Note: For bills on the agenda with proposed substitutes, the fiscal impact is based on the substitute language)

Agenda Item #	Bill #	Cost Included in sHB 5030 \$	Cost Not Included in sHB 5030 \$	FY 15 Impact \$	Comments
10	SB 340	200,000	-	200,000	The bill requires the Child Advocate to establish a two-generational school readiness plan to promote long-term learning. sHB 5030, the revised FY 15 budget bill, as favorably reported by the Appropriations Committee, \$200,000 carried forward for this purpose.
11	SB 341	None	None	None TRB Budget (Retiree Health Fund 200,000)	The bill does not result in a fiscal impact to the TRB appropriated budget. The bill removes the annual cap of \$150,000 on the amount the TRB may spend on outside professional fees from the Retiree Health Fund. See write- up for further explanation.
12	SB 343	None	None	None	The bill which requires OPM and SDE to transmit certain municipal information to OFA. This is has no fiscal impact.
13	HB 5396	None	None	None	The bill does not result in a fiscal impact to the TRB appropriated budget. It allows a member to maintain a co-participant retirement payment option after divorce.
14	HB 5397	None	None	None TRB Budget	The bill does not result in a fiscal impact to the TRB appropriated budget. The bill changes the amount of time interest is credited to the accounts of non-vested inactive members from 25 years to 10 years. See write-up for further explanation.
15	HB 5398	None	-	None	The bill, which requires the timely release of actuarial reports and data, does not result in a fiscal impact.
16	HB 5463	None	None	None	The bill requires the budget document beginning with the next biennium to contain figures that are rounded to the nearest thousand. It also requires that mid-term budgets include information on additional funds available that is currently included in the biennial budget but not in the midterm budget. These provisions have no fiscal impact.
17	HB 5031	None	None	None	The bill raises the maximum allowable in the BRF from 10% to 15% of net General Fund appropriations. The current balance of the BRF is \$270.7 million. Based on the net General Fund appropriations in sHB 5030, the revised FY 15 budget bill, as favorably reported by the Appropriations Committee, the maximum allowable in the BRF under the bill (15%) would be \$2.6 billion.

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Agenda Item #	Bill #	Cost Included in sHB 5030 \$	Cost Not Included in sHB 5030 \$	FY 15 Impact \$	Comments
18	HB 5032	None		None	Sec. 2 does not result in a fiscal impact in FY 15. There is a cost of \$100 million in FY 14 to the state for the State Employees' Retirement System (SERS) to make an additional payment towards the annual required contribution(ARC). Section 2 of the bill appropriates \$100 million out of the FY 14 resources of the General Fund for this purpose. A savings is anticipated to the state starting in FY 16 when the additional payment is reflected in the calculation of the state's SERS ARC, as reported in the next
19	SB 21	6,550,000	-	6,550,000	SERS actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2014. See Preliminary Fiscal Note document for April 1 under Agenda Item Number 19.
20	SB 22	200,000	-	200,000	sHB 5030, the revised FY 15 budget bill, as favorably reported by the Appropriations Committee, appropriated \$0.2 million to the Office of the Attorney General for potential litigation costs associated with expansion of the False Claims Act from Medicaid to all health and human services programs. The FY 15 adopted budget assumes \$104 million in savings through enhanced efforts to curtail fraud. It is unclear to what extent savings would occur in other programs beyond those budgeted in Medicaid. No fraud savings have been budgeted in sHB 5030, the revised FY 15 budget bill, as favorable reported by the Appropriations Committee, for other state programs.

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Agenda Item #	Bill #	Cost Included in sHB 5030 \$	Cost Not Included in sHB 5030 \$	FY 15 Impact \$	Comments
21	104	None (Revenue Impact)	None (Revenue Impact)	None (Revenue Impact)	The bill delays the receipt of revenue from the nursing home bed tax on beds that are occupied by residents with pending Medicaid determinations. The bill specifies that the nursing home does not have to pay the tax (currently approximately \$21 per day) until the resident has been determined to be eligible for Medicaid and the home has received Medicaid payment for the stay. For those residents who are finally determined eligible, this represents not a permanent loss in revenue for the state, but a shift in when that revenue is received. This may result in a reduction in revenue in FY 15 should assumed revenue be delayed beyond the end of the fiscal year. For those residents who are finally determined to be ineligible for Medicaid, this represents a loss in revenue, as the bill does not appear to have a method to recoup the tax from the time of pending eligibility. The total amount of revenue affected is not known. A survey in 2012 found that approximately \$58 million was collectively owed to nursing homes by Medicaid for patients with pending determinations that exceeded 90 days. This would indicate that approximately 290,000 Medicaid bed days. Based on the bed tax of \$21 per day, \$6.1 million in revenue would be impacted. Additionally, the bill would affect delayed determinations form the first day of service. It is not known how many additional bed days are impacted by delayed determinations that are under 90 days.
22	sSB 323	None	None	None	The bill does not result in a fiscal impact to the DSS as the current rate setting methodology incorporates the capitalization parameters of the bill.
23	SB 442	-	100,000	100,000	The bill allows DEEP to make a grant-in-aid of up to \$100,000 from the Municipal Tipping Fee Fund to CRRA. This would result in a cost of up to \$100,000 to the Municipal Tipping Fee Fund and a revenue gain in the same amount to CRRA. It is unclear how DEEP would make grants-in-aid as DRS administers the Municipal Tipping Fee Fund.

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Agenda Item #	Bill #	Cost Included in sHB 5030 \$	Cost Not Included in sHB 5030 \$	FY 15 Impact \$	Comments
24	HB 5052	843,660	None	843,660	Section 1 does not result in a fiscal impact to DSS as it is administrative in nature. Section 2 requires the Commissioner of Housing to prioritize veterans in the security deposit program. sHB 5030, the revised FY 15 budget bill, as favorably reported by the Appropriations Committee, appropriates \$50,000 to support veterans in the program. Section 4 repeals CGS Sec. 19a-402, which moved the Commission on Medicolegal Investigations and the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner within the University of Connecticut Health Center for administrative purposes only. sHB 5030, the revised FY 15 budget bill, as favorably reported by the Appropriations Committee, appropriated \$193,660 and three full-time positions (two Fiscal Administrative Officers and an Accountant) to provide human resources and financial services support to CME in-house. Section 3 increases the Adults with Disabilities Pilot Program under the Connecticut Home Care Program from 50 slots to 100. Funding of \$600,000 is included in sHB 5030, the revised FY 15 budget bill, as favorably reported by the Appropriations Committee for the additional slots.
25	HB 5325	None	None	None	The provisions of the bill do not result in a fiscal impact to DSS because they do not change the overall cost cap of the program. The bill will provide greater administrative flexibility within the current overall cost cap.
26	HB 5440	None	None	None	The bill does not result in a cost to DSS as the bill requires any rate established for emergency room physicians to be budget neutral. The bill allows emergency room physicians who are not employed by a hospital to qualify for direct reimbursement from Medicaid.