State of Connecticut

New Issue Report

Ratings

Long-Term Issuer Default Rating	A+

New Issues

$174,485,000 University of Connecticut General Obligation Bonds, 2019 Series A	A
$65,000,000 University of Connecticut General Obligation Bonds, 2019 Refunding Series A	A

Outstanding Debt

General Obligation Bonds	A+
Special Tax Obligation Bonds, Senior and Subordinate Lien	A+
University of Connecticut Debt Service Commitment Bonds	A
CHESLA State-Supported Revenue Bonds	A
Capital City Economic Development Authority Parking and Energy Fee Revenue Bonds, Series 2004B and 2008D	A
Connecticut Development Authority General Fund Bonds, Series 2004A and 2006A	A
Connecticut Innovations, Inc. General Fund Bonds, Series 2014A	A
Connecticut Development Authority General Obligation Bonds, Series 2004B	A–

Rating Outlook

Stable

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New Issue Summary

Sale Date: Via negotiation the week of April 22, 2019.

Series: University of Connecticut (UConn) General Obligation Bonds, 2019 Series A, and General Obligation Bonds, 2019 Refunding Series A.

Purpose: For several capital projects and the refunding of outstanding obligations for debt service savings.

Security: A general obligation of UConn, additionally secured by a pledge of and lien on a state of Connecticut (Issuer Default Rating [IDR] of A+) debt service commitment for principal and interest, appropriated from the state's general fund without further legislative approval.

Analytical Conclusion

UConn's GO bonds are rated one notch below the state Issuer Default Rating (IDR) based on Connecticut's debt service commitment equal to principal and interest and appropriated without further legislative approval. Higher education is a constitutional state priority and legal protections are strong.

Connecticut's 'A+' IDR and GO bond rating incorporate expectations for relatively flat economic and revenue performance that will continue to challenge the state in matching revenues to expenditures, together with the state's broad economic resource base and the continued fiscal flexibility inherent in its budget autonomy. The state's long-term liabilities are expected to remain well above the U.S. state average, an elevated but still moderate burden on the wealthy resource base and one that limits expenditure flexibility compared with that of most states. Gap-closing capacity remains strong, and weakened financial resiliency has recently improved through substantial required deposits to the budget reserve fund (BRF).

Economic Resource Base: Connecticut has a mature, diverse economy anchored by a large finance sector and important manufacturing and education and health sectors. The impact of the Great Recession on Connecticut was severe, and slow economic growth since then has trailed that of the U.S. The state forecasts fairly weak employment growth over the next several years. The state is the wealthiest in the U.S. as measured by per capita personal income, although aggregate personal income gains have been below those of the nation, and key finance and manufacturing sectors are experiencing only modest growth after the retrenchment of recent years.

Key Rating Drivers

Revenue Framework: 'a'

The state's largest tax revenue source, the personal income tax (PIT), is subject to considerable cyclicality, but sales, corporate income, transportation and gaming taxes serve to diversify resources. Baseline growth of taxes has been marginal, requiring tax policy changes to boost revenues, and Fitch Ratings believes modest future economic growth will continue to constrain resources. The state has unlimited legal ability to levy taxes.

Rating History (IDR)

Rating	Action	Outlook/ Watch	Date
A+	Affirmed	Stable	3/19/19
A+	Downgraded	Stable	5/12/17
AA–	Downgraded	Stable	5/19/16
AA	Affirmed	Stable	7/23/15
AA	Affirmed	Negative	7/2/13
AA	Downgraded	Stable	6/3/10
AA+	Revised	Negative	4/5/10
AA	Affirmed	Negative	11/5/09
AA	Affirmed	Stable	4/13/06
AA	Downgraded	—	3/7/95
AA+	Upgraded	—	8/8/92
AA	Assigned	—	9/12/91

Related Research

Fitch Rates University of Connecticut's $239MM GO Bonds 'A'; Outlook Stable (April 2019)

Related Criteria

U.S. Public Finance Tax-Supported Rating Criteria (April 2018)

Expenditure Framework: 'aa'

Connecticut's natural pace of spending growth is expected to be higher than that of revenues given projections for weak growth in revenues. The state has consistently demonstrated the ability to cover its comparatively high fixed costs, which are excluded from the constitutional cap on annual expenditure growth, including making full actuarial contributions to pensions, and benefits from the large degree of budget autonomy common to states.

Long-Term Liability Burden: 'a'

The state's long-term liability burden is elevated and among the highest for a U.S. state but still considered moderate. Long-term debt consists primarily of GO and transportation borrowings, with much of GO borrowing undertaken on behalf of local schools. Net pension liabilities are more significant, with the state carrying obligations for its own retirees as well as for local school teachers.

Operating Performance: 'a'

Gap-closing capacity remains strong, and resiliency has improved with the deposit of windfall revenue to the BRF in fiscal 2018, as required under the state's relatively recently enacted revenue volatility cap. The deposit was net of an appropriation to cure a sizable forecast budget deficit, reflecting challenges in the state's financial operations separate from statutory triggers that require deposits to reserves. A further deposit is expected in fiscal 2019. Future cyclical budgetary pressures and out-year budget gaps remain an issue to be addressed, although frequent revenue re-forecasting allows the state to identify revenue underperformance and quickly implement corrective actions.

Rating Sensitivities

Rating Linked to State Credit Quality: The rating on UConn's GO bonds is sensitive to changes in the state's IDR, to which it is linked.

Maintaining Fiscal Resilience: Movement in Connecticut's IDR is sensitive to the state's ability to balance financial operations in response to current economic and revenue growth expectations while maintaining its recently improved financial resilience. The IDR is also sensitive to shifts in the state's elevated liability burden and expenditure flexibility.

Credit Profile

University of Connecticut

UConn’s GO bonds are issued by and carry the GO pledge of UConn, but their security and the 'A' rating rest with the debt service commitment of the state. Principal and interest are paid annually from the state's general fund, appropriated and obligated for payment by the state treasurer without requiring further legislative approval. Fitch rates the state's own GO bonds 'A+', on par with the IDR. State general fund obligations, with the strength of continuing appropriations, are seen as slightly less secure than the state's GO bonds, and the UConn bonds fall within this category. The state's debt service commitment is separate from the operating appropriations and allotments that the state makes available to the university, and UConn’s GO borrowing is integrated into the state's overall debt management.

Over the last two decades, the state has prioritized renewal and expansion of facilities at UConn, the state's flagship public university. The UConn GO bonds have been issued as part of the state's UConn 2000 program, first enacted in 1995 and extended multiple times since. In 2017, the state extended the program from fiscal 2024 to fiscal 2027, although the total estimated cost was unaltered at $4.6 billion, of which $4.3 billion will be funded by UConn GO bonds benefitting from the state's debt service commitment. Of this amount, about $2.9 billion in par debt service commitment bonds have been issued to fund $3.1 billion of university project construction to date, with almost $1.5 billion currently outstanding.

Recent projects have been designed to expand UConn's research facilities and faculty, particularly in science and technology. A majority of UConn 2000-funded projects have been at the main UConn campus in Storrs with additional projects at the regional campuses and the UConn Health Center (UCH) in Farmington. Current bond proceeds will fund various projects dispersed amongst these areas and include new construction of academic and research facilities, infrastructure improvements and building renovations, the second phase of construction of a fine arts center on the main campus and various improvements at UCH.

State of Connecticut

Connecticut has a diverse, mature and wealthy economic base, with flat to modestly declining population trends and an aging demographic profile. In contrast to past economic expansions, the state's performance in the current expansion has been unusually slow and has weighed on the natural pace of revenue growth. The state projects positive economic growth over the medium term but at rates below those of the nation.

Employment gains through much of the recovery have been well below national averages and slower than past recoveries; through January 2019, the state regained only 84% of jobs lost in the Great Recession. Rates of recovery have varied across the state's larger metropolitan regions, ranging from robust gains in the New Haven region to only modest gains in areas like New London and Waterbury. The finance sector, with important banking and investment activity in the southwestern part of the state and insurance activity in Hartford, saw sizable employment losses through the Great Recession and well into the recovery. Employment in these areas remains below the post-recession peak.

The state's large and sophisticated manufacturing sector has seen relatively flat employment since steep recessionary losses ended, although important defense-related manufacturing anchors the sector and may bring future gains. Tourism has grown in importance over time, but prospects for the state's gaming resorts are more uncertain given rising competition in neighboring states. The opening of a state-approved third tribal casino, which could stem revenue losses to venues outside the state, has been subject to delays. The state's unemployment rate has historically run below the U.S. rate but has exceeded the national level, and aggregate personal income growth continues, albeit at rates below the nation's.

Revenue Framework

Tax revenues for general fund needs are diverse, with PIT, corporate income and sales taxes serving as the primary tax sources. PIT receipts, particularly those derived from non-withholding, are particularly important, but their volatility has had a negative impact on the state's financial position. An inflation-adjusted revenue volatility cap, enacted in 2017 and equal to $3.2 billion in fiscal 2019, partly addresses this volatility by directing non-withholding revenue (estimates and final component of the PIT and the fiscal 2018-enacted pass-through entity tax, explained below) above the cap to the BRF. A separate, statutorily enacted revenue cap that limits appropriations to a level below expected revenue begins to be incorporated in fiscal 2020. The revenue cap, required to reach 98% in fiscal 2026, is to be phased in at 0.25% increments. The separate transportation fund receives a range of transportation-related receipts as well as resources from the general fund.

Historical growth in revenues, after adjusting for the estimated impact of tax policy changes, has been well below the pace of national GDP growth, and below inflation, due to contractions in the important financial services sector as well as the maturity of the state's economy. As of Feb. 20, 2019, the Office of Policy and Management (OPM), the state's budget office, expects $19.5 billion in revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019 (ahead of the forecast used to enact the budget and not inclusive of an estimated $648 million in revenue subject to the state's volatility cap).

The January 2019 consensus revenue estimate (CRE) was almost $18 billion in revenue for fiscal 2020, a drop of almost 8% based on current law, as nonrecurring revenue actions fall off and the state's hospital tax is automatically reduced barring further action. The governor's budget for the 2020–2021 biennium proposes revisions and expansions in several tax categories, including an extension of the hospital tax; however, even with these tax measures implemented, the forecast pace for ongoing and available revenue sources is expected to be slow, partly as a result of the revenue cap phase-in.

The state has unlimited legal ability to raise tax revenues. Tax rate competitiveness is more of a factor in Connecticut than in some other states due to the nature of its taxpayer base, relatively small size and proximity to neighboring states' urban employment centers. Passage of the federal Tax Cut and Jobs Act (TCJA) heightened this concern, as the deduction for state and local taxes was limited, increasing residents' effective tax burden. As part of the fiscal 2019 budget discussions, the state enacted legislation intended to mitigate the expected negative effects of TCJA on state taxpayers. Approved legislation created a revenue-neutral tax on pass-through entities, offset by a PIT credit, and authorized municipalities to create charitable organizations in support of town services, accompanied by a local property tax credit.

Transportation revenues, while statutorily dedicated for transportation needs, have been subject in the past to frequent diversion for general operations. To bind the state to recent practice, voters approved a constitutional amendment in the November 2018 ballot that restricts moneys collected in the special transportation fund (STF) to transportation purposes. The fiscal 2019 revised budget also accelerated the deposit of motor vehicle sales taxes to the special transportation fund from the general fund, although the governor's proposed budget for the next biennium suspends the acceleration and, instead, recommends a comprehensive system of tolling to fund capital projects. However, the first toll revenues will not be received until fiscal 2023. The proposal returns $91 million to the general fund in fiscal 2020, which is projected to escalate to $340 million by fiscal 2024 but leaves the STF with larger projected out-year budget gaps. The tolling proposal is currently being discussed by the Legislature.

Expenditure Framework

As with many smaller states, Connecticut's scope of spending is very broad, with the state responsible for delivering or funding numerous services normally handled at the local level. Formula funding for local schools and subsidies for higher education highlight the state's role in education, which extends as well to making teacher pension contributions and funding school capital. Municipal aid is also significant, although previous sharing of sales tax revenue was suspended in the enacted budget for the current biennium. Municipal aid in the current budget is instead funded through a number of targeted grants coming directly from the general fund, including to the financially troubled city of Hartford.

The state's constitutional cap on expenditure growth, excluding appropriations for certain fixed or federal requirements, limits increases in annual appropriations to compound annual growth of personal income over the past five calendar years or of the annual growth in the U.S. consumer price index less food and energy, whichever is greater. This cap, in concert with comparatively weak forecast revenue growth, results in the state's need to limit annual growth in expenditures.

The state retains solid ability to cut spending despite successive budgetary adjustments during the current and last biennia. Statute requires swift response in the event of forecast underperformance, either through rescissions, allotment cuts or with legislative concurrence, depending on the size of the projected deficit. Fitch believes agreements with its collective bargaining units that have successfully constrained growth in annual expenditures will nevertheless restrain the state's flexibility to adjust expenditures in an unforeseen economic or financial downturn.

The state partly addressed a forecast $5 billion (15% of 2018–2019 baseline revenue) budget gap for the current biennium with savings ($700 million in fiscal 2018 and escalating over time) from a renegotiated contract with the state employee bargaining agent coalition (SEBAC), providing one of the largest recurring actions. The agreement somewhat reduced the state's operating flexibility, as it extended the length of the existing SEBAC agreement for pension and healthcare benefits from fiscal 2022 to fiscal 2027, and provided layoff protection through June 30, 2021 for existing employees. The wage agreement remains in effect through fiscal 2021.

The state's relatively high carrying costs for debt service, actuarial pension contributions and other post-employment benefits (OPEB), totaling almost 22% in fiscal 2018, continue to constrain policy options. Carrying costs in fiscal 2018 include the state's commitment to match the 3% employee contribution to the state's OPEB trust fund; this contribution totaled $120 million. The governor's budget proposes achieving annual savings through revisions to its agreement with SEBAC for annual cost-of-living increases (COLAs) for retirees and by re-amortizing a portion of the outstanding unfunded pension liability for the state employee retirement system (SERS). These two changes would reduce general fund budget requirements for SERS' actuarially determined contribution (ADC) by $132 million (over 8%) in fiscal 2020 and $142 million fiscal 2021, and are in addition to the governor's proposals for achieving employee healthcare savings by setting price ceilings on medical services.

The budget proposal also includes reforms to the teachers' retirement system (TRS) that would extend the amortization of the unfunded liability beyond the current 2032 requirement, allowing for a lower discount rate, while avoiding the risk of a sharp spike in the ADC. If enacted, the reforms would lower the TRS ADC beginning in fiscal 2020 by $119 million and require municipal contributions toward the employer share of normal costs for the pension plan.

Spending for Medicaid remains a key fiscal challenge for Connecticut and for all U.S. states. The nature of the program and federal government rules limit the states' options in managing the pace of spending growth. In other major areas of spending such as education, the state is able to more easily adjust the trajectory of growth. Federal action to revise Medicaid's programmatic and financial structure appears less likely in the near term given divided control in Congress.

Long-Term Liability Burden

Connecticut's long-term liability burden for debt and pensions, adjusted to a 6% return assumption, is among the highest for a U.S. state at 28% of 2017 personal income, as of Fitch's 2018 State Pension Update report. It remains a moderate, albeit elevated, burden on resources. Long-term debt alone totals almost $25 billion, or about 10% of 2017 personal income, of which almost 70% is GO, including a large share issued for local school capital needs. GO borrowing includes $2.3 billion in pension bonds issued in 2008 to improve the funded ratio of the TRS. Debt attributable to the state now also includes almost $540 million of GO bonds issued by Hartford as part of the contract assistance agreement between the state and the city. Annual new debt issuance is limited to $1.9 billion per year under a state-enacted bond cap, excluding UConn and Connecticut State Colleges and University (CSCU) 2020 higher education borrowing, as well as borrowing for refunding purposes.

Both of the state's two major pension systems have relatively low funded ratios, driven by weak contribution practices in the past. Both plans have received nearly full actuarial contributions for many years, the TRS under a covenant linked to the GO pension bonds. A December 2016 memorandum of understanding (MOU) for SERS extended the state's closed amortization period and lowered the return assumption to 6.9%, producing budgetary savings but raising the liability in the process. The May 2017 agreement with SEBAC conversely lowered the liability as benefit changes were incorporated in the valuation. The 2017 SEBAC agreement included increased employee pension contributions for all existing members, revised the COLA formula and timing for post-2022 retirees, and created a new hybrid defined benefit/defined contribution tier for all new employees.

Based on the fiscal 2018 state audit, the total adjusted liability burden declines to 27%, reflecting more recent investment experience for the pension systems and SERS modifications under the 2017 agreement with SEBAC. The state estimates an OPEB liability of $17.4 billion (7% of personal income) as of June 30, 2017, inclusive of the SEBAC agreement in 2017. The state's OPEB trust had a market value of $919 million as of Sept. 30, 2018.

For additional information on proposed pension changes currently under consideration by the state, see "Fitch Ratings: Connecticut Teacher Pension Changes Costly, But Lower Fiscal Risks," dated Feb. 28, 2019 and available at www.fitchratings.com.

Operating Performance

Connecticut's strong gap-closing capacity declined in recent biennia due to the state's comparatively weak economic and revenue performance. For details, see Scenario Analysis, page 8.

Despite the challenges posed by its slow recovery from the Great Recession, the state's fiscal management has generally improved in recent biennia, with a greater reliance on structural solutions and continued full actuarial pension contributions. Fitch also recognizes state actions to bolster balances in the BRF, remove some of the cyclicality of PIT collections from the general fund, and moderate annual growth in expenditures and debt issuance through statute in addition to bond covenants that impose limitations through June 30, 2023. Nonetheless, expirations on taxes, above average fixed costs, persistent lack of consensus on transportation capital funding and contractually agreed-upon appropriations to correct a longstanding GAAP deficit are likely to weigh on the state in future years. Appropriations to amortize the GAAP deficit were pledged in a 2014 bond issue, whereby the state covenanted to amortize this deficit, now at $680 million, by fiscal 2028.

Current Financial Operations

The enacted 2018–2019 general fund biennial budget provided for $18.7 billion in appropriations for fiscal 2018 and $18.8 billion for fiscal 2019. The state's April 2018 CRE and May revised budget plan continued to anticipate lower fiscal 2018 revenues from most state tax sources, excluding the PIT, and the delayed receipt of $622 million in federal grants related to hospital supplemental payments and Medicaid. The revised budget plan eliminated the shortfall by appropriating part of windfall revenue that would otherwise be deposited to the BRF and also provided for the carry forward of fiscal 2018 appropriations into fiscal 2019, largely related to the delayed federal grants for hospital payments and Medicaid. Final revenues in fiscal 2018 totaled $18.2 billion, while final expenditures were $18.7 billion, requiring a $483 million application of windfall revenue to balance. Nevertheless, the BRF increased to almost $1.2 billion in fiscal 2018 from $213 million in fiscal 2017.

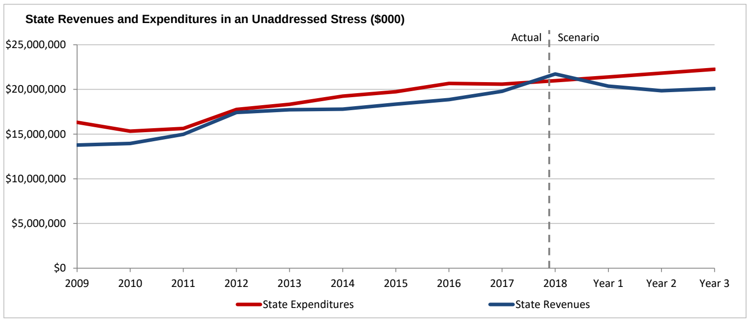
The adjusted budget planned for $19 billion in revenues for fiscal 2019 to fund almost $19 billion in appropriations and anticipated a modest operating surplus. OPM currently anticipates $19.5 billion in revenue for the current fiscal year, despite some year-over-year weakness in collections through February 2019, largely in PIT estimates and finals, that the state attributes to TCJA's disincentive to prepay PIT. Similar to other states, Connecticut expects the balance of PIT revenue forecast for fiscal 2019 will be collected by April as state economic conditions and employment remain stable.

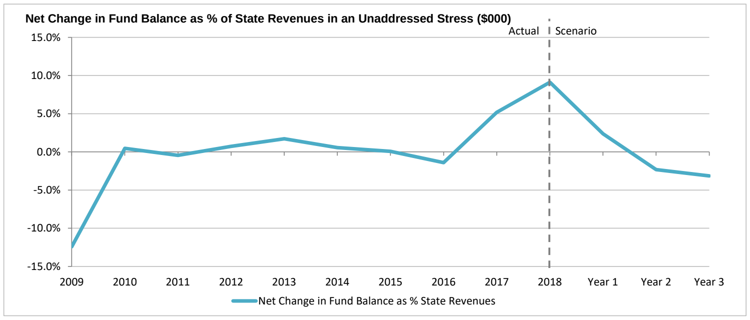
Appropriations are expected to be down slightly from budget and provide for an operating surplus of $516 million. The surplus and $648 million in revenue subject to the volatility cap would be deposited to the BRF, increasing the balance to $2.3 billion (12% of 2019 revenues). However, as part of the TRS reform proposal, the governor has proposed allocating $381 million of the operating surplus to funding a special capital reserve fund for TRS to meet covenants associated with the 2008 POBs. If the proposal is enacted, the BRF would still increase to 10% of revenue.

The governor's executive budget proposal for the 2020–2021 biennium contains a number of tax policy actions, including a broadening of the sales tax base, an extension of the current hospital tax rate in addition to other proposals to maintain current tax policy, and a freeze on the transfer of car sales tax revenue to the STF. The revenue proposals, almost $1.3 billion in fiscal 2020 and $1.7 billion in fiscal 2021, are in addition to expenditure adjustments to fund budget gaps estimated at $1.5 billion in fiscal 2020 and $2.2 billion in fiscal 2021. The recommended $19.3 billion budget for fiscal 2020 and $19.9 billion budget for fiscal 2021 are being considered by the Legislature. While some of the automatic actions embedded in current law may prove less controversial to adjust, should the proposed revenue measures fail to be approved, other revenue solutions or expenditure reductions will need to be identified to balance the 2020–2021 biennial budget.

Connecticut, State of (CT)

Scenario Analysis





Analyst Interpretation of Scenario Results:

Connecticut's strong gap-closing capacity declined in recent biennia due to the state's comparatively weak economic and revenue performance. Expenditure and revenue actions, particularly expenditure cuts, have been the state's primary sources of financial resilience given limited reserve funding since the Great Recession. The BRF balance was depleted in fiscal 2011, and until fiscal 2018 inconsistent fiscal performance precluded the build-up of noteworthy reserves.

The enactment of a revenue volatility cap in fiscal 2018 in conjunction with passage of the TCJA (which eliminated disincentives to repatriate foreign income) pushed the state's collection of PIT estimates and finals over the cap, resulting in a significant $972 million net deposit to the BRF, after applying $483 million (3% of revenues) of the windfall to solving a fiscal 2018 budget gap. The volatility cap threshold is adjusted annually by a formula of compound annual growth in personal income over the prior five-year period. This change has the effect of annually increasing the threshold that mandates deposits to the BRF. The threshold amount may also be modified by a three-fifths majority of the General Assembly in response to changes in state or federal tax law or significant adjustments to economic growth or tax collections.

With the fiscal 2018 deposit, the BRF was boosted to a more substantial 6.5% of net revenues from 1.2% in fiscal 2017, and is projected to rise further in fiscal 2019. If the BRF reaches a balance of 15% of net general fund appropriations, no additional deposits are required and revenues over the cap are applied to reducing the state's liabilities. The BRF may be drawn upon to cure a prior fiscal year deficit or if estimated general fund revenues decline by 1% or more from the forecast used to enact the budget. Future legislation can also assign surplus balances to other uses. These powers permitted the state's use of the BRF as part of its actions to close the budget gap in fiscal 2018 and follows draws on the BRF balance to close ending deficits in fiscal years 2015, 2016 and 2017.

Budgetary challenges are historically driven by revenue underperformance, particularly in the non-withholding component of PIT collections. The state consistently takes extensive administrative and legislative actions first to narrow forecast gaps before relying on reserves. Fitch believes tax rate increases adopted in recent biennial budgets, together with the passage of the TCJA, could make future revenue initiatives more challenging. Financial resilience is supported by multiple revenue monitoring mechanisms, including consensus forecasting, and disciplined mechanisms to respond to identified budgetary weakness.

Scenario Parameters:	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
GDP Assumption (% Change)	(1.0%)	0.5%	2.0%
Expenditure Assumption (% Change)	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Revenue Output (% Change)	(6.3%)	(2.5%)	1.2%

Revenues, Expenditures, and Net Change in Fund Balance	Actuals										Scenario Output		
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Expenditures													
Total Expenditures	22,333,131	22,260,146	22,881,531	24,253,926	25,089,848	26,349,433	27,561,713	28,622,502	28,820,897	29,180,920	29,764,538	30,359,829	30,967,026
% Change in Total Expenditures	(2.7%)	(0.3%)	2.8%	6.0%	3.4%	5.0%	4.6%	3.8%	0.7%	1.2%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
State Expenditures	16,315,471	15,333,749	15,639,707	17,763,410	18,329,652	19,242,536	19,748,481	20,664,504	20,590,013	20,967,472	21,386,821	21,814,558	22,250,849
% Change in State Expenditures	(10.6%)	(6.0%)	2.0%	13.6%	3.2%	5.0%	2.6%	4.6%	(0.4%)	1.8%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Revenues													
Total Revenues	19,791,688	20,875,616	22,216,644	23,917,448	24,490,346	24,902,754	26,163,763	26,815,811	28,026,356	29,930,461	28,737,417	28,395,978	28,813,033
% Change in Total Revenues	(1.7%)	5.5%	6.4%	7.7%	2.4%	1.7%	5.1%	2.5%	4.5%	6.8%	(4.0%)	(1.2%)	1.5%
Federal Revenues	6,017,660	6,926,397	7,241,824	6,490,516	6,760,196	7,106,897	7,813,232	7,957,998	8,230,884	8,213,448	8,377,717	8,545,271	8,716,177
% Change in Federal Revenues	27.6%	15.1%	4.6%	(10.4%)	4.2%	5.1%	9.9%	1.9%	3.4%	(0.2%)	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
State Revenues	13,774,028	13,949,219	14,974,820	17,426,932	17,730,150	17,795,857	18,350,531	18,857,813	19,795,472	21,717,013	20,359,700	19,850,707	20,096,856
% Change in State Revenues	(10.7%)	1.3%	7.4%	16.4%	1.7%	0.4%	3.1%	2.8%	5.0%	9.7%	(6.3%)	(2.5%)	1.2%
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	(2,541,443)	(1,384,530)	(664,887)	(336,478)	(599,502)	(1,446,679)	(1,397,950)	(1,806,691)	(794,541)	749,541	(1,027,122)	(1,963,851)	(2,153,993)
Total Other Financing Sources	832,073	1,447,851	595,801	463,987	904,496	1,546,048	1,410,240	1,540,990	1,817,829	1,231,597	1,509,341	1,501,999	1,520,351
Net Change in Fund Balance	(1,709,370)	63,321	(69,086)	127,509	304,994	99,369	12,290	(265,701)	1,023,288	1,981,138	482,219	(461,851)	(633,642)
% Total Expenditures	(7.7%)	0.3%	(0.3%)	0.5%	1.2%	0.4%	0.0%	(0.9%)	3.6%	6.8%	1.6%	(1.5%)	(2.0%)
% State Expenditures	(10.5%)	0.4%	(0.4%)	0.7%	1.7%	0.5%	0.1%	(1.3%)	5.0%	9.4%	2.3%	(2.1%)	(2.8%)
% Total Revenues	(8.6%)	0.3%	(0.3%)	0.5%	1.2%	0.4%	0.0%	(1.0%)	3.7%	6.6%	1.7%	(1.6%)	(2.2%)
% State Revenues	(12.4%)	0.5%	(0.5%)	0.7%	1.7%	0.6%	0.1%	(1.4%)	5.2%	9.1%	2.4%	(2.3%)	(3.2%)

Notes: Scenario analysis represents an unaddressed stress on issuer finances. Fitch's downturn scenario assumes a -1.0% GDP decline in the first year, followed by 0.5% and 2.0% GDP growth in Years 2 and 3, respectively. Expenditures are assumed to grow at a 2.0% rate of inflation. For further details, please see Fitch's US Tax-Supported Rating Criteria.

The ratings above were solicited and assigned or maintained at the request of the rated entity/issuer or a related third party. Any exceptions follow below.