculating the FAE. For Tier III and the Hybrid Plan members, FAE is defined as the average salary of the five highest paid years of service, provided that no one year's earnings can be greater than 130% of the average of the preceding two years. Effective July 1, 2014, this limit will be 150% for Tier III and the Hybrid Plan members with mandatory overtime earnings.
- (b) The Hybrid Plan provides members with the option to receive at retirement a lump sum payment of their contributions plus a five percent (5%) employer match and four percent (4%) interest in lieu of their receipt of monthly benefit payments.

The State Employees' Retirement Fund provides annual cost-of-living allowance adjustments each July 1 as set forth below:

TABLE 22
State Employees' Retirement Benefit Cost-Of-Living Allowances^(a)

Retirement Date	Adjustment Based On	Minimum Increase	Maximum Increase	Maximum Increase For Members And Beneficiaries Not Covered By Social Security And Age 62 And Over
Prior to July 1, 1980	Increase in National Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers ("CPI-W")	3.0%	5.0%	6.0%
On and after July 1, 1980 but prior to July 1, 1997	N/A	3.0%	3.0%	6.0%
On and after July 1, 1997 but prior to July 1, 1999, an irrevocable choice between one of the two following plans required:	(1) 60% of the increase in "CPI-W" up to 6.0% and 75.0% of the increase in the CPI-W over 6.0%	2.5%	6.0%	N/A
	(2) N/A	3.0%	3.0%	N/A
On or after July 1, 1999, but prior to October 1, 2011	60% of the increase in CPI-W up to 6.0% and 75.0% of the increase in the CPI-W over 6.0%	2.5%	6.0%	N/A
On or after October 1, 2011	60% of the increase in CPI-W up to 6.0% and 75.0% of the increase in the CPI-W over 6.0%	2.0%	7.5%	N/A

(a) An employee from Tier IIA must have at least ten (10) years of actual State service or directly make the transition into retirement in order to be eligible for annual adjustments.

GASB 67 Disclosure

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 67 ("GASB 67") requires a determination of the Total Pension Liability ("TPL") for a plan using the Entry Age Normal actuarial funding method. The Net Pension Liability ("NPL") is then set equal to the TPL minus the plan's Fiduciary Net Position ("FNP") which, generally, is the market value of assets in the plan as of the measurement date. Among the assumptions needed for the liability calculation is a Single Equivalent Interest Rate ("SEIR"). To determine the SEIR, the FNP must be projected into the future for as long as there are anticipated benefits payable to the membership and beneficiaries of the system on the measurement date. If the FNP of the plan is not expected to be depleted at any point in the future, the plan may use its long-term expected rate of return as the SEIR. If, on the other hand, the FNP of the plan is expected to be depleted, then the SEIR is the single rate of interest that will generate a present value of benefits equal to the sum of (i) the present value of all benefits through the date of depletion at a discount rate equal to the long-term expected rate of return, plus (ii) the present value of benefits after the date of depletion discounted at a rate based on 20-year, tax-exempt, general obligation municipal bonds, with an average credit rating of AA/Aa or higher. The valuation for the State Employees' Retirement

Fund as of June 30, 2014 used its long term investment rate of 8.00% as the SEIR since the results currently indicate that the FNP will not be depleted at any point in the future.

The State Employees Retirement Commission received from Cavanaugh Macdonald Consulting, LLC a draft actuarial valuation prepared as of June 30, 2014 on November 20, 2014 containing supplemental information to assist the Commission in meeting the requirements of GASB 67. This draft actuarial valuation is subject to review by the Commission, confirmation or revision of its assumptions, and finalization, which is expected to occur prior to the end of the year. This draft supplement reported the following results as of June 30, 2014 with respect to the State Employees' Retirement Fund in accordance with GASB 67:

Total Pension Liability	\$26,486.9 million
Fiduciary Net Position	\$10,472.6 million
Net Pension Liability	\$16,014.4 million
Ratio of Fiduciary Net Position to Total Pension Liability	39.54 %

GASB 67 also requires sensitivity calculations based on a SEIR 1% in excess and 1% less than the SEIR used, which would decrease the NPL to \$13,416.1 million or increase the NPL to \$19,103.9 million, respectively.

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 setting and paying salaries for teachers, municipalities do not provide contributions to the maintenance of the fund. As of June 30, 2014, there were (i) 64,444 active and former employees, consisting of 51,433 active members, 1,480 inactive vested members and 11,531 inactive non-vested members, (ii) 34,043 retired members and beneficiaries, and (iii) 267 members on disability allowance.

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. State contributions to the Fund for Fiscal Year 2008 included \$2.0 billion of the proceeds of the State's Taxable General Obligation Bonds (Teachers' Retirement Fund 2008 Series), as discussed under "Pension Obligation Bonds".

October 2014 Actuarial Valuation

Actuarial valuations are performed as of June 30th of each even-numbered year. The actuarial valuation uses recognized actuarial methods to calculate the actuarial value of assets and the actuarial accrued liability of the Teachers' Retirement Fund. The actuarial accrued liability is determined using the entry age normal cost method as the portion of the present value of future benefits allocated to years of service prior to the valuation date. The valuation uses an asset valuation method of smoothing the difference between the market value of assets and actuarial value of assets to prevent extreme fluctuations that may result from short-term or cyclical economic and market conditions. The actuarial value of assets is determined by first projecting the actuarial value forward from the beginning of the prior fiscal year based on the actual cash flow during the fiscal year and the assumed investment rate of return. One fourth of any difference between this expected actuarial value and the actual market value is added to or subtracted from the expected actuarial value to arrive at the actuarial value of assets in order to "smooth" year to year changes in market values. The unfunded actuarial liability is the actuarial liability less the actuarial value of assets. The valuation includes a projection from the valuation date to future years based on certain key assumptions such as the investment return on the market value of assets, the rates of withdrawal of active members who leave covered employment before qualifying for any monthly benefit, the rates of mortality, the rates of disability, the rates of pay increases and the assumed age or ages at actual retirement.

The Teachers' Retirement Fund received from Cavanaugh Macdonald Consulting, LLC an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2014 dated October 29, 2014. The October 2014 actuarial valuation reported the following results as of June 30, 2014 with respect to the Teachers' Retirement Fund:

Market Value of Assets	\$16,220.9 million
Actuarial Value of Assets	\$15,546.6 million
Actuarial Accrued Liability	\$26,349.2 million
UAAL	\$10,802.7 million
Funded Ratio (based on the actuarial value of the assets)	59.00%
Funded Ratio (based on the market value of assets)	61.56%

The October 2014 actuarial valuation was based upon the following assumptions among others:

- 8.5% earnings assumption
- Projected salary increases of 3.75% to 7.0%
- Cost-of-living adjustments of 3.0% annually for members retired before September 1992 and 2.0% for members retired on and after September 1, 1992
- Payroll Growth Rate of 3.75%
- Net effective amortization period for the computed State contribution amounts for Fiscal Year 2014 is 20.4 years

The October 2014 actuarial valuation determined the following employer contribution requirements, based on an individual entry-age actuarial cost method and level percent-of-payroll contributions: (i) \$975.6 million for Fiscal Year 2016; and (ii) \$1,012.2 million for Fiscal Year 2017, resulting in an annual employer contribution rate of 23.65% of payroll. Such amounts have not been appropriated by the General Assembly and will be considered in the upcoming Fiscal Year 2016-2017 biennium. An October 2012 actuarial valuation determined an employer contribution requirement, based on an individual entry-age actuarial cost method and level percent-of-payroll contributions of \$984.1 million for Fiscal Year 2015. The adopted budget for Fiscal Year 2015 contains appropriations sufficient to fully fund such employer contribution requirement.

The Teachers' Retirement Fund uses the Entry Age Normal cost method to calculate the annual amortization payments needed to amortize the unfunded actuarial accrued liability, which method allocates the plan's actuarial present value of future benefits to various periods based on service. The amortization period begins with 40 years as of July 1, 1991 for the contribution for fiscal year beginning July 1, 1992 and the annual required employer contribution amount is based on a level percentage of payroll payments over such declining period of years. The net effective amortization period for the computed State contribution amounts for Fiscal Year 2014 is 20.4 years. While this method of funding does lead to full funding by the end of the amortization period, the repayment of the UAAL is not level. Because of this, even if the State were to contribute the full amount of the actuarially recommended contributions and all other actuarial assumptions were met, the UAAL for the Teachers' Retirement Fund is not anticipated to be reduced significantly until the later years of the amortization period. Following full amortization of the UAAL, the actuarially recommended contribution would decrease substantially as it would consist solely of the funding of normal costs representing the portion of the present value of retirement benefits that are allocable to active members' current year of service.

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, benefits paid, actuarial recommended contributions and market value of assets for each of the past five fiscal years, and the actuarial accrued liabilities, the actuarial values of fund assets, the resulting unfunded accrued liabilities and the funded

ratios on an actuarial and market basis for the actuarial valuations as of June 30, 2010, June 30, 2012 and June 30, 2014.

TABLE 23
Teachers' Retirement Fund^(a)
(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
General Fund					
Contributions.....	\$ 559.2	\$ 581.6	\$ 757.2	\$ 787.5	\$ 948.5
Employee					
Contributions ^(b)	<u>254.1</u>	<u>256.1</u>	<u>263.5</u>	<u>274.3</u>	<u>275.5</u>
Total Contributions.....	<u>\$ 813.3</u>	<u>\$ 837.7</u>	<u>\$ 1,020.7</u>	<u>\$ 1,061.9</u>	<u>\$ 1,224.0</u>
Benefits Paid ^(c)	1,415.9	\$ 1,499.9	\$ 1,531.7	\$ 1,625.7	\$ 1,714.4
Investment Income/Net Gains (Losses).....	\$ 1,472.1	\$ 2,517.0	\$ (145.4)	\$ 1,584.3	\$ 2,250.8
Actuarial Recommended Contribution.....	\$ 559.2	\$ 581.6	\$ 757.2	\$ 787.5	\$ 948.5
Percentage of Actuarial Recommended Contribution Made.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Actuarial Accrued Liabilities.....	\$23,495.9	N/A	\$24,862.2	N/A	\$26,349.2
Actuarial Values of Assets.....	\$14,430.1	N/A	\$13,734.8	N/A	\$15,546.5
Unfunded Accrued Liabilities.....	\$ 9,065.7	N/A	\$11,127.4	N/A	\$10,802.7
Market Value of Assets...	\$12,273.6 ^(d)	\$14,143.9	\$13,473.7 ^(d)	\$14,480.5	\$16,220.9 ^(d)
Funded Ratio (actuarial value).....	61.4%	N/A	55.2%	N/A	59.0%
Funded Ratio (market value).....	52.2%	N/A	54.2%	N/A	61.6%
Ratio of Actuarial Value of Assets to Market Value of Assets.....	117.0%	N/A	102.0%	N/A	96.0%

(a) As actuarial valuations are performed every two years, not all of the data is available for each year.

(b) Includes municipal contributions under early retirement incentive programs (\$857,420 during Fiscal Year 2010, \$902,153 during Fiscal Year 2011, \$582,142 during Fiscal Year 2012, \$361,042 during Fiscal Year 2013 and \$668,924 during Fiscal Year 2014). Does not include employee contributions to the Teachers' Retirement Health Insurance Fund.

(c) Does not include refunds with respect to withdrawals of account balances by inactive members who terminate membership (\$12,382,933 during Fiscal Year 2010, \$16,181,894 during Fiscal Year 2011, \$13,831,495 during Fiscal Year 2012, \$14,658,485 during Fiscal Year 2013 and \$18,241,716 during Fiscal Year 2014).

(d) Figure derived from actuarial valuation.

In connection with the presentation of the June 30, 2014 actuarial valuation in October of 2014, the actuary prepared a forecast of future funded ratios for the Teachers' Retirement Fund through Fiscal Year 2040, as set forth below. The forecast represents a deterministic “closed group” model based on the results of the valuation and assumes that all current actuarial assumptions are exactly met in each future year. Primary among these assumptions includes the annual investment rate of return on the market value of fund assets of 8.5%, the full required contributions based on the latest active member normal cost rate, and the schedule of UAAL amortization rates. The forecast does not reflect future factors or conditions that would cause the actual future experience of the Teachers' Retirement Fund to diverge from expected results. No representation is made that future annual funded ratios will conform to the forecast.

TABLE 24
“Closed Group” Modeling Of Teachers’ Retirement Fund
Future Funded Ratios Based on October 2014 Valuation Assumptions

<u>Fiscal Year</u> <u>Ending June 30</u>	<u>Valuation Date</u> <u>June 30</u>	<u>Funded Ratio as of</u> <u>Valuation Date</u>
2016	2014	59.0%
2017	2015	60.2
2018	2016	62.4
2019	2017	64.3
2020	2018	65.2
2021	2019	66.2
2022	2020	67.1
2023	2021	68.1
2024	2022	69.1
2025	2023	70.2
2026	2024	72.1
2027	2025	74.3
2028	2026	76.6
2029	2027	79.2
2030	2028	82.0
2031	2029	85.2
2032	2030	88.8
2033	2031	92.9
2034	2032	97.7
2035	2033	97.9
2036	2034	98.2
2037	2035	98.5
2038	2036	98.9
2039	2037	99.5
2040	2038	100.0

Pension Obligation Bonds

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 in April 2008 the State issued \$2,276.6 million of such bonds.

Section 8 of Public Act No. 07-186 provides that in each fiscal year that any TRF Bonds (or any refunding of TRF 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 that 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.

Contribution, Eligibility and Benefits Requirements

Each member of the Teachers' Retirement Fund is required to contribute 6% of annual salary for the pension benefit. The State's contribution requirement is determined in accordance with Section 10-183z of the General Statutes, which requires the retirement system to be funded on an actuarial reserve basis.

Eligibility for normal retirement benefits is available at age 60 for those with 20 years of credited Connecticut service, or 35 years of credited service including at least 25 years of service in Connecticut. The normal retirement benefit is 2% of average annual salary received during three years of highest salary times years of credited service (maximum benefit is 75% of average annual salary received during three years of highest salary), subject to certain maximum dollar limits under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. In addition, amounts derived from the accumulation of supplemental account contributions made prior to July 1, 1989 and voluntary contributions by the member are payable. Effective January 1, 1999, there is a minimum monthly retirement benefit of \$1,200 to members who retire under the normal retirement provisions and who have completed at least 25 years of full time Connecticut service at retirement. The plan also provides reduced early retirement and pro-ratable retirement benefit, disability benefits, return with interest on certain contributions upon termination of employment, and pre-retirement death benefits for spouses and dependent children. The average annual benefit payable to a retired member in fiscal year ending June 30, 2014 was approximately \$50,841.

The plan includes cost-of-living allowances as set forth below:

TABLE 25
Teachers' Retirement Benefit Cost-Of-Living Allowances

Retirement Date	Adjustments Consistent With Adjustments To:	Minimum Increase	Maximum Increase	Limitation On Maximum Increase Based On Previous Year's Plan Assets Return
Prior to September 1, 1992	National Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers	3.0% per annum	5.0% per annum	N/A
On or after September 1, 1992, and became System member before July 1, 2007 ^(a)	Social Security benefits	0.0% per annum	6.0% per annum	If asset return less than 8.5% per annum, the maximum increase is 1.5%
On or after July 1, 2007, and became System member after July 1, 2007 ^(a)	Social Security benefits	0.0% per annum	5.0% per annum	If asset return less than 11.5% per annum, the maximum increase is 3.0%; if less than 8.5% per annum, maximum increase is 1.0%.

(a) Based on the current cost-of-living allowances formulas no benefit adjustment for Fiscal Years 2010 and 2011 was granted for members retiring on or after September 1, 1992. For Fiscal Year 2012, a 3.6% benefit adjustment was granted. For Fiscal Year 2013, a 1.5% benefit adjustment was granted.

A board of education may offer a retirement incentive plan. Such plan is required to provide for the purchase by the board of education and a member of the system who chooses to participate in the plan of additional credited service from the Teachers' Retirement Fund for such member and for payment by the board of education of not less than 50% of the entire cost of such total cost. Any such plan shall specify a maximum number of years to be purchased, not to exceed five. Members must have attained age 50 and be eligible for retirement with the additional purchased service. The amount of service purchased cannot exceed the lesser of five years or one-fifth of the member's credited service.

GASB 67 Disclosure

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 67 ("GASB 67") requires a determination of the Total Pension Liability ("TPL") for a plan using the Entry Age Normal actuarial funding method. The Net Pension Liability ("NPL") is then set equal to the TPL minus the plan's Fiduciary Net Position ("FNP") which, generally, is the market value of assets in the plan as of the measurement date. Among the assumptions needed for the liability calculation is a Single Equivalent Interest Rate ("SEIR"). To determine the SEIR, the FNP must be projected into the future for as long as there are anticipated benefits payable to the membership and beneficiaries of the system on the measurement date. If the FNP of the plan is not expected to be depleted at any point in the future, the plan may use its long-term expected rate of return as the SEIR. If, on the other hand, the FNP of the plan is expected to be depleted, then the SEIR is the single rate of interest that will generate a present value of benefits equal to the sum of (i) the present value of all benefits through the date of depletion at a discount rate equal to the long-term expected rate of return, plus (ii) the present value of benefits after the date of depletion discounted at a rate based on 20-year, tax-exempt, general obligation bonds, with an average credit rating of AA/Aa or higher. The valuation for the Teachers' Retirement Fund as of June 30, 2014 used its long term investment rate of 8.5% as the SEIR since the results currently indicate that the FNP will not be depleted at any point in the future.

The October 2014 actuarial valuation prepared as of June 30, 2014 contains supplemental information dated October 27, 2014 to assist the Teachers' Retirement Board in meeting the requirements of GASB 67. The

October 2014 actuarial valuation reported the following results as of June 30, 2014 with respect to the Teachers' Retirement Fund in accordance with GASB 67:

Total Pension Liability	\$26,349.2 million
Fiduciary Net Position	\$16,220.9 million
Net Pension Liability	\$10,128.3 million
Ratio of Fiduciary Net Position to Total Pension Liability	61.56%

GASB 67 also requires sensitivity calculations based on a SEIR 1% in excess and 1% less than the SEIR used, which would decrease the NPL to \$7,747.8 million or increase the NPL to \$12,928.8 million, respectively.

Investment of Pension Funds

Twelve investment funds serve as the investment medium for both the State Employees' Retirement Fund and the Teachers' Retirement Fund, as follows: the Mutual Equity Fund, the Developed Markets International Stock Fund, the Emerging Markets International Stock Fund, the Core Fixed Income Fund, the Emerging Markets Debt Fund, the High Yield Debt Fund, the Inflation Linked Bond Fund, the Liquidity Investment Fund, the Real Estate Fund, the Private Investment Fund, the Commercial Mortgage Fund, and the Alternative Investment Fund. See also **FINANCIAL PROCEDURES** herein. Set forth below are the percentage allocation of holdings for the State Employees' Retirement Fund and the Teachers' Retirement Fund as of June 30, 2014 in each of these funds.

TABLE 26
Pension Fund Investment Allocations
As of June 30, 2014

	<u>State Employees'</u> <u>Retirement Fund</u>	<u>Teachers'</u> <u>Retirement Fund</u>
Mutual Equity Fund	25.6%	24.2%
Developed Markets International Stock Fund	21.2	21.8
Emerging Markets International Stock Fund	9.2	9.2
Core Fixed Income Fund	9.0	7.2
Emerging Markets Debt Fund.....	4.3	5.3
High Yield Fund	4.8	4.5
Inflation Linked Bonds Fund.....	4.4	3.1
Liquidity Investment Fund.....	2.7	5.2
Real Estate Fund	4.9	5.0
Private Investment Fund	9.7	10.1
Commercial Mortgage Fund.....	0.0	0.0
Alternative Investment Fund.....	<u>4.2</u>	<u>4.4</u>
	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Combined Investment Funds 2014 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

Investment Returns

**Annualized Net Returns on Investment Assets in
Retirement Funds
Periods Ending June 30, 2014**

	<u>5 Year</u>	<u>10 Year</u>	<u>15 Year</u>	<u>20 Year</u>	<u>25 Year</u>
State Employees'	11.90%	6.94%	5.82%	8.01%	7.92%
Teachers'	11.79%	7.07%	5.93%	8.14%	8.02%

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, 2014, there were approximately 197 active members of these plans and approximately 254 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 third party administrator of the plan, who invests the fund's assets allocable to a member at the direction of such member in the investment funds available under the plan. A member may not withdraw funds from the plan unless such member has reached age 55 and has terminated from service, retired or died, provided that any member with less than five years of participation in the plan who is under the age of 55 and terminates from service may rollover such member's entire account into an eligible retirement plan.

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

Social Security

State employees and teachers are treated in various ways for purposes of federal social security. Most state employees are covered under social security, and most teachers are not. As of June 30, 2014, approximately 59,395 State employees were entitled to Social Security coverage. The following table summarizes this treatment.

<u>Category</u>	<u>Covered</u>
Teachers	No
State employees under the State Employees' Retirement Fund	Yes
State employees under other retirement systems hired after 2/21/58	No
State police hired after 2/21/58 and before 5/8/84	No
State police hired after 5/8/84	Yes
Employees under the Connecticut Alternate Retirement Program hired after 7/12/90	Yes
Employees under the Connecticut Alternate Retirement Program hired before 7/12/90	Could elect

The amount expended by the State for Social Security coverage for fiscal year ending June 30, 2014 was \$305.4 million. Of this amount, \$217.4 million was paid from the General Fund and \$14.5 million was paid from the Special Transportation Fund and the balance was recovered from other funds, including federal funds and higher education funds. The State has appropriated \$245.2 million for Social Security coverage for fiscal year ending June 30, 2015. Of this amount, \$228.8 million has been appropriated from the General Fund and \$16.4 million has been appropriated from the Special Transportation Fund.

Other Post-Employment Benefits – State Employees

The State provides post-retirement health care and life insurance benefits to all employees who retire from State employment. The State currently finances the cost of such benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis through a transfer of an appropriation from the General Fund to a trust fund established for the payment of post-retirement health care and life insurance benefits. The State has established the trust also for the accumulation of assets with which to pay post-retirement health care benefits and post-retirement life insurance benefits to future retirees in future years. All employees hired on or after July 1, 2009 are required to contribute 3% of salary for ten years, to be deposited into the trust. Commencing July 1, 2010, employees with less than five years of service are required to contribute 3% of salary for ten years, to be deposited into the trust. SEBAC 2011 extended the requirement of trust contributions to all other State employees to be phased in beginning July 1, 2013, as follows: 0.5% of salary for fiscal year ending June 30, 2013, 2.0% of salary for fiscal year ending June 30, 2014, and 3.0% of salary for fiscal ending June 13, 2015 and thereafter, with a period of required contribution of ten years or to the beginning of retirement (whichever occurs first). As of June 30, 2014, the fair market value of the net assets within the trust totaled \$160.4 million. A portion of the trust contributions are invested in the Combined Investment Funds. See also **note 15 of Appendix III-C** hereto and **FINANCIAL PROCEDURES** herein. It is not currently anticipated that the trust will provide any significant contribution to the funding for post-retirement health care and life insurance benefits in the near future. The State will need to make significant General Fund appropriations for post-retirement health care and life insurance benefits in upcoming fiscal years. For fiscal year ending June 30, 2014, General Fund expenditures on post-retirement health care and life insurance benefits were \$548.7 million and \$4.4 million, respectively. For fiscal year ending June 30, 2015, the projected General Fund expenditures on post-retirement health care and life insurance benefits are \$599.2 million and \$4.6 million, respectively. Because the plan is being funded on a pay-as-you-go basis, the amounts are much less than the annual required employer contribution payment calculated for the plan, which includes a component to amortize the UAAL.

Implementation of GASB Statement No. 45 regarding accounting and financial reporting for post-employment benefits other than pensions requires 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 ending June 30, 2008. The State received an actuarial report dated February 20, 2014 (“2014 OPEB Report”) with respect to the State’s liability for post-retirement health care benefits (which include medical, prescription drug, dental and life insurance benefits) for eligible persons covered under SERS and other State retirement systems, excluding the Teachers’ Retirement System from The Segal Company which indicated the following as of June 30, 2013:

Actuarial Accrued Liability	\$19,676.3 million	
UAAL	\$19,532.5 million	
Actuarial Value of Assets	\$143.8 million	Based on Market Value at June 30, 2013.
Funded Ratio	0.73%	
Annual Required Contribution	\$1,271.3 million (Fiscal Year 2013) \$1,525.4 million (Fiscal Year 2014) (comprised of normal cost of \$480.6 million, amortization of UAAL of \$999.9 million, and adjustment for timing of \$44.9 million)	Based on a projected unit credit actuarial cost method and level percent-of-payroll amortization over 30 years (with 24 years remaining as of June 30, 2013).
Annual OPEB Cost	\$1,560.0 million (Fiscal Year 2014)	The annual OPEB cost adjusts the annual required contribution and contribution in relation to the annual required contribution. The annual OPEB cost is the cost of OPEB actually booked as an expense for the fiscal year.

In Fiscal Year 2013, the State contributed 42.68% of the Annual Required Contribution and 41.21% of the Annual OPEB Cost.

The 2014 OPEB Report includes the following assumptions, among others:

- A discount rate of 5.7%
- Payroll growth rate of 3.75% (lowered from 4.00% in prior valuation)
- Medical cost trend rate of 7.0% graded to 5.0% over 5 years
- Drug cost trend rate of 6.0% graded to 5.0% over 5 years
- Dental and part B trend rates of 5.0%
- Projected salary increases of 0.0% to 20.0%
- Updated medical, prescription drug and dental claim costs for recent experience and adjusting trend rates for medical and prescription drug
- Explicit administrative expense of \$263 (lowered from \$271 in prior valuation) per participant increasing at 3% per year
- Average premium used to calculate the early retirement premiums was updated to \$10,797
- Adjustment of the retiree contribution increase
- Adjustment of the assumption for Medicare Part B
- Includes certain plan changes made pursuant to revised agreements with SEBAC

For Fiscal Years 2010 through 2014, the State paid \$527.9 million, \$527.9 million, \$490.9 million, \$549.1 million, \$587.4 million and \$548.7 million, respectively, for retirees' health care costs. While not a part of post-employment costs, for Fiscal Years 2010 through 2014, the State paid \$493.4 million, \$490.6 million, \$518.4 million, \$559.8 million and \$614.3 million, respectively, for General Fund eligible employees' health care costs.

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 of General Fund appropriations by the State for such coverage.

TABLE 27
State Employee Retirees Health Care and Life Insurance Benefits

	Fiscal Year				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Retirees Eligible to Receive Benefits	42,556	43,086	44,770 ^(a)	47,510	48,844
Retirees Receiving Health Care Benefits.....	42,383	42,905	44,659	45,092	46,037
Retirees Receiving Life Insurance Benefits.....	27,694	28,017	28,405	28,204	28,580
General Fund Appropriations for Retiree Health Care and Life Insurance Benefits (millions)	\$541.0	\$595.3 ^(b)	\$574.1 ^(c)	\$596.1 ^(d)	\$557.5 ^(e)

- (a) Prior to the conversion of the retirement payroll and retirement benefit systems in May 2013 to the same system, it was not possible to accurately account for retirees eligible but not enrolled in benefits.
- (b) Of the \$595.3 million appropriated for Fiscal Year 2011, \$490.9 million was expended on retiree health care and life insurance benefits.
- (c) The \$574.1 million appropriated for Fiscal Year 2012 includes a combined appropriation of \$8.9 million for active employee and retiree life insurance benefits. Of the \$574.1 million appropriation, \$562.2 million was expended on retiree health care benefits and \$4.4 million was expended on retiree life insurance benefits.
- (d) The \$596.1 million appropriated for Fiscal Year 2013 includes a combined appropriation of \$8.7 million for active employees and retiree life insurance benefits. Of the \$596.1 million appropriation, \$587.4 million was expended on retiree health care benefits and \$4.4 million was expended on retiree life insurance benefits.
- (e) The \$557.5 million appropriated for Fiscal Year 2014 includes a combined appropriation of \$8.8 million for active employees and retiree life insurance benefits. Of the \$557.5 million appropriation, \$548.7 million was expended on retiree health care benefits and \$4.4 million was expended on retiree life insurance benefits.

Other Post-Employment Benefits – Teachers

The State is required to (i) make General Fund appropriations to the Teachers’ Retirement Board to cover one-third of retiree health insurance costs plus any portion of the balance of such costs that is not funded from the amounts available in the Teachers’ Retirement Health Insurance Fund; (ii) subsidize the health insurance costs of retired teachers who are not members of the Teachers’ Retirement Board’s health benefit plan; and (iii) provide an additional health insurance subsidy of at least \$110 per month on behalf of retired teachers who are ineligible to participate in Medicare Part A “premium free” and who pay at least \$220 per month to participate in the local board of education retiree health benefit plans. No General Fund appropriations to the Teachers’ Retirement Fund to cover retiree health insurance costs were made for Fiscal Years 2010 and 2011. The State made General Fund appropriations of \$32.3 million, \$34.4 million and \$22.4 million for Fiscal Years 2012, 2013 and 2014, respectively, to subsidize the Teachers’ Retirement Health Insurance Fund. The Governor’s midterm budget adjustments for Fiscal Year 2013, reduced the State’s appropriation from 33% to 25% (\$22.3 million) of the Medicare supplemental health insurance program, and utilized retiree drug subsidies which would have otherwise already been available to the Teachers’ Retirement Health Insurance Fund, to offset, in part, the State’s share of retiree health costs. The Teachers’ Retirement Health Insurance Fund is invested in the Short Term Investment Fund. See also **FINANCIAL PROCEDURES** herein. 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. Since July 1, 1994, retiree health benefits sponsored through the Teachers’ Retirement Board have been self-insured.

Implementation of GASB Statement No. 45 requires 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. The Teachers' Retirement Board received an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2014 dated October 21, 2014 from Cavanaugh Macdonald Consulting, LLC of the State's liability with respect to post-retirement health care benefits for members of the Teachers' Retirement Fund and for retired teachers who are not members of the Teachers' Retirement Board's health benefit plan. The report indicates an actuarial accrued liability as of June 30, 2014 of \$2,433.0 million on an unfunded basis, based upon certain stated assumptions including a 4.5% earnings assumption and a 30 year amortization period and no valuation assets available to offset the liabilities of the plan. Against these liabilities, as of June 30, 2014 the plan had no present assets for valuation purposes. The actuarial valuation determined a \$125.6 million employer contribution requirement for Fiscal Year 2015 and \$130.3 million for Fiscal Year 2016, based on an individual entry-age actuarial cost method and level percent-of-payroll contributions and applying a 4.5% discount rate resulting in an annual employer contribution of 3.16% of payroll.

Set forth below for each of the past five fiscal years are State contributions to the Teachers' Retirement Health Insurance 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, active and retired teacher's contributions, investment income, Federal drug subsidy receipts, the expenditures from the Fund, and the reported fund balance of the Fund as of June 30.

TABLE 28
Teachers' Retirement Health Insurance Fund
(In Thousands)

	Fiscal Year				
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>
General Fund Contribution Attributable To Post- Retirement Medicare Supplement Health Insurance	\$ 2,131.2 ^(a)	\$ 0	\$ 27,886.3	\$ 21,816.2 ^(c)	\$ 20,793.6 ^(d)
General Fund Contribution Attributable To Non-Board Health Insurance Cost Subsidy.	<u>1,927.6^(a)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7,372.7</u>	<u>5,223.9</u>	<u>5,198.9</u>
Total General Fund Contributions	\$ 4,058.9 ^(a)	\$ 0	\$ 35,259.0	\$ 27,040.1	\$ 25,992.5
Teacher Contributions (Active and Retired)	71,992.7	72,388.4	85,483.4	85,483.6	86,225.0
Investment Income	181.0	135.4	99.1	124.5	12,753.0
Federal Drug Subsidy	<u>8,049.2</u>	<u>5,312.2</u>	<u>14,227.1</u>	<u>0</u> ^(c)	<u>0</u> ^(d)
Total Receipts	\$ 84,281.7	\$ 78,836.0	\$135,068.5	\$112,648.2	\$ 124,970.5
Fund expenditures	(\$ 91,944.6)	(\$ 91,852.8)	(\$ 96,347.4)	(\$101,450.5)	(\$105,325.5)
Fund Balance as of June 30	\$66,0720.3 ^(b)	\$ 53,055.5	\$ 91,776.6	\$102,974.3	\$ 122,619.3

- (a) Correcting adjustment as to prior General Fund contributions; does not reflect an actual receipt.
- (b) An administrative review of the Fund determined that the reported fund balance as of June 30, 2010 was overstated by approximately \$2.0 million. A correcting adjustment was made as of June 30, 2011.
- (c) Retiree Federal Drug Subsidy amount of \$10,203,832 included in General Fund Contribution Attributable to Post-Retirement Medicare Supplement Health Insurance and not shown in Federal Drug Subsidy receipts below.
- (d) Retiree Federal Drug Subsidy amount of \$9,362,367 included in General Fund Contribution Attributable to Post-Retirement Medicare Supplement Health Insurance and not shown in Federal Drug Subsidy receipts below.

Additional Information

The audited financial statements for Fiscal Year 2014 which are included as **Appendix III-C** hereto, and in particular notes 11 through 15 and note 17 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 26 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.

The cumulative value of the annual differences between the State's contribution to a public employee pension or OPEB plan and the actuarially recommended contribution to the plan for that fiscal year constitutes the "net pension obligation" or "net OPEB obligation" of the State with respect to such plan, and is reported as a liability in the State's financial statements. The net pension obligation or net OPEB obligation of the State with respect to a plan is not the equivalent of the State's actuarial accrued liability with respect to such plan.

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, each could have a fiscal impact on the State of \$50 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 institute a number of measures and programs designed to advance integration for Hartford students. That agreement expired in June 2007, but the State and the plaintiffs have subsequently negotiated a number of follow on agreements obligating the State to programming and other efforts designed to promote achievement of specified integration goals. Most recently, the parties negotiated a stipulation that would govern the parties obligations through June 2015. The latest proposed agreement, which establishes a target of 44% of Hartford resident minority students in integrated settings, received legislative approval, pursuant to the provisions of Connecticut General Statutes §3-125a., during the February 2014 legislative session. The parties are currently in the process of negotiating an agreement that would address the State's obligations after June 2015.

State 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 parties subsequently entered into a stipulation of facts and then filed cross-motions for summary judgment on all remaining claims. By order dated May 31, 2013, the Second Circuit sustained the appeal directing that summary judgment be entered in plaintiff's favor on the official capacity claims and remanding for entry of appropriate equitable relief. In addition, the remand order requires that the individual capacity claims against the former Governor and Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management proceed through discovery and eventually trial. The Attorney General filed a petition for writ of certiorari seeking review of the official capacity claims by the United States Supreme Court, as did the individual capacity defendants. A motion to stay the Second Circuit's mandate pending the defendants' petitions for writ of certiorari was granted. Subsequently, the Attorney General withdrew his petition without prejudice to refiling if necessary upon entry of final judgment. The withdrawal was in response to an invitation by the plaintiffs to commence settlement negotiations. The parties anticipate that further activity in the case and related state court litigation

will remain stayed pending settlement discussions. The individual capacity defendants' petition for writ of certiorari was denied. The parties are now engaged in settlement discussions.

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. The appeal has been denied and the case has been remanded to the trial court for further proceedings. By agreement of the parties, proceedings in the state court action have been stayed pending disposition of the federal court action.

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 claims against the major domestic tobacco manufacturers. The Connecticut Superior Court retains continuing jurisdiction over disputes involving the MSA. From 2006 through 2013, the State was engaged in litigation and arbitration against tobacco companies that participate in the MSA regarding the calculation of the companies' payments to the State for the year 2003. A multistate arbitration proceeding regarding the calculation of the 2003 payments was convened in 2010. In 2013, during the course of the arbitration, almost half of the states entered into an agreement with the manufacturers to settle the outstanding Non-Participating Manufacturer Adjustment ("NPM Adjustment") disputes for the years 2003-2014, and to alter some of the ground rules for future NPM Adjustment disputes. Connecticut joined that settlement, which was approved by the arbitration panel. As a result of joining the settlement, Connecticut received approximately \$100 million in October 2013. The settlement has been challenged in the state courts of at least a dozen states that rejected the settlement. Several of those state court challenges to the settlement are still pending. However, in light of the fact that none of the states challenging the settlement has named *any* of the settlement party states as a defendant, it is unlikely that any state court will find that it has jurisdiction to rescind payments made to Connecticut or any other settlement party states.

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. 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 some 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. 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 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 remained, 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. On March 30, 2010 a plurality of the Supreme Court reversed the trial court, ruled that the State Constitution guarantees public school students a right to suitable educational opportunities and remanded the case for a determination of whether such opportunities are being provided. Because of on-going discovery issues, the Court has suspended all deadlines in the case.

Indian Tribes. It is possible that land claims could be brought by 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. Currently, the federal Bureau of Indian Affairs is considering regulations that could give Connecticut tribes previously denied Federal tribal recognition – such as the Schaghticoke Tribal Nation and the Eastern Pequot Tribe -- another opportunity to seek it and to do so under relaxed standards.

Bouchard v. State Employees Retirement Commission is a state court proceeding representing an administrative appeal from a denial by the State Employees Retirement Commission of a request to recalculate the pensions of three retirees, based on the 2007 case of **Longley v. State Employees Retirement Commission** and its progeny. In **Longley** the State Supreme Court held that the State Employees Retirement Commission was required to include a retiree's final prorated longevity payment in their final year salary, for the purpose of calculating retirement benefits. The State Employees Retirement Commission initially interpreted **Longley**, with the exception of the **Longley** plaintiffs, as prospective in application. In April 2009, the State Employees Retirement Commission adopted a resolution to extend **Longley** retroactively to October 2, 2001. The plaintiffs in **Bouchard** et al, comprise State employees who retired prior to October 2, 2001, who have appealed the denial and seek a recalculation of current pension benefits, an award of past underpayment of benefits and attorney's fees. This case has been certified as a class action. The class approximates 18,000 retirees. The plaintiff's motion for summary judgment is currently in the briefing stage.

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GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION AND SERVICES

Introduction

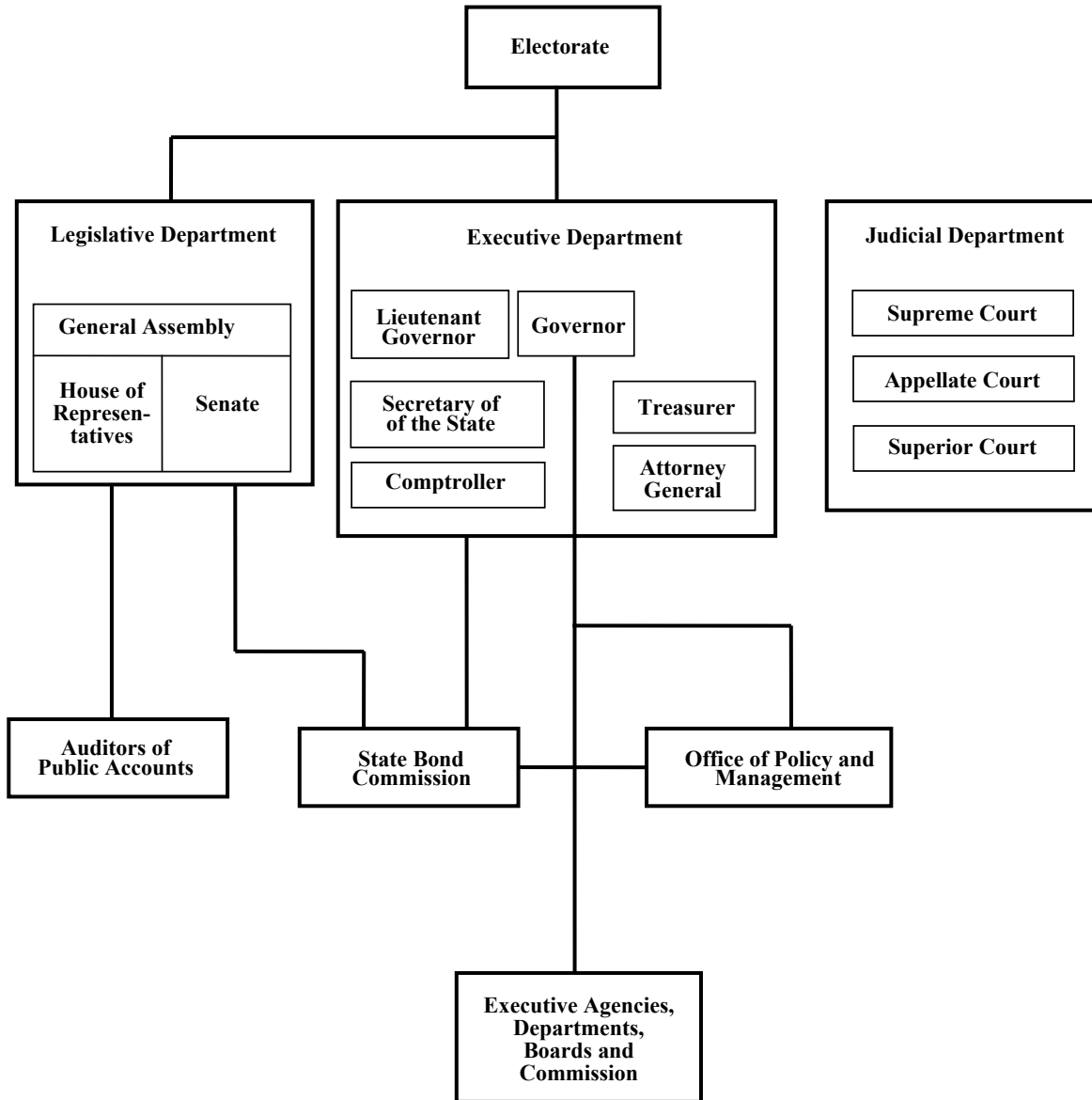
The components and structure of State governmental organization are laid out in the State's Constitution and the General Statutes of Connecticut. A number of State-wide and regional authorities and similar bodies are also created or provided for in the General Statutes or by Special Act of the General 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 2014, and the new members took office in January 2015.

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 2014 for terms beginning in January 2015. 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. By statute, there are 201 authorized Superior Court judges, with approximately 171 sitting judges as of December 1, 2014, 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 nine 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 54 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

<u>Function Headings^(b)</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>
Legislative	651	680	678	660	706
General Government.....	3,312	3,328	3,028	3,064	3,072
Regulation and Protection.....	4,133	4,276	4,084	4,188	4,349
Conservation and Development....	1,306	1,347	1,424	1,367	1,381
Health and Hospitals.....	7,049	6,874	6,534	7,082	6,979
Transportation.....	4,068	3,878	3,646	3,759	3,885
Human Services.....	1,876	1,911	1,923	1,817	1,824
Education	16,474	17,217	17,272	16,129	16,689
Corrections	9,057	9,020	8,590	8,446	8,813
Judicial.....	<u>4,435</u>	<u>4,454</u>	<u>4,299</u>	<u>4,479</u>	<u>4,555</u>
Total	52,361	52,985	51,478	50,991	52,253

(a) Table shows count of employees by fund category and function of government paid in April of each year. Employees working in multiple government functions or paid through multiple fund sources are counted multiple times.

(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, 2014^{(a)(b)}
By Function of Government and Fund Categories

<u>Function Headings</u>	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Special Transportation Fund</u>	<u>Other Appropriated Funds</u>	<u>Special Funds – Non-Appropriated</u>	<u>Federal Funds</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
Legislative	706	0	0	0	0	706
General Government	2,804	1	14	127	126	3,072
Regulation and Protection	2,302	616	391	798	242	4,349
Conservation and Development	864	0	112	63	342	1,381
Health and Hospitals	6,351	0	6	0	622	6,979
Transportation	2	2,885	0	998	0	3,885
Human Services	1,775	0	8	0	41	1,824
Education	5,513	0	0	10,956	220	16,689
Corrections	8,722	0	0	73	18	8,813
Judicial	4,440	0	68	0	47	4,555
Total	33,479	3,502	599	13,015	1,658	52,253

(a) Table shows a count of employees by fund categories. Employees working in multiple government functions or paid through multiple fund sources are counted multiple times.

(b) Reflects funding source based on Core-CT chart of accounts coding.

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 34 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 in the following table:

TABLE A-4
Full-Time Work Force
Collective Bargaining Units and
Those Not Covered by Collective Bargaining

<u>Bargaining Unit/Status Group</u>	<u>Percentage of State Employees Represented^(a)</u>	<u>Contract Status, if any</u>
<u>Covered by Collective Bargaining</u>		
Administrative and Residual (P-5)	5.78%	Contract in place through 6/30/2016
Administrative Clerical (NP-3)	6.92	Contract in place through 6/30/2016
American Federation of School Administrators	0.11	Contract in place through 6/30/2016
Board for State Academic Awards	0.13	Contract in place through 6/30/2016
Community College Administration - AFSCME	0.18	Contract in place through 6/30/2016
Community College Administration – CCCC	1.39	Contract in place through 6/30/2016
Community College AFT – Counselors/Librarians	0.03	Contract in place through 6/30/2016
Community College Faculty – AFT	0.35	Contract in place through 6/30/2016
Community College Faculty – CCCC	1.35	Contract in place through 6/30/2016
Connecticut Association of Prosecutors	0.48	Contract in place through 6/30/2016
Correctional Officers (NP-4)	8.71	Contract in place through 6/30/2016
Correctional Supervisor (NP-8)	0.93	Contract in place through 6/30/2016
Criminal Justice Inspectors	0.14	Contract in place through 6/30/2016
Criminal Justice Residual	0.24	Contract in place through 6/30/2016
DPDS Chief Public Defenders	0.04	Contract in place through 6/30/2016
DPDS Public Defenders	0.37	Contract in place through 6/30/2016
Education Administrative (P-3A)	0.50	Contract in place through 6/30/2016
Education Technical (P-3B)	1.22	Contract in place through 6/30/2016
Engineering, Scientific and Technical (P-4)	4.81	Contract in place through 6/30/2016
Health Care Unit-Non-Professional (NP-6)	5.90	Contract in place through 6/30/2016
Health Care Unit-Professional (P-1)	6.04	Contract in place through 6/30/2016
Higher Education – Professional Employees	0.05	Contract in place through 6/30/2016
Judicial - Judges	0.38	Contract in place through 6/30/2016
Judicial - Judicial Marshals	1.40	Contract in place through 6/30/2016
Judicial – Law Clerks	0.12	Contract in place through 6/30/2016
Judicial – Non-Professional	2.60	Contract in place through 6/30/2016
Judicial - Professional	2.52	Contract in place through 6/30/2016
Judicial - Supervising Judicial Marshals	0.12	Contract in place through 6/30/2016
Protective Services (NP-5)	1.56	Contract in place through 6/30/2016
Service/Maintenance (NP-2)	7.37	Contract in place through 6/30/2016
Social and Human Services (P-2)	7.78	Contract in place through 6/30/2016
State Vocational Federation of Teachers	2.26	Contract in place through 6/30/2016
State Police (NP-1)	2.08	Contract in place through 6/30/2015 ^(b)
State Police Lieutenants and Captains (NP-9)	0.07	Contract in place through 6/30/2016
State University-Faculty	2.81	Contract in place through 6/30/2016
State University- Non-Faculty Professional	1.55	Contract in place through 6/30/2016
UHC – Faculty	0.23	Contract in place through 6/30/2016
UHC University Health Professionals	2.87	Contract in place through 6/30/2016
UConn - Faculty	3.96	Contract in place through 6/30/2016
UConn – Law School Faculty	0.09	Contract in place through 6/30/2016
UConn - Non-Faculty	<u>3.31</u>	Contract in place through 6/30/2016
Total Covered by Collective Bargaining	88.73	
<u>Not Covered by Collective Bargaining</u>		
Auditors of Public Accounts	0.22%	Not Applicable
Other Employees	<u>11.05 %</u>	Not Applicable
Total Not Covered by Collective Bargaining	<u>11.27%</u>	
Total Full-Time Work Force	100.00%	

(a) Percentage expressed reflects approximately 51,646 filled full-time positions as of February 23, 2015.

(b) Currently in negotiation.

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 A-5
Function of Government Headings^{(a)(b)}

<p><u>Legislative</u> 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 Asian Pacific American Affairs Commission</p> <p><u>General Government</u> Governor’s Office Lieutenant Governor’s Office Secretary of the State Office of Governmental Accountability State Treasurer State Comptroller Department of Revenue Services Office of Policy and Management Department of Veterans’ Affairs Department of Administrative Services Attorney General Division of Criminal Justice</p>	<p><u>Regulation and Protection</u> Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection Department of Motor Vehicles Military Department Department of Banking Insurance Department Office of Consumer Counsel Office of the Health Care Advocate Department of Consumer Protection Department of Labor Commission on Human Rights and Opportunities Office of Protection and Advocacy for Persons with Disabilities Workers’ Compensation Commission</p> <p><u>Conservation and Development</u> Department of Agriculture Department of Energy and Environmental Protection Council on Environmental Quality Department of Economic and Community Development Department of Housing Agricultural Experiment Station</p> <p><u>Health and Hospitals</u> Department of Public Health Office of the Chief Medical Examiner Department of Developmental Services Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services Department of Rehabilitation Services</p>	<p><u>Transportation</u> Department of Transportation</p> <p><u>Human Services</u> Department of Social Services State Department on Aging Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines’ Fund</p> <p><u>Education, Libraries and Museums</u> Department of Education State Library Office of Early Childhood University of Connecticut University of Connecticut Health Center Board of Regents for Higher Education Office of Higher Education Teachers’ Retirement Board</p> <p><u>Corrections</u> Department of Correction Department of Children and Families</p> <p><u>Judicial</u> Judicial Department Public Defender Services Commission</p>
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- (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, 2014.

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 Services and Public Protection. The Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection is responsible for directing and coordinating all available resources to protect the life and property of the residents of Connecticut in the event of a disaster or crisis, including an emergency relating to homeland security. Through the Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security (DEMHS), the Department directs the preparation of state emergency plans, which are submitted to the Governor for approval. For planning purposes, DEMHS 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 release of contamination from the Millstone Power Plant. DEMHS also operates the State fusion center – the Connecticut Intelligence Center, a multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional entity which collects, analyzes and disseminates intelligence information to law enforcement and other related groups. Pursuant to the Connecticut General Statutes, the Commissioner of 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 statewide emergency management and homeland security activities during the preceding calendar year.

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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. Over one quarter of the total population of the United States and more than 50% of the Canadian population live within a 500-mile radius of the State.

Economic Resources

Population Characteristics. Connecticut had a population count of 3,574,097 in April 2010, an increase of 168,532, or 4.9%, from the 3,405,565 figure of 2000. 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 four decades. The following table presents the population trends of Connecticut, New England, and the United States since 1940. Connecticut's population increased 2.9% from 2004 to 2014 versus 3.3% in New England and 8.9% for the nation. The mid-2014 population in Connecticut was estimated at 3,596,677 down 0.1% from a year ago, compared to increases of 0.3% and 0.7% for New England and the United States, respectively. From 2004 to 2014, within New England, only Massachusetts (5.2%) experienced growth higher than Connecticut (2.9%); while New Hampshire (2.8%), Maine (1.2%), Vermont (1.1%) and Rhode Island (1.8%) all experienced lower growth.

TABLE B-1

Population
(In Thousands)

Calendar Year	Connecticut		New England		United States	
	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
2010 Census	3,574	4.9	14,445	3.7	308,746	9.7
2004....	3,496	0.3	14,207	0.2	292,805	0.9
2005....	3,507	0.3	14,217	0.1	295,517	0.9
2006....	3,517	0.3	14,246	0.2	298,380	1.0
2007....	3,527	0.3	14,279	0.2	301,231	1.0
2008....	3,546	0.5	14,340	0.4	304,094	1.0
2009....	3,562	0.5	14,404	0.4	306,772	0.9
2010....	3,574	0.3	14,445	0.3	308,746	0.6
2011....	3,591	0.5	14,527	0.6	311,722	1.0
2012....	3,594	0.1	14,579	0.4	314,112	0.8
2013....	3,599	0.1	14,640	0.4	316,498	0.8
2014....	3,597	(0.1)	14,681	0.3	318,857	0.7

Note: 1940-2010, April 1 Census. Figures are for census comparison purposes.
2004-2014 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 Economic Analysis

The State is highly urbanized with a 2014 population density of 743 persons per square mile, as compared with 90 for the United States as a whole. Of the eight counties in the State, according to the U.S. Bureau of Census for the 2010 Census count, 75% of the population resides within Fairfield (26%), Hartford (25%), and New Haven (24%) counties.

Education. In 2013 Connecticut ranked fourth in the nation with 16.6% of the state population over the age of 25 holding an advanced degree and 20.6% of the same population holding a college degree or higher.

Connecticut is home to over 45 colleges and universities, including among others: Yale University, Wesleyan University, Trinity College, Connecticut College, University of Connecticut, Southern Connecticut State University, Central Connecticut State University, Eastern Connecticut State University, Western Connecticut State University, Fairfield University, Quinnipiac University, Hartford Seminary, Coast Guard Academy, University of New Haven, University of Hartford, and Sacred Heart University.

Industry Landscape. Connecticut is home to some of the country's leading companies, including the following members of the 2014 Fortune 500: General Electric, United Technologies, Aetna, Cigna, Hartford Financial Services, Praxair, Stanley Black & Decker, Terex, Emcor Group, Starwood Hotels & Resorts and Priceline.com. The historical presence of the insurance industry in the State, and especially in its capital city of Hartford, has caused it to be referred to as the "insurance capital of the world".

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 approximately 95 weekday departures to 29 non-stop 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.

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. Positioned between the ports of New York and Boston, with access to European and South American markets, the State's deep draft harbors at Bridgeport, New Haven, and New London offer similar direct access to international markets and U.S. ports. The State also supports the operation of two historic passenger ferries that cross the Connecticut River.

The Connecticut Department of Transportation subsidizes and oversees the operations of both rail commuter services and bus services. The New Haven Line (including the Waterbury, Danbury and New Canaan branch lines) and Shore Line East Line provide commuter rail services for stations between New London and New York City for approximately 40 million passengers per year. The State supports urban transit, commuter express bus, rural transit and Americans with Disabilities Act paratransit services carrying approximately 42 million passengers per year. This service is provided by state-owned CT Transit services in 8 urbanized areas, and by 13 independent urban and rural transit districts. In addition, the Department supports carpooling, vanpooling, telecommuting and other transportation demand management programs statewide.

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 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. Consumers that do not choose an independent electric supplier will automatically be placed on Connecticut's standard service. 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 Public Utilities Regulatory Authority (PURA), formerly known as the Department of Public Utility Control (DPUC), but must receive a license issued by the PURA 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.

Legislation enacted in 2011 merged PURA under a new Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP) structure, where it continues its mandates related to rates, reliability and safety, but now must also be guided in accordance with the goals of DEEP as outlined in its Integrated Resource Plan and Comprehensive Energy Strategy. These include a focus on clean energy, creating jobs and building a state energy economy. The legislation declares DEEP as a successor to the PURA, and divides DEEP into 3 bureaus, Energy, Environmental Protection and PURA. This legislation also established the position of a procurement manager which now resides within PURA.

The procurement manager is responsible for developing a plan for the procurement of electric generation services and related wholesale electricity market products that will enable each electric distribution company to manage a portfolio of contracts to reduce the average cost of “standard service” while maintaining “standard service” cost volatility within reasonable levels.

Lastly, the legislation created a quasi-public authority, the Clean Energy Finance and Investment Authority (CEFIA) to administer the Clean Energy Fund which is funded by a charge on consumer’s electric bills. Pursuant to legislation, CEFIA’s scope was expanded to include more types of projects the fund can support with respect to the financing of clean energy sources and energy efficiency.

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 natural gas through the interstate pipelines from a terminal located in Boston, Massachusetts which is supplied by 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, UIL Holdings Corp. has acquired both Connecticut Natural Gas and Southern Connecticut Gas. UIL Holdings Corp., the parent company of The United Illuminating Company, is a New Haven, Connecticut-based utility holding company. Yankee Gas was acquired by Northeast Utilities.

Since 1996 the PURA 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 open 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 Frontier Corporation and Verizon New York, Inc. Connecticut also has approximately 75 to 80 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 3.7 thousand British Thermal Units (BTU) per 2005 chained dollar of Gross State Product in 2012, the latest available data, ranking it the 2nd most efficient state among the 50 states and 47.1% less than the national average of 7.0 thousand BTU. When compared to the national per person average, Connecticut residents use a moderate amount of energy. Connecticut consumed 203 million BTU of energy per person in 2012, ranking it 47th among the 50 states and 32.8% less than the national average of 302 million BTU.

Connecticut energy prices, including gasoline, natural gas and heating oil, remained high in most of 2014, with the exception of natural gas prices that have fallen to historic lows due to increased supply. The abundance of natural gas resulted from the development of horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing in U.S. shale formations. Higher energy prices impact consumer and investment spending as well as 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. In calendar year 2013, per capita personal income in Connecticut equaled \$60,646.50, the highest of any state in the nation. This high level of personal income is not concentrated in a single county, but is widely distributed throughout the State. County-level data from the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis for calendar year 2012 indicates that if they were states, seven of the State's eight counties would each rank within the top ten of all states in the nation for state per capita personal income. The eighth county, Windham, would rank 35th in the nation. The following table shows total and per capita personal income for Connecticut residents during the period from 2004 to 2013 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

<u>Calendar Year</u>	<u>Connecticut</u>		<u>Connecticut Per Capita as Percent of</u>	
	<u>Total</u> (Millions of Dollars)	<u>Per Capita</u> (Dollars)	<u>New England</u>	<u>United States</u>

2004	\$163,013	\$46,609	112.8%	136.3%
2005	171,249	48,813	113.6	136.4
2006	184,712	52,495	114.0	137.9
2007	196,174	55,572	115.0	140.0
2008	198,836	56,050	113.5	137.5
2009	191,522	53,740	111.5	136.7
2010	197,630	55,207	111.8	137.7
2011	206,533	57,548	111.1	136.1
2012	216,308	60,213	111.4	136.4
2013	218,132	60,647	110.9	135.6

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

<u>Calendar Year</u>	<u>Conn.</u> <u>(Current)</u>	<u>New England</u> <u>(Current)</u>	<u>U.S.</u> <u>(Current)</u>	<u>Conn.</u> <u>(Constant)</u>	<u>New England</u> <u>(Constant)</u>	<u>U.S.</u> <u>(Constant)</u>
2004	6.9%	5.7%	5.9%	4.4%	3.2%	3.4%
2005	5.1	4.1	5.6	2.1	1.2	2.7
2006	7.9	7.4	7.3	5.1	4.6	4.6
2007	6.2	5.3	5.3	3.6	2.7	2.7
2008	1.4	2.6	3.6	(1.6)	(0.4)	0.6
2009	(3.7)	(2.0)	(2.8)	(3.6)	(1.9)	(2.7)
2010	3.2	2.9	2.8	1.5	1.2	1.1
2011	4.5	5.4	6.2	2.0	2.8	3.7
2012	4.7	4.8	5.2	2.8	2.9	3.3
2013	0.8	1.6	2.0	(0.3)	0.4	0.8

Note—Constant dollars are adjusted for inflation using the GDP deflator. 2009=100.

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 2013.

TABLE B-4
Sources of Personal Income By Place of Residence
Calendar Year 2013
(In Millions)

	<u>Conn.</u>	<u>Percent of</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Percent of</u> <u>Total</u>
Wages in Non-manufacturing.....	\$ 96,644	44.3%	\$ 6,377,125	45.0%
Property Income (Div., Rents & Int.)	47,996	22.0	2,675,550	18.9
Wages in Manufacturing	13,966	6.4	747,575	5.3
Transfer Payments less Social Insurance Paid.....	13,425	6.2	1,310,025	9.2
Other Labor Income.....	24,421	11.2	1,720,050	12.1
Proprietor's Income	<u>21,680</u>	<u>9.9</u>	<u>1,336,600</u>	<u>9.4</u>
Personal Income — Total	\$218,132	100.0%	\$14,166,925	100.0%

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 2013, the State produced \$249.2 billion worth of goods and services and \$234.0 billion worth of goods and services in 2009 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)

Calendar Year	Connecticut		New England^(a)		United States^(b)	
	\$	Percent Growth	\$	Percent Growth	\$	Percent Growth
2004	199,394	9.3	695,421	6.5	12,274,925	6.6
2005	209,599	5.1	726,442	4.5	13,093,700	6.7
2006	222,953	6.4	762,326	4.9	13,855,900	5.8
2007	236,036	5.9	797,293	4.6	14,477,625	4.5
2008	236,060	0.0	803,914	0.8	14,718,575	1.7
2009	230,005	(2.6)	796,696	(0.9)	14,418,725	(2.0)
2010	233,782	1.6	823,315	3.3	14,964,400	3.8
2011	235,124	0.6	842,194	2.3	15,517,925	3.7
2012	242,930	3.3	874,196	3.8	16,163,150	4.2
2013	249,249	2.6	900,861	3.1	16,768,050	3.7

(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 2009 chained dollars.

TABLE B-6
Gross State Product
(In Millions of 2009 Chained Dollars*)

Calendar Year	Connecticut		New England		United States	
	\$	Percent Growth	\$	Percent Growth	\$	Percent Growth
2004	225,834	6.3	783,701	3.8	13,773,475	3.8
2005	230,823	2.2	796,271	1.6	14,234,250	3.3
2006	239,045	3.6	812,919	2.1	14,613,800	2.7
2007	246,719	3.2	828,376	1.9	14,873,750	1.8
2008	241,691	(2.0)	820,685	(0.9)	14,830,375	(0.3)
2009	230,005	(4.8)	796,696	(2.9)	14,418,750	(2.8)
2010	231,643	0.7	815,965	2.4	14,783,800	2.5
2011	229,514	(0.9)	823,295	0.9	15,020,575	1.6
2012	231,809	1.0	836,665	1.6	15,369,175	2.3
2013	233,996	0.9	847,709	1.3	15,710,275	2.2

* 2009 chained dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 2009 current-dollar value of the corresponding series, divided by 100. Figures for the United States represent Gross Domestic Product.

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 2013 Connecticut's production was concentrated in three areas: finance, insurance and real estate (FIRE), services and manufacturing. Production in these three industries accounted for 66.6% of total production in Connecticut compared to 67.5% in 2006 and 58.2% for the nation in 2013. 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 increasing. The share of production from the manufacturing sector decreased from 15.8% in 2006 to 11.2% in 2013 caused by increased competition with foreign countries and other states. The broadly defined services in the private sector, which excludes industries in agriculture and construction, wholesale and retail trades, but includes industries in information, professional and technical services, health care and education, FIRE, and other services, have increased to 61.4% of the total GSP in 2013 from 56.6% in 2006. The broadly defined services in the private sector increased by 21.2% from 2006 to 2013 compared to 13.6% for the public sector during the comparable period. A stable service sector 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)

Calendar Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Sector								
Manufacturing	\$ 35,247	\$ 36,183	\$ 35,707	\$ 27,665	\$ 27,903	\$ 26,786	\$ 27,318	\$ 27,834
Construction ^(a)	8,128	8,481	7,701	7,103	6,724	6,818	7,247	7,713
Agriculture ^(b)	346	385	351	314	340	364	351	491
Utilities ^(c)	6,945	7,649	8,120	8,121	8,055	8,530	8,164	8,388
Wholesale Trade	12,304	12,978	13,507	12,795	13,328	13,474	13,941	14,283
Retail Trade	11,737	11,701	11,462	11,313	11,504	11,833	12,299	12,562
Information	10,938	12,479	12,975	12,134	12,570	12,624	14,239	14,908
Finance ^(d)	62,963	67,270	63,832	69,117	70,548	70,231	71,371	72,858
Services ^(e)	52,359	55,657	57,917	57,360	58,247	59,741	63,210	65,237
Government	<u>21,988</u>	<u>23,253</u>	<u>24,487</u>	<u>24,083</u>	<u>24,564</u>	<u>24,723</u>	<u>24,789</u>	<u>24,973</u>
Total GSP	\$222,953	\$236,036	\$236,060	\$230,005	\$233,782	\$235,124	\$242,930	\$249,249

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 2004 and 2013. Connecticut's nonagricultural employment reached a high in March 2008 of 1,713,000 persons employed, but began declining with the onset of the recession falling to 1,593,900 jobs by February 2010, and has since risen to 1,687,100.

TABLE B-8
Non-agricultural Employment^{(a)(b)}
(In Thousands)

Calendar Year	Connecticut		New England		United States	
	Employment	Percent Growth	Employment	Percent Growth	Employment	Percent Growth
2004	1,649.7	0.3%	6,887.3	0.4%	131,731.7	1.1%
2005	1,662.3	0.8	6,933.0	0.7	133,996.5	1.7
2006	1,681.0	1.1	7,001.7	1.0	136,403.1	1.8
2007	1,698.4	1.0	7,064.4	0.9	137,934.7	1.1
2008	1,699.0	0.0	7,065.5	0.0	137,169.7	(0.6)
2009	1,626.2	(4.3)	6,811.7	(3.6)	131,220.4	(4.3)
2010	1,607.9	(1.1)	6,799.2	(0.2)	130,272.3	(0.7)
2011	1,625.2	1.1	6,865.8	1.0	131,848.7	1.2
2012	1,640.7	1.0	6,953.5	1.3	134,098.4	1.7
2013	1,655.7	0.9	7,033.0	1.1	136,362.6	1.7

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

(b) In March 2009, the Connecticut Department of Labor revised and updated employment statistics back to 2004.

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 2013. 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, Calendar Year 2013
(In Thousands)

	<u>Connecticut</u>		<u>United States</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Services ^(a)	736.4	44.5%	59,375.1	43.5%
Trade ^(b)	299.0	18.1	25,863.6	19.0
Manufacturing	163.8	9.9	12,004.5	8.8
Government	238.5	14.4	21,858.3	16.0
Finance ^(c)	131.7	8.0	7,879.3	5.8
Information ^(d)	31.9	1.9	2,684.8	2.0
Construction ^(e)	<u>54.5</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>6,697.0</u>	<u>4.9</u>
Total ^(f)	1,655.7	100.0%	136,362.6	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 five decades, while manufacturing employment in Connecticut has been steadily declining, employment in the services industries has surged. In calendar year 2013, approximately 90% 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)

Calendar								Total Non-
Year	Manufacturing	Trade^(a)	Services^(b)	Government	Finance^(c)	Information^(d)	Construction^(e)	agricultural
								Employment^(f)
2004	197.2	308.0	655.8	242.7	140.6	39.0	66.4	1,649.7
2005	195.3	310.6	665.5	243.8	142.3	38.1	66.7	1,662.3
2006	193.5	311.0	680.4	246.0	144.3	37.9	68.0	1,681.0
2007	190.7	311.8	694.2	249.3	144.6	38.4	69.4	1,698.4
2008	187.2	310.0	702.1	252.5	143.4	37.8	66.1	1,699.0
2009	171.3	293.3	686.4	248.2	137.6	34.3	55.2	1,626.2
2010	165.7	289.7	690.8	244.2	135.2	31.7	50.6	1,607.9
2011	166.4	292.9	707.2	240.3	135.0	31.4	52.1	1,625.2
2012	165.1	295.9	724.4	238.6	133.3	31.3	52.2	1,640.7
2013	163.8	299.0	736.4	238.5	131.7	31.9	54.5	1,655.7

(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 20th in the nation for its dependency on manufacturing wages in Fiscal Year 2013. 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. Connecticut has been successful in diversifying itself away from dependence on just one type of industry. In calendar year 2013 approximately 9.9% of the State's workforce, versus 8.8% for the nation, was employed in the manufacturing sector, down from roughly 50% in the early 1950s.

TABLE B-11
Manufacturing Employment
(In Thousands)

<u>Calendar</u> <u>Year</u>	<u>Connecticut</u>		<u>New England</u>		<u>United States</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Growth</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Growth</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Growth</u>
2004	197.2	(1.4)%	747.0	(2.4)%	14,314.7	(1.3)%
2005	195.3	(1.0)	733.9	(1.7)	14,225.8	(0.6)
2006	193.5	(0.9)	720.7	(1.8)	14,156.3	(0.5)
2007	190.7	(1.5)	709.3	(1.6)	13,877.7	(2.0)
2008	187.2	(1.9)	691.2	(2.6)	13,403.8	(3.4)
2009	171.3	(8.5)	623.6	(9.8)	11,847.8	(11.6)
2010	165.7	(3.3)	606.1	(2.8)	11,528.7	(2.7)
2011	166.4	0.4	607.4	0.2	11,726.0	1.7
2012	165.1	(0.8)	605.5	(0.3)	11,926.7	1.7
2013	163.8	(0.8)	602.3	(0.5)	12,004.5	0.7

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 2013.

TABLE B-12
Manufacturing Employment
By Industry
(In Thousands)

<u>Calendar</u> <u>Year</u>	<u>Transportation</u> <u>Equipment</u>	<u>Fabricated</u> <u>Metals</u>	<u>Computer &</u> <u>Electronics</u>	<u>Machinery</u>	<u>Other</u> ^(a)	<u>Total</u> <u>Manufacturing</u> <u>Employment</u> ^(b)
2004	43.2	33.8	15.4	18.5	86.3	197.2
2005	43.5	33.7	15.0	18.1	84.9	195.3
2006	43.6	33.8	14.4	18.1	83.7	193.5
2007	43.6	33.4	14.1	18.2	81.5	190.7
2008	44.3	33.1	14.2	17.7	77.8	187.2
2009	43.1	29.4	13.4	16.0	69.3	171.3
2010	42.2	28.1	13.3	15.0	67.1	165.7
2011	42.2	28.6	13.4	14.8	67.4	166.4
2012	42.0	29.3	13.0	14.5	66.2	165.1
2013	41.4	30.0	12.8	14.2	65.3	163.8

(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.

(b) 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

During the past ten years, Connecticut's manufacturing employment was at its highest in 2004 at 197,192 workers. Since that year, employment in manufacturing continued on a downward trend. 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 163,758 in 2013. The total number of manufacturing jobs dropped 33,433, or 17%, from its decade high in 2004.

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 \$16.4 billion in 2013, accounting for 6.6% of Gross State Product. From 2009 to 2013, the State's export of goods grew at an average compound annual rate of 4.1% versus 1.1% for the Gross State Product. The following table shows the growth in exports of manufacturing products.

TABLE B-13
Exports Originating in Connecticut
(In Millions)

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Calendar Year</u>			<u>Percent of 2013 Total</u>	<u>Compound Annual Growth Rate 2009-2013</u>
			<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>		
A. Manufacturing Products							
Transportation Equipment	\$ 6,428.2	\$ 6,989.3	\$ 6,878.6	\$ 7,199.0	\$ 8,030.9	48.9%	5.7%
Computer & Electronics	1,037.6	1,307.6	1,444.4	1,409.2	1,287.7	7.8	5.5
Machinery, Except Electronics	1,439.0	1,545.0	1,858.9	1,846.0	1,855.6	11.3	6.6
Fabricated Metal Production	547.3	615.5	674.8	680.6	710.5	4.3	6.7
Chemicals	833.4	922.1	914.7	1,026.2	994.8	6.1	4.5
Misc. Manufacturing	291.3	252.7	240.6	271.0	306.2	1.9	1.3
Electrical Equipment	489.8	604.2	742.5	752.6	762.6	4.6	11.7
Plastics & Rubber	228.7	254.7	311.3	265.7	233.7	1.4	0.5
Paper	169.3	181.7	176.9	148.4	143.5	0.9	(4.1)
Primary Metal Mfg.	316.6	534.6	569.1	703.5	647.1	3.9	19.6
Others	2,197.6	2,821.2	2,421.0	1,569.6	1,451.1	8.8	(9.9)
Total	\$13,978.9	\$16,028.8	\$16,232.8	\$15,871.7	\$16,423.6	100.0%	4.1%
% Growth	(9.1%)	14.7%	1.3%	(2.2%)	3.5%		
B. Gross State Product^(a)	\$ 230,005	\$ 233,782	\$ 235,124	\$ 242,930	\$ 249,249		1.1%
Mfg Exports as a % of GSP	6.1%	6.9%	6.9%	6.5%	6.6%		6.6% ^(b)

(a) In millions

(b) Arithmetic mean of 2009 -2013 values.

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 most years since federal

fiscal year 2002. In federal Fiscal Year 2013 Connecticut received \$10.0 billion of prime contract awards. These total awards accounted for 3.7% of national total awards and ranked 8th in total defense dollars awarded and 2nd in per capita dollars awarded among the 50 states. In federal Fiscal Year 2013, Connecticut had \$2,788 in per capita defense awards, compared to the national average of \$850. As measured by a three year moving average of defense contract awards as a percent of Gross State Product, awards to Connecticut-based firms were 4.8% of Gross State Product in Fiscal Year 2013.

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

<u>Federal Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Connecticut Total Contract Award (Thousands)</u>	<u>Connecticut Rank Among States Total Awards</u>	<u>Percent Change from Prior Year</u>	
			<u>Connecticut</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
2004	\$ 8,834,618	5 th	9.5%	5.1%
2005	8,963,788	7 th	1.5	16.2
2006	7,664,577	10 th	(14.5)	9.5
2007	8,598,585	12 th	12.2	14.1
2008	12,226,104	9 th	42.2	18.7
2009	11,833,669	9 th	(3.2)	(6.8)
2010	11,118,093	8 th	(6.0)	(2.4)
2011	12,316,713	7 th	10.8	2.0
2012	12,679,098	7 th	2.9	(3.5)
2013	10,025,815	8 th	(20.9)	(18.4)

SOURCE: United States Department of Defense

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 90% by 2013. This trend has diluted the State's dependence on manufacturing. From 2004 to 2013, Connecticut had a total gain of 6,000 jobs in non-agricultural employment. During this period total non-manufacturing jobs increased by 39,400, while manufacturing jobs declined by 33,400.

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)

Calendar Year	Connecticut		New England		United States	
	Number	Percent Growth	Number	Percent Growth	Number	Percent Growth
2004	1,452.5	0.6%	6,140.3	0.7%	117,416.9	1.4%
2005	1,467.1	1.0	6,199.1	1.0	119,770.8	2.0
2006	1,487.5	1.4	6,281.0	1.3	122,246.8	2.1
2007	1,507.7	1.4	6,355.1	1.2	124,057.0	1.5
2008	1,511.9	0.3	6,374.3	0.3	123,765.8	(0.2)
2009	1,455.0	(3.8)	6,188.1	(2.9)	119,372.6	(3.5)
2010	1,442.2	(0.9)	6,193.0	0.1	118,743.6	(0.5)
2011	1,458.8	1.2	6,258.4	1.1	120,122.7	1.2
2012	1,475.7	1.2	6,348.0	1.4	122,171.8	1.7
2013	1,491.9	1.1	6,430.7	1.3	124,358.1	1.8

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 94% of the State's employment in the non-manufacturing sector. Connecticut non-manufacturing employment for 2004, 2011, 2012 and 2013 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 2004 and 2013, employment in the service industry expanded by 80,600 workers driving an increase of 39,400 non-manufacturing jobs, amid a time when all other non-manufacturing jobs registered a decrease in jobs. Without the service sector, total non-manufacturing employment would have declined by 41,100 jobs.

TABLE B-16
Connecticut Non-manufacturing Employment By Industry
(In Thousands)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Calendar</u> <u>Year</u> <u>2004</u>	<u>Calendar</u> <u>Year</u> <u>2011</u>	<u>Calendar</u> <u>Year</u> <u>2012</u>	<u>Calendar</u> <u>Year</u> <u>2013</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Change</u> <u>2012-13</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Change</u> <u>2004-13</u>
Construction ^(a)	66.4	52.1	52.2	54.5	4.4%	(17.9)%
Information ^(b)	39.0	31.4	31.3	31.9	1.8	(18.3)
Trade ^(c)	308.0	292.9	295.9	299.0	1.0	(2.9)
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate Services ^(d)	140.6	135.0	133.3	131.7	(1.2)	(6.4)
Federal Government	655.8	707.2	724.4	736.4	1.7	12.3
State and Local Government	20.1	18.0	17.6	17.3	(1.7)	(13.8)
Total Non-manufacturing Employment ^(d)	<u>222.6</u>	<u>222.3</u>	<u>221.0</u>	<u>221.2</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>(0.6)</u>
	1,452.5	1,458.8	1,475.7	1,491.9	1.1%	2.7%

(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 over 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 by 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 five fiscal years. Connecticut retail trade in Fiscal Year 2014 totaled \$54.2 billion, an increase of 1.6% from Fiscal Year 2013. Sales in the durable goods category, which were severely impacted during the recession, registered three consecutive yearly declines before beginning to recover in Fiscal Year 2011 and accelerating further in Fiscal Year 2013 and 2014. Durable goods are mostly big ticket items such as appliances, furnishings, and automobiles.

TABLE B-17
Retail Trade In Connecticut^(a)
(In Millions)

NAICS		Percent of Fiscal Year 2010		Percent of Fiscal Year 2011		Percent of Fiscal Year 2012		Percent of Fiscal Year 2013		Percent of Fiscal Year 2014		Compound Annual Growth Rate 2010-2014
		Fiscal Year 2010	Total	Fiscal Year 2011	Total	Fiscal Year 2012	Total	Fiscal Year 2013	Total	Fiscal Year 2014	Total	
441	Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	\$ 6,933	15.8%	\$ 7,610	15.4%	\$ 7,996	15.0%	\$ 8,393	15.7%	\$ 9,099	16.8%	7.0%
442	Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	1,275	2.9	1,221	2.5	1,182	2.2	1,205	2.3	1,253	2.3	(0.4)
443	Electronics and Appliance Stores	1,450	3.3	1,582	3.2	1,748	3.3	1,620	3.0	1,641	3.0	3.1
444	Building Material and Garden Supply Stores	2,727	6.2	2,845	5.8	3,023	5.7	3,028	5.7	3,161	5.8	3.8
445	Food and Beverage Stores ^(b)	7,199	16.5	10,222	20.7	10,799	20.3	11,102	20.8	11,184	20.6	11.6
446	Health and Personal Care Stores	4,920	11.2	5,066	10.2	4,667	8.8	4,413	8.3	4,715	8.7	(1.1)
447	Gasoline Stations	2,974	6.8	3,426	6.9	3,788	7.1	3,790	7.1	3,774	7.0	6.1
448	Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	2,700	6.2	2,739	5.5	2,827	5.3	2,920	5.5	2,946	5.4	2.2
451	Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book and Music Stores	995	2.3	1,013	2.0	979	1.8	1,071	2.0	1,055	1.9	1.5
452	General Merchandise Stores	5,210	11.9	5,275	10.7	5,376	10.1	5,439	10.2	5,381	9.9	0.8
453	Miscellaneous Store Retailers	4,036	9.2	4,757	9.6	5,016	9.4	5,163	9.7	5,053	9.3	5.8
454	Nonstore Retailers	<u>3,338</u>	<u>7.6</u>	<u>3,677</u>	<u>7.4</u>	<u>5,809</u>	<u>10.9</u>	<u>5,213</u>	<u>9.8</u>	<u>4,956</u>	<u>9.1</u>	<u>10.4</u>
	Total^(a)	\$ 43,757	100.0%	\$ 49,433	100.0%	\$ 53,209	100.0%	\$ 53,355	100.0%	\$ 54,217	100.0%	5.5%
Durables (NAICS 441, 442, 443, 444)		\$ 12,385	28.3%	\$ 13,258	26.8%	\$ 13,949	26.2%	\$ 14,246	26.7%	\$ 15,154	28.0%	
Non Durables (all other NAICS)		\$ 31,373	71.7%	\$ 36,175	73.2%	\$ 39,261	73.8%	\$ 39,111	73.3%	\$ 39,063	72.0%	

(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 5.6% in 2003, Connecticut's unemployment rate declined to 4.3% by 2006, but climbed during the most recent recession to 9.3% in 2010. During the subsequent weak economic recovery, Connecticut's average unemployment rate fell to 6.8% the first 10 months of 2014 compared to the New England average of 5.8% and the national average of 6.2% for the same period.

The following table compares the unemployment rate averages of Connecticut, New England, and the United States for the calendar years 2005 through 2014.

TABLE B-18
Unemployment Rate

Calendar Year	Unemployment Rate		
	Connecticut	New England	United States
2005	4.9%	4.7%	5.1%
2006	4.4	4.5	4.6
2007	4.6	4.5	4.6
2008	5.6	5.4	5.8
2009	8.2	8.1	9.3
2010	9.3	8.5	9.6
2011	8.9	7.8	8.9
2012	8.3	7.2	8.1
2013	7.8	6.8	7.4
2014 ^{(a)(b)}	6.8	5.8	6.2

(a) Reflects average for the first ten months.

(b) On a preliminary basis, Connecticut's unemployment rate was estimated at 6.5% for November 2014 compared to the national average of 5.8%.

No assurances can be provided that such rates will not change.

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

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APPENDIX III-C

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

Kevin Lembo
State Comptroller

Martha Carlson
Deputy Comptroller

February 11, 2015

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

Dear Ms. Nappier

I have reviewed the accompanying preliminary general purpose financial statements of the State of Connecticut for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2014. The statements and the subsequent Independent Auditors' Report are incorporated within the Comprehensive Annual Report of the State of Connecticut, which is prepared by my office using the guidance of generally accepted accounting principles.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Kevin Lembo".

Kevin Lembo
State Comptroller

STATE OF CONNECTICUT



AUDITORS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

JOHN C. GERAGOSIAN

STATE CAPITOL
210 CAPITOL AVENUE
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106-1559

ROBERT M. WARD

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Governor Dannel P. Malloy
Members of the General Assembly

Report on the Financial Statements

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, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the State's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

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 and the Transportation Special Tax Obligations account within the Debt Service Fund, which in the aggregate, represent six percent of the assets and nine 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 System, Connecticut Community Colleges, Connecticut Airport Authority, Bradley International Airport Parking Facility, and the Federal accounts for the Clean Water Fund and Drinking Water Fund, which in the aggregate, represent 59 percent of the assets and 31 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 96 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 John Dempsey Hospital account within the University of Connecticut and Health Center, the Connecticut State University System, the Connecticut Community Colleges, Bradley International Airport Parking Facility, and the Federal accounts for the Clean Water Fund and Drinking Water Fund, which in the aggregate, represent 59 percent of the assets and 31 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.

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. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. In addition, the financial statements of the Special Transportation Fund, Transportation Special Tax Obligations Fund, Drinking Water Fund, Clean Water Fund, Connecticut Airport Authority, Capital Region Development Authority, Connecticut Lottery Corporation, Materials Innovation and Recycling Authority, Connecticut Health and Educational Facilities Authority, Connecticut Housing Finance Authority, Connecticut Innovations Incorporated and the Connecticut Green Bank were audited by other auditors in accordance with standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. The audits of the financial statements of the Bradley International Airport Parking Facility, John Dempsey Hospital, Connecticut State University System, Connecticut Community Colleges and the University of Connecticut Foundation and University of Connecticut Law School Foundation were not conducted in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

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, 2014, and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund and the Transportation Fund, and the respective changes in financial position and where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 25 to the basic financial statements, in fiscal year 2014, the State of Connecticut adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 65, *Items Previously Reported as Assets or Liabilities*. The adoption required the reclassification of certain items reported as assets and liabilities to deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources. The Statement also amended the classification of certain items previously reported as assets and liabilities. Also in fiscal year 2014, the State of Connecticut adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 67, *Financial Reporting for Pension Plans*. The adoption required significant changes in the format and content of Notes 11 and 12 of the financial statements and the Required Supplementary Information. Our opinion is not modified in respect to these matters.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, the schedules of funding progress for pension and other post-employment benefit plans and the schedules of employer contributions for pension and other post-employment benefit plans, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during the course of our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary and Other Information

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 combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements 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 are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

The introductory and statistical sections are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 11, 2015, 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 will be issued under separate cover in the *Auditors' Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2014, State of Connecticut Comprehensive Annual Financial Report* and is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.



John C. Geragosian
Auditor of Public Accounts



Robert M. Ward
Auditor of Public Accounts

February 11, 2015
State Capitol
Hartford, Connecticut

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MDA)

The following is a discussion and analysis of the State's financial performance and condition providing an overview of the State's activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014. The information provided here should be read in conjunction with the letter of transmittal and in the basic financial statements.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Government-wide:

The primary government's liabilities and deferred inflows of resources exceeded assets and deferred outflows of resources by \$12.6 billion (reported as net position deficit). Of this amount, \$24.4 billion reported as unrestricted net position deficit while \$11.8 billion is restricted for specific uses or invested in capital assets.

Net position deficit of governmental activities increased by \$2.3 billion and net position of business-type activities increased by \$462.0 million. Component units reported a decrease of \$108.1 million from June 30, 2013.

Fund:

The governmental funds reported combined ending fund balance of \$2.1 billion, an increase of \$.1 million in comparison with the prior year. Of this total fund balance, \$190.0 million represents nonspendable fund balance, \$2.0 billion represents restricted fund balance, \$635.6 million represents committed fund balance, and \$28.6 million represents assigned fund balance. A negative \$735.0 million unassigned fund balance offsets these amounts. This deficit, which belongs to the General Fund, decreased by \$469.1 million during the fiscal year, due primarily to the issuance of GAAP conversion bonds in the amount of \$598.5 million.

The State's stabilization account, the General Fund Budget Reserve Account (Rainy Day Fund) ended the fiscal year with a balance of \$519.2 million.

The Enterprise funds reported net position of \$4.8 billion at year-end, an increase of \$462.0 million during the year, substantially all of which was invested in capital assets or restricted for specific purposes.

Long-Term Debt:

Total long-term debt was \$32.4 billion for governmental activities at year-end, of which \$20.8 billion was bonded debt.

Total long-term debt was \$2.2 billion for business-type activities at year-end, of which \$1.3 billion was bonded debt.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is an introduction to the State's basic financial statements. The State's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. The report also contains other supplementary information to provide additional support to the basic financial statements.

Government-wide Financial Statements:

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the State's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business. All revenues and expenses are recognized regardless of when cash is received or spent, and all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, including capital assets and long-term debt, are reported at the entity level. The government-wide statements report the State's net position and changes in net position. Over time, increases and decreases in net position measure whether the State's overall financial condition is getting better or worse. Non-financial factors such as the State's economic outlook, changes in its demographics, and the condition of capital assets and infrastructure should also be considered when evaluating the State's overall condition.

The statement of net position presents information on all of the State's assets and deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources with the difference between all reported as net position. Net position is displayed in three components – net investment in capital assets; restricted; and unrestricted.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the State's net position changed during fiscal year 2014. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both the Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities report three separate activities. These activities are described as follows:

- **Governmental Activities** – The State's basic services fall under this activity including legislative, general government, regulation and protection, conservation and development, health and hospital, transportation, human services, education, corrections, and judicial. Taxes and intergovernmental revenues are major funding sources for these programs.
- **Business-type Activities** – The State operates certain activities much like private-sector companies by charging fees to cover all or most of the costs of providing goods and services. The major business-type activities of the State include the University of Connecticut and Health Center, State Universities, Connecticut Community Colleges, Employment Security Fund, and Clean Water Fund.
- **Discretely Presented Component Units** – A number of entities are legally separate from the State, yet the State remains financially accountable for them. The major component units of the State are Connecticut Housing Finance Authority, Connecticut Lottery Corporation, and Connecticut Airport Authority.

Fund Financial Statements:

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The State uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the State can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds. Each of these categories uses different accounting approaches. Fund financial statements begin on page 36.

- **Governmental Funds** – Most of the State's basic services are accounted for in governmental funds and are essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting, which measures the flow of current financial resources that can be converted to cash and the balances left at year-end that are available for future spending. This short-term view of the State's financial position helps determine whether the State has sufficient resources to cover expenditures for its basic services in the near future.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the State's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance provide a reconciliation to facilitate the comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities. These reconciliations are presented on the page immediately following each governmental fund financial statement.

The State reports five individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund statements for the General Fund, Debt Service Fund, Transportation Fund, Restricted

Grants and Accounts Fund, and Grants and Loan Programs Fund, all of which are considered major funds. Data from the other eighteen governmental funds is combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these nonmajor governmental funds is provided in the combining statements immediately following the required supplementary information.

- **Proprietary Funds** – Proprietary funds include enterprise funds and internal service funds and account for activities that operate more like private-sector businesses and use the full accrual basis of accounting. Enterprise funds charge fees for services provided to outside customers. Enterprise funds are reported as business-type activities on the government-wide financial statements. Internal Service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the State's various functions. The State uses Internal Service funds to account for correction industries, information technology, and administrative services. Because these services predominately benefit governmental rather than business-type functions, they have been included within governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

The State reports five individual proprietary funds. Information is presented separately in the proprietary fund statements for the University of Connecticut and Health Center, State Universities, Connecticut Community Colleges, Employment Security, and Clean Water all of which are considered major funds. Data from the other enterprise funds is combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for all nonmajor proprietary funds is provided in the combining statements immediately following the required supplementary information.

- **Fiduciary Funds** – Fiduciary funds account for resources held by the State in a trustee or agency capacity for others. Fiduciary funds are not included in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the State's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds. The State's fiduciary activities are reported in separate Statements of Fiduciary Net Position and Changes in Fiduciary Net Position.
- **Component Units** – The government-wide financial statements report information for all component units into a single, aggregated presentation. Information is provided separately in the component unit fund statements for the Connecticut Housing Finance Authority, Connecticut Lottery, and Connecticut Airport Authority. Data from the other component units is combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for all other nonmajor component units is provided in the combining statements immediately following the required supplementary information.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found immediately following the component unit fund financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information

The basic financial statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information. This section includes information regarding the State's funding progress and employer contributions for pension and other postemployment benefits, and change in employers' net pension liability.

Other Information

The combining financial statements for the State's nonmajor governmental, nonmajor enterprise, nonmajor fiduciary funds, and nonmajor discretely presented component units. This also includes the statistical section, which provides up to ten years of financial, economic, and demographic information.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNMENT AS A WHOLE

NET POSITION

The combined net position deficit of the State increased \$1.8 billion or 16.9 percent. In comparison, last year the combined net position deficit decreased \$10.5 billion or 1.0 percent.

**State Of Connecticut's Net Position
(Expressed in Millions)**

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013*</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013*</u>
ASSETS:						
Current and Other Assets	\$ 4,274	\$ 4,163	\$ 3,753	\$ 3,599	\$ 8,027	\$ 7,762
Capital Assets	12,540	11,987	3,781	3,518	16,321	15,505
<i>Total Assets</i>	<u>16,814</u>	<u>16,150</u>	<u>7,534</u>	<u>7,117</u>	<u>24,348</u>	<u>23,267</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources	99	18	21	-	120	18
LIABILITIES:						
Current Liabilities	3,665	3,531	728	700	4,393	4,231
Long-term Liabilities	30,619	27,729	2,029	2,098	32,648	29,827
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<u>34,284</u>	<u>31,260</u>	<u>2,757</u>	<u>2,798</u>	<u>37,041</u>	<u>34,058</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources	-	-	17	-	17	-
NET POSITION:						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	5,777	5,825	3,169	3,029	8,946	8,854
Restricted	1,795	2,283	1,068	898	2,863	3,181
Unrestricted	(24,943)	(23,200)	544	392	(24,399)	(22,808)
<i>Total Net Position (Deficit)</i>	<u>\$ (17,371)</u>	<u>\$ (15,092)</u>	<u>\$ 4,781</u>	<u>\$ 4,319</u>	<u>\$ (12,590)</u>	<u>\$ (10,773)</u>

*Restated for comparative purposes

The net position deficit of the State's governmental activities increased \$2.3 billion (15.1 percent) to \$17.4 billion during the current fiscal year. Of this amount, \$5.8 billion was invested in capital assets (buildings, roads, bridges, etc.) and \$1.8 billion was restricted for specific purposes, resulting in an unrestricted net position deficit of \$24.9 billion. This deficit is the result of having long-term obligations that are greater than currently available resources. The State has recorded the following outstanding long-term obligations which contributed to the deficit; a) general obligation bonds issued in the amount of \$6.5 billion to finance various municipal grant programs (e.g., school construction) and \$2.3 billion issued to finance a contribution to a pension trust fund, and b) other long-term obligations in the amount of \$11.6 billion, which are partially funded or not funded by the State (e.g., net pension and OPEB obligations and compensated absences).

Net position of the State's business-type activities increased \$462 million (10.7 percent) to \$4.8 billion during the current fiscal year. Of this amount, \$3.2 billion was invested in capital assets and \$1.0 billion was restricted for specific purposes, resulting in unrestricted net positions of \$0.5 billion. These resources cannot be used to make up for the net position deficit of the State's governmental activities. The State can only use these net positions to finance the ongoing operations of its Enterprise funds (such as the University of Connecticut and Health Center and others).

CHANGE IN NET POSITION

Changes in net position for the years ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 were as follows:

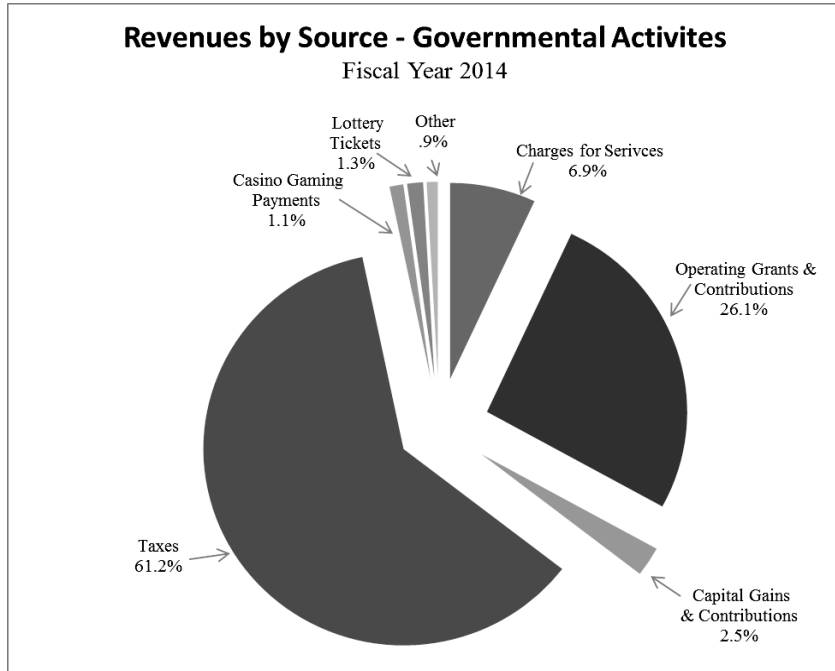
**State of Connecticut's Changes in Net Position
(Expressed in Millions)**

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total		% change 14-13
	2014	2013	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	
REVENUES							
Program Revenues							
Charges for Services	\$ 1,726	\$ 1,576	\$ 2,546	\$ 2,485	\$ 4,272	\$ 4,061	5.2%
Operating Grants and Contributions	6,497	5,992	780	1,173	7,277	7,165	1.6%
Capital Grants and Contributions	610	768	28	52	638	820	-22.2%
General Revenues							
Taxes	15,257	15,356	-	-	15,257	15,356	-0.6%
Casino Gaming Payments	280	296	-	-	280	296	-5.4%
Lottery Tickets	320	312	-	-	320	312	2.6%
Other	224	128	13	16	237	144	64.6%
Total Revenues	24,914	24,428	3,367	3,726	28,281	28,154	0.5%
EXPENSES							
Legislative	123	106	-	-	123	106	16.0%
General Government	2,060	2,036	-	-	2,060	2,036	1.2%
Regulation and Protection	905	868	-	-	905	868	4.3%
Conservation and Development	997	665	-	-	997	665	49.9%
Health and Hospital	2,624	2,540	-	-	2,624	2,540	3.3%
Transportation	1,985	1,573	-	-	1,985	1,573	26.2%
Human Services	8,273	7,472	-	-	8,273	7,472	10.7%
Education, Libraries, and Museums	4,639	4,490	-	-	4,639	4,490	3.3%
Corrections	2,143	1,977	-	-	2,143	1,977	8.4%
Judicial	1,005	894	-	-	1,005	894	12.4%
Interest and Fiscal Charges	922	780	-	-	922	780	18.2%
University of Connecticut & Health Center	-	-	2,050	1,872	2,050	1,872	9.5%
State Universities	-	-	716	666	716	666	7.5%
Connecticut Community Colleges	-	-	514	489	514	489	5.1%
Employment Security	-	-	1,060	1,515	1,060	1,515	-30.0%
Clean Water	-	-	40	50	40	50	-20.0%
Other	-	-	73	59	73	59	23.7%
Total Expenses	25,676	23,401	4,453	4,651	30,129	28,052	7.4%
Excess (Deficiency) Before Transfers and Special Item	(762)	1,027	(1,086)	(925)	(1,848)	102	
Transfers	(1,548)	(1,088)	1,548	1,078	-	(10)	
Special Item	31	-	-	-	31	-	
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	(2,279)	(61)	462	153	(1,817)	92	
Net Position (Deficit) - Beginning (as restated)	(15,092)	(15,031)	4,319	4,166	(10,773)	(10,865)	
Net Position (Deficit) - Ending	(17,371)	(15,092)	4,781	4,319	(12,590)	(10,773)	16.9%

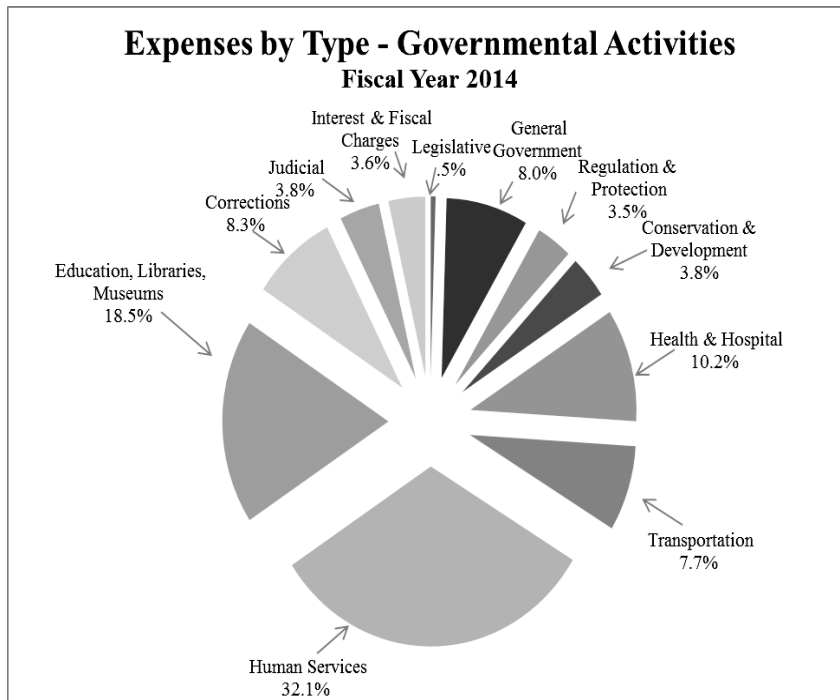
*Restated for comparative purposes

GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

The following graph is a representation of the Statement of Activities revenues for governmental activities. Governmental activities revenues increased by \$485.6 million, or 2.0 percent. This increase is primarily due to an increase of \$504.2 million from operating grants and contributions.

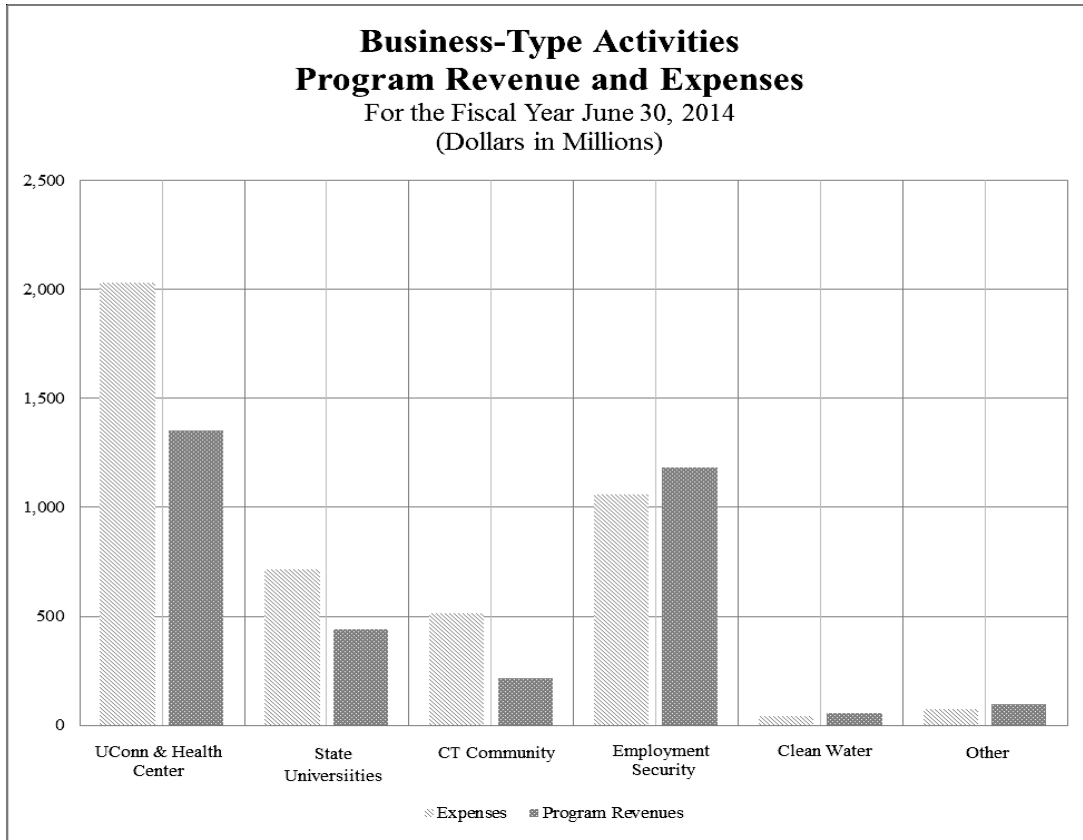


The following graph is a representation of the Statement of Activities expenses for governmental activities. Governmental activities expenses increased by \$2.3 billion, or 9.7 percent. The increase is mainly attributable to increase spending in human services.



NET POSITION OF BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES

Net position of business-type activities increased by \$462.0 million during the fiscal year. The following chart highlights the changes in net position for the major enterprise funds.



During the year, total revenues of business-type activities decreased 10.1 percent to \$3.3 billion, while total expenses decreased 4.6 percent to \$4.4 billion. In comparison, last year total revenues decreased 4.7 percent, while total expenses decreased 4.3 percent. The decrease in total expenses of \$216 million was due mainly to a decrease in Employment Security expenses of \$455.0 million or 30.0 percent. Although, total expenses exceeded total revenues by \$1,086 million, this deficiency was reduced by transfers of \$1,548 million, resulting in an increase in net position of \$462.0 million.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE STATE’S GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

As of the end of the fiscal year, the State’s governmental funds had fund balances of \$2,097 million, an increase of \$99 million over the prior year ending fund balances. Of the total governmental fund balances, \$1,978 million represents fund balance that is considered restricted for specific purposes by external constrains or enabling legislation; \$190 million represents fund balance that is non-spendable; \$664 million represents fund balance that is committed or assigned for specific purposes. A negative \$735 million unassigned fund balance offsets these amounts.

General Fund

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the State. At the end of the fiscal year, the General Fund had a fund balance deficit of \$41.2 million, a decrease of \$547.4 million in comparison with the prior year. Of this total fund balance, \$686 million represents non-spendable fund balance or committed for specific purposes, leaving a deficit of \$727.2 million in unassigned fund balance.

At the end of fiscal year 2014, General Fund revenues were 13.6 percent, or \$2,734.4 million, lower than fiscal year 2013 revenues. This change in revenue results from decreases of \$2,873.5 million primarily attributable to taxes (\$363.0 million), federal grants and aid (\$2,493.9 million), and casino gaming payments (\$16.6 million). These decreases were offset by increases of \$139.1 million primarily attributable to licenses, permits, and fees (\$65.0 million), lottery tickets (\$7.4 million), charges for services (\$4.2 million), fines, forfeits, and rents (\$24.7 million), investment earnings (\$2.9 million), and other revenue (\$34.9 million).

At the end of fiscal year 2014, General Fund expenditures were 11.5 percent, or \$2,147.1 million, lower than fiscal year 2013. This was primarily attributable to a decrease in human services of \$2,610.2 million, offset by increases primarily in education, corrections, and judicial of \$238 million, \$69.7 million, and \$60.0 million, respectively. Net other financing sources and uses increased by \$812.6 million, which is primarily due to the issuance bonds.

Debt Service Fund

At the end of fiscal year 2014, the Debt Service Fund had a fund balance of \$659.5 million, all of which was restricted, a decrease of \$.6 million in comparison with the prior year.

Transportation Fund

The State's Transportation Fund had a fund balance of \$226.5 million at the end of fiscal 2014. Of this amount, \$30.4 million was in nonspendable form and \$196.1 million was restricted or committed for specific purposes. Fund balance increased by \$1.8 million during the current fiscal year.

At the end of fiscal year 2014, Transportation Fund revenues and expenditures increased by \$196.1, or 16.4 percent, and \$30.4 million, or 3.7 percent respectively. The increased revenue is primarily due to an increase in taxes.

Restricted Grants and Accounts Fund

At the end of fiscal year 2014, the Restricted Grants and Accounts Fund had a fund balance of \$45.7 million, all of which was restricted for specific purposes, a decrease of \$313.4 million in comparison with the prior year.

Total revenues were 102.1 percent, or \$2,832.3 million, higher than in fiscal year 2013. Overall, total expenditures were 104.4 percent, or \$3,130.8 million, higher than fiscal year 2013. This is primarily attributable to the State transferring federal Medicaid spending from the General Fund to the Restricted Grants and Accounts fund.

Grant and Loan Programs

As of June 30, 2014, the Grant and Loan Programs Fund had a fund balance of \$468.6 million, all of which was restricted for specific purposes, a decrease of \$204.9 million in comparison with the prior year.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE STATE'S PROPRIETARY FUNDS

Proprietary funds report activities of the State that are similar to for-profit business. Proprietary fund financial statements provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. Accordingly, a discussion of the financial activities of the Proprietary funds is provided in that section.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE STATE'S FIDUCIARY FUNDS

The State maintains Fiduciary funds for the assets of Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust funds, an Investment Trust fund, and a Private-Purpose Trust fund. The net positions of the State's Fiduciary funds totaled \$30.3 billion, an increase of \$3.4 billion when compared to the prior year ending net position.

Budget Highlights-General Fund

The state budget as adopted for Fiscal Year 2014 was anticipating a small surplus of \$4.4 million dollars on net General Fund appropriations of \$17.2 billion. By the end of the fiscal year, a surplus of \$248.5 million had emerged from operations. In accordance with state law, that surplus was deposited to the State's Budget Reserve Fund, which brought the total reserve balance in the fund to \$519.2 million.

In Fiscal Year 2014, the federal portion of the State's Medicaid program transferred from the General Fund to the Restricted Grants Fund. This transfer reduced General Fund outlays for the fiscal year by approximately \$2 billion. After adjusting for the impact of the elimination of federal Medicaid expenditures on trend analysis, General Fund spending increased at a rate of 2.4 percent over the prior fiscal year. In the four fiscal years leading up to the 2008 recession, General Fund spending had increased at an annual average rate of 7.3 percent. The recession resulted in the State simultaneously raising taxes and reducing growth in spending.

The General Fund payroll for State employees in Fiscal Year 2014 was \$94.2 million below the actual dollar level reached in Fiscal Year 2009. Grant payments to other than towns experienced no spending growth in Fiscal Year 2014 over the prior fiscal year. This category includes most of the state's major human services programs. Grant payments going directly to towns increased by \$128.3 million or 4.5 percent in Fiscal Year 2014. A majority of these dollars go to support education spending within the municipalities. The spending category referred to as non-functional (not directly assignable to state agency programs or functions of government) increased by \$77.3 million in Fiscal Year 2014 or 2 percent from Fiscal Year 2013. Debt service, which is within the non-functional area, experienced a spending decline of \$153.7 million or 8.5 percent. The decline results from favorable interest rates and the refinancing of 2009 Economic Recovery Notes. Other non-functional areas inclusive of fringe benefit programs posted spending growth of \$231 million or 10.7 percent.

General Fund revenue in Fiscal Year 2014, again after adjusting for the Medicaid transfer, advanced by less than one percent over the prior fiscal year. The income tax, which is the General Fund's single largest source of revenue declined slightly in real dollar terms in Fiscal Year 2014 as compared to last fiscal year. A change in federal capital gains tax law contributed to the poor revenue generating performance of the income tax. The federal change shifted taxable gains from Fiscal Year 2014 into Fiscal Year 2013. The federal treatment of capital gains had a negative impact on receipts of both the income tax and estate and gift tax. Other revenue areas performed reasonably well and a tax amnesty program utilized to raise revenue in Fiscal Year 2014 was successful. The release of \$190.8 million in dollars reserved from the prior fiscal year partially offset the weakness in revenue growth.

In Fiscal Year 2014, the adopted State budget contained appropriations for expenditure accruals. The lack of inclusion of these accruals within the budget is part of the reason that the unassigned fund balance within the General Fund had been growing overtime. In addition, in Fiscal Year 2014 the State Treasurer issued \$598.5 million in GAAP deficit reduction bonds to reduce the General Fund's unassigned fund balance. Note 2 within this report provides a reconciliation of Fiscal Year 2014 General Fund operations for the statutory accounting basis and the accounting basis used within the fund financial statements in this report. Fiscal Year 2014 is the initial implementation year for the new budget approach to GAAP, as well as the year of the Medicaid transfer as discussed above. These factors result in some initial distortions in trend.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

The State's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2014 totaled \$16.3 billion (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, improvements other than buildings, equipment, infrastructure, and construction in progress. The net increase in the State's investment in capital assets for the fiscal year was \$815.8 million, due mainly to an increase in governmental activities' capital assets of \$552.8 million or 4.6 percent.

Major capital asset events for governmental activities during the fiscal year include additions to buildings and equipment of \$813.7 million and depreciation expense of \$1,024.2 million.

The following table is a two-year comparison of the investment in capital assets presented for both governmental and business-type activities:

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

	Governmental		Business-Type		Total	
	Activities		Activities		Primary Government	
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013 *</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013 *</u>
Land	\$ 1,687	\$ 1,666	\$ 68	\$ 67	\$ 1,755	\$ 1,733
Buildings	2,234	1,888	2,706	2,548	4,940	4,436
Improvements Other Than Buildings	158	156	171	164	329	320
Equipment	72	77	325	331	397	408
Infrastructure	4,924	5,200	-	-	4,924	5,200
Construction in Progress	3,465	3,000	511	408	3,976	3,408
Total	<u>\$ 12,540</u>	<u>\$ 11,987</u>	<u>\$ 3,781</u>	<u>\$ 3,518</u>	<u>\$ 16,321</u>	<u>\$ 15,505</u>

*Restated for comparison purposes

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

Long-Term Debt - Bonded Debt

At the end of the current fiscal year, the State had total debt outstanding of \$22.0 billion. Pursuant to various public and special acts, the State has authorized the issuance of the following types of debt: general obligation debt (payable from the General Fund), special tax obligation debt (payable from the Debt Service Fund), and revenue debt (payable from specific revenues of the Enterprise funds).

The following table is a two-year comparison of bonded debt presented for both governmental and business-type activities:

**State of Connecticut's Bonded Debt (in millions)
General Obligation and Revenue Bonds**

	Governmental		Business-Type		Total	
	Activities		Activities		Primary Government	
	2014	2013*	2014	2013*	2014	2013*
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 15,282	\$ 14,228	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,282	\$ 14,228
Transportation Related bonds	3,771	3,462	-	-	3,771	3,462
Revenue Bonds	-	-	1,213	1,235	1,213	1,235
Long-Term Notes	581	573	-	-	581	573
Premiums and Discounts	1,195	996	84	91	1,279	1,087
Total	<u>\$ 20,829</u>	<u>\$ 19,259</u>	<u>\$ 1,297</u>	<u>\$ 1,326</u>	<u>\$ 22,126</u>	<u>\$ 20,585</u>

*Restated for comparative purposes

The State's total bonded debt increased by \$1.6 million (7.4 percent) during the current fiscal year. This increase resulted mainly from an increase in general obligation bonds of \$1.1 million.

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 December 2013, the State had a debt incurring margin of \$4.5 billion.

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

	Governmental		Business-Type		Total	
	Activities		Activities		Primary Government	
	2014	2013	2014	2013*	2014	2013*
Net Pension Obligation	\$ 2,560	\$ 2,533	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,560	\$ 2,533
Net OPEB Obligation	7,763	6,682	-	-	7,763	6,682
Compensated Absences	513	516	167	160	680	676
Workers Compensation	620	588	-	-	620	588
Federal Loan Payable	-	-	433	574	433	574
Other	129	100	302	200	431	300
Total	\$ 11,585	\$ 10,419	\$ 902	\$ 934	\$ 12,487	\$ 11,353

*Restated for comparative purposes

The State's other long-term obligations increased by \$1.2 million (11.2 percent) during the fiscal year. This increase was due mainly to an increase in the net OPEB obligation (Governmental activities) of \$1.1 million or 16.2 percent. Additional information on the State's long-term debt can be found in Notes 17 and 18 of this report.

Economic Outlook and Next Year's Budget

By the end of Fiscal Year 2014, the State had regained 60 percent of the 119,100 jobs that were lost during the 2008 recession. At the start of Fiscal Year 2014, the State was continuing to experience some employment losses; however, by the final quarter of the fiscal year Connecticut was posting consistent monthly job gains. As these gains continued, by December of 2014 the State had recovered over 80 percent of the recessionary employment loss. The state was adding jobs at a rate of 1,660 per month. Progress also continued in the State's unemployment rate. At the start of Fiscal Year 2014, Connecticut's unemployment rate was 7.9 percent. By December of 2014, the State's unemployment rate was 6.4 percent.

Fiscal Year 2014 began with Connecticut personal income growing at an annualized rate of just over 3 percent. By the third quarter of 2014, the annualized growth rate stood at 4 percent. This is still well below the average growth rate of 6.5 percent experienced during the pre-recession period. Wage and salary income in the State had been stagnant or declining throughout Fiscal Year 2014. By December 2014, there were some indications that wage and salary growth may be recovering.

Overall Connecticut like the national economy has been experiencing more modest periods of economic expansion than in past decades. From 1950 through the mid-1980s, there were numerous double-digit periods of volatile growth in U.S Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Since that time, there has been a gradual downward slope in the GDP rate of growth with lower variances between the highs and lows. Likewise, Connecticut's personal income and employment growth rates have been moderating over time. In Connecticut, as in many other states, these economic trends have resulted in higher tax rates and the imposition of tighter budget spending controls. Connecticut has kept its tax rates competitive with other states in the region.

Connecticut has continued to cope with these changing trends in its Fiscal Year 2015 budget. At present, the budget is undergoing appropriation reductions to ensure that it remains in balance.

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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Connecticut

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2014

(Expressed in Thousands)

	Primary Government		Total	Component Units
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities		
Assets				
Current Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,001,312	\$ 574,581	\$ 1,575,893	\$ 240,970
Deposits with U.S. Treasury	-	209,496	209,496	-
Investments	113,069	124,622	237,691	439,868
Receivables, (Net of Allowances)	2,056,625	813,815	2,870,440	100,156
Due from Primary Government	-	-	-	15,274
Inventories	50,317	10,781	61,098	6,069
Restricted Assets	-	209,621	209,621	1,160,908
Internal Balances	(180,720)	180,720	-	-
Other Current Assets	8,394	69,854	78,248	7,515
Total Current Assets	3,048,997	2,193,490	5,242,487	1,970,760
Noncurrent Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	412,491	412,491	-
Due From Component Units	35,185	-	35,185	-
Investments	-	61,564	61,564	205,560
Receivables, (Net of Allowances)	531,060	798,037	1,329,097	217,254
Restricted Assets	659,543	284,363	943,906	4,152,074
Capital Assets, (Net of Accumulated Depreciation)	12,539,625	3,781,204	16,320,829	751,356
Other Noncurrent Assets	-	3,118	3,118	34,743
Total Noncurrent Assets	13,765,413	5,340,777	19,106,190	5,360,987
Total Assets	16,814,410	7,534,267	24,348,677	7,331,747
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Accumulated Decrease in Fair Value of Hedging Derivatives	8,700	-	8,700	78,852
Unamortized Losses on Bond Refundings	90,523	17,186	107,709	68,829
Other Deferred Outflows	-	3,663	3,663	-
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	99,223	20,849	120,072	147,681
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	734,796	295,748	1,030,544	102,335
Due to Component Units	15,274	-	15,274	-
Due to Primary Government	-	-	-	35,185
Due to Other Governments	216,059	3,117	219,176	-
Current Portion of Long-Term Obligations	1,793,748	170,154	1,963,902	398,957
Amount Held for Institutions	-	-	-	407,730
Unearned Revenue	30,850	189,432	220,282	-
Medicaid Liability	530,497	-	530,497	-
Liability for Escheated Property	278,485	-	278,485	-
Other Current Liabilities	65,018	69,932	134,950	78,550
Total Current Liabilities	3,664,727	728,383	4,393,110	1,022,757
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Non-Current Portion of Long-Term Obligations	30,619,712	2,029,107	32,648,819	4,047,612
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	30,619,712	2,029,107	32,648,819	4,047,612
Total Liabilities	34,284,439	2,757,490	37,041,929	5,070,369
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Other Deferred Inflows	-	16,772	16,772	2,592
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	-	16,772	16,772	2,592
Net Position				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	5,776,818	3,169,151	8,945,969	457,806
Restricted For:				
Transportation	125,395	-	125,395	-
Debt Service	611,208	4,508	615,716	71,040
Federal Grants and Other Accounts	38,003	-	38,003	-
Capital Projects	333,912	238,154	572,066	98,681
Grant and Loan Programs	479,448	-	479,448	-
Clean Water and Drinking Water Projects	-	677,308	677,308	-
Bond Indenture Requirements	-	-	-	945,099
Loans	-	2,586	2,586	-
Permanent Investments or Endowments:				
Expendable	-	-	-	101,465
Nonexpendable	108,053	14,033	122,086	320,850
Other Purposes	99,738	128,622	228,360	54,329
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(24,943,380)	546,492	(24,396,888)	357,197
Total Net Position (Deficit)	\$ (17,370,805)	\$ 4,780,854	\$ (12,589,951)	\$ 2,406,467

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

Statement of Activities

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2014

(Expressed in Thousands)

<u>Functions/Programs</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Program Revenues</u>		
		<u>Charges for Services, Fees, Fines , and Other</u>	<u>Operating Grants and Contributions</u>	<u>Capital Grants and Contributions</u>
Primary Government				
Governmental Activities:				
Legislative	\$ 122,679	\$ 2,871	\$ -	\$ -
General Government	2,060,294	580,626	62,394	-
Regulation and Protection	905,310	677,266	234,657	-
Conservation and Development	997,092	62,794	162,277	-
Health and Hospitals	2,623,687	100,198	179,042	-
Transportation	1,985,288	68,373	-	610,274
Human Services	8,272,895	68,817	5,260,417	-
Education, Libraries, and Museums	4,638,713	18,735	468,520	-
Corrections	2,142,788	11,061	120,974	-
Judicial	1,004,610	135,406	8,344	-
Interest and Fiscal Charges	922,110	53	-	-
Total Governmental Activities	<u>25,675,466</u>	<u>1,726,200</u>	<u>6,496,625</u>	<u>610,274</u>
Business-Type Activities:				
University of Connecticut & Health Center	2,050,529	1,133,541	218,424	21,643
State Universities	716,459	375,606	60,184	6,164
Connecticut Community Colleges	514,565	106,767	107,819	-
Employment Security	1,059,631	836,492	347,233	-
Clean Water	39,841	26,829	20,002	-
Other	72,674	67,605	26,475	-
Total Business-Type Activities	<u>4,453,699</u>	<u>2,546,840</u>	<u>780,137</u>	<u>27,807</u>
Total Primary Government	<u>\$ 30,129,165</u>	<u>\$ 4,273,040</u>	<u>\$ 7,276,762</u>	<u>\$ 638,081</u>
Component Units				
Connecticut Housing Finance Authority (12-31-13)	\$ 216,325	\$ 180,738	\$ -	\$ -
Connecticut Lottery Corporation	1,112,427	1,112,463	-	-
Connecticut Airport Authority	74,375	76,032	-	68,870
Other	404,792	380,716	11,601	35,802
Total Component Units	<u>\$ 1,807,919</u>	<u>\$ 1,749,949</u>	<u>\$ 11,601</u>	<u>\$ 104,672</u>
General Revenues:				
Taxes:				
Personal Income				
Corporate Income				
Sales and Use				
Other				
Restricted for Transportation Purposes:				
Motor Fuel				
Other				
Casino Gaming Payments				
Tobacco Settlement				
Lottery Tickets				
Unrestricted Investment Earnings				
Contributions to Endowments				
Special Item				
Transfers-Internal Activities				
Total General Revenues, Contributions, and Transfers				
Change in Net Position				
Net Position (Deficit)- Beginning (as restated)				
Net Position (Deficit)- Ending				

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

Connecticut

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position

		Primary Government					
Governmental		Business-Type		Total	Component		
Activities		Activities			Units		
\$	(119,808)	\$	-	\$	(119,808)	\$	-
	(1,417,274)		-		(1,417,274)		-
	6,613		-		6,613		-
	(772,021)		-		(772,021)		-
	(2,344,447)		-		(2,344,447)		-
	(1,306,641)		-		(1,306,641)		-
	(2,943,661)		-		(2,943,661)		-
	(4,151,458)		-		(4,151,458)		-
	(2,010,753)		-		(2,010,753)		-
	(860,860)		-		(860,860)		-
	(922,057)		-		(922,057)		-
	<u>(16,842,367)</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>(16,842,367)</u>		<u>-</u>
	-		(676,921)		(676,921)		-
	-		(274,505)		(274,505)		-
	-		(299,979)		(299,979)		-
	-		124,094		124,094		-
	-		6,990		6,990		-
	-		21,406		21,406		-
	<u>-</u>		<u>(1,098,915)</u>		<u>(1,098,915)</u>		<u>-</u>
	<u>(16,842,367)</u>		<u>(1,098,915)</u>		<u>(17,941,282)</u>		<u>-</u>
	-		-		-		(35,587)
	-		-		-		36
	-		-		-		70,527
	-		-		-		23,327
	<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>58,303</u>
	7,752,553		-		7,752,553		-
	627,100		-		627,100		-
	4,116,012		-		4,116,012		-
	1,796,678		-		1,796,678		-
	882,107		-		882,107		-
	82,216		-		82,216		-
	279,873		-		279,873		-
	197,138		-		197,138		-
	319,500		-		319,500		-
	27,313		12,948		40,261		47,414
	-		-		-		33,369
	31,000		-		31,000		(31,000)
	<u>(1,547,952)</u>		<u>1,547,952</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>
	<u>14,563,538</u>		<u>1,560,900</u>		<u>16,124,438</u>		<u>49,783</u>
	(2,278,829)		461,985		(1,816,844)		108,086
	<u>(15,091,976)</u>		<u>4,318,869</u>		<u>(10,773,107)</u>		<u>2,298,381</u>
\$	<u>(17,370,805)</u>	\$	<u>4,780,854</u>	\$	<u>(12,589,951)</u>	\$	<u>2,406,467</u>

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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 special tax obligation bonds of the Transportation fund.

Transportation Fund:

This fund is used 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.

Restricted Grants and Accounts Fund:

This fund is used to account for resources which are restricted by Federal and other providers to be spent for specific purposes.

Grant and Loan Programs Fund:

This fund is used to account for resources that are restricted by state legislation for the purpose of providing grants and/or loans to municipalities and organizations located in the State.

Nonmajor Funds:

Nonmajor governmental funds are presented, by fund type beginning on page 100.

Connecticut

Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
 June 30, 2014
 (Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>General</u>	<u>Debt Service</u>	<u>Transportation</u>	<u>Restricted Grants & Accounts</u>	<u>Grant & Loan Programs</u>	<u>Other Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
Assets							
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 164,288	\$ 314,636	\$ 105,342	\$ 405,682	\$ 989,948
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	113,069	113,069
Securities Lending Collateral	-	-	-	-	-	8,210	8,210
Receivables:							
Taxes, Net of Allowances	1,277,736	-	43,730	-	-	-	1,321,466
Accounts, Net of Allowances	410,992	-	10,940	25,402	11,330	21,238	479,902
Loans, Net of Allowances	3,419	-	-	11,401	371,041	145,199	531,060
From Other Governments	37,582	-	-	207,601	-	4,437	249,620
Interest	-	1,286	28	-	-	-	1,314
Other	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Due from Other Funds	38,856	-	1,286	48	4	294,254	334,448
Due from Component Units	31,707	-	-	3,478	-	-	35,185
Inventories	15,736	-	30,429	-	-	-	46,165
Restricted Assets	-	659,543	-	-	-	-	659,543
Total Assets	<u>\$ 1,816,028</u>	<u>\$ 660,829</u>	<u>\$ 250,701</u>	<u>\$ 562,566</u>	<u>\$ 487,717</u>	<u>\$ 992,090</u>	<u>\$ 4,769,931</u>
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows, and Fund Balances							
Liabilities							
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	\$ 302,183	\$ -	\$ 21,016	\$ 161,045	\$ 7,955	\$ 56,057	\$ 548,256
Due to Other Funds	341,132	1,286	-	2,302	26	158,266	503,012
Due to Component Units	-	-	-	15,274	-	-	15,274
Due to Other Governments	202,961	-	-	13,098	-	-	216,059
Unearned Revenue	18,211	-	55	-	-	12,584	30,850
Medicaid Liability	218,233	-	-	312,264	-	-	530,497
Liability For Escheated Property	278,485	-	-	-	-	-	278,485
Securities Lending Obligation	-	-	-	-	-	8,210	8,210
Other Liabilities	56,807	-	-	-	-	-	56,807
Total Liabilities	<u>1,418,012</u>	<u>1,286</u>	<u>21,071</u>	<u>503,983</u>	<u>7,981</u>	<u>235,117</u>	<u>2,187,450</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources							
Receivables to be Collected in Future Periods	439,208	-	3,091	12,869	11,156	19,034	485,358
Fund Balances							
Nonspendable:							
Inventories/Long-Term Receivables	50,428	-	30,429	-	-	-	80,857
Permanent Fund Principal	-	-	-	-	-	109,463	109,463
Restricted For:							
Debt Service	-	659,543	-	-	-	-	659,543
Transportation Programs	-	-	196,110	-	-	-	196,110
Federal Grant and State Programs	-	-	-	45,714	-	-	45,714
Grants and Loans	-	-	-	-	456,491	-	456,491
Other	-	-	-	-	-	619,752	619,752
Committed For:							
Continuing Appropriations	85,920	-	-	-	-	-	85,920
Budget Reserve Fund	519,169	-	-	-	-	-	519,169
Future Budget Years	30,500	-	-	-	-	-	30,500
Assigned To:							
Grants and Loans	-	-	-	-	12,089	-	12,089
Other	-	-	-	-	-	16,512	16,512
Unassigned	(727,209)	-	-	-	-	(7,788)	(734,997)
Total Fund Balances	<u>(41,192)</u>	<u>659,543</u>	<u>226,539</u>	<u>45,714</u>	<u>468,580</u>	<u>737,939</u>	<u>2,097,123</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows, and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 1,816,028</u>	<u>\$ 660,829</u>	<u>\$ 250,701</u>	<u>\$ 562,566</u>	<u>\$ 487,717</u>	<u>\$ 992,090</u>	<u>\$ 4,769,931</u>

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

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

June 30, 2014

(Expressed in Thousands)

Total Fund Balance - Governmental Funds \$ 2,097,123

Net assets reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position
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	4,005,719	
Equipment	2,411,928	
Infrastructure	13,824,648	
Other Capital Assets	5,594,096	
Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(13,347,668)</u>	12,488,723

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 inflows of resources in the governmental funds 485,358

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 Position. 50,686

Deferred outflows of resources for the amount on refunding of bonded debt are
not reported in the governmental funds. 90,523

Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore
are not reported in the funds (Note 17).

Net Pension Obligation	(2,559,621)	
Net OPEB Obligation	(7,763,060)	
Worker's Compensation	(619,578)	
Capital Leases	(37,820)	
Compensated Absences	(511,766)	
Claims and Judgments	(46,151)	
Landfill Postclosure Care	<u>(35,751)</u>	(11,573,747)

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 Position. This is the net
effect of these balances on the statement (Note 17).

Bonds and Notes Payable	(19,633,614)	
Unamortized Premiums	(1,195,127)	
Accrued Interest Payable	<u>(180,730)</u>	<u>(21,009,471)</u>

Net Position of Governmental Activities \$ (17,370,805)

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

Connecticut

**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and
Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2014
(Expressed in Thousands)**

	<u>General</u>	<u>Debt Service</u>	<u>Transportation</u>	<u>Restricted Grants & Accounts</u>	<u>Grant & Loan Programs</u>	<u>Other Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
Revenues							
Taxes	\$ 14,258,388	\$ -	\$ 963,635	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,222,023
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	311,497	-	325,842	13,719	-	40,970	692,028
Tobacco Settlement	-	-	-	-	-	197,138	197,138
Federal Grants and Aid	1,910,750	-	12,100	5,084,106	-	99,941	7,106,897
Lottery Tickets	319,500	-	-	-	-	-	319,500
Charges for Services	40,523	-	66,597	-	-	850	107,970
Fines, Forfeits, and Rents	78,915	-	17,709	-	-	1,191	97,815
Casino Gaming Payments	279,873	-	-	-	-	-	279,873
Investment Earnings (Loss)	814	9,773	405	1,170	4,044	9,915	26,121
Interest on Loans	-	-	-	-	-	53	53
Miscellaneous	200,073	-	6,867	508,254	12,263	125,879	853,336
Total Revenues	<u>17,400,333</u>	<u>9,773</u>	<u>1,393,155</u>	<u>5,607,249</u>	<u>16,307</u>	<u>475,937</u>	<u>24,902,754</u>
Expenditures							
Current:							
Legislative	113,797	-	-	2,547	-	-	116,344
General Government	984,839	-	5,357	388,177	480,752	93,159	1,952,284
Regulation and Protection	422,638	-	93,567	141,663	10,580	190,002	858,450
Conservation and Development	283,539	-	-	240,085	219,817	202,111	945,552
Health and Hospitals	2,275,028	-	-	194,221	14,432	5,068	2,488,749
Transportation	-	-	754,400	725,167	3,065	-	1,482,632
Human Services	4,046,310	-	-	3,773,912	7,646	7,809	7,835,677
Education, Libraries, and Museums	3,930,105	-	-	528,085	47,634	4,090	4,509,914
Corrections	2,000,037	-	-	21,874	4,682	4,249	2,030,842
Judicial	889,430	-	-	18,369	-	48,365	956,164
Capital Projects	-	-	-	-	-	955,785	955,785
Debt Service:							
Principal Retirement	1,032,688	290,615	-	-	-	-	1,323,303
Interest and Fiscal Charges	612,753	175,531	1,181	94,531	2,316	7,425	893,737
Total Expenditures	<u>16,591,164</u>	<u>466,146</u>	<u>854,505</u>	<u>6,128,631</u>	<u>790,924</u>	<u>1,518,063</u>	<u>26,349,433</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>809,169</u>	<u>(456,373)</u>	<u>538,650</u>	<u>(521,382)</u>	<u>(774,617)</u>	<u>(1,042,126)</u>	<u>(1,446,679)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)							
Bonds Issued	579,315	-	-	-	563,911	1,617,799	2,761,025
Premiums on Bonds Issued	82,744	102,233	-	-	41,282	164,297	390,556
Transfers In	249,205	459,599	6,331	258,643	4,000	81,135	1,058,913
Transfers Out	(1,214,647)	(7,038)	(546,731)	(50,614)	(39,466)	(748,369)	(2,606,865)
Refunding Bonds Issued	314,295	966,415	-	-	-	-	1,280,710
Payment to Refunded Bond Escrow Agent	(312,713)	(1,065,406)	-	-	-	-	(1,378,119)
Capital Lease Obligations	8,828	-	-	-	-	-	8,828
Special Item: Transfer from Component Unit	31,000	-	-	-	-	-	31,000
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(261,973)</u>	<u>455,803</u>	<u>(540,400)</u>	<u>208,029</u>	<u>569,727</u>	<u>1,114,862</u>	<u>1,546,048</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	<u>547,196</u>	<u>(570)</u>	<u>(1,750)</u>	<u>(313,353)</u>	<u>(204,890)</u>	<u>72,736</u>	<u>99,369</u>
Fund Balances (Deficit) - Beginning	(588,622)	660,113	228,543	359,067	673,470	665,203	1,997,774
Change in Reserve for Inventories	234	-	(254)	-	-	-	(20)
Fund Balances (Deficit) - Ending	<u>\$ (41,192)</u>	<u>\$ 659,543</u>	<u>\$ 226,539</u>	<u>\$ 45,714</u>	<u>\$ 468,580</u>	<u>\$ 737,939</u>	<u>\$ 2,097,123</u>

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, 2014

(Expressed in Thousands)

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$	99,369
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 Position. Bond proceeds were received this year from:		
Bonds Issued	(2,761,025)	
Refunding Bonds Issued	(1,280,710)	
Premium on Bonds Issued	<u>(390,555)</u>	(4,432,290)
Repayment of long-term debt is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Long-term debt repayments this year consisted of:		
Principal Retirement	1,323,304	
Payments to Refunded Bond Escrow Agent	1,353,471	
Capital Lease Payments	<u>9,225</u>	2,686,000
Some capital assets acquired this year 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 Activities		
		(8,827)
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	1,554,906	
Depreciation Expense	(1,010,420)	
Retirements	<u>(2,588)</u>	541,898
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.		
		(20)
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	(17,225)	
Increase in Interest Accreted on Capital Appreciation Debt	(5,186)	
Amortization of Bond Premium	191,822	
Amortization of Loss on Debt Refundings	(90,353)	
Decrease in Compensated Absences Liability	1,943	
Increase in Workers Compensation Liability	(31,926)	
Increase in Claims and Judgments Liability	(2,629)	
Increase in Landfill Liability	(35,751)	
Increase in Net Pension Obligation	(26,367)	
Increase in Net OPEB Obligation	<u>(1,080,752)</u>	(1,096,424)
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. Unearned revenues increased by this amount this year.		
		10,831
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.		
		3,417
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		
Amortization of Debt Issue Costs	<u>(82,783)</u>	(82,783)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$	<u>(2,278,829)</u>

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, 2014
 (Expressed in Thousands)

	General Fund			Variance with Final Budget positive (negative)
	Budget		Actual	
	Original	Final		
Revenues				
Budgeted:				
Taxes, Net of Refunds	\$ 14,334,000	\$ 14,278,800	\$ 14,323,136	\$ 44,336
Casino Gaming Payments	285,300	279,900	279,873	(27)
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	301,200	319,200	314,721	(4,479)
Other	323,150	378,200	377,843	(357)
Federal Grants	1,312,700	1,244,100	1,243,861	(239)
Refunds of Payments	(69,800)	(66,600)	(66,625)	(25)
Operating Transfers In	420,900	430,200	430,219	19
Operating Transfers Out	(61,800)	(61,800)	(61,800)	-
Transfer to/from the Resources of the General Fund	347,500	338,100	168,328	(169,772)
GAAP Conversion Bond Proceeds	-	-	598,500	598,500
Transfer Out - Transportation Strategy Board	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	<u>17,193,150</u>	<u>17,140,100</u>	<u>17,608,056</u>	<u>467,956</u>
Expenditures				
Budgeted:				
Legislative	82,851	82,851	70,813	12,038
General Government	625,675	635,565	605,677	29,888
Regulation and Protection	280,265	292,268	277,873	14,395
Conservation and Development	230,022	233,919	220,921	12,998
Health and Hospitals	1,835,697	1,840,054	1,827,308	12,746
Transportation	-	-	-	-
Human Services	3,430,698	3,374,846	3,215,827	159,019
Education, Libraries, and Museums	4,724,620	4,740,315	4,695,646	44,669
Corrections	1,481,924	1,492,891	1,454,442	38,449
Judicial	577,052	585,368	569,056	16,312
Non Functional	4,204,970	4,181,500	4,042,481	139,019
Total Expenditures	<u>17,473,774</u>	<u>17,459,577</u>	<u>16,980,044</u>	<u>479,533</u>
Appropriations Lapsed	<u>172,645</u>	<u>327,411</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(327,411)</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>(107,979)</u>	<u>7,934</u>	<u>628,012</u>	<u>620,078</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Prior Year Appropriations Carried Forward	112,402	112,402	112,402	-
Appropriations Continued to Fiscal Year 2015	-	-	(85,920)	(85,920)
Release of 2013 Surplus Reserve	-	-	190,800	190,800
Miscellaneous Adjustments	-	1,685	2,185	500
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>112,402</u>	<u>114,087</u>	<u>219,467</u>	<u>105,380</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ 4,423</u>	<u>\$ 122,021</u>	<u>847,479</u>	<u>\$ 725,458</u>
Budgetary Fund Balances - July 1			514,660	
Changes in Reserves			(394,506)	
Budgetary Fund Balances - June 30			<u>\$ 967,633</u>	

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

Connecticut

Transportation Fund

Budget		Actual	Variance with Final Budget positive (negative)
Original	Final		
\$ 955,500	\$ 963,700	\$ 963,981	\$ 281
-	-	-	-
372,500	372,400	374,453	2,053
3,800	5,500	6,771	1,271
13,100	12,100	12,100	-
(3,200)	(3,600)	(3,614)	(14)
(76,500)	(76,500)	(76,500)	-
(6,500)	(6,500)	(6,500)	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
(15,000)	(15,000)	(15,000)	-
<u>1,243,700</u>	<u>1,252,100</u>	<u>1,255,691</u>	<u>3,591</u>
-	-	-	-
7,365	7,365	6,332	1,033
72,756	70,756	57,457	13,299
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
577,360	588,364	578,123	10,241
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
638,009	633,505	624,361	9,144
1,295,490	1,299,990	1,266,273	33,717
11,000	10,776	-	(10,776)
-	-	-	-
(40,790)	(37,114)	(10,582)	26,532
41,308	41,308	41,308	-
-	-	(26,340)	(26,340)
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
41,308	41,308	14,968	(26,340)
<u>\$ 518</u>	<u>\$ 4,194</u>	4,386	<u>\$ 192</u>
		205,921	
		(14,968)	
		<u>\$ 195,339</u>	

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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.

Connecticut Community Colleges:

This fund is used to account for the operations of the State community colleges system, which consists of twelve regional community colleges.

Employment Security:

This fund is used to account for the collection of 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 projects.

Nonmajor Funds:

Nonmajor proprietary funds are presented, by fund type beginning on page 122.

Statement of Net Position

Proprietary Funds

June 30, 2014

(Expressed in Thousands)

	Business-Type Activities			
	Enterprise Funds			
	University of Connecticut & Health Center	State Universities	Connecticut Community Colleges	Employment Security
Assets				
Current Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 262,656	\$ 192,285	\$ 77,414	\$ -
Deposits with U.S. Treasury	-	-	-	209,496
Investments	657	123,965	-	-
Receivables:				
Accounts, Net of Allowances	132,972	173,453	11,302	185,947
Loans, Net of Allowances	2,018	2,338	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-
From Other Governments	-	2,524	-	5,988
Due from Other Funds	75,773	28,031	106,506	718
Inventories	10,781	-	-	-
Restricted Assets	209,621	-	-	-
Other Current Assets	66,037	3,609	163	-
Total Current Assets	<u>760,515</u>	<u>526,205</u>	<u>195,385</u>	<u>402,149</u>
Noncurrent Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,432	127,500	-	-
Investments	12,264	34,817	-	-
Receivables:				
Loans, Net of Allowances	10,609	9,010	164	-
Restricted Assets	417	-	-	-
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	2,042,550	1,059,231	651,432	-
Other Noncurrent Assets	2,328	277	-	-
Total Noncurrent Assets	<u>2,069,600</u>	<u>1,230,835</u>	<u>651,596</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Assets	<u>2,830,115</u>	<u>1,757,040</u>	<u>846,981</u>	<u>402,149</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Unamortized Losses on Bond Refundings	5,595	-	-	-
Other Deferred Outflows	-	3,663	-	-
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>5,595</u>	<u>3,663</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	182,577	52,893	38,538	136
Due to Other Funds	13,596	3,674	-	13,038
Due to Other Governments	-	-	-	3,117
Current Portion of Long-Term Obligations	64,815	23,072	3,496	-
Unearned Revenue	-	186,780	2,652	-
Other Current Liabilities	55,888	13,606	438	-
Total Current Liabilities	<u>316,876</u>	<u>280,025</u>	<u>45,124</u>	<u>16,291</u>
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Noncurrent Portion of Long-Term Obligations	423,174	373,064	38,042	433,569
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	<u>423,174</u>	<u>373,064</u>	<u>38,042</u>	<u>433,569</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>740,050</u>	<u>653,089</u>	<u>83,166</u>	<u>449,860</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Other Deferred Inflows	-	16,772	-	-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>-</u>	<u>16,772</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Position (Deficit)				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	1,593,274	931,729	651,431	-
Restricted For:				
Debt Service	-	-	-	-
Clean and Drinking Water Projects	-	-	-	-
Capital Projects	238,154	-	-	-
Nonexpendable Purposes	13,546	467	20	-
Loans	2,586	-	-	-
Other Purposes	16,074	13,513	99,035	-
Unrestricted (Deficit)	232,026	145,133	13,329	(47,711)
Total Net Position (Deficit)	<u>\$ 2,095,660</u>	<u>\$ 1,090,842</u>	<u>\$ 763,815</u>	<u>\$ (47,711)</u>

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

Connecticut

<u>Business-Type Activities</u>			<u>Governmental</u>
<u>Enterprise Funds</u>			<u>Activities</u>
<u>Clean</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Internal</u>
<u>Water</u>	<u>Funds</u>		<u>Service</u>
			<u>Funds</u>
\$ 3,607	\$ 38,619	\$ 574,581	\$ 11,364
-	-	209,496	-
-	-	124,622	-
-	8,811	512,485	156
244,970	35,549	284,875	-
6,680	549	7,229	-
-	714	9,226	-
-	-	211,028	5,077
-	-	10,781	4,152
-	-	209,621	-
41	4	69,854	184
<u>255,298</u>	<u>84,246</u>	<u>2,223,798</u>	<u>20,933</u>
227,260	56,299	412,491	-
14,483	-	61,564	-
722,215	56,039	798,037	-
227,886	56,060	284,363	-
-	27,991	3,781,204	50,902
-	513	3,118	-
<u>1,191,844</u>	<u>196,902</u>	<u>5,340,777</u>	<u>50,902</u>
<u>1,447,142</u>	<u>281,148</u>	<u>7,564,575</u>	<u>71,835</u>
11,189	402	17,186	-
-	-	3,663	-
<u>11,189</u>	<u>402</u>	<u>20,849</u>	<u>-</u>
9,441	12,163	295,748	1,531
-	-	30,308	17,346
-	-	3,117	-
70,351	8,420	170,154	85
-	-	189,432	-
-	-	69,932	-
<u>79,792</u>	<u>20,583</u>	<u>758,691</u>	<u>18,962</u>
<u>662,683</u>	<u>98,575</u>	<u>2,029,107</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>662,683</u>	<u>98,575</u>	<u>2,029,107</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>742,475</u>	<u>119,158</u>	<u>2,787,798</u>	<u>18,962</u>
-	-	16,772	-
-	-	16,772	-
-	(7,283)	3,169,151	50,902
-	4,508	4,508	-
544,971	132,337	677,308	-
-	-	238,154	-
-	-	14,033	-
-	-	2,586	-
-	-	128,622	-
<u>170,885</u>	<u>32,830</u>	<u>546,492</u>	<u>(216)</u>
<u>\$ 715,856</u>	<u>\$ 162,392</u>	<u>\$ 4,780,854</u>	<u>\$ 50,686</u>

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position Proprietary Funds

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2014

(Expressed in Thousands)

	Business-Type Activities		
	Enterprise Funds		
	University of Connecticut & Health Center	State Universities	Connecticut Community Colleges
Operating Revenues			
Charges for Sales and Services (Net of allowances & discounts \$612,429)	\$ 960,492	\$ 351,531	\$ 100,060
Assessments	-	-	-
Federal Grants, Contracts, and Other Aid	181,019	44,767	96,855
State Grants, Contracts, and Other Aid	29,512	11,951	8,838
Private Gifts and Grants	38,422	3,466	2,126
Interest on Loans	-	-	-
Other	81,897	20,628	5,183
Total Operating Revenues	<u>1,291,342</u>	<u>432,343</u>	<u>213,062</u>
Operating Expenses			
Salaries, Wages, and Administrative	1,782,346	629,825	449,694
Unemployment Compensation	-	-	-
Claims Paid	-	-	-
Depreciation and Amortization	128,157	54,834	28,443
Other	133,298	21,972	36,428
Total Operating Expenses	<u>2,043,801</u>	<u>706,631</u>	<u>514,565</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	<u>(752,459)</u>	<u>(274,288)</u>	<u>(301,503)</u>
Nonoperating Revenue (Expenses)			
Interest and Investment Income	900	1,103	119
Interest and Fiscal Charges	(6,728)	(9,828)	-
Other - Net	60,623	3,447	1,524
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	<u>54,795</u>	<u>(5,278)</u>	<u>1,643</u>
Income (Loss) Before Capital Contributions, Grants, and Transfers	<u>(697,664)</u>	<u>(279,566)</u>	<u>(299,860)</u>
Capital Contributions	21,643	6,164	-
Federal Capitalization Grants	-	-	-
Transfers In	883,532	378,703	281,474
Transfers Out	-	-	-
Change in Net Position	<u>207,511</u>	<u>105,301</u>	<u>(18,386)</u>
Total Net Position (Deficit) - Beginning (as restated)	<u>1,888,149</u>	<u>985,541</u>	<u>782,201</u>
Total Net Position (Deficit) - Ending	<u>\$ 2,095,660</u>	<u>\$ 1,090,842</u>	<u>\$ 763,815</u>

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

Connecticut

	Business-Type Activities			Governmental
	Enterprise Funds			Activities
Employment Security	Clean Water	Other Funds	Totals	Internal Service Funds
\$ -	\$ -	\$ 24,623	\$ 1,436,706	\$ 51,660
834,796	-	40,111	874,907	-
332,248	-	-	654,889	-
14,985	-	-	65,286	-
-	-	-	44,014	-
-	20,040	1,788	21,828	-
1,696	-	1,083	110,487	84
<u>1,183,725</u>	<u>20,040</u>	<u>67,605</u>	<u>3,208,117</u>	<u>51,744</u>
-	475	19,868	2,882,208	34,624
1,059,631	-	-	1,059,631	-
-	-	31,411	31,411	-
-	-	1,192	212,626	14,008
-	2,618	3,644	197,960	-
<u>1,059,631</u>	<u>3,093</u>	<u>56,115</u>	<u>4,383,836</u>	<u>48,632</u>
<u>124,094</u>	<u>16,947</u>	<u>11,490</u>	<u>(1,175,719)</u>	<u>3,112</u>
-	9,920	906	12,948	317
-	(36,748)	(5,073)	(58,377)	-
-	6,789	(11,486)	60,897	(12)
<u>-</u>	<u>(20,039)</u>	<u>(15,653)</u>	<u>15,468</u>	<u>305</u>
<u>124,094</u>	<u>(3,092)</u>	<u>(4,163)</u>	<u>(1,160,251)</u>	<u>3,417</u>
-	-	-	27,807	-
-	20,002	26,475	46,477	-
-	2,157	5,646	1,551,512	-
<u>(3,560)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,560)</u>	<u>-</u>
120,534	19,067	27,958	461,985	3,417
<u>(168,245)</u>	<u>696,789</u>	<u>134,434</u>	<u>4,318,869</u>	<u>47,269</u>
<u>\$ (47,711)</u>	<u>\$ 715,856</u>	<u>\$ 162,392</u>	<u>\$ 4,780,854</u>	<u>\$ 50,686</u>

Connecticut

Statement of Cash Flows

Proprietary Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2014

(Expressed in Thousands)

	Business-Type Activities			
	Enterprise Funds			
	University of Connecticut & Health Center	State Universities	Connecticut Community Colleges	Employment Security
Cash Flows from Operating Activities				
Receipts from Customers	\$ 975,679	\$ 341,995	\$ 97,118	\$ 837,280
Payments to Suppliers	(601,098)	(175,655)	(77,169)	-
Payments to Employees	(1,255,547)	(463,246)	(373,464)	-
Other Receipts (Payments)	364,458	93,152	86,858	(836,229)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	<u>(516,508)</u>	<u>(203,754)</u>	<u>(266,657)</u>	<u>1,051</u>
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities				
Retirement of Bonds and Annuities Payable	-	-	-	-
Interest on Bonds and Annuities Payable	-	-	-	-
Transfers In	441,031	261,122	257,576	-
Transfers Out	-	-	-	(3,560)
Other Receipts (Payments)	26,105	5,011	12,482	-
Net Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities	<u>467,136</u>	<u>266,133</u>	<u>270,058</u>	<u>(3,560)</u>
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities				
Additions to Property, Plant, and Equipment	(300,700)	(149,273)	(12,390)	-
Proceeds from Capital Debt	309,000	80,340	-	-
Principal Paid on Capital Debt	(17,810)	(18,052)	-	-
Interest Paid on Capital Debt	(50,069)	(13,565)	-	-
Transfer In	225,553	122,151	20,474	-
Federal Grant	-	-	-	-
Other Receipts (Payments)	24,950	(312)	(13,295)	-
Net Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities	<u>190,924</u>	<u>21,289</u>	<u>(5,211)</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities				
Proceeds from Sales and Maturities of Investments	-	89,370	-	-
Purchase of Investment Securities	(762)	(163,620)	-	-
Interest on Investments	873	1,096	113	-
(Increase) Decrease in Restricted Assets	-	-	-	-
Other Receipts (Payments)	11	-	-	-
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities	<u>122</u>	<u>(73,154)</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	141,674	10,514	(1,697)	(2,509)
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of Year	332,452	309,271	79,111	2,509
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of Year	<u>\$ 474,126</u>	<u>\$ 319,785</u>	<u>\$ 77,414</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used In) Operating Activities				
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (752,460)	\$ (274,288)	\$ (301,503)	\$ 124,094
Adjustments not Affecting Cash:				
Depreciation and Amortization	128,157	54,834	28,443	-
Other	161,229	-	(9,180)	-
Change in Assets and Liabilities:				
(Increase) Decrease in Receivables, Net	(794)	9,840	(1,042)	10,646
(Increase) Decrease in Due from Other Funds	-	-	-	(148)
(Increase) Decrease in Inventories and Other Assets	13,775	(26)	13,709	-
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payables & Accrued Liabilities	(66,415)	5,884	2,916	(140,616)
Increase (Decrease) in Due to Other Funds	-	2	-	7,075
Total Adjustments	<u>235,952</u>	<u>70,534</u>	<u>34,846</u>	<u>(123,043)</u>
Net Cash Provided by (Used In) Operating Activities	<u>\$ (516,508)</u>	<u>\$ (203,754)</u>	<u>\$ (266,657)</u>	<u>\$ 1,051</u>
Reconciliation of Cash and Cash Equivalents to the Statement of Net Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Current	\$ 262,656	\$ 192,285		
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Noncurrent	1,432	127,500		
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Restricted	210,038	-		
	<u>\$ 474,126</u>	<u>\$ 319,785</u>		
Noncash Financing Activity				
Mortgage Proceeds held by Trustee in Construction Escrow	\$ 34,464	\$ -		
Accruals of Expenses Related to Construction in Progress	12,080	-		
Fixed Assets Included in Accounts Payable	-	4,202		
State Financed Plant Facilities	-	6,164		
	<u>\$ 46,544</u>	<u>\$ 10,366</u>		

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

Connecticut

<u>Business-Type Activities</u>			<u>Governmental</u>
<u>Enterprise Funds</u>			<u>Activities</u>
<u>Clean Water</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Internal Service Funds</u>
\$ 90,785	\$ 71,320	\$ 2,414,177	\$ 50,924
(2,618)	(9,460)	(866,000)	(13,797)
(442)	(12,518)	(2,105,217)	(11,474)
<u>(102,433)</u>	<u>(60,752)</u>	<u>(454,946)</u>	<u>(684)</u>
<u>(14,708)</u>	<u>(11,410)</u>	<u>(1,011,986)</u>	<u>24,969</u>
(70,603)	(7,847)	(78,450)	-
(32,582)	(4,715)	(37,297)	-
741	5,646	966,116	-
-	-	(3,560)	-
-	(11,802)	31,796	(12)
<u>(102,444)</u>	<u>(18,718)</u>	<u>878,605</u>	<u>(12)</u>
-	(24)	(462,387)	(24,926)
-	-	389,340	-
-	-	(35,862)	-
-	-	(63,634)	-
-	-	368,178	-
20,314	26,519	46,833	-
-	-	11,343	-
<u>20,314</u>	<u>26,495</u>	<u>253,811</u>	<u>(24,926)</u>
-	-	89,370	-
-	-	(164,382)	-
10,910	949	13,941	317
64,261	-	64,261	-
23,452	4,272	27,735	-
<u>98,623</u>	<u>5,221</u>	<u>30,925</u>	<u>317</u>
1,785	1,588	151,355	348
1,822	37,031	762,196	11,016
<u>\$ 3,607</u>	<u>\$ 38,619</u>	<u>\$ 913,551</u>	<u>\$ 11,364</u>
\$ 16,947	\$ 11,490	\$ (1,175,720)	\$ 3,112
-	1,192	212,626	14,008
-	-	152,049	-
(31,655)	(1,306)	(14,311)	16
-	-	(148)	(753)
-	(22,955)	4,503	(475)
-	169	(198,062)	9,061
-	-	7,077	-
<u>(31,655)</u>	<u>(22,900)</u>	<u>163,734</u>	<u>21,857</u>
<u>\$ (14,708)</u>	<u>\$ (11,410)</u>	<u>\$ (1,011,986)</u>	<u>\$ 24,969</u>

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Fiduciary Fund Financial Statements

Investment Trust Fund

External Investment Pool:

This fund is used 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:

This fund is used 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 130

Agency Funds, page 136

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position

Fiduciary Funds

June 30, 2014

(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	\$ 129,919	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 160,146	\$ 290,065
Receivables:					
Accounts, Net of Allowances	34,572	-	-	7,348	41,920
From Other Governments	2,099	-	-	-	2,099
From Other Funds	1,752	-	-	4,279	6,031
Interest	1,123	616	-	9	1,748
Investments (See Note 4)	29,317,812	921,639	-	-	30,239,451
Inventories	-	-	-	13	13
Securities Lending Collateral	2,038,458	-	-	-	2,038,458
Other Assets	-	65	608	386,520	387,193
Total Assets	<u>31,525,735</u>	<u>922,320</u>	<u>608</u>	<u>\$ 558,315</u>	<u>33,006,978</u>
Liabilities					
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	66,988	116	-	\$ 53,920	121,024
Securities Lending Obligation	2,038,458	-	-	-	2,038,458
Due to Other Funds	5,918	-	-	-	5,918
Funds Held for Others	-	-	-	504,395	504,395
Total Liabilities	<u>2,111,364</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 558,315</u>	<u>2,669,795</u>
Net Position					
Held in Trust For:					
Employees' Pension Benefits (Note 13)	29,135,808	-	-		29,135,808
Other Employee Benefits (Note 15)	278,563	-	-		278,563
Individuals, Organizations, and Other Governments	-	922,204	608		922,812
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 29,414,371</u>	<u>\$ 922,204</u>	<u>\$ 608</u>		<u>\$ 30,337,183</u>

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

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

Fiduciary Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2014

(Expressed in Thousands)

	Pension & Other Employee Benefit <u>Trust Funds</u>	Investment <u>Trust Fund</u> External <u>Investment Pool</u>	Private- Purpose <u>Trust Fund</u> Escheat <u>Securities</u>	<u>Total</u>
Additions				
Contributions:				
Plan Members	\$ 565,544	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 565,544
State	2,774,380	-	-	2,774,380
Municipalities	152,557	-	-	152,557
Total Contributions	3,492,481	-	-	3,492,481
Investment Income	4,128,963	1,949	-	4,130,912
Less: Investment Expense	(89,036)	(429)	-	(89,465)
Net Investment Income	4,039,927	1,520	-	4,041,447
Escheat Securities Received	-	-	22,336	22,336
Pool's Share Transactions	-	55,099	-	55,099
Other	9,271	-	-	9,271
Total Additions	7,541,679	56,619	22,336	7,620,634
Deductions				
Administrative Expense	8,249	-	-	8,249
Benefit Payments and Refunds	4,134,135	-	-	4,134,135
Escheat Securities Returned or Sold	-	-	21,237	21,237
Distributions to Pool Participants	-	1,520	-	1,520
Other	7,738	-	1,489	9,227
Total Deductions	4,150,122	1,520	22,726	4,174,368
Change in Net Position Held In Trust For:				
Pension and Other Employee Benefits	3,391,557	-	-	3,391,557
Individuals, Organizations, and Other Governments	-	55,099	(390)	54,709
Net Position - Beginning	26,022,814	867,105	998	26,890,917
Net Position - Ending	\$ 29,414,371	\$ 922,204	\$ 608	\$ 30,337,183

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 Airport Authority:

The Connecticut Airport Authority, a public instrumentality and political subdivision of the State of Connecticut was established on July 1, 2011, to operate Bradley International Airport as well as the other State-owned (general aviation) airports.

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.

Nonmajor:

The nonmajor component units are presented beginning on page 140.

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**Statement of Net Position
Component Units**

June 30, 2014

(Expressed in Thousands)

	Connecticut Housing Finance Authority (12-31-13)	Connecticut Lottery Corporation	Connecticut Airport Authority	Other Component Units	Total
Assets					
Current Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ -	\$ 7,703	\$ 52,737	\$ 180,530	\$ 240,970
Investments	-	13,864	-	426,004	439,868
Receivables:					
Accounts, Net of Allowances	-	30,736	6,011	31,778	68,525
Loans, Net of Allowances	-	-	-	24,209	24,209
Other	-	2,209	-	2,314	4,523
Due From Other Governments	-	-	2,899	-	2,899
Due From Primary Government	-	-	14,730	544	15,274
Restricted Assets	700,660	-	2,934	457,314	1,160,908
Inventories	-	-	-	6,069	6,069
Other Current Assets	-	3,068	65	4,382	7,515
Total Current Assets	<u>700,660</u>	<u>57,580</u>	<u>79,376</u>	<u>1,133,144</u>	<u>1,970,760</u>
Noncurrent Assets:					
Investments	-	125,385	-	80,175	205,560
Accounts, Net of Allowances	-	-	-	33,059	33,059
Loans, Net of Allowances	-	-	-	184,195	184,195
Restricted Assets	3,956,239	-	104,309	91,526	4,152,074
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	3,074	1,388	349,990	396,904	751,356
Other Noncurrent Assets	-	5,629	-	29,114	34,743
Total Noncurrent Assets	<u>3,959,313</u>	<u>132,402</u>	<u>454,299</u>	<u>814,973</u>	<u>5,360,987</u>
Total Assets	<u>4,659,973</u>	<u>189,982</u>	<u>533,675</u>	<u>1,948,117</u>	<u>7,331,747</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources					
Accumulated Decrease in Fair Value of Hedging					
Derivatives	59,207	-	19,645	-	78,852
Unamortized Losses on Bond Refundings	66,562	-	2,122	145	68,829
Liabilities					
Current Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	21,547	12,791	8,776	59,221	102,335
Current Portion of Long-Term Obligations	361,154	14,134	6,185	17,484	398,957
Due To Primary Government	-	-	3,911	31,274	35,185
Amount Held for Institutions	-	-	-	407,730	407,730
Other Liabilities	26,344	25,615	1,711	24,880	78,550
Total Current Liabilities	<u>409,045</u>	<u>52,540</u>	<u>20,583</u>	<u>540,589</u>	<u>1,022,757</u>
Noncurrent Liabilities:					
Noncurrent Portion of Long-Term Obligations	3,462,363	125,967	149,061	310,221	4,047,612
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	<u>3,462,363</u>	<u>125,967</u>	<u>149,061</u>	<u>310,221</u>	<u>4,047,612</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>3,871,408</u>	<u>178,507</u>	<u>169,644</u>	<u>850,810</u>	<u>5,070,369</u>
Other Deferred Inflows					
Other Deferred Inflows	-	-	-	2,592	2,592
Net Position					
Net Investment in Capital Assets	3,074	1,388	215,288	238,056	457,806
Restricted:					
Debt Service	-	-	6,449	64,591	71,040
Bond Indentures	942,986	-	2,113	-	945,099
Expendable Endowments	-	-	-	101,465	101,465
Nonexpendable Endowments	-	-	-	320,850	320,850
Capital Projects	-	-	98,681	-	98,681
Other Purposes	-	2,368	-	51,961	54,329
Unrestricted (Deficit)	<u>(31,726)</u>	<u>7,719</u>	<u>63,267</u>	<u>317,937</u>	<u>357,197</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 914,334</u>	<u>\$ 11,475</u>	<u>\$ 383,798</u>	<u>\$ 1,094,860</u>	<u>\$ 2,406,467</u>

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

Statement of Activities

Component Units

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2014

(Expressed in Thousands)

<u>Functions/Programs</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Program Revenues</u>		
		<u>Charges for Services</u>	<u>Operating Grants and Contributions</u>	<u>Capital Grants and Contributions</u>
Connecticut Housing Finance Authority (12/31/13)	\$ 216,325	\$ 180,738	\$ -	\$ -
Connecticut Lottery Corporation	1,112,427	1,112,463	-	-
Connecticut Airport Authority	74,375	76,032	-	68,870
Other Component Units	<u>404,792</u>	<u>380,716</u>	<u>11,601</u>	<u>35,802</u>
Total Component Units	<u>\$ 1,807,919</u>	<u>\$ 1,749,949</u>	<u>\$ 11,601</u>	<u>\$ 104,672</u>

General Revenues:

Investment Income

Contributions to Endowments

Special Item: Transfer to the State

Total General Revenues

and Contributions

Change in Net Position

Net Position - Beginning (as restated)

Net Position - Ending

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

Connecticut

**Net (Expense) Revenue and
Changes in Net Position**

Connecticut Housing Finance Authority (12-31-13)	Connecticut Lottery Corporation	Connecticut Airport Authority	Other Component Units	Totals
\$ (35,587)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (35,587)
-	36	-	-	36
-	-	70,527	-	70,527
-	-	-	23,327	23,327
<u>(35,587)</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>70,527</u>	<u>23,327</u>	<u>58,303</u>
(8,430)	7,683	105	48,056	47,414
-	-	-	33,369	33,369
-	-	-	(31,000)	(31,000)
<u>(8,430)</u>	<u>7,683</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>50,425</u>	<u>49,783</u>
(44,017)	7,719	70,632	73,752	108,086
958,351	3,756	315,166	1,021,108	2,298,381
<u>\$ 914,334</u>	<u>\$ 11,475</u>	<u>\$ 385,798</u>	<u>\$ 1,094,860</u>	<u>\$ 2,406,467</u>

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Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2014

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) there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on the State. The State reported as component units the following organizations that are public instrumentalities and political subdivisions of the State (public authorities).

Connecticut Housing Finance Authority (CHFA)

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 and persons throughout the State. The Authority's fiscal year is for the period ending on December 31, 2013.

Connecticut Airport Authority

The Connecticut Airport Authority was established in July 2011 to develop, improve and operate Bradley International Airport and the state's five general aviation airports (Danielson, Groton-New London, Hartford-Brainard, Waterbury-Oxford, and Windham airports). In fiscal year 2014, Bradley International Airport, an enterprise fund reported in prior years, was consolidated into this authority.

Materials, Innovation, and Recycling Authority (MIRA)

MIRA is the successor authority to the Connecticut Resources Authority which was reported as a component unit in prior years. The Authority continues to be responsible for the planning, design, construction, financing, management, ownership, operations and maintenance of solid waste disposal, volume reduction, recycling, intermediate processing, resource recovery and related support facilities necessary to carry out the State's Solid Waste Management Plan.

Connecticut Higher Education Supplemental Loan Authority (CHESLA)

CHESLA was created to assist students, their parents, and institutions of higher education to finance the cost of higher education through its bond funds. Effective fiscal year 2013, CHESLA was statutorily consolidated into CHEFA, making CHESLA a subsidiary of CHEFA.

Connecticut Health and Educational Facilities Authority (CHEFA)

CHEFA 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.

Capital Region Development Authority (CRDA)

CRDA was established July 1, 2012 to market the major sports, convention, and exhibition venues in the region. CRDA became the successor to the Capital City Economic Development Authority, which was established in 1998.

Connecticut Innovations, Incorporated (CI)

CI 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.

Connecticut Green Bank (CGB)

CGB was established on July 1, 2011 through Public Act 11-80 as a quasi-public agency that supersedes Connecticut Clean Energy Fund. CGB uses public and private funds to finance and support clean energy investment in residential, municipal, small business and larger commercial projects and stimulate demand for clean energy and the deployment of clean energy sources within the state.

Connecticut Lottery Corporation

The corporation was created in 1996 for the purpose of generating revenues for the State through the operation of a lottery.

CHFA, MIRA, CHESLA, CHEFA, and CRDA are reported as component units because the State appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and is contingently liable for the organization's bonded debt that is secured by a special capital reserve fund, or other contractual agreement.

CI and CGB are reported as component units because the State appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and has the ability to access the resources of the organization.

The Connecticut Lottery Corporation is reported as a component unit because the State appoints a voting majority of the corporation's governing board and receives a significant amount of revenues from the operations of the lottery.

The Connecticut Airport Authority is reported as a component unit because the nature and significance of its relationship with

the State are such that it would be misleading to exclude the authority from the State's reporting entity.

In addition, the State also includes the following non-governmental nonprofit corporation as a component unit.

University of Connecticut Foundation, Incorporated

The Foundation was 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. The Foundation is reported as a component unit because the nature and significance of its relationship with the State are such that it would be misleading to exclude the Foundation from the State's reporting entity.

Component units are reported in separate columns and rows in the government-wide financial statements (discrete presentation) to emphasize that they are legally separate from the primary government. 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.

c. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

Government-wide Financial Statements

The Statement of Net Position 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 Position presents the reporting entity's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position. Net position is reported in three components:

1. Net Investment in Capital Assets – This component of net position consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of bonds issued to buy, construct, or improve those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the purchase, construction, or improvement of those assets or related debt should be included in this component of net position.
2. Restricted – This component of net position consists of restricted assets reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets.
3. Unrestricted – This component of net position is the remaining balance of net position, after the determination of the other two components of net position.

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.

In the governmental fund financial statements, fund balance (difference between assets and liabilities) is classified as nonspendable, restricted and unrestricted (committed, assigned, or unassigned). Restricted represents those portions of fund balance where constraints on the resources are externally imposed or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Committed fund balance represents amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints by formal action of the Legislature, such as appropriation or legislation. Assigned fund balance is constrained by the Legislature's intent to be used for specific uses, but is neither restricted nor committed.

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 that are restricted for payment of 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 revenues that are restricted for the payment of budgeted appropriations of the Transportation and Motor Vehicles Departments.

Restricted Grants and Accounts - This fund is used to account for resources which are restricted by Federal and other providers to be spent for specific purposes.

Grant and Loan Programs – This fund is used to account for resources that are restricted by state legislation for the

purpose of providing grants and/or loans to municipalities and organizations located 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.

Connecticut Community Colleges - This fund is used to account for the operations of the State community colleges system, which consists of twelve regional community colleges.

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 Trust Funds - These funds account for resources held in the custody of the state for the members and beneficiaries of the State's pension plans. These plans are discussed more fully in Notes 11 and 12.

Other Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB) Trust Funds - These funds account for resources held in trust for the members and beneficiaries of the state's other post-employment benefit plans which are described in notes 14 and 15.

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.

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 taxes and other revenues to be available if the revenues are collected within 45 days after year-end. Exceptions to this policy are federal grant revenues, which are considered to be available if collection is expected within 12 months after year-end, and licenses and fees which 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.

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 carryforwards 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. Carryforward appropriations are reported as reservations of the fund balance in the financial statements.

The budget is prepared on a "statutory" basis of accounting that utilizes the accounting standards that were applied in the budget act and related legislation. Commencing in Fiscal Year 2014, appropriations were made to legislatively budgeted funds to account for expenses accruals. The actual expense accruals were posted using the same methodology described

above for the governmental fund financial statements. Revenues were recognized when received except in the General Fund and Transportation Fund. In those two funds certain taxes and Indian gaming payments are recognized within a statutory accrual period as approved by the state comptroller. The state's three major tax categories (the personal income tax, the sales and use tax, and the corporation tax), among other taxes, are subject to statutory accrual. 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 2014 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 consist of investments in the Short-Term Investment Fund which 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 securities not publicly traded held by the Connecticut Innovations, Incorporated, a Component Unit. The fair value of these investments is determined by an independent 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 position.

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 designation (nonexpendable) 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, except for the University of Connecticut which uses an initial individual cost of more than \$5,000. 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:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
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.

Escheat Property

Escheat property is private property that has reverted to the State because it has been abandoned or has not been claimed by the rightful owners for a period of time. State law requires

that all escheat property receipts be recorded as revenue in the General fund. Escheat revenue is reduced and a fund liability is reported to the extent that it is probable that escheat property will be refunded to claimants in the future. This liability is estimated based on the State's historical relationship between escheat property receipts and amounts paid as refunds, taking into account current conditions and trends.

Deferred Outflows of Resources

Deferred outflows of resources are defined as the consumption of net assets in one period that are applicable to future periods. These amounts are reported in the Statement of Net Position on the fund financial statements in a separate section, after total assets.

Unearned Revenues

In the government-wide and fund financial statements, this liability represents resources that have been received, but not yet earned.

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 position. 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 an expense in the year they are incurred. Other significant long-term obligations include the net pension and OPEB obligations, compensated absences, workers' compensation claims, and federal loans. 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 position 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 Special Act No. 09-06, the General Assembly enacted an Early Retirement Incentive Program in order to mitigate the deficit of the General Fund of the State. 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, except for one modification. The modification provides that the balance of any compensated absences shall be paid in three equal annual installments beginning during fiscal year ending June 30, 2013.

g. Derivative Instruments

The State's derivative instruments consist of interest rate swap agreements, all of which have been determined by the State to be effective cash flow hedges. Accumulated decreases in the fair value of some of the swaps are reported as deferred outflows of resources in the Statement of Net Position. These agreements are discussed in more detail in Note No. 19.

h. Deferred Inflows of Resources

Deferred inflows of resources are defined as the acquisition of net assets in one period that are applicable to future periods. These amounts are reported in the Statement of Net Position and Balance Sheet in a separate section, after total liabilities.

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. Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

Nutrition assistance distributed to recipients during the year is recognized as 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 statutory budget 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)	\$ 656,680	\$ 4,385
Adjustments:		
Increases (decreases) in revenue accruals:		
Receivables and Other Assets	15,097 *	7,596
(Increases) decreases in expenditure accruals:		
Accounts Payable and Other Liabilities	(110,188) *	1,660
Salaries and Fringe Benefits Payable	12,090	536
Increase (Decrease) in Continuing Appropriations	(26,483)	(14,968)
Fund Reclassification-Bus Operations	-	(959)
Net change in fund balances (GAAP basis)	\$ 547,196	\$ (1,750)

- Due to a statutory change Federal Medicaid spending has been transferred from the General Fund to the Restricted Grants and Accounts Fund.

The major differences between the statutory and the GAAP (generally accepted accounting principles) financial basis of accounting as reconciled above are as follows:

1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash except for certain year-end accruals (statutory basis) as opposed to revenues being recorded when they are susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
2. Certain expenditures are not subject to accrual for budgeting purposes and are recorded when paid in cash (statutory 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 committed fund balance.

Note 3 Nonmajor Fund Deficits

The following funds have deficit fund/net position balances at June 30, 2014, none of which constitutes a violation of statutory provisions (amounts in thousands).

<u>Capital Projects</u>	
Transportation	\$ 718
<u>Enterprise</u>	
Bradley Parking Garage	\$ 27,154

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.

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 twelve Combined Investment Funds.

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, and asset-backed securities. STIF’s investments are reported at amortized cost (which approximates fair value) in the fund’s statement of net position.

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 accompanying financial statements. Instead, investments in the internal portion of STIF by participant funds are reported as cash equivalents in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

For disclosure purposes, certificates of deposit held by STIF are reported in this note as bank deposits, not as investments.

As of June 30, 2014, STIF had the following investments and maturities (amounts in thousands):

Investment Type	Short-Term Investment Fund		
	Amortized Cost	Investment Maturities (in years)	
		Less Than 1	1-5
Federal Agency Securities	\$ 1,591,460	\$ 1,566,383	\$ 25,077
Bank Commercial Paper	325,000	325,000	-
US Government Guaranteed or Insured	128,657	128,657	-
Government Money Market Funds	283,637	283,637	-
Repurchase Agreements	250,000	250,000	-
Total Investments	<u>\$ 2,578,754</u>	<u>\$ 2,553,677</u>	<u>\$ 25,077</u>

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, 2014, the weighted average maturity of the STIF was 40 days. Additionally, STIF is allowed by policy to invest in floating-rate securities. However, investment in these securities having maturities greater than

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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, 2014, the amount of STIF's investments in variable-rate securities was \$667 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, 2014, STIF's investments were rated by Standard and Poor's as follows (amounts in thousands):

Investment Type	Short-Term Investment Fund				
	Amortized Cost	Quality Ratings			
		AAA	AA	A	Unrated
Federal Agency Securities	\$ 1,591,460	\$ -	\$ 1,591,460	\$ -	\$ -
Bank Commercial Paper	325,000	-	325,000	-	-
U.S. Government Guaranteed & Insured Securities	128,657	-	63,657	-	65,000
Government Money Market Funds	283,637	283,637	-	-	-
Repurchase Agreements	250,000	-	-	250,000	-
Total Investments	<u>\$ 2,578,754</u>	<u>\$ 283,637</u>	<u>\$ 1,980,117</u>	<u>\$ 250,000</u>	<u>\$ 65,000</u>

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 any one issuer, except for overnight or two-business day repurchase agreements and U.S. government and agency securities. As of June 30, 2014, STIF's investments in any one issuer that represents more than 5 percent of total investments were as follows (amounts in thousands):

Investment Issuer	Amortized Cost
Federal Home Loan Bank	\$ 592,116
Federal Farm Credit Bank	\$ 530,002
U.S. Bank	\$ 325,000
Freddie Mac	\$ 265,907
Merrill Lynch	\$ 250,000
Fannie Mae	\$ 203,434
Morgan Stanley	\$ 150,000
Western Asset	\$ 133,637

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", or backed by a letter of credit issued by a Federal Home Loan bank. As of June 30, 2014, \$1,628,000 of the bank balance of STIF's

deposits of \$1,630,000 was exposed to custodial credit risk as follows:

Uninsured and uncollateralized	\$ 1,505,500
Uninsured and collateral held by trust department of either the pledging bank or another bank not in the name of the State	<u>123,000</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,628,500</u>

Short-Term Plus Investment Fund (STIF Plus)

STIF Plus was a money market and short-term bond investment pool in which the State, municipal entities, and political subdivisions of the State were eligible to invest. The State Treasurer was authorized to invest monies of STIF Plus in U.S. government and agency obligations, certificates of deposit, commercial paper, corporate bonds, saving accounts, bankers' acceptance, repurchase agreements, asset-backed securities, and investment fund comprised of authorized securities. STIF Plus's investments were reported at fair value on the fund's statement of net position.

For financial reporting purposes, STIF Plus is considered to be an internal investment pool and is not reported in the accompanying financial statements. Instead, investments in STIF Plus by participant funds are reported as other investments in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

As of June 30, 2014, STIF Plus had no investments to disclose as the fund was closed May 14, 2014.

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 position.

For financial reporting purposes, the CIFS are considered to be internal investment pools and are not reported in the accompanying financial statements. Instead, investments in the CIFS by participant funds are reported as equity in the CIFS in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

	Primary Government		
	Governmental	Business-Type	Fiduciary
	Activities	Activities	Funds
Equity in the CIFS	\$ 109,464	\$ 657	\$ 29,317,810
Other Investments	<u>3,605</u>	<u>123,965</u>	<u>921,639</u>
Total Investments-Current	<u>\$ 113,069</u>	<u>\$ 124,622</u>	<u>\$ 30,239,449</u>

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As of June 30, 2014, 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	\$ 622,637	\$ 622,637	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Asset Backed Securities	170,453	3,043	161,333	3,762	2,315
Government Securities	2,798,228	96,911	1,291,865	786,626	622,826
Government Agency Securities	697,892	92,834	109,669	7,247	488,142
Mortgage Backed Securities	293,045	1,290	83,852	20,124	187,780
Corporate Debt	2,381,174	347,219	745,314	1,021,735	266,906
Convertible Debt	42,805	4,338	19,169	632	18,666
Total Debt Investments	7,006,234	\$ 1,168,272	\$ 2,411,202	\$ 1,840,126	\$ 1,586,635
Common Stock	14,970,113				
Preferred Stock	136,459				
Real Estate Investment Trust	310,123				
Business Development Corporation	29,922				
Mutual Fund	1,091,268				
Limited Liability Corporation	1,156				
Trusts	836				
Limited Partnerships	5,936,222				
Total Investments	\$ 29,482,333				

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 Barclays 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, 2014, CIFS' debt investments were rated by Moody's as follows (amounts in thousands):

Combined Investment Funds

	Fair Value	Cash	Asset	Government	Government	Mortgage	Corporate	Convertible
		Equivalents	Backed	Securities	Agency	Backed	Debt	Debt
			Securities	Securities	Securities	Securities		
Aaa	\$ 2,684,822	\$ -	\$ 123,747	\$ 1,735,227	\$ 561,131	\$ 178,448	\$ 86,269	\$ -
Aa	250,385	-	1,836	104,590	-	17,502	126,457	-
A	443,438	-	2,656	242,773	703	9,191	188,115	-
Baa	770,166	-	118	411,738	-	2,302	353,527	2,481
Ba	342,105	-	-	40,367	-	96	293,091	8,551
B	721,142	-	-	36,379	-	-	676,651	8,112
Caa	295,657	-	-	56,503	-	-	239,154	-
C	594	-	-	-	-	-	594	-
MIG	1,990	-	-	1,990	-	-	-	-
Prime 1	199,454	1,700	1,054	-	-	1,400	195,300	-
Prime 2	15,097	15,097	-	-	-	-	-	-
Withdrawn rating	59,385	-	-	-	172	-	59,213	-
Government fixed not rated	304,547	-	-	168,661	135,886	-	-	-
Not Rated	917,451	605,840	41,042	-	-	84,106	162,802	23,661
	\$ 7,006,233	\$ 622,637	\$ 170,453	\$ 2,798,228	\$ 697,892	\$ 293,045	\$ 2,381,173	\$ 42,805

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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, 2014, CIFS' foreign deposits and investments were as follows (amounts in thousands):

Foreign Currency	Combined Investment Funds								
	Fixed Income Securities						Equities		
	Total	Cash	Government Securities	Corporate Debt	Convertible Securities	Asset Backed	Common Stock	Preferred stock	Real Estate Investment Trust Fund
Argentine Peso	\$ 90	\$ 90	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Australian Dollar	421,324	1,692	26,281	53,561	-	-	321,855	-	17,935
Brazilian Real	251,662	1,825	56,209	1,339	-	(26)	155,369	36,946	-
Canadian Dollar	75,368	1,275	-	-	-	-	74,093	-	-
Chilean Peso	763	74	-	-	-	-	689	-	-
China Yuan Renminbi	844	68	776	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombian Peso	27,942	-	20,213	7,729	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Koruna	15,454	90	-	-	-	-	15,364	-	-
Danish Krone	100,402	559	-	2,325	-	-	97,518	-	-
Egyptian Pound	4,618	(4)	-	-	-	-	4,622	-	-
Euro Currency	2,082,175	7,421	71,857	19,087	548	574	1,928,202	41,910	12,576
Ghana Cedi	196	-	-	196	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Hong Dollar	617,006	3,020	-	-	-	56	610,930	-	3,000
Hungarian Forint	40,028	131	7,774	-	-	-	32,123	-	-
Iceland Krona	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian Rupee	2,038	-	1,548	490	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesian Rupiah	95,945	312	36,070	4,358	-	-	55,205	-	-
Israeli Shekel	16,996	126	-	-	-	-	16,870	-	-
Japanese Yen	1,212,079	6,908	28,720	-	-	-	1,166,917	-	9,534
Kenyan Shilling	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysian Ringgit	84,430	123	46,487	-	-	-	37,820	-	-
Mexican Peso	156,709	944	96,932	4,786	-	(66)	51,955	-	2,158
New Taiwan Dollar	(20)	-	-	-	-	(20)	-	-	-
New Turkish Lira	131,485	101	37,156	-	-	-	93,662	-	566
New Zealand Dollar	76,328	799	59,150	-	-	-	16,379	-	-
Nigerian Naira	5,153	-	2,561	2,592	-	-	-	-	-
Norwegian Krone	84,769	1,051	13,365	-	-	-	70,353	-	-
Peruvian Nouveau Sol	3,782	8	3,774	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippine Peso	54,375	7	2,431	-	-	-	51,937	-	-
Polish Zloty	132,426	102	77,054	-	-	-	55,270	-	-
Pound Sterling	1,219,775	4,487	16,010	1,761	-	-	1,181,937	75	15,505
Romanian Leu	8,812	66	8,746	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russian Ruble	37,585	470	28,636	8,479	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore Dollar	101,946	1,544	-	-	-	-	94,799	-	5,603
South African Rand	125,377	288	31,965	837	-	(103)	92,390	-	-
South Korean Won	326,068	76	-	-	-	(109)	319,408	6,693	-
Sri Lanka Rupee	45	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-
Swedish Krona	184,521	1,173	-	-	-	-	183,348	-	-
Swiss Franc	441,948	858	-	-	-	719	440,371	-	-
Thailand Baht	103,792	24	13,982	-	-	-	89,715	-	71
Uruguayan Peso	3,875	-	3,875	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam Dong	755	-	-	755	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 8,248,871</u>	<u>\$ 35,713</u>	<u>\$ 691,572</u>	<u>\$ 108,295</u>	<u>\$ 548</u>	<u>\$ 1,025</u>	<u>\$ 7,259,146</u>	<u>\$ 85,624</u>	<u>\$ 66,948</u>

Connecticut

Derivatives

As of June 30, 2014, the CIFS held the following derivative Investments (amounts in thousands):

Derivative Investments	Fair Value
Asset Backed Securities	\$ 169,679
Mortgage Backed Securities	198,073
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	94,946
TBA's	135,752
Interest Only Securities	1,478
Adjustable Rate Securities	289,678
Total	\$ 889,606

The CIFS invest in derivative investments for trading purposes and to enhance investment returns. The credit exposure resulting from these investments is limited to their fair value at year end.

The CIFS also invest in foreign currency contracts. Contracts to buy are used to acquire exposure to foreign currencies, while contracts to sell are used to hedge the CIFS' investments against currency fluctuations. Losses may arise from changes in the value of the foreign currency or failure of the counterparties to perform under the contracts' terms. As of June 30, 2014, the fair value of contracts to buy and contracts to sell was \$3.5 billion and \$3.6 billion, respectively.

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 Liquidity Account which is a cash management pool investing in highly liquid money market securities. As of June 30, 2014, the CIFS had deposits with a bank balance of \$51.4 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, 2014, the State had other investments and maturities as follows (amounts in thousands):

Investment Type	Other Investments				
	Fair Value	Investment Maturities (in years)			
		Less Than 1	1-5	6-10	More Than 10
State Bonds	\$ 24,525	\$ -	\$ 8,310	\$ 16,215	\$ -
U.S. Government and Agency Securities	404,920	157,219	20,585	225,033	2,083
Guaranteed Investment Contracts	157,196	-	47,300	37,803	72,093
Money Market Funds	8,605	8,605	-	-	-
Total Debt Investments	\$ 595,246	\$ 165,824	\$ 76,195	\$ 279,051	\$ 74,176
Endowment Pool	12,114				
Limited Partnership	150				
Total Investments	\$ 607,510				

Credit Risk

As of June 30, 2014, other debt investments were rated by Standard and Poor's as follows (amounts in thousands):

Investment Type	Other Investments			
	Fair Value	Quality Ratings		
		AA	A	Unrated
State Bonds	\$ 24,525	\$ 24,525	\$ -	\$ -
U.S. Government and Agency Securities	260,877	260,877	-	-
Guaranteed Investment Contracts	157,196	37,157	120,039	-
Money Market Funds	8,605	-	-	8,605
Total	\$ 451,203	\$ 322,559	\$ 120,039	\$ 8,605

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, 2014, \$887,537 of the bank balance of the Primary Government of \$891,058 was exposed to custodial credit risk as follows:

Uninsured and uncollateralized	\$ 43,190
Uninsured and collateral held by trust department of either the pledging bank or another bank not in the name of the State	844,347
Total	\$ 887,537

Component Units

The Connecticut Housing Finance Authority (CHFA) and the Connecticut Lottery Corporation (CLC) reported the following investments and maturities as of 12-31-13 and 6-30-14, respectively (amounts in thousands):

Investment Type	Major Component Units				
	Fair Value	Investment Maturities (in years)			
		Less Than 1	1-5	6-10	More Than 10
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	\$ 1,014	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,014
Fidelity Funds	6,623	6,623	-	-	-
GNMA & FNMA Program Assets	553,480	-	-	-	553,480
Mortgage Backed Securities	1,026	1	-	132	893
Municipal Bonds	41,603	191	1,127	1,483	38,802
U.S. Government Agency Securities	825	-	-	-	825
Structured Securities	626	-	-	-	626
Fidelity Tax Exempt Fund	4,599	4,599	-	-	-
Total Debt Investments	\$ 609,796	\$ 11,414	\$ 1,127	\$ 1,615	\$ 595,640
Annuity Contracts	139,248				
Total Investments	\$ 749,044				

The CHFA and the CLC own 81.4 percent and 18.6 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. Annuity contracts are the only investment held by the CLC, which are not subject to investment risks discussed next.

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. This policy also requires the Authority to attempt to match its investments with anticipated cash flows requirements and to seek diversification by staggering maturities in such a way that avoids undue concentration of assets in a specific maturity sector.

Credit Risk
CHFA

The Authority's investments are limited by State statutes to United States Government obligations, including its agencies or instrumentalities, investments guaranteed by the state, investments in the state's STIF, and other obligations which are legal investments for savings banks in the state. The Fidelity Funds are fully collateralized by obligations issued by the United States Government or its agencies. Mortgage Backed Securities are fully collateralized by the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation or the Government National Mortgage Association, and Collateralized Mortgage Obligations are fully collateralized by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development mortgage pools.

CHFA's investments were rated as of 12-31-13 as follows (amounts in thousands):

Investment Type	Component Units			
	Fair Value	Quality Ratings		
		CCC	D	Unrated
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	\$ 1,014	\$ 1,014	\$ -	\$ -
Fidelity Tax Exempt Fund	4,599	-	-	4,599
Municipal Bonds	41,603	-	-	41,603
Structured Securities	626	-	626	-
Total	<u>\$ 47,842</u>	<u>\$ 1,014</u>	<u>\$ 626</u>	<u>\$ 46,202</u>

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, 2013, the Authority had no investments in any one issuer that represents 5 percent or more of total investments, other than investments guaranteed by the U.S. Government (GNMA Program Assets), and investments in the State's STIF.

Security Lending Transactions

Certain of the Combined Investment Funds are permitted by State statute to engage in security lending transactions to provide incremental returns to the funds. The funds' master custodian is authorized to lend available securities to authorized broker-dealers and banks subject to a formal loan agreement.

During the year, the master custodian lent certain securities and received cash or other collateral as indicated on the Securities Lending Authorization Agreement. The master custodian did not have the ability to pledge or sell collateral securities received absent a borrower default. Borrowers were required to deliver collateral for each loan equal to at least 100 percent of the market value of the loaned securities.

According to the Agreement, the master custodian has an obligation to indemnify the funds in the event any borrower failed to return the loaned securities or pay distributions thereon. There were no such failures during the fiscal year that resulted in a declaration and notice of Default of the Borrower. During the fiscal year, the funds and the borrowers maintained the right to terminate all securities lending transactions upon notice. The cash collateral received on each loan was invested in an individual account known as the State of Connecticut Collateral Investment Trust. At year end, the funds had no credit exposure to borrowers because the value of the collateral held and the market value of securities on loan were \$2,019.2 million and \$1,952.3 million, respectively.

Under normal circumstances, the average duration of collateral investments is managed so that it will not exceed 60 days. At year end, the average duration of the collateral investments was 7.58 days and an average weighted maturity of 15.85 days.

Note 5 Receivables-Current

As of June 30, 2014, current receivables consisted of the following (amounts in thousands):

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Component Units
Taxes	\$ 1,438,732	\$ -	\$ -
Accounts	1,244,202	620,340	68,865
Loans-Current Portion	-	284,875	26,566
Other Governments	251,904	9,226	2,899
Interest	1,314	4,095	2,820
Other (1)	4,167	3,134	1,703
Total Receivables	2,940,319	921,670	102,853
Allowance for Uncollectibles	(883,694)	(107,855)	(2,697)
Receivables, Net	<u>\$ 2,056,625</u>	<u>\$ 813,815</u>	<u>\$ 100,156</u>

(1) Includes a reconciling amount of \$4,166 million from fund financial statements to government-wide financial statements.

Note 6 Taxes Receivable

Taxes receivable consisted of the following as of June 30, 2014 (amounts in thousands):

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		
	<u>General</u>	<u>Transportation</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Fund</u>	
Sales and Use	\$ 624,736	\$ -	\$ 624,736
Income Taxes	406,576	-	406,576
Corporations	21,877	-	21,877
Gasoline and Special Fuel	-	43,977	43,977
Various Other	341,566	-	341,566
Total Taxes Receivable	1,394,755	43,977	1,438,732
Allowance for Uncollectibles	(117,019)	(247)	(117,266)
Taxes Receivable, Net	<u>\$ 1,277,736</u>	<u>\$ 43,730</u>	<u>\$ 1,321,466</u>

Note 7 Receivables-Noncurrent

Noncurrent receivables for the primary government and its component units, as of June 30, 2014, consisted of the following (amounts in thousands):

	<u>Primary Government</u>		
	<u>Governmental</u>	<u>Business-Type</u>	<u>Component</u>
	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Activities</u>	
Accounts	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 33,059
Loans	543,876	801,253	191,187
Total Receivables	543,876	801,253	224,246
Allowance for Uncollectibles	(12,816)	(3,216)	(6,992)
Receivables, Net	<u>\$ 531,060</u>	<u>\$ 798,037</u>	<u>\$ 217,254</u>

The Grants and Loans fund (governmental activities) makes loans through the Department of Economic and Community Development to provide financial support to businesses, municipalities, nonprofits, economic develop agencies and other partners for a wide range of activities that create and retain jobs; strengthen the competitiveness of the workforce; promote tourism, the arts and historic preservation; and help investigate and redevelop brownfields. The department's investments are helping build stronger neighborhoods and communities and improving the quality of life for state residents. These loans are payable over a ten year period with rates ranging from 2 percent to 4 percent.

Note 9 Current Liabilities

a. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

As of June 30, 2014, accounts payable and accrued liabilities consisted of the following (amounts in thousands):

	<u>Vendors</u>	<u>Salaries and</u>			<u>Other</u>	<u>Total Payables</u>
		<u>Benefits</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Other</u>		
						<u>Liabilities</u>
Governmental Activities:						
General	\$ 134,627	\$ 167,556	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	302,183
Transportation	12,200	8,816	-	-	-	21,016
Restricted Accounts	152,731	8,314	-	-	-	161,045
Grants and Loans	2,902	95	-	4,958	-	7,955
Other Governmental	49,871	6,186	-	-	-	56,057
Internal Service	742	789	-	-	-	1,531
Reconciling amount from fund financial statements to government-wide financial statements	-	-	180,730	4,279	-	185,009
Total-Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 353,073</u>	<u>\$ 191,756</u>	<u>\$ 180,730</u>	<u>\$ 9,237</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 734,796</u>
Business-Type Activities:						
UConn/Health Center	\$ 84,058	\$ 67,214	\$ -	\$ 31,305	\$ -	182,577
State Universities	14,787	35,599	2,507	-	-	52,893
Other Proprietary	12,884	21,465	11,208	14,721	-	60,278
Total-Business-Type Activities	<u>\$ 111,729</u>	<u>\$ 124,278</u>	<u>\$ 13,715</u>	<u>\$ 46,026</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 295,748</u>
Component Units:						
CHFA	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,332	\$ 7,215	\$ -	21,547
Connecticut Lottery Corporation	1,342	2,811	2,209	6,429	-	12,791
Other Component Units	9,894	-	2,662	55,441	-	67,997
Total-Component Units	<u>\$ 11,236</u>	<u>\$ 2,811</u>	<u>\$ 19,203</u>	<u>\$ 69,085</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 102,335</u>

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 \$722.2 million.

The Connecticut Higher Education Supplemental Loan Authority (a component unit) makes loans to individuals from the proceeds of bonds issued by the Authority. The loans bear interest rates ranging from 0 percent to 9.2 percent. At year end, the noncurrent portion of loans receivable was \$105.4 million.

Note 8 Restricted Assets

Restricted assets are defined as resources that are restricted by legal or contractual requirements. As of June 30, 2014, restricted assets were comprised of the following (amounts in thousands):

	<u>Cash & Cash</u>				<u>Loans, Net</u>	<u>Restricted</u>		
	<u>Equivalents</u>		<u>Investments</u>				<u>of Allowances</u>	<u>Other</u>
	<u>Equivalents</u>	<u>Investments</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Assets</u>				
Governmental Activities:								
Debt Service	\$ 659,543	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 659,543		
Total-Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 659,543</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 659,543</u>		
Business-Type Activities:								
UConn/Health Center	\$ 210,038	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 210,038		
Clean Water	47,589	180,297	-	-	-	227,886		
Other Proprietary	41,545	14,515	-	-	-	56,060		
Total-Business-Type Activities	<u>\$ 299,172</u>	<u>\$ 194,812</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 493,984</u>		
Component Units:								
CHFA	\$ 530,484	\$ 598,382	\$ 3,418,227	\$ 109,806	\$ -	\$ 4,656,899		
CHEFA	414,818	-	-	-	-	414,818		
Other Component Units	224,867	-	-	16,398	-	241,265		
Total-Component Units	<u>\$ 1,170,169</u>	<u>\$ 598,382</u>	<u>\$ 3,418,227</u>	<u>\$ 126,204</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,312,982</u>		

Connecticut

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	\$ 1,666,409	\$ 22,713	\$ 2,589	\$ 1,686,533
Construction in Progress	2,999,504	1,766,755	1,301,202	3,465,057
Total Capital Assets not being Depreciated	4,665,913	1,789,468	1,303,791	5,151,590
Other Capital Assets:				
Buildings	3,616,027	444,889	55,042	4,005,874
Improvements Other than Buildings	490,508	24,200	71,674	443,034
Equipment	2,312,058	368,822	132,628	2,548,252
Infrastructure	13,653,034	253,432	81,818	13,824,648
Total Other Capital Assets at Historical Cost	20,071,627	1,091,343	341,162	20,821,808
Less: Accumulated Depreciation For:				
Buildings	1,726,962	100,145	55,042	1,772,065
Improvements Other than Buildings	334,919	22,005	71,674	285,250
Equipment	2,235,366	373,144	132,628	2,475,882
Infrastructure	8,453,483	528,911	81,818	8,900,576
Total Accumulated Depreciation	12,750,730	1,024,205	341,162	13,433,773
Other Capital Assets, Net	7,320,897	67,138	-	7,388,035
Governmental Activities, Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 11,986,810</u>	<u>\$ 1,856,606</u>	<u>\$ 1,303,791</u>	<u>\$ 12,539,625</u>

* Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

Governmental Activities:	
Legislative	\$ 6,167
General Government	37,285
Regulation and Protection	42,165
Conservation and Development	17,073
Health and Hospitals	15,457
Transportation	784,351
Human Services	2,580
Education, Libraries and Museums	49,460
Corrections	33,842
Judicial	22,041
Capital assets held by the government's internal service funds are charged to the various functions based on the usage of the assets	13,784
Total Depreciation Expense	<u>\$ 1,024,205</u>

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Retirements	Ending Balance
Business-Type Activities				
Capital Assets not being Depreciated:				
Land	\$ 67,011	\$ 1,572	\$ 795	\$ 67,788
Construction in Progress	407,953	337,816	235,149	510,620
Total Capital Assets not being Depreciated	474,964	339,388	235,944	578,408
Capital Assets being Depreciated:				
Buildings	4,215,619	311,161	24,694	4,502,086
Improvements Other Than Buildings	342,182	21,140	176	363,146
Equipment	975,753	65,622	72,440	968,935
Total Other Capital Assets at Historical Cost	5,533,554	397,923	97,310	5,834,167
Less: Accumulated Depreciation For:				
Buildings	1,667,925	133,032	5,913	1,795,044
Improvements Other Than Buildings	177,805	14,389	206	191,988
Equipment	644,562	66,151	66,374	644,339
Total Accumulated Depreciation	2,490,292	213,572	72,493	2,631,371
Other Capital Assets, Net	3,043,262	184,351	24,817	3,202,796
Business-Type Activities, Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 3,518,226</u>	<u>\$ 523,739</u>	<u>\$ 260,761</u>	<u>\$ 3,781,204</u>

Component Units

Capital assets of the component units consisted of the following as of June 30, 2014 (amounts in thousands):

Land	\$ 54,430
Buildings	661,379
Improvements other than Buildings	309,992
Machinery and Equipment	498,757
Construction in Progress	41,370
Total Capital Assets	1,565,928
Accumulated Depreciation	814,572
Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 751,356</u>

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) Tier IIA (contributory) and Tier III (contributory), the Teachers' Retirement System (TRS), and the Judicial Retirement System (JRS). This year the State adapted the Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 67 – *Financial Reporting for Pension Plans*, to reflect the view that the costs obligations associated with pensions should be recorded as they are earned rather than, following the traditional view, when pension contributions are paid.

The State Comptroller's Retirement Division under the direction of the Connecticut State Employees Retirement Commission administers SERS and JRS. The sixteen members are: the State Treasurer or a designee who serves as a nonvoting ex-officio member, six trustees representing employees are appointed by the bargaining agents in accordance with the provisions of applicable collective bargaining agreements, one "neutral" Chairman, two actuarial trustees and six management trustees appointed by the Governor. The Teachers' Retirement Board administers TRS. The fourteen members of the Teachers' Retirement Board include: the State Treasurer, the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management, the Commissioner of Education or their designees, who serve as ex-officio voting members. Six members who are elected by teacher membership and five public members appointed by the Governor. 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 and Funding Policy

Membership of each plan consisted of the following at the date of the latest actuarial evaluation:

	SERS 6/30/2014	TRS 6/30/2014	JRS 6/30/2014
Inactive Members or their Beneficiaries receiving benefits	45,803	34,310	250
Inactive Members Entitled to but not yet Receiving Benefits	1,457	1,480	4
Active Members	49,976	51,433	212

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 subject to the contractual rights established by

collective bargaining. 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 percent of their annual salary; Tier IIA and Tier III Plans regular and Hazardous Duty members are required to contribute 2 percent and 5 percent of their annual salary, respectively. Individuals hired on or after July 1, 2011 otherwise eligible for the Alternative Retirement Plan (ARP) are eligible to become members of the Hybrid Plan in addition to their other existing choices. The Hybrid Plan has defined benefits identical to Tier II/IIA and Tier III for individuals hired on or after July 1, 2011, but requires employee contributions 3 percent higher than the contribution required from the applicable Tier II/IIA plan. 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 cost-sharing multiple-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 10-183ss 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. According to Section 10-183z of the General Statutes a special funding situation requires the State to contribute one hundred percent of employer's contributions on behalf of its municipalities 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

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contribute at an actuarially determined rate. Administrative costs of the plan are funded by the State.

Investments

The State Treasurer employs several outside consulting firms as external money and investment managers, to assist the Chief Investment Officer, as they manage the investment programs of the pension plans. Plan assets are managed

primarily through asset allocation decisions with the main objective being to maximize investment returns over the long term at an acceptable level of risk. There is no concentration of investments in any one organization that represents 5.0 percent or more of plan net position available for benefits. The following is the asset allocation policy as of June 30, 2014.

Asset Class	SERS		TRB		JRS	
	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Large Cap U.S. Equities	21.0%	5.8%	25.0%	7.3%	16.0%	5.8%
Developed Non-U.S. Equities	18.0%	6.6%	20.0%	7.5%	14.0%	6.6%
Emerging Markets (Non-U.S.)	9.0%	8.3%	9.0%	8.6%	7.0%	8.3%
Real Estate	7.0%	5.1%	5.0%	5.9%	7.0%	5.1%
Private Equity	11.0%	7.6%	10.0%	10.9%	10.0%	7.6%
Alternative Investment	8.0%	4.1%	6.0%	0.7%	8.0%	4.1%
Fixed Income (Core)	8.0%	1.3%	13.0%	1.7%	8.0%	1.3%
High Yield Bonds	5.0%	3.9%	2.0%	3.7%	14.0%	3.9%
Emerging Market Bond	4.0%	3.7%	4.0%	4.8%	8.0%	3.7%
TIPS	5.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	1.0%
Cash	4.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.4%
Inflation Linked Bonds	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%

Deferred Retirement Option Program

Section 10-183v of the State Statute authorizes that a TRS member teacher receiving retirement benefits from the system may be reemployed for up to one full school year by a local board of education, the State Board of Education or by a constituent unit of the state system of higher education in a position (1) designated by the Commissioner of Education as a subject shortage area, or (2) at a school located in a school district identified as a priority school district. Such reemployment may be extended for an additional school year, by written request for approval to the Teachers' Retirement Board.

Net Pension Liability Required by GASB 67

SERS

The SERS net pension liability of \$16.0 billion was measured as of June 30, 2014, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. Detailed information about the fiduciary net position of the SERS pension plan is available in Note 13 of this report.

TRS

The TRS net collective pension liability of \$10.1 billion was measured as of June 30, 2014, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net collective pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The State's proportion of the net collective pension liability was based on an actuarial projection of the State's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the actuarially determined total projected contributions of the State and all participating employees. As of June 30, 2014, the State's portion was 100 percent. Detailed information about fiduciary net position of the TRS pension plan is available in Note 13 of this report.

JRS

The JRS net pension liability of \$164.0 million was measured as of June 30, 2014, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. Detailed information about the fiduciary net position of the JRS pension plan is available in Note 13 of this report.

The components of the net pension liability at June 30, 2014, were as follows (amounts in millions):

	SERS	TRS	JRS
Total Pension Liability	\$ 26,487	\$ 26,349	\$ 352
Fiduciary Net Position	10,473	16,208	188
Net Pension Liability	\$ 16,014	\$ 10,141	\$ 164
Ratio of Fiduciary Net Position to Total Pension Liability	39.54%	61.51%	53.38%

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2014, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

	SERS	TRS	JRS
Valuation Date	6/30/2014	6/30/2014	6/30/14
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal	Entry Age Normal	Entry Age Normal
Amortization Method	Level percent of payroll, closed	Level percent of payroll, closed	Level percent of payroll, closed
Remaining Amortization Period	17 Years	20.4 years	17 Years
Asset Valuation Method	5-year smoothed market	4-year smoothed market	5-year smoothed market
Investment Rate of Return	8.00%	8.5%	8.00%
Salary Increases	4.00-20.00%	3.75%-7.0%	4.75%
Inflation	2.75%	3.0%	2.75%

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Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table for males or females, as appropriate, with adjustments for mortality improvements based on Scale AA.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2014 TRS actuarial report were based on RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table RP-2000 projected 19 years using scale AA, using a two year setback for males and females for the period after retirement and for dependent beneficiaries.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability increased from the prior year by .2, .6, and .5 percent to 8.0, 8.5, and 8.0 for SERS, TRS, and JRS respectively. The projection of cash flows used to determine the SERS, TRS, and JRS discount rate assumed employee contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that contributions from the State will be made at actuarially determined rates in future years. Based on those assumptions, SERS, TRS, and JRS pension plans' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate

The following presents the net pension liability of the State, calculated using the discount rates of 8.0, 8.5 and 8.0 percent for SERS, TRS, and JRS, as well as what the State's net pension liabilities would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage point higher than the current rate (amounts in thousands):

	1% Decrease in Rate	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase in Rate
SERS Net Pension Liability	\$ 19,103,880	\$ 16,014,366	\$ 13,416,122
TRS Net Pension Liability	\$ 12,928,793	\$ 10,128,320	\$ 7,747,835
JRS Net Pension Liability	\$ 198,590	\$ 163,993	\$ 134,008

Annual Pension Cost and Net Pension Obligation Required by GASB 27

GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Reporting for Pensions*, which determines how employers and nonemployer contributing entities will report their pension liabilities on their financial statements, is effective for years

beginning after June 15, 2014. Until that statement is implemented, the State continues to report its annual pension cost and net pension obligation in accordance with GASB Statement No. 27, *Accounting for Pensions by State and Local Government Employers*.

The State's annual pension cost and net pension obligation for each plan for the current year were as follows (amounts in thousands):

	SERS	TRS	JRS
Annual required contribution	\$ 1,268,935	\$ 948,540	\$ 16,298
Interest on net pension obligation	239,405	(41,746)	2,704
Adjustment to annual required contribution	(224,882)	54,236	(3,395)
Annual pension cost	1,283,458	961,030	15,607
Contributions made	1,268,890	948,540	16,298
Increase (decrease) in net pension obligation	14,568	12,490	(691)
Net pension obligation (asset) beginning of year	2,992,567	(491,132)	31,819
Net pension obligation (asset) end of year	\$ 3,007,135	\$ (478,642)	\$ 31,128

Three year trend information for each plan is as follows (amounts in thousands):

	Fiscal Year	Annual Pension Cost (APC)	Percentage of APC Contributed	Net Pension Obligation/(asset)
SERS	2012	\$ 978,898	94.6%	\$ 2,966,249
	2013	\$ 1,084,430	97.6%	\$ 2,992,567
	2014	\$ 1,283,458	98.9%	\$ 3,007,135
TRS	2012	\$ 753,196	100.5%	\$ (502,643)
	2013	\$ 799,047	98.6%	\$ (491,132)
	2014	\$ 961,030	98.7%	\$ (478,642)
JRS	2012	\$ 15,696	96.2%	\$ 32,584
	2013	\$ 15,240	105.0%	\$ 31,818
	2014	\$ 15,607	104.4%	\$ 31,128

Funded Status and Funding Progress

The following is funded status information for each plan as of June 30, 2014 the most recent actuarial valuation date (amounts in thousands):

	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
SERF	\$ 10,584.8	\$ 25,505.6	\$ 14,920.8	41.5%	\$ 3,487.6	427.8%
TRF	15,546.5	26,349.2	10,802.7	59.0%	3,831.6	281.9%
JRF	190.2	343.9	153.7	55.3%	33.4	460.2%

The schedule of funding progress, presented as RSI following the notes to the financial statements, presents multi-year trend information about whether the actuarial

value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits.

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 \$35.8 million and \$8.7 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	CPJERS
	7/1/2014	12/31/2013
Retirees and beneficiaries receiving benefits	6,511	364
Terminated plan members entitled to but not receiving benefits	1,258	142
Active plan members	8,477	346
Total	16,246	852
Number of participating employers	187	1

Connecticut Municipal Employees’ Retirement System

Plan Description

CMERS is an agent multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that covers fire, police, and other personnel (except teachers) of participating municipalities in the State. Pension plan assets, are pooled for investment purposes but separate accounts are maintained for each individual municipality so that each municipalities share of the pooled assets is legally available to pay the benefits of only its employees. 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 an agent multi-employer defined benefit pension plan that covers judges and employees of probate courts. 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 General statues. The plan provides retirement, disability, and death benefits, and annual cost-of-living adjustments to plan members and their beneficiaries. Pension plan assets are pooled for investment purposes but separate accounts are maintained for each individual court so that each court’s share of the pooled assets is legally available to pay the benefits of only its employees. The plan is administered by the State Employee’s Retirement Commission.

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.

Investment Policy

The State Treasurer employs several outside consulting firms as external money and investment managers, to assist the Chief Investment Officer as they manage the investment programs of the pension plans. Plan assets are managed primarily through asset allocation decisions with the main objective being to maximize investment returns over the long term at an acceptable level of risk. There is no concentration of investments in any one organization that represents 5.0 percent or more of plan net position available for benefits.

Net Pension Liability

Information concerning each participating employers’ share of the CMERS and CPJERS total pension liability and significant assumptions used to measure each plans’ total pension liability, such as inflation, salary changes, discount rates and mortality are available for each participating employer by contacting the State Comptrollers’ Retirement Division.

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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.

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position (000's)

	State Employees'	State Teachers'	Judicial	Connecticut Municipal Employees'	Probate Judges'	Other	Total
Assets							
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ -	\$ 569	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9	\$ 296	\$ 874
Receivables:							
Accounts, Net of Allowances	6,198	9,918	8	15,349	4	-	31,477
From Other Governments	-	2,099	-	-	-	-	2,099
From Other Funds	23	8	-	1	-	-	32
Interest	282	782	4	52	2	-	1,122
Investments	10,469,352	16,220,107	187,774	2,161,258	90,241	1,473	29,130,205
Securities Lending Collateral	<u>773,122</u>	<u>1,062,212</u>	<u>14,669</u>	<u>168,838</u>	<u>7,314</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>2,026,278</u>
Total Assets	<u>11,248,977</u>	<u>17,295,695</u>	<u>202,455</u>	<u>2,345,498</u>	<u>97,570</u>	<u>1,892</u>	<u>31,192,087</u>
Liabilities							
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	61	24,022	-	-	-	-	24,083
Securities Lending Obligation	773,122	1,062,212	14,669	168,838	7,314	123	2,026,278
Due to Other Funds	<u>2,984</u>	<u>1,706</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1,227</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,918</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>776,167</u>	<u>1,087,940</u>	<u>14,670</u>	<u>170,065</u>	<u>7,314</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>2,056,279</u>
Net Position							
Held in Trust For Employee							
Pension Benefits	<u>10,472,810</u>	<u>16,207,755</u>	<u>187,785</u>	<u>2,175,433</u>	<u>90,256</u>	<u>1,769</u>	<u>29,135,808</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 10,472,810</u>	<u>\$ 16,207,755</u>	<u>\$ 187,785</u>	<u>\$ 2,175,433</u>	<u>\$ 90,256</u>	<u>\$ 1,769</u>	<u>\$ 29,135,808</u>

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position (000's)

	State Employees'	State Teachers'	Judicial	Connecticut Municipal Employees'	Probate Judges'	Other	Total
Additions							
Contributions:							
Plan Members	\$ 144,806	\$ 261,213	\$ 1,641	\$ 25,614	\$ 255	\$ 41	\$ 433,570
State	1,268,890	948,540	16,298	-	-	-	2,233,728
Municipalities	-	2,421	-	149,786	-	-	152,207
Total Contributions	<u>1,413,696</u>	<u>1,212,174</u>	<u>17,939</u>	<u>175,400</u>	<u>255</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>2,819,505</u>
Investment Income	1,479,059	2,327,746	23,669	268,761	11,619	181	4,111,035
Less: Investment Expenses	<u>(31,894)</u>	<u>(50,196)</u>	<u>(510)</u>	<u>(5,796)</u>	<u>(250)</u>	<u>(3)</u>	<u>(88,649)</u>
Net Investment Income	1,447,165	2,277,550	23,159	262,965	11,369	178	4,022,386
Other	<u>610</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>1,478</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,229</u>
Total Additions	<u>2,861,471</u>	<u>3,489,724</u>	<u>41,098</u>	<u>438,506</u>	<u>13,102</u>	<u>219</u>	<u>6,844,120</u>
Deductions							
Administrative Expense	722	-	-	-	-	-	722
Benefit Payments and Refunds	1,570,558	1,737,144	21,668	123,073	4,744	1	3,457,188
Other	<u>-</u>	<u>7,728</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,728</u>
Total Deductions	<u>1,571,280</u>	<u>1,744,872</u>	<u>21,668</u>	<u>123,073</u>	<u>4,744</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3,465,638</u>
Changes in Net Position	1,290,191	1,744,852	19,430	315,433	8,358	218	3,378,482
Net Position Held in Trust For							
Employee Pension Benefits:							
Beginning of Year	<u>9,182,619</u>	<u>14,462,903</u>	<u>168,355</u>	<u>1,860,000</u>	<u>81,898</u>	<u>1,551</u>	<u>25,757,326</u>
End of Year	<u>\$ 10,472,810</u>	<u>\$ 16,207,755</u>	<u>\$ 187,785</u>	<u>\$ 2,175,433</u>	<u>\$ 90,256</u>	<u>\$ 1,769</u>	<u>\$ 29,135,808</u>

Note 14 Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

The State sponsors two defined benefit OPEB plans: the State Employee OPEB Plan (SEOPEBP) and the Retired Teacher Healthcare Plan (RTHP). SEOPEBP is administered by the State Comptroller (Healthcare Policy and Benefit Division), and RTHP is administered by the Teachers' Retirement Board. None of these plans issues stand-alone financial statements. However, financial statements for these plans are presented in Note No. 15.

State Employee OPEB Plan

Plan Description

SEOPEBP is a single-employer defined benefit OPEB plan that covers retired employees of the State who are receiving benefits from any State-sponsored retirement system, except the Teachers' Retirement System and the Municipal Employees' Retirement System. The plan provides healthcare and life insurance benefits to eligible retirees and their spouses. Plan benefits, required contributions of plan participants and the State, and other plan provisions are described in Sections 5-257 and 5-259 of the General Statutes. As of June 30, 2013 (date of the latest actuarial valuation), the plan had 67,593 retirees and beneficiaries receiving benefits.

Plan Funding

The contribution requirements of the plan members and the State are established and may be amended by the State legislature, or by agreement between the State and employees unions, upon approval by the State legislature. The cost of providing plan benefits is financed approximately 100 percent by the State on a pay-as-you-go basis through an annual appropriation in the General Fund. Administrative costs of the plan are financed by the State.

Retired Teacher Healthcare Plan

Plan Description

RTHP is a single-employer defined benefit OPEB plan that covers retired teachers and administrators of public schools in the State who are receiving benefits from the Teachers' Retirement System. The plan provides healthcare insurance benefits to eligible retirees and their spouses. Plan benefits, required contributions of plan participants and the State, and other plan provisions are described in Section 10-183 of the General Statutes. As of June 30, 2014 (date of the latest actuarial valuation), the plan had 37,055 retirees and beneficiaries receiving benefits.

Plan Funding

The contribution requirements of plan members and the State are established and may be amended by the State legislature. The cost of providing plan benefits is financed on a pay-as-you-go basis as follows: active teachers pay for one third of plan costs through a contribution of 1.25 percent of their annual salaries, retired teachers pay for one third of plan costs through monthly premiums, and the State pays for one third of plan costs through an annual appropriation in the General Fund. Administrative costs of the plan are financed by the State.

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation

The State's annual OPEB cost and the net OPEB obligation for each plan for the current fiscal year were as follows (amounts in thousands):

	<u>SEOPEBP</u>	<u>RTHP</u>
Annual Required Contribution	\$ 1,525,371	\$ 187,227
Interest on Net OPEB Obligation	339,798	32,442
Adjustment to Annual Required Contribution	<u>(305,163)</u>	<u>(26,818)</u>
Annual OPEB Cost	1,560,006	192,851
Contributions Made	<u>514,696</u>	<u>25,955</u>
Increase in net OPEB Obligation	1,045,310	166,896
Net OPEB Obligation - Beginning of Year	<u>5,961,366</u>	<u>720,942</u>
Net OPEB Obligation - End of Year	<u>\$ 7,006,676</u>	<u>\$ 887,838</u>

In addition, other related information for each plan for the past three fiscal years was as follows (amounts in thousands):

	<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Annual OPEB Cost</u>	<u>Percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contributed</u>	<u>Net OPEB Obligation</u>
SEOPEBP	2014	\$ 1,572,764	33.0%	\$ 7,006,676
	2013	\$ 1,316,612	41.2%	\$ 5,961,366
	2012	\$ 1,220,577	44.3%	\$ 5,187,369
RTHP	2014	\$ 192,851	13.5%	\$ 887,838
	2013	\$ 179,620	15.1%	\$ 720,942
	2012	\$ 165,955	29.8%	\$ 568,362

Funded Status and Funding Progress

The following is funded status information for the SEOPEBP and the RTHP as of June 30, 2013 and 2014, respectively, date of the latest actuarial valuations (amounts in million):

	<u>Actuarial Value of Assets</u>	<u>Actuarial Liability (AAL)</u>	<u>Unfunded AAL (UAAL)</u>	<u>Funded Ratio</u>	<u>Covered Payroll</u>	<u>UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll</u>
	<u>(a)</u>	<u>(b)</u>	<u>(b-a)</u>	<u>(a/b)</u>	<u>(c)</u>	<u>((b-a)/c)</u>
SEOPEBP	\$143.8	\$ 19,676.3	\$ 19,532.4	0.7%	\$ 3,539.8	551.8%
RTHP	\$0	\$ 2,433.0	\$ 2,433.0	0.0%	\$ 3,831.6	63.5%

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trend. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The schedule of funding in progress, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, present multi-year trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the State and the plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the State and plan members to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

Significant methods and assumptions were as follows:

	<u>SEOPEBP</u>	<u>RTHP</u>
Actuarial Valuation Date	6-30-13	6-30-14
Actuarial Cost Method	Projected Unit Credit	Entry Age
Amortization Method	Level Percent of Pay, Closed, 30 Years	Level Percent of Pay, Open
Remaining Amortization Period	24 Years	25 Years
Asset Valuation Method	Market Value of Assets	Market Value of Assets
Actuarial Assumptions:		
Investment Rate of Return	5.70%	4.5% (includes 3% inflation rate)
Projected Salary Increases	3.75%	3.75%-7.00% (includes 3% inflation rate)
Healthcare Inflation Rate	7.00% graded to 5.00% over 5 years	5.75% Initial, 5% Ultimate

Other OPEB Plan

The State acts solely as the administrator and custodian of the assets of the Policemen and Firemen Survivors' Benefit Fund (PFSBF). The State makes no contribution to and has only a fiduciary responsibility for this fund. The fund does not issue stand-alone financial statements. However, financial statements for this fund are presented in Note No. 15.

Plan Description

PFSBF is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit OPEB plan that covers policemen and firemen of participating municipalities in the State. As of June 30, 2012 there were 9 municipalities participating in the plan with a total membership of 598 active members. The plan provides survivor benefits upon the death of an active or retired member of the fund to his spouse and dependent children. Plan benefits, contribution requirements of plan members and participant municipalities, and other plan provisions are described in Sections 7-323a to 7-323i of the General Statutes.

Contributions

Plan members are required to contribute one percent of their annual salary. Participating municipalities are required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. Administrative costs of the plan are financed by participating municipalities.

Note 15 OPEB Trust Funds Financial Statements

The financial statements of the OPEB trust funds are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Plan member and municipality contributions are recognized in the period in which they are due. State contributions are recognized in the period they are appropriated. Benefits are

recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of each plan. Investment income and related investment expense of the Combined Investment Funds are allocated ratably to the PFSBF trust fund based on the fund's equity in the Combined Investment Funds.

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position (000's)

	State Employees' OPEB	Retired Teachers' Healthcare Plan	Policemen, Firemen, and Survivors' Benefits	Total
Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 19,507	\$ 109,533	\$ 5	\$ 129,045
Receivables:				
Accounts, Net of Allowances	-	3,095	-	3,095
From Other Funds	8	1,712	-	1,720
Interest	-	-	1	1
Investments	160,422	-	27,185	187,607
Securities Lending Collateral	10,230	-	1,950	12,180
Total Assets	190,167	114,340	29,141	333,648
Liabilities				
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	29,896	13,009	-	42,905
Securities Lending Obligation	10,230	-	1,950	12,180
Total Liabilities	40,126	13,009	1,950	55,085
Net Position				
Held in Trust For Other				
Postemployment Benefits	150,041	101,331	27,191	278,563
Total Net Assets	\$ 150,041	\$ 101,331	\$ 27,191	\$ 278,563

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position (000's)

	State Employees' OPEB	Retired Teachers' Healthcare Plan	Policemen, Firemen, and Survivors' Benefit	Total
Additions				
Contributions:				
Plan Members	\$ 45,509	\$ 85,944	\$ 521	\$ 131,974
State	514,697	25,955	-	540,652
Municipalities	-	-	350	350
Total Contributions	560,206	111,899	871	672,976
Investment Income	14,421	13	3,494	17,928
Less: Investment Expenses	(312)	-	(75)	(387)
Net Investment Income	14,109	13	3,419	17,541
Other	142	6,900	-	7,042
Total Additions	574,457	118,812	4,290	697,559
Deductions				
Administrative Expense	-	7,527	-	7,527
Benefit Payments and Refunds	568,224	107,648	1,075	676,947
Other	-	10	-	10
Total Deductions	568,224	115,185	1,075	684,484
Changes in Net Assets	6,233	3,627	3,215	13,075
Net Position Held in Trust For				
Other Postemployment Benefits:				
Beginning of Year	143,808	97,704	23,976	265,488
End of Year	\$ 150,041	\$ 101,331	\$ 27,191	\$ 278,563

Note 16 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):

2015	\$ 28,909
2016	29,160
2017	28,326
2018	21,619
2019	21,265
Thereafter	<u>93,527</u>
Total	\$ 222,806

Connecticut

Contingent revenues for the year ended June 30, 2014, were \$149 thousand.

Minimum capital lease payments were discounted using interest rates changing from 3.66 percent to 6.00 percent.

State as Lessee

Obligations under capital and operating leases as of June 30, 2014, were as follows (amounts in thousands):

Rental payments on noncancelable operating leases charged to expenses during the year ended June 30, 2014, were \$47.3 million.

	Noncancelable Operating Leases	Capital Leases
2015	47,272	7,285
2016	83,444	7,044
2017	14,318	5,841
2018	5,767	5,447
2019	11,198	4,978
2020-2024	4,242	9,006
2025-2029	-	6,109
2030-2035	-	2,434
Total minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 166,241</u>	<u>48,144</u>
Less: Amount representing interest costs		<u>10,324</u>
Present value of minimum lease payments		<u>\$ 37,820</u>

Note 17 Long-Term Debt

The following is a summary of changes in long-term debt of the primary government for the year ended June 30, 2014, (amounts in thousands):

Governmental Activities	Balance June 30, 2013	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2014	Amounts due within one year
Bonds:					
General Obligation	\$ 14,228,228	\$ 3,127,440	\$ 2,074,089	\$ 15,281,579	\$ 1,090,618
Transportation	3,461,875	600,000	290,615	3,771,260	269,845
	<u>17,690,103</u>	<u>3,727,440</u>	<u>2,364,704</u>	<u>19,052,839</u>	<u>1,360,463</u>
Plus/(Less) Premiums	996,394	390,555	191,822	1,195,127	132,703
Total Bonds	<u>18,686,497</u>	<u>4,117,995</u>	<u>2,556,526</u>	<u>20,247,966</u>	<u>1,493,166</u>
Long-Term Notes	<u>573,365</u>	<u>314,295</u>	<u>306,885</u>	<u>580,775</u>	<u>122,110</u>
Other L/T Liabilities:¹					
Net Pension Obligation	2,533,254	2,434,137	2,407,770	2,559,621	-
Net OPEB Obligation	6,682,308	1,752,857	672,105	7,763,060	-
Compensated Absences	515,713	41,904	44,284	513,333	56,822
Workers' Compensation	587,652	135,624	103,698	619,578	102,216
Capital Leases	38,218	8,827	9,225	37,820	5,488
Claims and Judgments	43,522	7,213	4,584	46,151	13,946
Landfill Post Closure Care	-	35,751	-	35,751	-
Liability on Interest Rate Swaps	17,576	-	8,876	8,700	-
Contracts Payable & Other	705	-	-	705	-
Total Other Liabilities	<u>10,418,948</u>	<u>4,416,313</u>	<u>3,250,542</u>	<u>11,584,719</u>	<u>178,472</u>
Governmental Activities Long-Term Liabilities	<u>\$ 29,678,810</u>	<u>\$ 8,848,603</u>	<u>\$ 6,113,953</u>	<u>\$ 32,413,460</u>	<u>\$ 1,793,748</u>
¹ In prior years, the General and Transportation funds have been used to liquidate other liabilities.					
Business-Type Activities					
Revenue Bonds	\$ 1,235,143	\$ 80,340	\$ 102,802	\$ 1,212,681	\$ 104,868
Plus/(Less) Premiums and Discounts	91,048	26,179	32,679	84,548	1,486
Total Revenue Bonds	<u>1,326,191</u>	<u>106,519</u>	<u>135,481</u>	<u>1,297,229</u>	<u>106,354</u>
Compensated Absences	160,046	40,051	33,520	166,577	53,410
Federal Loans Payable	574,312	92,891	233,634	433,569	-
Other	200,174	109,570	7,858	301,886	10,390
Total Other Liabilities	<u>934,532</u>	<u>242,512</u>	<u>275,012</u>	<u>902,032</u>	<u>63,800</u>
Business-Type Long-Term Liabilities	<u>\$ 2,260,723</u>	<u>\$ 349,031</u>	<u>\$ 410,493</u>	<u>\$ 2,199,261</u>	<u>\$ 170,154</u>

The liability for claims and judgments (Governmental Activities) includes a pollution remediation liability of approximately \$40.6 million. This liability represents the State's share of the cost of cleaning up certain polluted sites in the state under federal and state superfund regulations. The liability was estimated using the cash flow technique and could change over time due to changes in costs of goods and services, changes in remediation technology, or changes in laws and regulations governing the remediation

effort. In addition, there are other polluted sites in the state that require remedial action by the State that will result in additional cleanup costs. The State did not recognize a liability for these costs at year end because it could not be reasonably estimated. As of June 30, 2014, long-term debt of component units consisted of the following (amounts in thousands):

Long-Term Debt	Balance June 30, 2014	Amounts due within year
Bonds Payable	\$ 3,942,055	\$ 334,598
Escrow Deposits	192,150	48,986
Closure of Landfills	43	43
Annuities Payable	142,728	14,134
Rate swap liability	151,811	-
Other	17,782	1,196
Total	<u>\$ 4,446,569</u>	<u>\$ 398,957</u>

Landfill Closure and Postclosure Care

Public Act 13-247 and section 99 of Public Act 13-184 required the Materials Innovation and Recycling Authority (formally known as the Connecticut Resources Recovery Authority) to transfer all legally required reserves and obligations resulting from the closure of the authority’s landfills located in Hartford, Ellington, Waterbury, Wallingford and Shelton to the State Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP). During the fiscal year 2014, the authority transferred \$35.8 million of its postclosure care landfill obligations to DEEP and concurrently transferred \$31.0 million of its landfill reserves to the State general fund.

GASB Statement No.18 *Accounting for Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Closure and Postclosure Care Cost*, applies to closure and postclosure care costs that are paid near or after the date a landfill stops accepting waste. The State recognizes landfill expenditures and related general fund liabilities using the modified accrual basis of accounting. DEEP estimates the State’s landfill liability for closure and postclosure costs based on landfill capacity. Increases or decreases in such estimates are reported as additions or reductions in this line item of the State’s long-term liabilities. The liability for these estimated costs is reduced when the costs are actually paid. Actual costs may be higher than estimated due to inflation or changes in permitted capacity, technology or regulation. As of June 30, 2013, all five of the landfills had no capacity available since 100 percent of their capacity had been used.

The transfer of legal obligations resulting from the closure of landfills was addressed by a memorandum of understanding (“MOU”) between the Authority and DEEP. The MOU became effective April 24, 2014 at which point in time DEEP began reimbursing the Authority for all postclosure care and maintenance work at all landfills other than the Hartford landfill and the parties began a transition process to assign vendor contracts for the performance of landfill postclosure care work to DEEP and to assign federal and state licenses, permits, and orders (“Authorizations”) related to the landfills to DEEP. By August 7, 2014 all solid waste authorizations concerning the above landfills had been transferred to DEEP.

As of June 30, 2014 the Hartford landfill had not been certified as closed and this landfill had not entered the postclosure care period. DEEP will assume the obligation to reimburse the authority for all postclosure care work for the Hartford landfill as of the date the authority completes its landfill closure work and submits its Closure Certification Report to DEEP. The transition of any vendor contracts and authorizations concerning the Hartford landfill will begin as of the date DEEP certifies the Hartford landfill as closed.

Note 18 Long-Term Notes and Bonded Debt
a. Economic Recovery Notes

In December 2009, Public Act 09-2 authorized the issuance \$915.8 million of General Obligation Economic Recovery Notes which were used to fund a major portion of the State’s general fund deficit at that time. In October 2013, a portion of these notes were refunded when the State issued \$314.3 million of General Obligation Refunding Notes which were issued in four series as variable-rate remarketed obligations (VRO) that ultimately mature on January 1, 2018. Any series of these notes may be converted by the State at any time from the VRO rate, which is determined by the remarketing agent on a daily basis, to another interest rate mode – such as an adjusted SIFMA rate mode.

If the State decides to convert the interest rate mode, each holder is required to tender their notes for conversion while the State has agreed to make available supplementary information describing the notes following the conversion. If any tendered VRO’s of a series are not successfully remarketed they may continue to be owned by their respective holders until the VRO Special Mandatory Redemption Date. That series of notes in that case would bear interest at a higher stepped-up rate. The liquidity available to purchase tendered notes is only provided by remarketing resources and the State’s general fund. In the opinion of management, the higher cost precludes the likelihood of conversion by the State. The original VRO interest rate modes remain in effect for all four series at the end of the fiscal year.

Total Economic Recovery and VRO Notes outstanding at June 30, 2014 were \$580.8 million. The notes mature on various dates through 2018 and bear interest rates from 3.0 to 5.0 percent. Future amounts needed to pay principal and

interest on these notes outstanding at June 30, 2014 were as follows (amounts in thousands):

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2015	\$ 122,110	\$ 24,523	\$ 146,633
2016	147,220	16,647	163,867
2017	154,945	8,181	163,126
2018	156,500	3,521	160,021
Total	<u>\$ 580,775</u>	<u>\$ 52,872</u>	<u>\$ 633,647</u>

b. 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, 2014, were as follows (amounts in thousands):

Purpose of Bonds	Final Maturity Dates	Original Interest Rates	Amount Outstanding	Authorized But Unissued
Capital Improvements	2014-2034	1.00-5.632%	\$ 2,473,870	\$ 487,370
School Construction	2014-2033	1.00-5.750%	4,734,566	302,800
Municipal & Other Grants & Loans	2014-2032	0.47-5.632%	1,265,725	991,951
Housing Assistance	2014-2031	0.28-5.460%	265,265	154,919
Elimination of Water Pollution	2014-2027	2.91-5.09%	197,370	301,208
General Obligation Refunding	2014-2025	1.00-5.50%	3,325,453	-
GAAP Conversion	2014-2027	1.00-5.00%	560,430	151,500
Pension Obligation	2014-2032	4.40-6.27%	2,254,378	-
Miscellaneous	2014-2038	3.00-6.00%	125,460	38,461
			15,202,517	<u>\$ 2,428,209</u>
Accretion-Variou Capital Appreciation Bonds			79,062	
			Total	<u>\$ 15,281,579</u>

Future amounts needed to pay principal and interest on as General obligation bonds outstanding at June 30, 2014, were as follows (amounts in thousands):

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2015	\$ 1,090,618	\$ 692,279	\$ 1,782,897
2016	1,086,029	654,653	1,740,682
2017	1,041,148	610,581	1,651,729
2018	1,035,122	567,430	1,602,552
2019	986,362	519,567	1,505,929
2020-2024	4,437,066	2,161,619	6,598,685
2025-2029	3,549,737	1,107,667	4,657,404
2030-2034	1,967,750	214,859	2,182,609
2035-2039	8,685	1,083	9,768
Total	<u>\$ 15,202,517</u>	<u>\$ 6,529,738</u>	<u>\$ 21,732,255</u>

Transportation Related Bonds

Transportation related bonds include special tax 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, 2014, were as follows (amounts in thousands):

Purpose of Bonds	Final Maturity Dates	Original Interest Rates	Amount Outstanding	Authorized But Unissued
Infrastructure				
Improvements	2014-2033	2.00-5.740%	\$ 3,771,260	\$ 2,967,827
			3,771,260	<u>\$ 2,967,827</u>
Accretion-Variou Capital Appreciation Bonds				-
			Total	<u>\$ 3,771,260</u>

Future amounts required to pay principal and interest on transportation related bonds outstanding at June 30, 2014, were as follows (amounts in thousands):

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2015	\$ 269,845	\$ 178,988	\$ 448,833
2016	246,845	167,619	414,464
2017	230,010	156,538	386,548
2018	233,840	145,557	379,397
2019	227,420	134,383	361,803
2020-2024	1,097,050	510,855	1,607,905
2025-2029	963,495	252,448	1,215,943
2030-2034	502,755	49,760	552,515
	<u>\$ 3,771,260</u>	<u>\$ 1,596,148</u>	<u>\$ 5,367,408</u>

c. 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, 2014, were as follows (amounts in thousands):

Funds	Final Maturity Dates	Original Interest Rates	Amount Outstanding (000's)
Uconn	2014-2030	1.5-5.5%	\$ 125,165
State Universities	2014-2036	2.0-6.0%	344,181
Clean Water	2014-2031	1.0-5.0%	672,757
Drinking Water	2014-2028	2.0-5.0%	35,303
Bradley Parking Garage	2014-2024	6.5-6.6%	35,275
Total Revenue Bonds			1,212,681
Plus/(Less) premiums and discounts:			
Uconn			22,370
Clean Water			60,277
Other			1,901
Revenue Bonds, net			<u>\$ 1,297,229</u>

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.

In 2000, Bradley Parking Garage bonds were issued in the amount of \$53.8 million to build a parking garage at the airport. As of June 30, 2014, \$35.3 million of these bonds are outstanding.

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. Details on these agreements are disclosed under the separately issued audited financial statements of the fund.

Future amounts needed to pay principal and interest on revenue bonds outstanding at June 30, 2014, were as follows (amounts in thousands):

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2015	\$ 104,868	\$ 53,758	\$ 158,626
2016	108,715	49,000	157,715
2017	92,303	44,724	137,027
2018	86,065	40,805	126,870
2019	73,670	37,142	110,812
2020-2024	379,335	130,421	509,756
2025-2029	251,725	53,401	305,126
2030-2034	113,910	10,402	124,312
2035-2039	2,090	85	2,175
Total	<u>\$ 1,212,681</u>	<u>\$ 419,738</u>	<u>\$ 1,632,419</u>

d. Component Units

Component units' revenue bonds outstanding at June 30, 2014, were as follows (amounts in thousands):

Component Unit	Final Maturity Date	Interest Rates	Amount Outstanding (000's)
CT Housing Finance Authority	2014-2055	0.17-5.50%	\$ 3,498,352
CT Higher Education Supplemental Loan Authority	2014-2035	1.70-7.00%	173,205
CT Airport Authority	2014-2035	%1 mth libor	135,600
CT Regional Development Authority	2014-2034	1.00-7.00%	91,970
UConn Foundation	2014-2029	1.90-5.00%	25,775
CT Innovations Inc.	2014-2020	4.90-5.25%	5,020
Total Revenue Bonds			3,929,922
Plus/(Less) premiums and discounts:			
CHFA			10,811
CHESLA			1,646
CRDA			(324)
Revenue Bonds, net			<u>\$ 3,942,055</u>

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.

Following the merger of the operations of the Connecticut Development Authority, Connecticut Innovations, Incorporated (CII) assumed responsibility for the former authority's Special Obligation Industrial revenue bonds. The bonds were issued to finance such projects as the acquisition of land, the construction of buildings, the

purchase and installation of machinery, equipment, and pollution control facilities. These activities are financed under its Self-Sustaining Bond Program which is described in the no-commitment debt section of this note. In addition, CII has \$5.0 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, a special needs indenture dated 9/25/95, and other bond resolutions dated October 2009. As of December 31, 2013, bonds outstanding under the bond resolution, the indenture, and other bond resolutions were \$3,042 million, \$62.4 million, and \$404.4 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 resolution and indenture capital reserve funds are 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 any succeeding calendar year on all outstanding bonds. The required reserves are \$231.2 million per the resolution and \$4.6 million per the indenture at 12/31/13. As of December 31, 2013, the Authority has entered into interest rate swap agreements for \$1,039 million of its variable rate bonds. Details on these agreements are disclosed under the separately issued audited financial statements of the Authority.

Materials, Innovation, and Recycling 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.

Capital Reserves

Each Authority has established special capital reserve funds that secure all the outstanding bonds of the Authority at year-end. 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.

The Capital Region 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 \$9.0 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 Component Unit revenue bonds outstanding at June 30, 2014, were as follows (amounts in thousands):

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2015	\$ 134,093	\$ 93,889	\$ 227,982
2016	125,243	91,359	216,602
2017	131,951	88,657	220,608
2018	132,103	93,521	225,624
2019	134,848	85,214	220,062
2020-2024	728,485	374,114	1,102,599
2025-2029	766,369	279,455	1,045,824
2030-2034	853,315	182,062	1,035,377
2035-2039	584,092	74,849	658,941
2040-2044	257,959	43,126	301,085
2045-2049	55,360	36,956	92,316
2050-2054	26,104	7,349	33,453
Total	<u>\$ 3,929,922</u>	<u>\$ 1,450,551</u>	<u>\$ 5,380,473</u>

No-commitment debt

Under the Self-Sustaining Bond program, acquired from its combination with the Connecticut Development Authority, Connecticut Innovations, Inc., 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, 2014 were \$596.4 million.

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, 2014, were \$8,141.3 million, of which \$349.4 million was secured by special capital reserve funds.

The Materials, Innovation, and Recycling Authority have 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 for 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. The amount of these bonds outstanding at June 30, 2014 was \$54.8 million.

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 fiscal year the State Issued General Obligation and Special Tax Obligation bonds of \$966.4 million at an average coupon interest rate of 4.0 percent to advance refund \$1,046.6 million of General Obligation and Special Tax Obligation bonds with an average coupon interest rate of 4.82 percent. The proceeds of the refunding bonds were used to purchase U.S. Government securities which were deposited into irrevocable trust accounts with an escrow agent to provide for all future payments on the refunded bonds. Thus, the refunded bonds were removed from the State's financial statements as they are considered defeased.

Although the advance refunding resulted in a \$26.4 million accounting loss, the State in effect reduced its aggregate fund level debt service payments by \$108.1 million over the next 20 years. The present value of these savings represents an economic gain (difference between the present values of the debt service payments of the old and the new bonds) of \$98.8 million. The above loss is reported as a deferred outflow of resources and amortized over the life of the new or old debt whichever is shorter.

In prior years, the State placed the proceeds of refunding bonds in irrevocable trust accounts to provide for all future debt service payments on defeased bonds. The assets of the trust accounts and the liability for defeased bonds are not included in the State's financial statements. As of June 30, 2014, the outstanding balance of bonds defeased in prior years was approximately \$570.0 million.

Note 19 - Derivative Financial Instruments

The fair value balances and notional amounts of the State's derivative instruments outstanding at June 30, 2014, classified by type, and the changes in fair value of such derivative instruments for the year then ended are as follows (amounts in thousands; debit(credit)):

	Changes in Fair Value		Fair Value at Year End		Notional
	Classification	Amount	Classification	Amount	
Governmental activities					
Cash flow hedges:					
Pay-fixed interest rate swap	Deferred outflow of Resources	\$ (8,876)	Non-current portion of LT Obligation	\$ (8,700)	\$ 335,620

Connecticut

Objective and Terms of Hedging Derivative Instruments

The following table displays the objective and the terms of the States' governmental activities hedging derivative instruments outstanding at June 30, 2014, along with the credit rating of the associated counterparty (amounts in thousands).

<u>Type</u>	<u>Objective</u>	<u>Notional Amounts (000's)</u>	<u>Effective Date</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>	<u>Terms</u>	<u>Counterparty Credit Rating</u>
Pay-fixed interest rate swap	Hedge of changes in cash flows of the 2005 GO bonds	\$ 140,000	3/24/2005	3/1/2023	Pay 3.392% receive 60% of LIBOR+30bp	Aa2/AAA
Pay-fixed interest rate swap	Hedge of changes in cash flows of the 2005 GO bonds	140,000	3/24/2005	3/1/2023	Pay 3.401% receive 60% of LIBOR+30bp	A2/A
Pay-fixed interest rate swap	Hedge of changes in cash flows of the 2005 GO bonds	15,620	4/27/2005	6/1/2016	Pay 3.99% receive CPI plus .65%	Baa2/A-
Pay-fixed interest rate swap	Hedge of changes in cash flows of the 2005 GO bonds	20,000	4/27/2005	6/1/2017	Pay 5.07% receive CPI plus 1.73%	Baa2/A-
Pay-fixed interest rate swap	Hedge of changes in cash flows of the 2005 GO bonds	20,000	4/27/2005	6/1/2020	Pay 5.2% receive CPI plus 1.79%	A3/A
Total Notional Amount		\$ 335,620				

The fair values of interest rate swaps 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, 2014, the State had no credit risk exposure on any of the swaps 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.

negative fair value, the State would be liable to the counterparty for a payment equal to the swap's fair value. Under the 2005 swap agreements, the State has up to 270 days to fund any required termination payment.

Interest Rate Risk

The State is exposed to interest rate risk on its interest rate swaps. As the LIBOR or CPI swap index rate decreases, the State's net payment on the swap increases.

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.

Basis Risk

The State's variable-rate bond interest payments are based on the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association Municipal Swap (SIFMA) index rate, or the CPI floating rate. The State is exposed to basis risk on those swaps for which the State receives variable-rate payments that are based on the LIBOR swap index rate. As of June 30, 2014, the SIFMA rate was 0.06 percent, whereas 60 percent of LIBOR plus 30bp was 0.393 percent. The State recognizes this basis risk by including an amount for basis risk in its debt service budget. For fiscal year 2014, the budgeted amount for basis risk was \$1,500,000.

Hedging Derivative Instrument Payments and Hedged Debt

As rates vary, variable-rate bond interest payments and net swap payments will vary. Using rates as of June 30, 2014, debt service requirements of the State's outstanding variable-rate bonds and net swap payments are as follows (amounts in thousands):

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Variable-Rate Bonds</u>		<u>Interest Rate</u>	
<u>Ending June 30,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>SWAP, Net</u>	<u>Total</u>
2015	\$ -	\$ 1,633	\$ 9,630	\$ 11,263
2016	50,620	1,632	9,363	61,615
2017	55,000	1,320	7,978	64,298
2018	45,000	714	6,420	52,134
2019	45,000	687	5,067	50,754
2020-2023	140,000	719	6,606	147,325
	\$ 335,620	\$ 6,705	\$ 45,064	\$ 387,389

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

Note 20 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 lists the risks of loss to which the State is exposed and the ways in which the State finances those risks.

Risk of Loss	Risk Financed by	
	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 Statute 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 and Health Center fund, an Enterprise fund. At year-end, liabilities for unpaid claims are recorded in the statement of net position (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 6-30-12	\$ 559,546	\$ 19,957
Incurred claims	129,268	4,133
Paid claims	<u>(101,162)</u>	<u>(4,201)</u>
Balance 6-30-13	587,652	19,889
Incurred claims	135,624	2,435
Paid claims	<u>(103,698)</u>	<u>(449)</u>
Balance 6-30-14	<u>\$ 619,578</u>	<u>\$ 21,875</u>

Note 21 Interfund Receivables and Payables

Interfund receivable and payable balances at June 30, 2014, were as follows (amounts in thousands):

	Balance due to fund(s)													Total
	General	Transportation	Restricted Grants & Accounts	Grant & Loan Programs	Other Governmental	UConn	State Universities	Community/ Technical Colleges	Employment Security	Internal Services	Fiduciary	Component Units		
Balance due from fund(s)														
General	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 48	\$ 4	\$ 255,777	\$ 41,863	\$ 16,715	\$ 16,651	\$ 718	\$ 5,077	\$ 4,279	\$ -	\$ 341,132	
Debt Service	-	1,286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,286	
Restricted Grants & Accounts	2,302	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,274	17,576	
Grant & Loan Programs	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	
Other Governmental	1,912	-	-	-	21,273	33,910	11,316	89,855	-	-	-	-	158,266	
UConn	13,596	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,596	
State Universities	3,674	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,674	
Employment Security	-	-	-	-	13,038	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,038	
Internal Services	17,346	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,346	
Fiduciary	-	-	-	-	4,166	-	-	-	-	-	1,752	-	5,918	
Component Units	31,707	-	3,478	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,185	
Total	<u>\$ 70,563</u>	<u>\$ 1,286</u>	<u>\$ 3,526</u>	<u>\$ 4</u>	<u>\$ 294,254</u>	<u>\$ 75,773</u>	<u>\$ 28,031</u>	<u>\$ 106,506</u>	<u>\$ 718</u>	<u>\$ 5,077</u>	<u>\$ 6,031</u>	<u>\$ 15,274</u>	<u>\$ 607,043</u>	

Interfund receivables and payables arose because of interfund loans and other interfund balances outstanding at year end.

Connecticut

Note 22 Interfund Transfers

Interfund transfers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014, consisted of the following (amounts in thousands):

	Amount transferred to fund(s)										
	General	Debt Service	Transportation	Restricted Grants & Accounts	Grants & Loan Programs	Other Governmental	UConn	State Universities	Community/ Technical Colleges	Clean & Drinking Water	Total
Amount transferred from fund(s)											
General	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 50,614	\$ -	\$ 67,054	\$ 574,179	\$ 263,645	\$ 259,155	\$ -	\$ 1,214,647
Debt Service	-	-	6,186	601	-	-	251	-	-	-	7,038
Transportation	76,500	448,732	-	15,000	-	6,499	-	-	-	-	546,731
Restricted Grants & Accounts	39,602	10,867	145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,614
Grants & Loan Programs	35,466	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	39,466
Other Governmental	97,637	-	-	192,428	-	4,022	309,102	115,058	22,319	7,803	748,369
Employment Security	-	-	-	-	-	3,560	-	-	-	-	3,560
Total	\$ 249,205	\$ 459,599	\$ 6,331	\$ 258,643	\$ 4,000	\$ 81,135	\$ 883,532	\$ 378,703	\$ 281,474	\$ 7,803	\$ 2,610,425

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 23 Restatement of Net Position, Fund Balance Classifications, and Restricted Net Position

As of June 30, 2014, the beginning net position for the following funds and activities were restated as follows (amounts in thousands):

	Balances 6-30-13 Previously Reported	Reclassifications	Balances 6-30-13 as Restated
Governmental Activities			
Government-wide adjustments:			
Other Noncurrent Assets	\$ 82,783	\$ (82,783)	\$ -
Unamortized Losses on Bond Refundings	-	180,876	180,876
Non-Current Portion of Long-Term Obligations	(27,728,358)	(180,876)	(27,909,234)
Total Government-wide adjustments	\$ (27,645,575)	(82,783)	\$ (27,728,358)
Proprietary Funds and Business-Type Activities			
Major Funds:			
Bradley International Airport	\$ 315,166	(315,166)	-
Total Major Funds	4,336,992	(315,166)	4,021,826
Total Proprietary Funds	\$ 4,634,035	(315,166)	\$ 4,318,869
Business-Type Activities			
Net Position of Business-Type Activities	\$ 4,634,035	(315,166)	\$ 4,318,869
Component Units			
Major Component Units:			
Connecticut Airport Authority	\$ -	\$ 315,166	\$ 315,166
Total Major Component Units	962,107	315,166	1,277,273
Total Component Units	\$ 1,983,215	315,166	\$ 2,298,381

The adjustment in the "Reclassifications" column for the government-wide result from the reclassification of deferred loss on refunding from a deduction from bonds payable to a deferred outflow of resources as required by GASB Statement No. 65 *Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities*.

The adjustment for the government-wide for other noncurrent assets is required by GASB Statement No. 65 *Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities*, costs related to the issuance of debt will no longer be recorded as a deferred charge and amortized over the life of the debt; they should instead be recognized as an expense in the period incurred. These include, but are not limited to, legal costs, costs of printing, insurance costs and various fees such as rating agency fees, trustee fees and administrative fees.

In 2014, Bradley International Airport, an enterprise fund in prior years, was consolidated into the Connecticut Airport Authority, a major component unit.

Special Items

Special items are significant transactions within the control of management that are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. During the fiscal year, Public Act 13-247 and section 99 of Public Act 13-184 required the transfer from the Materials, Innovation, and Recycling Authority (MIRA) a component unit of the state to the State's General Fund of all legally required reserves resulting from the closure of the authority's landfills. During the fiscal year 2014, the authority transferred \$31.0 million of its landfill reserves to the State's General Fund.

Fund Balance – Restricted and Assigned

As of June 30, 2014 restricted and assigned fund balances of nonmajor governmental funds were comprised as follows (amounts in thousands):

	Restricted	Assigned	
	Purposes	Purposes	
Capital Projects	\$ 335,933	\$ -	
Environmental Programs	43,746	-	
Housing Programs	133,533	-	
Employment Security Administration	27,280	-	
Banking	19,676	-	
Other	59,584	16,512	
Total	\$ 619,752	\$ 16,512	

Restricted Net Position

As of June 30, 2014, the government-wide statement of net position reported \$2,861 million of restricted net position, of which \$218.8 million was restricted by enabling legislation.

Note 24 Related Organizations

The Community Economic Development Fund and the Connecticut Student Loan Foundation are legally separate organizations that are related to the State because the State appoints a voting majority of the organizations’ governing board. However, the State’s accountability for these organizations does not extend beyond making the appointments.

Note 25 New Accounting Pronouncements

In 2014, The State implemented the following statements issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”).

Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities (Statement No. 65) – This Statement establishes accounting and financial reporting standards that reclassify, as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources, certain items that were previously reported as assets and liabilities and recognizes, as outflows of resources or inflows of resources, certain items that were previously reported as assets and liabilities. As a result of implementing this Statement, presentation and terminology changes were made to the fund financial statements and government-wide statements as necessary in addition to the immediate recognition of certain elements.

Financial Reporting for Pension Plans an amendment of GASB Statement No. 25 (Statement No. 67) - This Statement establishes a definition of a pension plan that reflects the primary activities associated with the pension arrangement – determining pensions, accumulating and managing assets dedicated for pensions, and paying benefits to plan members as they come due. The scope of this statement addresses accounting and financial reporting for the activities of pension plans that are administered through trusts. The adoption of the Statement resulted in the modification of note disclosures related to the State Retirement Systems (Note 11 and 12).

Note 26 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, 2014, the Departments of Transportation and Construction Services had contractual commitments of approximately \$3,966 million for infrastructure and other construction projects. Additionally, other commitments were approximately as follows:

School construction and alteration grant program \$2,942 million.

Clean and drinking water loan programs \$480 million.

Various programs and services \$2,512 million.

All commitments are expected to be funded by federal grants, bond proceeds, and other resources.

Component Units

As of December 31, 2013, the Connecticut Housing Finance Authority had mortgage loan commitments of approximately \$178.8 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.

As of June 30, 2014, the State reported an escheat liability of \$278.5 million in the General fund. This liability represents an estimate of the amount of escheat property likely to be refunded to claimants in the future. However, there is a reasonable possibility that the State could be liable for an additional amount of escheat refunds of \$267.3 million in the future.

Grant amounts received or receivable by the State from federal agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by these agencies. 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 nor revenue sources of the State.

D. 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 \$49 million at June 30, 2014.

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 27 Subsequent Events

In preparing these financial statements, the State has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure in the footnotes. The effect of this evaluation led the State to report the following events which took place after the State's fiscal year end date through to the date these financial statements were issued.

In August 2014, the State issued \$510.6 million of General Obligation bonds. A supplement to the original offering was issued on August 25, 2014 which discussed the onset of a federal review of Medicaid reimbursements for a variety of programs and services provided by the departments of Social Services, Developmental Services and Mental Health and Addiction Services. The official offering includes series A - \$200.0 million taxable bonds maturing 2024 bearing interest rates ranging from .025 percent to 3.1 percent, series E - \$300.0 million nontaxable bonds maturing in 2034 bearing interest rates ranging from 2.0 percent to 4.0 percent and series B - \$10.6 million taxable refunding bonds maturing in 2027 that bear an interest rate of 3.5 percent which will defease other bonds issued at a higher cost.

In August 2014, The State of Connecticut Health and Educational Facilities Authority issued \$21.2 million in Revenue Refunding Bonds. The proceeds of the bonds will be used to refund \$22.0 million revenue bonds of the Authority issued at a higher cost on behalf of the State University System. The bonds will mature in 2030 and bear interest rates ranging from 2.0 percent to 4.0 percent. Certain fee receipts of the University System secure the payments on the obligation.

In October 2014, the State issued \$731.5 million of Special Tax Obligation Transportation Infrastructure bonds. The offering includes \$600 million of series A which will mature in 2034 bearing interest rates ranging from 2.0 percent to 5.0 percent and \$131.5 million of series B refunding bonds maturing in 2025 bearing interest rates ranging from 3.0 percent to 5.0 percent that will defease other bonds issued at a higher cost.

In December 2014, the State issued \$556.6 million of General Obligation bonds. The offering includes \$240 million of series F which mature in 2034 bearing interest rates ranging from 1.5 percent to 5.0 percent, \$60.0 million of "Green" series G which mature in 2031 bearing interest rates ranging from 3.25 percent to 5.00 percent and \$256.6 million series H refunding bonds which mature in 2025 bearing interest rates ranging from 3.0 percent to 5.0 percent that will defease other bonds issued at a higher cost.

In December 2014, the State issued \$61.6 million of General Obligation Refunding Economic Recovery Notes. The notes mature in 2018 and bear variable interest rates ranging from the adjusted SIFMA rate plus 4 basis points to the adjusted SIFMA rate plus 35 basis points. The notes that will defease other notes issued at a higher cost.

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***Required
PERS
Supplementary
Information***

**Pension and Other Postemployment Benefit Plans
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						
6/30/2005	\$8,517.7	\$15,987.5	\$7,469.8	53.3%	\$2,980.1	250.7%
6/30/2006	\$8,951.1	\$16,830.3	\$7,879.2	53.2%	3107.9	253.5%
6/30/2007	\$9,585.1	\$17,888.1	\$8,303.0	53.6%	3310.4	250.8%
6/30/2008	\$9,990.2	\$19,243.4	\$9,253.2	51.9%	3497.4	264.6%
6/30/2009 *	\$-	\$-	\$-	0.0%	\$-	0.0%
6/30/2010	\$9,349.6	\$21,054.2	\$11,704.6	44.4%	\$3,295.7	355.1%
6/30/2011 *	\$-	\$-	\$-	0.0%	\$-	0.0%
6/30/2012	\$9,745.0	\$23,018.8	\$13,273.8	42.3%	\$3,354.7	395.7%
6/30/2013 *	\$-	\$-	\$-	0.0%	\$-	0.0%
6/30/2014	\$10,584.8	\$25,505.6	\$14,920.8	41.5%	\$3,487.6	427.8%

*No actuarial valuation was performed.

TRS						
6/30/2005 *	\$-	\$-	\$-	0.0%	\$-	0.0%
6/30/2006	\$10,190.3	\$17,112.8	\$6,922.5	59.5%	\$3,137.7	220.6%
6/30/2007 *	\$-	\$-	\$-	0.0%	\$-	0.0%
6/30/2008	\$15,271.0	\$21,801.0	\$6,530.0	70.0%	\$3,399.3	192.1%
6/30/2009 *	\$-	\$-	\$-	0.0%	\$-	0.0%
6/30/2010	\$14,430.2	\$23,495.9	\$9,065.7	61.4%	\$3,646.0	248.6%
6/30/2011 *	\$-	\$-	\$-	0.0%	\$-	0.0%
6/30/2012	\$13,734.8	\$24,862.2	\$11,127.4	55.2%	\$3,652.5	304.7%
6/30/2013 *	\$-	\$-	\$-	0.0%	\$-	0.0%
6/30/2014	\$15,546.5	\$26,349.2	\$10,802.7	59.0%	\$3,831.6	281.9%

*No actuarial valuation was performed.

JRS						
6/30/2005	\$160.3	\$235.0	\$74.7	68.2%	\$30.2	247.4%
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%
6/30/2008	\$191.7	\$267.0	\$75.3	71.8%	\$34.0	221.5%
6/30/2009 *	\$-	\$-	\$-	0.0%	\$-	0.0%
6/30/2010	\$179.7	\$276.8	\$97.1	64.9%	\$31.6	307.3%
6/30/2011 *	\$-	\$-	\$-	0.0%	\$-	0.0%
6/30/2012	\$174.7	\$319.5	\$144.8	54.7%	\$30.3	477.9%
6/30/2013 *	\$-	\$-	\$-	0.0%	\$-	0.0%
6/30/2014	\$190.1	\$343.9	\$153.8	55.3%	\$33.4	460.4%

*No actuarial valuation was performed.

RTHP						
6/30/2008	\$-	\$2,318.8	\$2,318.8	0.0%	\$3,399.3	68.2%
6/30/2009 *	\$-	\$-	\$-	0.0%	\$-	0.0%
6/30/2010	\$-	\$2,997.8	\$2,997.8	0.0%	\$3,646.0	82.2%
6/30/2011 *	\$-	\$-	\$-	0.0%	\$-	0.0%
6/30/2012	\$-	\$3,048.3	\$3,048.3	0.0%	\$3,652.5	83.5%
6/30/2013 *	\$-	\$-	\$-	0.0%	\$-	0.0%
6/30/2014	\$-	\$2,433.0	\$2,433.0	0.0%	\$3,831.6	63.5%

Actuarial valuations for other postemployment benefit plans are required to be disclosed starting with fiscal year 2008.

SEOPEBP						
6/30/2011	\$49.6	\$17,954.3	\$17,904.7	0.3%	\$3,902.2	458.8%
6/30/2012 *	\$-	\$-	\$-	0.0%	\$-	0.0%
6/30/2013	\$143.8	\$19,676.3	\$19,532.5	0.7%	\$3,539.7	551.8%
6/30/2014 *	\$-	\$-	\$-	0.0%	\$-	0.0%

*No actuarial valuation was performed.

June 30, 2011 was the first year an actuarial valuation for State Employees Other Postemployment Benefit Plan was performed.

Pension Plans
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension Liability
and Plan Net Position

(Expressed in Thousands)

	SERS		TRS		JRS
	2014		2014		2014
Service Cost	\$ 287,473	\$	347,198	\$	7,539
Interest	1,998,736		2,104,895		26,301
Benefit payments	(1,563,029)		(1,732,707)		(21,668)
Refunds of contributions	(3,935)		-		-
Net change in total pension liability	719,245		719,386		12,172
Total pension liability - beginning	25,767,688		25,629,823		339,601
Total pension liability - ending (a)	\$ 26,486,933	\$	26,349,209	\$	351,773
Plan net position					
Contributions - employer	\$ 1,268,890	\$	949,209	\$	16,298
Contributions - member	144,807		273,038		1,641
Net investment income	1,443,391		2,250,837		23,156
Benefit payments	(1,563,029)		(1,732,707)		(21,668)
Refunds of contributions	(3,935)		-		-
Net change in plan net position	1,290,124		1,740,377		19,427
Plan net position - beginning	9,182,443		14,480,512		168,353
Plan net position - ending (b)	\$ 10,472,567	\$	16,220,889	\$	187,780
Net pension liability - ending (a) -(b)	\$ 16,014,366	\$	10,128,320	\$	163,993
Total pension liability	\$ 26,486,933	\$	26,349,209	\$	351,773
Plan net position	10,472,567		16,220,889		187,780
Net pension liability	\$ 16,014,366	\$	10,128,320	\$	163,993
Ratio of plan net position net position to total pension liability	39.54%		61.56%		53.38%
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 3,487,577	\$	3,831,624	\$	33,386
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	459.18%		264.33%		491.20%
Plan net position - beginning	9,182,443		14,480,512		168,353
Plan net position - ending (b)	\$ 9,182,448	\$	14,480,515	\$	168,358
Net pension liability - ending (a) -(b)	\$ (9,037,641)	\$	(14,207,477)	\$	(166,717)

Pension Plans
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Employer Contributions
(Expressed in Thousands)

<u>SERS</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Actuarially determined employer contribution	\$ 1,268,935	\$ 1,059,652	\$ 926,372	\$ 944,077	\$ 897,428
Actual employer contributions	<u>1,268,890</u>	<u>1,058,113</u>	<u>926,343</u>	<u>825,801</u>	<u>720,527</u>
Annual contributions deficiency excess	<u>\$ 45</u>	<u>\$ 1,539</u>	<u>\$ 29</u>	<u>\$ 118,276</u>	<u>\$ 176,901</u>
Covered Payroll	\$ 3,355,077	\$ 3,304,538	\$ 3,209,782	\$ 3,308,498	\$ 2,920,661
Actual contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	37.82%	32.02%	28.86%	24.96%	24.67%
<u>TRS</u>					
Actuarially determined employer contribution	\$ 948,540	\$ 787,536	\$ 757,246	\$ 581,593	\$ 559,224
Actual employer contributions	<u>948,540</u>	<u>787,536</u>	<u>757,246</u>	<u>581,593</u>	<u>559,224</u>
Annual contributions deficiency excess	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Covered Payroll	\$ 3,930,957	\$ 4,101,750	\$ 3,943,990	\$ 3,823,754	\$ 3,676,686
Actual contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	24.13%	19.20%	19.20%	15.21%	15.21%
<u>JRS</u>					
Actuarially determined employer contribution	\$ 16,298	\$ 16,006	\$ 15,095	\$ 16,208	\$ 15,399
Actual employer contributions	<u>16,298</u>	<u>16,006</u>	<u>15,095</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Annual contributions deficiency excess	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 16,208</u>	<u>\$ 15,399</u>
Covered Payroll	\$ 33,386	\$ 31,748	\$ 30,308	\$ 33,102	\$ 31,602
Actual contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	48.82%	50.42%	49.81%	0.00%	0.00%

Connecticut

<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
\$ 753,698	\$ 716,944	\$ 663,926	\$ 623,063	\$ 518,764
<u>699,770</u>	<u>711,555</u>	<u>663,931</u>	<u>623,063</u>	<u>518,764</u>
\$ 53,928	\$ 5,389	\$ (5)	\$ -	\$ -
<u>\$ 3,497,400</u>	<u>\$ 3,497,400</u>	<u>\$ 3,310,400</u>	<u>\$ 3,107,900</u>	<u>\$ 2,980,100</u>
20.01%	20.35%	20.06%	20.05%	17.41%
\$ 539,303	\$ 518,560	\$ 412,099	\$ 396,249	\$ 281,366
<u>539,303</u>	<u>518,560</u>	<u>412,099</u>	<u>396,249</u>	<u>281,366</u>
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ 3,529,470	\$ 3,393,717	\$ 3,296,792	\$ 3,169,992	\$ 3,035,232
15.28%	15.28%	12.50%	12.50%	9.27%
\$ 14,172	\$ 13,434	\$ 12,375	\$ 11,730	\$ 12,236
<u>14,173</u>	<u>13,434</u>	<u>12,375</u>	<u>11,730</u>	<u>12,236</u>
<u>\$ (1)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ 34,000	\$ 33,982	\$ 33,757	\$ 31,803	\$ 30,149
41.69%	39.53%	36.66%	36.88%	40.59%

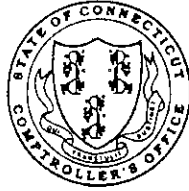
**Other Postemployment Benefit Plans
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Employer Contributions**
(Expressed in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	<u>RTHP</u>		<u>SEOPEBP</u>	
	<u>Annual Required Contributions</u>	<u>Percentage Contributed</u>	<u>Annual Required Contributions</u>	<u>Percentage Contributed</u>
2008	\$116.1	21.5%	\$0.0	0%
2009	\$116.7	25.3%	\$0.0	0%
2010	\$121.3	10.0%	\$0.0	0%
2011	\$177.1	3.0%	\$0.0	0%
2012	\$184.1	26.9%	\$1,354.7	40.0%
2013	\$180.4	15.0%	\$1,271.3	42.7%
2014	\$187.2	13.9%	\$1,525.4	33.7%

Actuarial valuations for other postemployment benefit plans are required to be disclosed starting with fiscal year 2008. June 30, 2011 was the first year an actuarial valuation for State Employees Other Postemployment Benefit Plan was performed.

APPENDIX III-D

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

Kevin Lembo
State Comptroller

Martha Carlson
Deputy Comptroller

February 11, 2015

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, 2010-2014. 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, 2010-2014.

The statements have been prepared on a statutory basis of accounting for appropriated funds and on a cash basis of accounting for all other funds. These methods of accounting have been applied in accordance with the governing statutory requirements for all periods shown. In Fiscal Year 2014, statutory provisions provided appropriations of projected expenditure accrual within the budgeted funds. This was the first fiscal year in which appropriations were made for anticipated accruals.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Kevin Lembo".

Kevin Lembo
State Comptroller

STATE OF CONNECTICUT



AUDITORS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

JOHN C. GERAGOSIAN

STATE CAPITOL
210 CAPITOL AVENUE
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106-1559

ROBERT M. WARD

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
CERTIFICATE OF AUDIT**

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of the General Fund of the State of Connecticut as of June 30, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 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.

Managements Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

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 involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the organization's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Basis for Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

As discussed in Note (a) to Appendix III-D-4, the State of Connecticut prepared its financial statements for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2010, 2011, 2012, and 2013 on a modified cash basis, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Note (a) to Appendix III-D-4, the State of Connecticut prepared its financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014, using accounting practices that follow the financial reporting provisions of Sections 3-115, 3-115b and Sections 3-114b through 3-114r of the Connecticut General Statutes, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The effects on the financial statements of the variances between this statutory basis of accounting and accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, although not reasonably determinable, are presumed to be material.

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, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014, and the results of its operations for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

In our opinion, because of the significance of the matters discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles paragraph, the financial statements referred to above do not present fairly, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial position of the State of Connecticut, as of June 30, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014.

Opinion on Modified Cash Basis of Accounting

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, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013, 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.

Opinion on Statutory Basis of Accounting

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position – statutory basis of the General Fund of the State of Connecticut as of June 30, 2014, and the results of its operations – statutory basis for the years then ended, in conformity with the basis of accounting described in Note (a) to Appendix III-D-4.



John C. Geragosian
Auditor of Public Accounts



Robert M. Ward
Auditor of Public Accounts

February 11, 2015
State Capitol
Hartford, Connecticut

GENERAL FUND^(a)

**Balance Sheet
As of June 30
(In Thousands)**

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>
Assets					
Cash and Short-Term Investments	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
Accrued Taxes Receivable	1,091,117	1,077,249	1,336,954	1,412,940	1,389,703
Accrued Accounts Receivable	28,975	28,821	27,839	24,116	108,907
Federal and Other Grants Receivable and Unexpended Balances	--	--	--	--	--
Investments	--	--	--	--	--
Due from Other Funds	--	--	--	--	--
Loans Receivable	--	3,419	3,419	3,419	3,419
Total Assets	<u>\$ 1,120,092</u>	<u>\$ 1,109,489</u>	<u>\$ 1,368,212</u>	<u>\$ 1,440,475</u>	<u>\$ 1,502,029</u>
Liabilities, Reserves and Surplus					
Liabilities					
Deficiency in Cash and Short-Term Investments	\$ 547,305	\$ 666,879	\$ 1,233,336	\$ 925,552	\$ 550,180
Accounts Payable Nonfunctional Change to Accruals	--	--	--	--	(16,152)
Deferred Restricted Accounts and Federal and Other Grant Revenue	--	--	--	--	--
Due to Other Funds	605	469	301	263	367
Total Liabilities	<u>\$ 547,910</u>	<u>\$ 667,348</u>	<u>\$ 1,233,637</u>	<u>\$ 925,815</u>	<u>\$ 534,395</u>
Reserves					
Petty Cash Funds	\$ 838	\$ 814	\$ 806	\$ 804	\$ 815
Statutory Surplus Reserves	449,869	236,923	--	398,035	248,480
Reserve for GAAP Conversion Bonds	--	--	--	--	598,500
Reserve for Future Fiscal Years	--	--	--	--	30,500
Appropriations Continued to Following Year	121,475	200,985	130,351	112,402	85,920
Reserve for Receivables	--	3,419	3,418	3,419	3,419
Total Reserves	<u>\$ 572,182</u>	<u>\$ 442,141</u>	<u>\$ 134,575</u>	<u>\$ 514,660</u>	<u>\$ 967,634</u>
Unappropriated Surplus (Deficit)	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
Total Liabilities, Reserves and Surplus	<u>\$ 1,120,092</u>	<u>\$ 1,109,489</u>	<u>\$ 1,368,212</u>	<u>\$ 1,440,475</u>	<u>\$ 1,502,029</u>

- (a) For Fiscal Years 2010-2013, 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. For Fiscal Year 2014, the financial statements are prepared on a statutory basis using accounting practices that follow the financial reporting provisions of Sections 3-115, 3-115b and Sections 3-114b through 3-114r of the Connecticut General Statutes.

GENERAL FUND

**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Unappropriated Surplus
Fiscal Year Ended June 30
(In Thousands)**

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>
Unappropriated Surplus (Deficit), July 1	\$ (947,578)	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ -0-
Resources from Reserve for Debt					
Avoidance/ERN	947,578	--	--	--	--
Total Revenues (per Appendix III-D-6)	17,688,529	17,707,454	18,561,633	19,405,031	17,608,056
Total Expenditures (per Appendix III-D-7)	17,208,021 ^(a)	17,845,124 ^(b)	18,781,634 ^(c)	19,025,667 ^(d)	16,980,044 ^(e)
Operating Balance	480,508	(137,670)	(220,001)	379,364	628,012
Reserved for Prior Year Appropriations					
Less Appropriations Carried Forward	(32,704)	(75,276)	70,634	18,671	26,482
Transferred (Out) or Reserved for:					
Budget Reserve Fund	-0-	-0-	-0-	(177,235)	(248,480)
Reserve for Debt Retirement/Avoidance or Reserve for Future Fiscal Year	-0-	(236,923)	-0-	(220,800)	(599,000) ^(f)
Other Adjustments	2,065	--	5,850	-0-	2,186
Reserved from Prior Year	<u>-0-</u>	<u>449,869</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>190,800</u>
Subtotal	\$ 449,869	\$ -0-	\$ (143,517)	\$ -0-	\$ -0-
Transferred from Budget Reserve Fund	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>143,517</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
Unappropriated Surplus (Deficit), June 30	<u>\$ -0-</u> ^(g)	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$ -0-</u>

- (a) Total Expenditures includes prior year appropriations less appropriations carried forward to the next fiscal year in the amount of \$(32.704) million.
- (b) Total Expenditures includes prior year appropriations less appropriations carried forward to the next fiscal year in the amount of \$(75.276) million.
- (c) Total Expenditures include prior year appropriations less appropriations carried forward to the next fiscal year in the amount of \$70.634 million.
- (d) Total Expenditures include prior year appropriations less appropriations carried forward to the next fiscal year in the amount of \$18.671 million.
- (e) Total Expenditures include prior year appropriations less appropriations carried forward to the next fiscal year in the amount of \$26.482 million.
- (f) In Fiscal Year 2014 this amount includes GAAP Conversion Bonds totaling \$598.5 million.
- (g) The Fiscal Year 2010 surplus of \$449.869 million was reserved for Fiscal Year 2011 leaving no unappropriated surplus.

GENERAL FUND
Statement of Revenues
Fiscal Year Ended June 30
(In Thousands)

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>
Taxes:					
Personal Income	\$ 6,586,099	\$ 7,246,431	\$ 8,310,820	\$ 8,719,245	\$ 8,718,659
Sales and Use Corporations	3,203,988	3,353,230	3,830,117	3,896,998	4,100,564
Insurance Companies	667,132	794,473	716,522	742,515	782,239
Inheritance and Estate	226,549	220,626	237,609	260,858	240,666
Alcoholic Beverages	177,601	237,573	191,699	439,519	168,075
Cigarettes	48,196	48,923	60,595	60,406	60,644
Admissions, Dues, Cabaret	387,435	404,111	421,005	399,822	376,835
Oil Companies	34,379	34,455	34,399	36,544	39,935
Electric Generation	123,018	169,163	146,067	175,526	35,580
Public Service Corporations	--	--	69,533	66,824	15,315
Real Estate Conveyance	267,946	269,806	250,396	266,647	293,303
Miscellaneous	100,267	94,822	107,531	113,830	180,511
Refunds of Taxes	141,892	140,505	536,810	523,028	498,260
R&D Credit Exchange	(1,061,433)	(956,054)	(1,105,171)	(1,144,993)	(1,182,397)
	(8,937)	(8,598)	(3,563)	(4,086)	(5,055)
Other Revenue:					
Licenses, Permits, Fees	257,569	250,442	283,414	262,068	314,721
Sales of Commodities and Services	33,678	35,506	35,007	36,298	40,523
Transfer – Special Revenue	289,314	293,108	313,757	315,452	323,219
Investment Income	4,062	30	964	(792)	(335)
Transfers — To Other Funds ^(a)	(61,800)	(61,800)	(61,800)	(61,800)	(61,800)
Fines, Escheats and Rents	252,792	157,771	123,424	144,141	130,875
Miscellaneous	142,910	178,727	191,965	163,818	206,782
Refunds of Payments	(1,189)	(1,875)	(85,377)	(74,016)	(66,625)
Federal Grants	4,066,314	4,235,178	3,607,164	3,733,910	1,243,861
Indian Gaming Payments	384,248	359,582	344,645	296,396	279,873
Statutory Transfer to Resources of the General Fund			(91,999)	(66,228)	
Statutory Transfers From Other Funds	1,426,497	211,319	96,100	103,100	873,828
Total Revenues^(b)	<u>\$ 17,688,528</u>	<u>\$ 17,707,454</u>	<u>\$ 18,561,633</u>	<u>\$ 19,405,031</u>	<u>\$ 17,608,056^(c)</u>

(a) Transfer to Pequot/Mohegan Fund.

(b) See Operating Balance on Appendix III-D-5 for surplus or deficit for each fiscal year.

(c) Fiscal Year 2014 revenues include \$598.5 million in GAAP Conversion Bonds as a Transfer from Other Funds. Federal Grants reflect the transfer of the federal portion of Medicaid from the General Fund to the Restricted Grants Fund.

GENERAL FUND
Statement of Expenditures
Fiscal Year Ended June 30
(In Thousands)

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>
Legislative	\$ 66,288	\$ 66,109	\$ 67,344	\$ 66,533	\$ 70,813
General Government					
Executive	10,567	9,954	10,741	10,211	12,223
Financial Administration	400,369	381,716	521,013	506,598	513,051
Legal	<u>75,382</u>	<u>84,420</u>	<u>77,485</u>	<u>76,558</u>	<u>80,402</u>
Total General Government	<u>486,318</u>	<u>476,090</u>	<u>609,239</u>	<u>593,367</u>	<u>605,676</u>
Regulation and Protection of Persons and Property					
Public Safety	169,994	175,700	177,121	175,772	191,075
Regulative	<u>92,826</u>	<u>86,066</u>	<u>85,777</u>	<u>86,015</u>	<u>86,798</u>
Total Regulation and Protection	<u>262,820</u>	<u>261,766</u>	<u>262,898</u>	<u>261,787</u>	<u>277,873</u>
Conservation and Development					
Agriculture	20,423	11,356	11,551	11,250	12,024
Environment	69,174	71,353	71,437	66,457	71,365
Historical Sites, Commerce and Industry	<u>39,555</u>	<u>41,210</u>	<u>54,306</u>	<u>55,376</u>	<u>137,532</u>
Total Conservation and Development	<u>129,152</u>	<u>123,919</u>	<u>137,294</u>	<u>133,083</u>	<u>220,921</u>
Health and Hospitals					
Public Health	88,846	88,226	86,144	98,999	114,086
Developmental Services	967,786	970,070	1,013,182	1,005,732	1,054,597
Mental Health	<u>568,195</u>	<u>657,374</u>	<u>693,109</u>	<u>697,220</u>	<u>658,625</u>
Total Health and Hospitals	<u>1,624,827</u>	<u>1,715,670</u>	<u>1,792,435</u>	<u>1,801,951</u>	<u>1,827,308</u>
Transportation	<u>2,295</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Human Services	<u>5,012,333</u>	<u>5,387,535</u>	<u>5,817,369</u>	<u>5,931,567</u>	<u>3,215,827</u>
Education, Libraries and Museums					
Department of Education	2,662,756	2,708,442	2,769,385	2,880,342	3,039,608
Education of the Blind and Deaf	11,598	11,145	0 ^(b)	0 ^(b)	0 ^(b)
University of Connecticut	233,011	232,656	205,586	195,847	329,889
Higher Education and the Arts	189,845	192,626	169,084	158,271	43,580
Libraries	10,911	11,067	10,618	12,294	12,419
Teachers Retirement	561,038	583,978	794,205	805,193	966,983
Community—Technical Colleges	158,523	158,282	144,505	141,288	151,973
State University	<u>162,517</u>	<u>162,271</u>	<u>142,045</u>	<u>135,659</u>	<u>151,193</u>
Total Education, Libraries and Museums	<u>3,990,199</u>	<u>4,060,467</u>	<u>4,235,428</u>	<u>4,328,894</u>	<u>4,695,645</u>
Corrections	<u>1,475,769</u>	<u>1,484,364</u>	<u>1,472,685</u>	<u>1,408,761</u>	<u>1,454,442</u>
Judicial	<u>524,043</u>	<u>559,912</u>	<u>545,650</u>	<u>534,512</u>	<u>569,056</u>
Non-Functional					
Debt Service	1,619,470	1,629,672	1,809,201	1,799,937	1,646,149
Miscellaneous	<u>2,014,507</u>	<u>2,079,621</u>	<u>2,032,091</u>	<u>2,165,275</u>	<u>2,396,332</u>
Total Non-Functional	<u>3,633,977</u>	<u>3,709,293</u>	<u>3,841,292</u>	<u>3,965,212</u>	<u>4,042,481</u>
Totals	<u>17,208,021</u>	<u>17,845,125</u>	<u>18,781,634</u>	<u>19,025,667</u>	<u>16,980,042</u>
Total Expenditures^(a)	<u>\$17,208,021</u>	<u>\$17,845,125</u>	<u>\$18,781,634</u>	<u>\$19,025,667</u>	<u>\$16,980,042</u>

(a) See Operating Balance on **Appendix III-D-5** for surplus or deficit for each fiscal year.

(b) These functions were transferred to Human Services.

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APPENDIX III-E

GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
ADOPTED BUDGET AND FINAL FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014
ADOPTED AND ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015
PROPOSED BIENNIAL BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEARS 2016 AND 2017
(In Millions)

	Adopted Budget Fiscal Year <u>2014^(d)</u>	Financial Results Fiscal Year <u>2014^(f)</u>	Revised Adopted Budget Fiscal Year <u>2015⁽ⁱ⁾</u>	Estimated Budget Fiscal Year <u>2015^(k)</u>	Governor's Proposed Budget Fiscal Year <u>2016^(l)</u>	Governor's Proposed Budget Fiscal Year <u>2017^(l)</u>
Revenues						
<u>Taxes</u>						
Personal Income Tax	\$ 8,808.8	\$ 8,718.7	\$ 9,264.5	\$ 9,264.5	\$ 9,761.3	\$ 10,313.2
Sales & Use	4,044.0	4,100.6	4,167.4	4,226.2	4,321.4	4,420.9
Corporation	723.5	782.2	704.3	734.3	900.5	824.2
Public Service	279.3	293.3	295.6	299.1	308.7	317.2
Inheritance & Estate	172.9	168.1	173.0	173.0	177.4	182.7
Insurance Companies	271.2	240.7	256.2	256.2	259.9	262.4
Cigarettes	390.4	376.8	360.9	354.4	336.7	320.5
Real Estate Conveyance	143.8	180.5	186.9	186.9	194.7	200.8
Oil Companies	37.4	35.6	34.8	--	--	--
Electric Generation Tax	17.5	15.3	--	--	--	--
Alcoholic Beverages	59.8	60.6	60.7	60.7	63.0	63.4
Admissions and Dues	37.0	39.9	38.3	38.3	38.7	40.0
Health Provider Tax	512.0	480.2	509.5	478.1	650.1	651.0
Miscellaneous	<u>19.9</u>	<u>18.1</u>	<u>95.2^(j)</u>	<u>65.5</u>	<u>20.9</u>	<u>21.4</u>
Total Taxes	\$ 15,517.5	\$ 15,510.6	\$ 16,147.2	\$ 16,137.2	\$ 17,033.3	\$ 17,617.7
Less Refunds of Taxes	(1,073.5)	(1,091.3)	(1,105.1)	(1,115.1)	(1,165.2)	(1,214.9)
Less Earned Income Tax	(104.5)	(91.1)	(120.7)	(120.7)	(127.4)	(133.9)
Less R&D Credit Exchange	<u>(5.5)</u>	<u>(5.1)</u>	<u>(6.8)</u>	<u>(6.8)</u>	<u>(7.1)</u>	<u>(7.4)</u>
Net Taxes	\$ 14,334.0	\$ 14,323.1	\$ 14,914.6	\$ 14,894.6	\$ 15,733.6	\$ 16,261.5
<u>Other Revenues</u>						
Transfers- Special Revenues	\$ 313.9	\$ 323.2	\$ 323.1	\$ 325.1	\$ 329.8	\$ 339.3
Indian Gaming Payments	285.3	279.9	278.5	267.5	260.7	254.3
Licenses, Permits, Fees	301.2	314.7	256.2	266.7	311.8	292.0
Sales of Commodities & Services	38.2	40.5	43.5	43.5	44.6	45.8
Rents, Fines & Escheats	114.5	130.9	118.4	118.4	119.9	121.8
Investment Income	1.3	(0.3)	0.6	0.6	2.8	5.9
Miscellaneous	169.1	206.8	161.9	197.9	168.3	170.4
Less Refunds of Payments	<u>(69.8)</u>	<u>(66.6)</u>	<u>(72.9)</u>	<u>(72.9)</u>	<u>(74.2)</u>	<u>(75.1)</u>
Total Other Revenue	\$ 1,153.7	\$ 1,229.1	\$ 1,109.3	\$ 1,146.8	\$ 1,163.7	\$ 1,154.4
<u>Other Sources</u>						
Federal Grants	\$ 1,312.7	\$ 1,243.9	\$ 1,299.6	\$ 1,238.4	\$ 1,272.4	\$ 1,291.4
Transfers to the Resources of the General Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transfers from Tobacco Settlement Funds	107.0	107.0	120.0	120.0	107.1	99.0
Transfers to the Resources of STF ^(a)	0	0	0	(18.8)	(38.2)	(17.6)
Transfers to Other Funds ^(b)	285.7	106.5 ^(g)	14.6	14.6	(233.6)	(232.5)
GAAP Conversion Bond proceeds	--	598.5 ^(h)	--	--	--	--
Total Other Sources	<u>\$ 1,705.4</u>	<u>\$ 2,055.9</u>	<u>\$ 1,434.1</u>	<u>\$ 1,354.2</u>	<u>\$ 1,107.7</u>	<u>\$ 1,140.3</u>
Total Budgeted Revenue ^(c)	\$ 17,193.1	\$ 17,608.1	\$ 17,458.0	\$ 17,395.6	\$ 18,005.0	\$ 18,556.2

	Adopted Budget Fiscal Year 2014 ^(d)	Financial Results Fiscal Year 2014 ^(f)	Revised Adopted Budget Fiscal Year 2015 ⁽ⁱ⁾	Estimated Budget Fiscal Year 2015 ^(k)	Governor's Proposed Budget Fiscal Year 2016 ^(l)	Governor's Proposed Budget Fiscal Year 2017 ^(l)
Appropriations/ Expenditures						
Legislative	\$ 81.2	\$ 69.1	\$ 86.7	\$ 80.6	\$ 92.5	\$ 94.0
General Government	616.7	605.9	680.0	661.9	664.5	666.5
Regulation & Protection	271.1	280.5	276.6	279.4	293.4	295.5
Conservation & Development	229.0	223.9	216.3	211.7	204.5	211.7
Health & Hospitals	1,835.4	1,827.6	1,802.7	1,781.5	1,774.8	1,818.2
Human Services	3,381.3	3,190.3	3,026.9	3,143.7	3,188.1	3,252.7
Education, Libraries & Museums	4,709.5	4,695.4	5,075.3	5,048.1	5,088.0	5,139.5
Corrections	1,481.9	1,454.4	1,493.1	1,483.7	1,740.0	1,755.3
Judicial	577.1	569.1	601.9	594.6	649.9	678.9
Non- Functional						
Debt Service	1,719.8 ^(e)	1,646.2 ^(e)	1,784.2 ^(e)	1,716.2	1,932.6	2,048.1
Miscellaneous	2,458.4	2,391.1	2,546.2	2,562.8	2,843.1	3,076.3
Subtotal	\$ 17,361.4	\$ 16,953.5	\$ 17,589.8	\$ 17,564.2	\$ 18,471.3	\$ 19,036.7
Other Reductions and Lapses	(172.6)	--	(132.1)	(107.4)	(469.5)	(485.6)
Net Appropriations/ Expenditures	\$ 17,188.7	\$ 16,953.5	\$ 17,457.7	\$ 17,456.8	\$ 18,001.8	\$ 18,551.2
Surplus (or Deficit) from						
Operations	4.4	654.6	0.3	(61.2)	3.2	5.0
Miscellaneous Adjustments	--	1.6	--	--	--	--
Reserve for Future Fiscal Years	--	--	--	--	--	--
Reserve for GAAP Conversions	--	(598.5) ^(h)	--	--	--	--
Reserve from Reserved Fund Balance	--	(190.8) ^(e)	--	--	--	--
Balance^(e)	\$ 4.4	\$ 248.5	\$ 0.3	\$ (61.2)	\$ 3.2	\$ 5.0

NOTE: Columns may not add due to rounding.

- Per subsection (b) of 13b-61a of the Connecticut General Statutes the General Fund is required to transfer to the Special Transportation Fund, \$379.1 million in fiscal year 2015 and \$377.3 million in fiscal year 2016 and each ensuing fiscal year thereafter. Per subsection (c) of C.G.S. 13b-61a, if the revenue generated by the Oil Companies tax does not exceed the statutorily required Oil Companies transfer to the Special Transportation Fund, the General Fund is required to make a transfer equal to the anticipated shortfall.
- Includes transfers to the Mashantucket Pequot Fund for grants to towns. The amounts for Fiscal Years 2014 through 2017 include transfers of \$61.8 million in each year to the Mashantucket Pequot Fund for grants to towns. The transfers for Fiscal Year 2015 include: \$30.0 million from the Fiscal Year 2013 surplus, and \$46.4 from other sources. The transfers for Fiscal Year 2016 include: \$152.8 million to the Special Transportation fund and \$2.0 from other sources. The transfers for Fiscal Year 2017 include: \$162.8 million to the Special Transportation fund and \$2.0 from other sources. Such transfers are in addition to the transfers described in footnote (a) above.
- 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. Per Section 4-30a of the Connecticut General Statutes, after the accounts for the General Fund have been closed for each fiscal year and the Comptroller has determined the amount of unappropriated surplus in said fund, after any amounts required by provision of law to be transferred for other purposes have been deducted, the amount of such surplus shall be transferred by the State Treasurer to the Budget Reserve Fund.
- Per Public Act No. 13-184 as amended by various implementer legislation.

- (e) Sections 90 and 91 of Public Act No. 13-184 extend the maturity of the 2009 Economic Recovery Notes from Fiscal Year 2016 to Fiscal Year 2018.
- (f) Per the Comptroller's unaudited financial results dated September 30, 2014 for Fiscal Year 2014 as adjusted by the Office of Policy and Management to exclude expenditures of appropriations carried over from the prior fiscal year and to include expenditures of appropriations carried into the next fiscal year.
- (g) The adopted budget for Fiscal Year 2014 included \$190.8 million in revenue as a transfer from the Fiscal Year 2013 surplus. The Comptroller reclassified this revenue transfer as a Release from Reserved Fund Balance.
- (h) The adopted budget for Fiscal Year 2014 did not include the proceeds from the GAAP Conversion Bonds as a revenue. The Comptroller classified this as a revenue and also reserved it as an offset to the State's Unreserved Fund Balance, the cumulative GAAP deficit.
- (i) Per Public Act No. 14-47 and Public Act No. 14-217.
- (j) The adopted budget for Fiscal Year 2015 included \$75 million from a Department of Revenue Services enhanced Tax Collections Initiative.
- (k) Estimates reflect the February 20, 2015 Office of Policy and Management's letter to the State Comptroller as of the period ending January 31, 2015.
- (l) Per the Governor's Budget Proposal for the Fiscal Year 2016-17 biennium as presented on February 18, 2015.

NOTE: The information in **Appendix III-E** of this **Part III** contains 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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