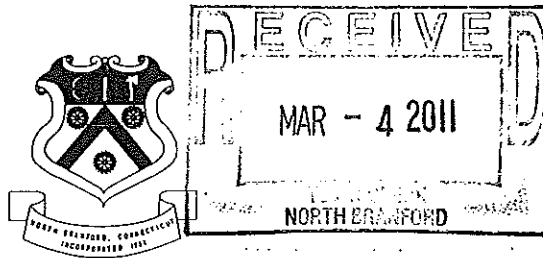


MAYOR
ANTHONY S. CANDELORA

DEPUTY MAYOR
MICHAEL J. DOODY

TOWN MANAGER
RICHARD V. BRANIGAN



COUNCIL MEMBERS

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TOWN OF NORTH BRANFORD

TOWN HALL 909 FOXON ROAD, NORTH BRANFORD, CONNECTICUT 06471-1290
TOWN MANAGER (203)484-6000 FAX (203) 484-6025

SPECIAL MEETING TOWN COUNCIL MEETING OF NORTH BRANFORD, CONNECTICUT

AGENDA

Tuesday, March 8, 2011

Town Council Chambers
7:00 p.m.

Salute to the Flag

1. Roll Call

REGULAR TOWN COUNCIL AGENDA:

2. Ratification of Agreement:
North Branford Board of Education and The North Branford Federation of Teachers Union - 2011-2014
3. Executive Session: CGS Section 1-210 (Attorney Client Privilege)
4. Adjournment:

Complete Agenda Packets are Available for Public Review in the
Town Clerk's Office, Atwater Memorial Library and Edward Smith Library





Memo

Office of the Town Manager

To: Department Heads
From: Richard V. Branigan, Town Manager
Date: March 9, 2011
Re: Town Council Agenda Items

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. Branigan".

Periodically, it is necessary to remind everyone as to the need to provide information to this office which requires action by the Town Council in a timely manner.

As you are probably aware, Section 18 of the Rules of Procedure established and amended by the Town Council requires me to complete the agenda for each meeting by the Wednesday noon prior to the scheduled date of the meeting. For your reference, I have attached the approved schedule of Council meetings for this year.

Your submissions should be accompanied by a cover memorandum explaining (to the Council) what the required action is and why, along with a draft motion to accomplish that. Should you require, we can provide you with samples of different motions or resolutions that may be used as a guide. By and large, you have all been doing this long enough that you should (and do) have this under control. If additional copies of the information are required, please submit them with your package.

It is imperative that my office receive the information at least 24 hours in advance of the agenda deadline to allow me time to review and revise any open issues before officially adding it to the agenda. If we do not receive the Council packet in a timely way, I will reserve the right not to include the item on the upcoming agenda.

Your cooperation with the above is anticipated and appreciated. Please contact me if you have any specific questions or concerns relative to this issue.

cc. Town Council Members

TO: File
FR: Don Winnicki
Date: December 16, 2010 – revised March 4, 2011
RE: NBFT Contract – Tentative Agreement

The tentative agreement is a three-year contract with the following highlights:

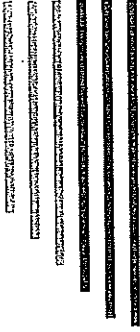
Wages - The Agreement calls for the following wage changes:

- In year one, no GWI, no step movement, and no other changes in the agreement.
- In year two, there is step movement and no GWI, with the exception of a 2.50% increase on the top step. This equates to a 4.31% wage increase, of which 3.36% is due entirely to the step increment.

In the same year, medical plan changes take affect. Co-payments increase from \$15 to \$25 for office visits, from \$25 to \$75 for ER, from \$100 to \$250 for a hospital admission. Drug payments change from \$10 / \$15 / \$25 to \$5 / \$25 / \$40 for generic / listed brand / unlisted brand. Premium shares increase from 17% to 18%. The medical cost savings create an offset of 1.14% expressed as a percentage of payroll.

- In year three, there is no step movement and a 2.00% GWI. The union has the right to propose an alternate distribution for this year, but limited to the ~\$259,000 generated by the uniformly-distributed GWI. *The distribution proposed by the NBFT and accepted by the BOE included an increase of 1.2% on the maximum step and either 2% or 3% on all other steps.* Premium shares increase from 18% to 19%. The medical cost savings create an offset of 1.37% expressed as a percentage of payroll.

The gross increase of 6.31% is slightly lower than the average 6.65% target. The net increase is reduced to 3.80% by the medical savings.



North Branford Federation of Teachers

NBFT UNION NEWS

Issue 5

Jan/Feb 2011

NBFT Contract Agreement

This is a summary of the new binding arbitration agreement between the North Branford Board of Education and the North Branford Federation of Teachers.

Years 2011-2012 No change from years 2010-2011, all salaries, co-pays and premium shares remain the same

Years 2012-2013 Step movement and 2.5% added to Max.

Premium share goes from 17% to 18%

Home and office goes from \$15 to \$25

Emergency Room goes from \$25 to \$75

Hospital Admission goes from \$100 to \$250

Outpatient goes from \$25 to \$100

Prescription drugs: Generic \$10 to \$5

Brand listed \$15 to \$25

Brand not listed \$25 to \$40

Years 2013-2014 No step movement with a 2% General Wage Increase. Monies from the 2%GWI were distributed in a good faith attempt by both the Union and the Board to equalize total increases over the life of the contract.

Premium share goes from 18% to 19% All else stays the same.

Peter J. Fappiano

Negotiations Chairman

DRAFT

OLR PRELIMINARY BILL ANALYSIS

SB 1059 (LCO 3845)

**AN ACT IMPLEMENTING THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE
COMMISSION ON ENHANCING AGENCY OUTCOMES**

**§ 1—Department of Administrative Services (DAS) SmART
PROGRAM**

The bill adds to the DAS SmART Program (1) The Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, (2) Connecticut State Library, (3) Division of Special Revenue, (4) Department of Economic and Community Development, and (5) Military Department. Under the program, established by PA 05-251, DAS provides personnel, payroll, affirmative action, and business office functions to participating agencies.

The bill also authorizes the governor, with the Finance Advisory Committee's approval, to modify or reduce agency allotments, revise the number of positions agencies may fill during FYs 11 and 12, and transfer funds and positions to DAS to implement the consolidation. If, as result of efficiencies from the consolidation, the number of filled positions exceeds work requirements, the state must transfer current employees to funded vacancies in their same or comparable classifications in other agencies.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage

**§§ 2-19—DIVISION OF SPECIAL REVENUE AND CHARITABLE
GAMING**

This bill places the Division of Special Revenue (DSR) in the Department of Revenue Services (DRS). It also gives the Department of Consumer Protection (DCP) enforcement powers over charitable games (CGS §7-169 to 7-186), chapter 226 (non-charitable gaming such as off-track and pari-mutual betting), chapter 226b (disclosure statements with regard to pari-mutuel betting), and chapter 229a

(Connecticut Lottery Corporation), while DRS also retains some authority.

It also transfers certain gambling enforcement and investigations from the DSR executive director to the DCP commissioner.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2011, except upon passage for the dog testing provision.

§ 2 Division of Special Revenue

The bill places DSR in DRS. Under current law, DSR is only in DRS for administrative purposes.

It also makes a technical change.

Under the bill, DSR continues to operate under an executive director and along with the Gaming Policy Board, administers the charitable gaming, gambling, and lottery statutes.

§ 3 Enforcement

The bill transfers, from the executive director to the DCP commissioner, the power to enforce chapter 226 (non-charitable gaming such as off-track and pari-mutual betting) and chapter 226b (disclosure statements with regard to pari-mutuel betting). However, the executive director, along with the DCP commissioner, have the power to do whatever is necessary in carrying out the statutes on non-charitable gaming.

§ 3, 4 & 17-18 Special Police

The bill requires the Department of Public Safety to appoint as special policemen, four investigators from the security unit in DCP at the DCP commissioner's nomination, rather than from the DSR unit at the executive director's nomination. The bill transfers criminal gambling enforcement authority from the special policemen in DSR to DCP. As under current law, a state police unit also enforces these provisions.

§ 5 Books and Records

The bill transfers, from the executive director to the DCP commissioner, the power to require books and records to be maintained in a certain manner and be prepared in accordance with generally accepted account principles. It also transfers, from the executive director to the DCP commissioner, the authority to visit, investigate, and place expert accountants in the offices, tracks, frontons, and off-track betting facilities to ensure compliance with regulations.

§ 6 Dog Racing

The bill transfers, from the executive director to the DCP commissioner, the authority to order random urine collection and testing from racing dogs following a race or at any time during a meet under the pari-mutuel system. It also transfers powers associated with testing.

§ 7 Authority to Enter Premise

The bill transfers, from the executive director to the DCP commissioner, the authority to enter the premises of any racing, jai alai, or off-track betting event to inspect books and supervise or examine cashiers, ticket sellers, pool sellers, and others handling money.

§ 8 Costs

The bill allows DCP to recover expenses incurred for investigating the contract, application, assignment of an existing contract, or change in a business structure from the person or business under investigation. As under current law, DSR can recover these expenses.

§ 9 Lottery

The bill transfers, from the executive director to the DCP commissioner, the authority to impose civil penalties on licensees for violating lottery regulations in an amount up to \$2,500.

It also transfers the authority to require the books and records of lottery vendors or affiliate licensees be kept in any manner he or she deems best. It also transfers the authority to visit, investigate, and

place experts in the licensee's place of business to ensure the licensee is in compliance.

§ 10, 11 & 13 Bingo

Current law allows the DSR executive director to suspend or revoke a bingo permit or issue a cease and desist order for certain violations after an investigation. The bill requires DCP to conduct the investigation.

It also transfers the authority, from the executive director to the DCP commissioner, to inspect the records of receipts and disbursements of organizations that operate bingo and recreational bingo for parent teacher associations or organizations.

§ 12 Sealed Tickets

Current law allows the DSR executive director to suspend or revoke a sealed ticket permit or issue a cease and desist order for certain violations after an investigation. The bill requires DCP to conduct the investigation.

§ 14-15 Bazaars and Raffles

Current law allows the DSR executive director to suspend or revoke a bazaar and raffle permit or issue a cease and desist order for certain violations after an investigation. The bill requires DCP to conduct the investigation.

It also specifies DCP as the inspecting agency for a bazaar or raffle sponsoring organization's books and records.

§ 16 DCP

The bill appears to give DCP enforcement powers concerning charitable games, chapter 226 (non-charitable gaming such as off-track and pari-mutual betting), chapter 226b (disclosure statements with regard to pari-mutuel betting), and chapter 229a (Connecticut Lottery Corporation).

§ 19 Drug Test

The bill transfers, from the executive director to the DCP

commissioner, the authority to conduct a urinalysis drug test program for jai alai players and judges, jockeys, harness drivers, or steward participating in activities where pari-mutuel wagering is authorized.

§ 20—SOUTHBURY TRAINING SCHOOL

The bill requires the Department of Developmental Services (DDS) commissioner, or his designee, to lead a working group to develop a plan to deinstitutionalize the residents of Southbury Training School (STS). The group must include the Office of Policy and Management (OPM), or his designee, and a representative, each selected by the DDS commissioner, of (1) the school's residents, (2) state employees working at STS or a union representing them, (3) an advocacy group for the residents, and (4) a private provider of services for the residents.

The deinstitutionalization plan must consider the feasibility of safely moving the residents into new community settings. The working group must consider the (1) relationships built between residents and staff and (2) whether state employees, private providers, or both should provide services to the residents. Any plan recommendations must use a cost-benefit analysis considering both financial costs and quality of care issues.

The DDS commissioner must report on this plan to the Government Administration and Elections (GAE) Committee and the governor within six months of the bill's passage.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage

§ 21—RIVERVIEW HOSPITAL

The bill requires the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (DMHAS) commissioner to lead a working group to develop a plan to deinstitutionalize the patients of the Riverview Hospital for Children and Youth. The group must include the OPM secretary, the commissioners of the departments of public health and children and families, each of whom may select a designee, and a representative of

(1) the hospital's patients, (2) state employees working at Riverview or a union representing them, (3) a patient advocacy group, and (4) a private provider serving the patients. The DMHAS commissioner selects each of these representatives.

The working group must consider (1) the quality of care provided, (2) the promotion of home and community-based care, (3) whether state employees, private employees, or both should provide care, (4) possible staff downsizing without compromising care quality, and (5) alternative prevention and intervention treatment programs that could help avoid inpatient care. Plan recommendations must consider financial and quality of care issues.

The DMHAS commissioner must report the plan to the GAE Committee and the governor within six months of the bill's passage.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage

§ 22—MANAGER AND SUPERVISOR-TO-EMPLOYEE RATIO

The bill requires the OPM secretary, within three months after the act's passage, to (1) develop a plan to reduce the manager and supervisor-to-employee ratio to 1-to-10 in executive branch agencies and (2) file its plan with the Government Administration and Elections (GAE) Committee and governor. The plan must ensure that the 1-to-10 ratio is achieved within nine months of its completion.

An agency that fails to comply with the ratio reduction within nine months of the time when the OPM secretary files his report must report its reasons for noncompliance. It must file this report with OPM, the GAE Committee, and governor.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage

§ 23—CONSOLIDATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES AGENCIES

The bill requires the secretary of the Office of Policy and Management (OPM), in consultation with the commissioners of public health, developmental services, children and families, mental health

and addiction services, and social services, to create a plan to consolidate these agencies' personnel, payroll, affirmative action, and business office functions.

The plan must reduce the agencies' costs by 28%. The plan must be created within three months of the bill's passage, and the OPM secretary must submit it within this timeframe to the governor and Government Administration and Elections (GAE) Committee.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage

§§24-248 & 315—CONSOLIDATION OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES

The bill consolidates the Department of Economic and Community Development (DECD), the Connecticut Development Authority (CDA), and Connecticut Innovations, Inc. (CII) into a new Connecticut Economic Development Authority (CEDA), which the bill creates as a quasi-public non-state agency. The bill designates CEDA as DECD's successor and transfers CDA's and CII's powers, duties, and programs to the new agency. In doing so, the bill designates CEDA the successor to CDA's bonds and makes many technical and conforming changes.

The bill also transfers most of the Connecticut Housing Finance Authority's (CHFA) powers, duties, and programs to CEDA, including CHFA's share of the amount of private activity bonds state and municipal agencies can issue each year. (The proceeds of the bonds can benefit private entities, including first-time homebuyers.) But it retains CHFA's board and statutory purposes.

The bill establishes an 11-member board to run CEDA. The members are appointed by the governor and legislative leaders, and include the treasurer and Office of Policy and Management (OPM) secretary. The board appoints CEDA's executive director and requires the members annually to elect their chairperson and vice chairperson.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2011, except for conforming to tax incentive statutes, which take effect October 1, 2011

§26 — Organizational Structure

The bill establishes CEDA as a quasi-public agency, which CDA and CII are under current law. In doing so, it creates an 11-member governing board that, as Table 1 shows, closely resembles CDA's.

<i>Appointing Authority</i>	<i>CEDA</i>	<i>CDA</i>	<i>CII</i>
Statute	Treasurer and OPM secretary (OPM) or their designees	Treasurer, OPM secretary, DECD commissioner or their designees	DECD and Higher Education commissioners and OPM secretary or their designees
Governor	Five members	Four members with expertise in financial lending or developing commerce, trade, or business	Eight members with expertise in innovative technologies and technological processes
House Speaker	One member	One member	One member
Senate President Pro Tempore	One member	One member	One member
House Minority Leader	One member	One member	One member
Senate Minority Leader	One member	One member	One member
Total Members	11 members	11 members	15 members

The bill imposes no experiential requirements for the CEDA board members. Their terms, conditions, and requirements for serving on the board are largely the same as those for serving on the CDA board.

The board must annually elect its chairperson and vice chairperson. Under current law, the governor appoints the chairpersons of the CDA and CII board, subject to legislative approval.

Under the bill, the powers and duties of CEDA's board are largely the same as those of CDA and CII, including appointing the authority's executive director (see below). The bill transfers to CEDA the CII board's power to approve technology and venture related applications. In doing so, it drops the requirement that CEDA's board create a

finance committee to perform this task.

§ 27 — Statutory Authority

The bill transfers CII's statutory purposes to CEDA; most of which involve stimulating and supporting commercially viable research and development.

The bill transfers many of CDA's and CII's powers and duties to CEDA, but not those allowing CII to provide venture capital, promote and support scientific research, create affiliates, assist specified industry sectors, and administer the Renewal Energy Investment Fund.

The bill authorizes the board to adopt written procedures for operating the authority. But it also specifies that CDA's and CII's procedures remain in effect regarding any activity CEDA undertakes under their respective statutes.

§28 — Tax Exemption

The bill exempts CEDA and its subsidiaries from all municipal and state taxes.

§ 29— Subsidiaries

The bill allows CEDA to establish subsidiaries to implement any of its statutory purposes, including cleaning up contaminated property. Current law allows CDA to establish subsidiaries only for this purpose. Under the bill, CEDA's subsidiaries have mostly the same powers and duties as CDA's. But, unlike the subsidiaries CDA creates under current law, CEDA's subsidiaries must pay the Department of Environmental Protection's fees for entering into covenants not to sue. The covenants are a legal device used to encourage developers to clean up and redevelop contaminated property.

§ 30 — Executive Director

The bill authorizes CEDA's board to appoint the authority's

executive director, who cannot be a board member. It also allows the board to appoint any other officers it determines to serve at its pleasure. The bill exempts these officers from civil service and authorizes the board to determine their compensation.

Under current law, the CDA and CII boards may appoint only the executive directors of their respective agencies. It allows the CDA director to appoint other officers.

The powers and duties of CEDA's executive director are similar to those of CDA's and CII's.

§ 31 — Annual Legislative Reporting Requirement

The bill imposes the same annual report requirements on CEDA currently imposed on CDA and CII. But it also requires CEDA to report separately on the activities authorized by the CII statutes. Current law additionally requires these agencies to provide any additional reports and information the Commerce, Appropriations, and Finance committees request. The bill does not extend this requirement to CEDA.

As DECD's successor, CEDA must also submit a comprehensive report on the programs transferred to it.

§ 33 — Transition Assistance

The bill allows CDA and CII to help CEDA assume their respective powers and duties. Between July 1, 2011 and September 30, 2011, CDA and CII can contract with CEDA to provide this assistance, which may include technical support and facilities, equipment, and supplies. But the bill sunsets both agencies on July 1, 2011.

§§ 249-255 & 280-281—DIRECT DEPOSIT

The bill requires (1) state employee wages, (2) state pension payments, and (3) worker's compensation payments made to state employees or their dependents to be paid by direct deposit or by pay card. It allows employee wages and pension payments to be paid by

check upon request. The bill excludes from the direct deposit requirement worker's compensation payments to healthcare providers.

The bill also requires the state to provide payroll records to its employees electronically, with printed records provided only upon request. It also requires each agency to implement and maintain an electronic time and attendance system that is compatible with the state-wide time and attendance system.

It also requires the comptroller to use direct deposit to pay any vendor that receives more than 100 payments per year from the state. The comptroller must also (1) evaluate the state's current billing and payment methods with the goal of finding opportunities to make the processes electronic and (2) report the findings to the GAE Committee within three months of the act's passage.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage, except for the section on pension payments, which is effective July 1, 2011

§§ 256-258 & 314—SECRETARY OF THE STATE

The bill eliminates a requirement for the secretary of the state to send a printed copy of all favorably reported bills to the State Library; the Library of Congress; the libraries of UConn, Wesleyan University, and Quinnipiac University; and the law libraries of UConn and Yale University. Additionally, the bill eliminates a requirement for the House and Senate clerks to reserve seven copies of each printed bill for distribution to these libraries. By law, the clerks must print sufficient copies of each favorably reported bill for use by the General Assembly.

The bill also eliminates requirements for the secretary to (1) distribute, to town and Superior Court clerks, printed copies of each public act that takes effect upon passage; (2) immediately certify to the treasurer and comptroller the amount and purpose of each legislative appropriation; and (3) purchase a certificate of mailing for notices of special and reconvened legislative sessions.

The bill also requires the Public Utilities Control Authority commissioners to file their financial disclosure statements with the

Office of State Ethics instead of the secretary of the state. By law, these disclosure statements are filed when a commissioner is appointed and annually thereafter.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage

§§ 259-278—BUSINESS ENTITY FILINGS

Electronic Document Filing

For domestic and out-of-state stock and non-stock corporations, limited partnerships, limited liability companies, and limited liability partnerships, the bill allows the secretary of the state to require or permit any document required by law or regulation under the law governing the particular entity to be filed by electronic transmission or new technology, as it develops. For corporations, current law allows the document to be delivered by electronic transmission to the extent the secretary permits it.

Annual Reports

The bill requires all of these business entities except domestic limited partnerships, beginning October 1, 2011, to file their annual reports with the secretary between October 1 and January 1 each year. It requires domestic limited partnerships to file between January 1 and January 1. Under current law, corporations file their annual reports (except for the first report) according to the secretary's regulations. The other entities file them on the anniversary of their formation, filing of articles of organization, or, in the case of out-of-state entities, filing of their registration to do business.

The bill requires the annual reports to include the entity's e-mail address if there is one.

The bill also requires the reports to be filed by electronic transmission, but it allows the secretary, on request, to exempt an entity from electronic filing if it is not capable of electronic filing, it cannot pay in an authorized manner by electronic means, or good cause is shown.

It requires the secretary to deliver or e-mail a notice that the annual

report is due, rather than mail a form for the annual report.

Copies of Documents

For limited partnerships, limited liability partnerships, and statutory trusts, the bill allows the secretary, in her discretion and for good cause, to permit use of a photostatic or photographic copy of any document required or permitted to be filed or recorded under the laws governing the entity instead of the original instrument. The bill gives the copy the same force and effect as the original. The law already applies these provisions to corporations and limited liability companies.

Definitions

The bill adds and changes certain definitions in the laws that apply to particular entities. As a result, these terms will have the same definitions in the laws that apply to corporations, limited partnerships, limited liability companies, and limited liability partnerships.

The bill adds the following definitions to the laws governing limited partnerships and limited liability partnership:

1. "deliver" or "delivery" is any method used in conventional commercial practice, including by hand, mail, commercial delivery, and electronic transmission;
2. a "document" includes anything delivered to the secretary for filing under the entity's laws;
3. "electronic transmission" is any process of communication not directly involving the physical transfer of paper that is suitable for the recipient retaining, retrieving, and reproducing information; and
4. "sign" or "signature" includes any manual, facsimile, conformed, or electronic signature.

The bill specifies that these and other definitions for limited liability partnerships apply to all of the provisions on limited liability

partnerships.

For limited liability companies, it adds the same definitions of "deliver" and "document" and changes the definition of "sign" to include electronic signatures.

The bill also adds the definitions for "document" and "sign" to the laws on statutory trusts but it does not add the other terms.

Limited Liability Companies

Under current law, articles of organization and any documents required to be filed under the limited liability company law must be typed, printed, or, if authorized by the secretary, electronically transmitted. The bill requires them to be in a format that can be retrieved or reproduced in a typed or printed form if electronically transmitted.

Statutory Trusts

Current law requires a statutory trust to file the original, signed copy of its certificate of trust with the secretary. The bill eliminates the requirement that the copy be the original document and only requires a signed copy. The bill makes conforming changes to require that the date of filing of the initial certificate of trust, rather than the date of filing an "original" certificate of trust, be included when filing certificates of amendment or cancellation or restated certificates of trust. It requires the secretary to endorse, accept for filing, and retain signed documents instead of signed original documents.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2011

§ 279—POSTAGE REDUCTION

The bill requires each state agency to modify its forms to ask for the electronic mail (e-mail) address of its clients, licensees, and other people it routinely contacts. It authorizes each agency to notify these people by e-mail, rather than by regular mail.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage

§§ 282-293—BULK PURCHASING FOR DSS PHARMACY PROGRAMS

Joint Procurement

PA 09-206 required the DSS commissioner, along with the administrative services commissioner and Comptroller, to develop a plan to (1) implement a drug purchasing program to combine DSS' drug assistance programs with the state employee and prisoner health plan's drug procurement program and (2) join a multi-state purchasing pool. The plan was to have been submitted to the Human Services and Public Health committees by December 31, 2009.

Although DSS never submitted the plan, it recently joined the multi-state pool to procure additional rebates for DSS drugs on that pool's preferred drug list.

The bill now requires the department to submit the plan within 90 days of the bill's passage; it must also be sent to the GAE committee. It also requires the DSS commissioner to submit to the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services any Medicaid state plan amendment that may be necessary to implement the plan.

The bill also requires the Comptroller to develop, in consultation with the DSS commissioner, a separate plan to combine drug procurement in the (1) state employee and retiree and (2) DSS medical assistance programs. He must implement this joint procurement by July 1, 2012. It makes numerous conforming changes to move responsibility for related functions from the DSS commissioner to the comptroller.

Procurement Costs

The bill requires the state to reimburse pharmacists for prescriptions dispensed to DSS medical assistance program recipients at the rate that the Comptroller pays to procure them. Currently, for brand name drugs, DSS reimburses pharmacists the average wholesale price minus 14% plus a \$2.90 dispensing fee. The bill retains the \$2.90 dispensing fee.

Pharmacy Benefits Manager

The bill requires the Comptroller, in consultation with the DSS commissioner, to contract with a pharmacy benefits manager or a single entity qualified to deliver comprehensive health care services to Medicaid recipients on a prepaid, capitated basis, to provide prescription drug coverage to Medicaid recipients receiving services in a managed care setting.

Repeal of ConnPACE Income Limit Indexing (§ 293)

The bill eliminates annual indexing of the income limit in the ConnPACE program. Currently, the income limit rises when Social Security benefits rise.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2011, except that the bill's first plan provision is effective upon passage.

§ 294—PURCHASE OF SERVICE CONTRACTS

The bill requires the OPM secretary, in consultation with the public health, developmental services, children and families, mental health and addiction services, and social services commissioners, to evaluate all existing purchase of service contracts and devise a system to consolidate them to reduce the number of contracts private providers must have with the agencies.

The OPM secretary, within three months of the bill's passage, must submit the evaluation's findings and any recommendations to the GAE committee.

A purchase of service contract is one between a state agency and a private provide organization or municipality for the purchase of ongoing direct health and human services for agency clients.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage

§ 295—PERSONAL SERVICE AGREEMENTS (PSAs)

The bill requires the OPM secretary to review all PSAs with a term of three or more years to determine whether they are a good value. In determining their value, the secretary must assume a preference for:

1. fewer long-term contracts,
2. restrictions on contract amendments,
3. more outside evaluation of need, and
4. more contingency contracting.

After conducting the review, the secretary must recommend contracting practices with the goal of achieving an aggregate savings of 10% for all PSAs. Within three months after the act's passage, the secretary must submit a report with his findings and recommendations to the GAE Committee.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage

§§ 296-297—PROCUREMENT

The bill requires all state agencies to use modern procurement practices in routine purchasing in order to achieve a 10% reduction in the cost of state contracting. DAS must establish guidelines for these practices and post them on its website. They may include (1) reverse auctions, (2) job-order contracting, (3) on-line bid submission, (4) membership in purchasing cooperatives, (5) performance-based contracting, and (6) contingency contracting.

The bill expands the use of reverse auctions by state agencies, political subdivisions of the state, and school districts. It allows these entities to use reverse auctions to award service contracts that will be performed by someone other than the contracting entity's employees. Under the bill, "services" mean (1) laundry and cleaning, pest control, janitorial, and security services; (2) advertising, photostating, and mimeographing; (3) other service arrangements; and (4) the rental, repair, or maintenance of equipment, machinery, or other personal property owned by the contracting entity. It does not include construction or construction management services.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage

§ 298—RETURNS OF UNUSED PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

The bill requires the DSS commissioner to submit a report to the GAE committee concerning the effectiveness of the nursing home drug return program. The report must include:

1. the name of each nursing home that the commissioner has notified of failure to comply with the return program requirements and the amount of the penalty DSS assessed for the noncompliance,
2. the total number of nursing homes that the commissioner has reason to believe have failed to comply with the return program law and why they may have been noncompliant,
3. a description of the commissioner's efforts to increase compliance, and
4. recommendations for increasing compliance.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage

§ 299—INCREASING USE OF GENERICS IN DSS PHARMACY PROGRAMS

The bill requires the DSS commissioner, within 90 days of the bill's passage, to develop and implement a plan to (1) increase by at least 5% the use of generic substitutions of drug products dispensed to DSS pharmacy assistance program beneficiaries and (2) lower the amount the state pays for generics to an amount not more than the national Medicaid average paid by states for generics. Currently, for most generics, the state pays the average wholesale price minus 50% for generic products.

The plan must include, but is not limited to, a description of policy changes to be implemented to reduce the number of brand-name drugs for which DSS or its independent pharmacy consultant, grants prior authorization.

DSS must submit the plan to the GAE Committee by September 1, 2011.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage

§ 300—DRUG UTILIZATION REVIEW BOARD

The bill requires DSS pharmacy personnel to direct the state's drug utilization review (DUR) board to study (1) the average number of prescription drugs dispensed annually to each DSS pharmacy program beneficiary; (2) reasons for the high number of such prescriptions as compared with other states, and (3) recommendations concerning drug dispensing.

The DSS commissioner, within 90 days of the bill's passage, must report to the GAE Committee on the DUR board's findings.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage

§ 301—MAXIMIZING FEDERAL VETERANS' BENEFITS

The bill requires the Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA) to enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (DMHAS) to (1) permit DMHAS to send quarterly electronic reports to DVA containing lists of DMHAS clients whom DMHAS has deemed eligible for, or currently receiving, DMHAS or federal veterans benefits; (2) require DVA to further research these clients' eligibility for state or federal benefits; and (3) require DVA to report to DMHAS on the status of "such benefits."

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage

§ 302—BALANCING INCENTIVE PAYMENT PROGRAM

The bill requires the DSS commissioner to adopt a long-term care rebalancing strategy that (1) meets the objectives of the State Balancing Incentive Payment Program (BIPP) established in the federal Affordable Care Act and (2) establishes a goal to reduce the state nursing home bed ratio to the national nursing home bed ratio by 2017. The nursing home bed ratio is the number of nursing home beds per 1,000 residents aged 65 and older. In 2006, Connecticut's ratio was 61.2.

The Affordable Care Act created the BIPP, which runs from October 1, 2011 through September 30, 2015. The program offers financial

incentives to states that spend less than half of their Medicaid long-term care dollars on home- and community-based services (HCBS) in FY 09. Connecticut, which spent 35% of its long-term care funds on HCBS in FY 09 is eligible for a 2% increase in its federal Medicaid match, or 52% instead of 50%.

The bill requires the commissioner, by January 1, 2012, to report to the Aging, Human Services, and Public Health committees on this strategy and recommend any legislative changes needed to meet the BIPP objectives and reduce the state's nursing home bed ratio.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage

§ 303—ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE SERVICES (DRS)

The bill requires DRS to employ additional (1) auditors and (2) collection and enforcement personnel.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2011

§ 304—ENERGY TECHNOLOGY TESTING PROGRAM

The bill requires, rather than allows, the OPM secretary to direct a state agency to test an energy technology, product, or process if he finds that using it would promote energy conservation or efficiency or a renewable energy technology. By law, the test involves using the technology, product, or process in the agency's operations on a trial basis to validate its effectiveness in reducing energy use and costs, dependence on fossil fuels, or green house gas emissions.

The bill requires, rather than allows, the secretary to direct an agency to accept delivery of a technology, product, or process, notwithstanding state purchasing law, if he finds that it would be feasible in the agency's operations and would not have any detrimental effect on these operations. By law, the manufacturer, the marketer, or any investor or participant in the business must pay the costs associated with acquiring and using the technology, product, or process.

Under current law, if the secretary determines that the test program sufficiently demonstrates that the technology, product, or process meets the goals of the testing program, the testing agency may request that the Administrative Services commissioner to procure the technology for use by any or all state agencies. The bill instead requires the agency to make this request, which must be for use by all appropriate agencies.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage

§ 305—ENERGY PERFORMANCE CONTRACTING PILOT

The bill requires the OPM secretary and Public Works commissioner, by July 1, 2012, to establish a pilot program under which the state selects an existing state facility or complex of facilities to be covered by an energy performance contract with a private vendor. The secretary and commissioner must submit reports on the results of the program to the Government Administration and Elections (GAE) Committee. They must do so not later than three months after the effective date of the contract and each year thereafter until the final report is submitted, not later than three months after the contract ends.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2011

§ 306—AGENCY ENERGY COST SAVING

The bill requires the OPM secretary to achieve a (1) 10% reduction in executive branch energy costs in FY 12 compared to FY 10 and (2) a 30% reduction in these costs for FY 23 compared to FY 10. The reductions may be achieved as a bottom-line number spread across all of the agencies. The secretary may employ any method to reduce such energy costs, including (1) training in facility management in a certification program that provides the knowledge to increase the energy efficiency of a building, (2) using the Clean Energy Fund, (3) using any energy efficiency fund that results from a partnership of the state's public utilities, (4) entering into an energy performance contract as described above, and (5) participating in the test program described above. The secretary must report, by July 1 annually from 2012

through 2023, on the energy costs reduction achieved under these provisions to the governor and the GAE Committee.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2011

§ 307—LEAN GOVERNMENT STEERING COMMITTEE

This bill establishes a steering committee to study the implementation of “lean techniques” in state agencies. It defines lean techniques as methods of improving administrative processes that:

1. focus on customer service and seek to optimize value to the public,
2. involve employees, the regulated community and the public in continual improvements and the finding of solutions,
3. use a continual improvement framework that emphasizes rapid implementation rather than lengthy planning,
4. seek to reduce the complexity of the process, and
5. use metrics and visual controls to improve decision making and problem solving.

The governor appoints five members to the committee, with one member each from the banking industry, service sector, manufacturing sector, healthcare industry, and a collective bargaining unit. Additionally, a representative from the Connecticut Center for Advanced Technology (CCAT) is a nonvoting member and it is chaired by the OPM secretary or a designee. Appointments to the committee must be made and its first meeting must occur within 30 days of passage. The bill also requires CCAT to help the committee develop its plan. The bill requires the committee, within 60 days of passage, to report its findings and recommendations to the governor, speaker of the House, Senate president pro tempore, and the GAE Committee.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage

§ 308—SINGLE HOME- AND COMMUNITY-BASED CARE WAIVER FOR ELDERLY AND DISABLED

The bill requires the DSS commissioner, within 90 days of the bill's passage, to apply for a federal Section 1915c home- and community-based services (HCBS) waiver to enable him to provide HCBS to individuals with disabilities and the elderly who are receiving Medicaid. He must take any actions necessary to consolidate all Medicaid waivers under which HCBS services are provided to the two groups, as federal law allows.

Currently, the state has several 1915 c waivers, including one that serves only elders and others serving individuals with disabilities (e.g., those with acquired brain injuries).

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage

§§ 309 & 310—STATEWIDE SINGLE POINT OF ENTRY SYSTEM FOR LONG-TERM CARE

The bill requires the DSS commissioner to direct DSS' Aging Services Division and Bureau of Rehabilitative Services (BRS) to establish a statewide, single point-of-entry (SPE) system for individuals seeking long-term care. The goals of the system must be to (1) permit any individuals seeking long-term care in Connecticut to obtain the same information on long-term care services from any one of the entities the bill designates as an SPE agency and (2) promote consumer choice of long-term care.

The bill requires DSS' Aging Services Division and BRS, in consultation with the Long-Term Care Advisory Council and the public, to designate statewide service areas for establishing SPE agencies. They must designate the state's centers for independent living (CIL) and area agencies on aging (AAA) as SPEs for each of the service areas.

Designated CILs and AAAs must:

1. work collaboratively in operating the SPE system;

2. provide any individual seeking long-term care, including those who pay privately, with information on all of the state's long-term care options, including HCBS and nursing home care;
3. assess an individual's eligibility for long-term care services, including Medicaid and other public programs and services offered by private and nonprofit organizations through a comprehensive, uniform screening process;
4. assist individuals in obtaining timely eligibility determinations from DSS for publicly funded long-term care services and programs;
5. assist individuals in developing a person-centered, long-term care support plan; and
6. implement quality assurance standards and procedures.

The bill permits the directors of Aging Services and BRS to establish additional requirements, criteria, and standards for the SPE agencies' operation. The directors must implement a quality assurance program to measure the SPE agencies' performance. Agencies failing to meet the requirements and standards may have their SPE designation terminated.

The bill also requires OPM, on its long-term care website, to include information about SPE. OPM must consult with personnel administering SPE. It eliminates the requirement that the website be operated within available appropriations.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2011

**§ 311—OPM TO IMPLEMENT GOALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
IN STATE LONG-TERM CARE PLAN**

For FY 12, the bill requires the OPM secretary to direct an employee of OPM's Policy and Planning Division, within available appropriations, to implement the goals and recommendations in the most recent state long-term care plan.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage

§ 312—DSS EMPLOYEE AS FEDERAL REVENUE OMBUDSMAN

The bill requires the DSS commissioner to designate a DSS employee as a federal revenue ombudsman, who will be responsible for ensuring that DSS takes advantage of opportunities to obtain or increase federal funding for DSS programs.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage

§313—SUSPENSION STATUS FOR IMPRISONED MEDICAID BENEFICIARIES

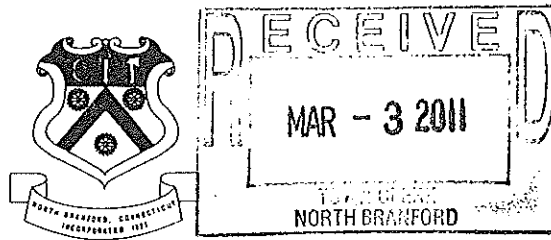
The bill requires the DSS commissioner to place Medicaid recipients who are incarcerated in a state-operated correctional facility on suspension status once he is notified of the incarceration. The prisoners must remain otherwise eligible for Medicaid and once released from prison, must have the suspension lifted if they are still Medicaid-eligible.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage

MAYOR
ANTHONY S. CANDELORA

DEPUTY MAYOR
MICHAEL J. DOODY

TOWN MANAGER
RICHARD V. BRANIGAN



COUNCIL MEMBERS

ROSE MARIE ANGELONI
VINCENT P. CAPRIO
ANDREW ESPOSITO III
JOSEPH E. FAUGHNAN
DONALD J. FUCCI, II
ALFRED D. ROSE
JOANNE S. WENTWORTH

TOWN OF NORTH BRANFORD

TOWN HALL 909 FOXON ROAD, NORTH BRANFORD, CONNECTICUT 06471-1290
TOWN MANAGER (203)484-6000 FAX (203) 484-6025

TOWN COUNCIL FINANCE SUB-COMMITTEE MEETING NOTICE

Wednesday, March 9, 2011

Town Manager's Conference Rm.
5:00 p.m.

AGENDA

1. Call to Order
2. Approval of Minutes of Previous Meeting
January 13, 2011 – Special Meeting
February 23, 2011
3. Discussion Items:
 - a. Contingency Transfers (if any)
 - b. Appropriation Transfers (if any)
 - c. Financial Report – January 31, 2011
 - d. Grants - Status Report
 - e. Status of Bids
 - f. FY 2011-12 Budget Preparation – Status Report
4. Adjournment



1971

TOWN OF NORTH BRANFORD

Contingency Appropriation
Fiscal 2010-2011

NBTC Agenda # _____

Date: March 15, 2011

Resolved:

That the Town Manager is hereby authorized to appropriate from reserve for contingency, Account #101-4703-760-0000 and transfer into the appropriate accounts, as soon as possible, for the following purposes.

MOTION BY: _____

SECONDED: _____

VOTE: _____

	<u>Amount</u>
Ambulance Advanced Life Support Subsidy	\$60,000

\$60,000

Status of Contingency

Original Balance	\$201,000
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Previous Appropriations

Sub Total	<u>\$201,000</u>
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Item listed above	\$60,000
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Balance after listed items	<u>\$141,000</u>
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TOWN OF NORTH BRANFORD
FISCAL SUMMARY
 As of February 28, 2011 with Comparative Amounts as of February 28, 2010
 (Unaudited)

NBTC AGENDA # _____
 DATE March 15, 2011

PRIOR YEAR TO DATE		
2009-10	AMOUNT	% OF
BUDGET	RECEIVED	BUDGET
\$32,980,209	\$32,160,037	97.6%
\$125,000	\$278,029	222.4%
\$225,000	\$210,020	93.3%
\$114,240	\$179,379	157.0%
\$65,000	\$74,327	114.3%
\$1,033,092	\$958,092	92.7%
\$150,000	\$38,081	25.4%
\$147,050	\$83,910	57.1%
\$73,970	\$78,633	106.3%
\$337,417	\$467,507	138.6%
\$7,264,223	\$3,627,657	49.9%
\$555,695	\$478,319	86.1%
\$0	\$0	0.0%
\$46,100	\$16,062	34.8%
\$121,050	\$167,218	138.1%
\$426,000	\$0	0.0%
\$432,603	\$207,619	48.0%
\$44,096,654	\$39,054,890	88.6%

REVENUE

PROPERTY TAXES-CURRENT	\$125,000
PROPERTY TAXES-DELINQUENT	\$200,000
PROPERTY TAXES-SUPPLEMENTAL	\$113,010
DELINQUENT CHARGES	\$60,000
OTHER TAXES - CONVEYANCE	\$1,044,682
PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES	\$150,000
INVESTMENT INCOME	\$118,300
LICENSES & PERMITS	\$92,083
CURRENT SERVICES	\$442,786
STATE GRANTS - TAXES	\$7,200,502
STATE GRANTS - EDUCATION	\$537,063
STATE GRANTS - OTHER	\$0
FEDERAL GRANTS	\$47,650
USE OR SALE OF ASSETS	\$229,720
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUES	\$651,400
SURPLUS APPROPRIATED	\$482,475
OPERATING TRANSFERS IN	\$0

FISCAL YEAR 2010-11				
2010-11	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	RECEIVED	% OF
BUDGET	ENCUMBERED	ENCUMBERED	TO DATE	BUDGET
\$34,037,881	\$125,000	\$33,132,397	\$33,132,397	97.3%
\$125,000	\$200,000	\$138,762	\$138,762	111.0%
\$200,000	\$113,010	\$215,329	\$215,329	107.7%
\$113,010	\$60,000	\$112,504	\$112,504	99.5%
\$60,000	\$1,044,682	\$39,442	\$39,442	65.7%
\$1,044,682	\$150,000	\$984,682	\$984,682	94.3%
\$150,000	\$118,300	\$6,613	\$6,613	4.4%
\$118,300	\$92,083	\$74,065	\$74,065	62.6%
\$92,083	\$442,786	\$73,014	\$73,014	79.3%
\$442,786	\$7,200,502	\$374,104	\$374,104	51.8%
\$7,200,502	\$537,063	\$3,479,546	\$3,479,546	64.8%
\$537,063	\$0	\$498,959	\$498,959	92.9%
\$0	\$47,650	\$0	\$0	0.0%
\$47,650	\$229,720	\$23,084	\$23,084	48.4%
\$229,720	\$651,400	\$208,535	\$208,535	30.6%
\$651,400	\$482,475	\$0	\$0	0.0%
\$482,475	\$0	\$203,771	\$203,771	42.2%
\$45,612,662	\$0	\$39,564,797	\$39,564,797	86.5%

2009-10		
BUDGET	EXPENDED & ENCUMBERED	% OF BUDGET
\$48,609	\$40,900	84.1%
\$50	\$20	40.0%
\$198,138	\$126,879	64.0%
\$305,639	\$268,739	88.3%
\$133,876	\$89,707	67.0%
\$141,478	\$100,110	70.8%
\$1,530	\$0	0.0%
\$319,534	\$238,688	74.7%
\$166,674	\$113,405	68.0%
\$41,575	\$23,012	55.4%
\$71,700	\$140,643	196.2%
\$3,173	\$1,430	45.1%
\$25,165	\$31,298	124.4%
\$348	\$0	0.0%
\$2,723,873	\$1,865,127	68.5%
\$495,503	\$412,369	83.2%
\$50,000	\$0	0.0%
\$147,018	\$146,500	99.6%
\$450,319	\$339,044	75.3%
\$12	\$9	75.0%
\$50,864	\$50,759	99.8%
\$814,078	\$626,597	77.0%
\$1,595,007	\$1,155,437	72.4%
\$175,276	\$78,594	44.8%
\$231,235	\$133,358	57.7%
\$16,150	\$4,252	26.3%
\$198,607	\$125,493	63.2%
\$20,100	\$21,000	104.5%
\$1,600	\$0	0.0%
\$549,279	\$389,575	70.9%
\$97,590	\$98,205	100.6%
\$73,820	\$46,282	62.7%
\$42,455	\$32,895	77.5%
\$5,887	\$463	7.9%
\$20,960	\$19,978	95.3%
\$106,279	\$68,870	64.8%
\$25,868	\$22,949	88.7%
\$3,136	\$1,819	57.9%
\$11,362	\$1,158	10.2%
\$132,591	\$86,513	65.2%
\$5,122	\$2,401	46.9%
\$100	\$156	156.0%
\$1,114	\$558	50.1%
\$112,602	\$73,745	65.5%
\$89,355	\$0	0.0%
\$303,844	\$196,003	64.5%
\$1,790,803	\$1,323,480	73.9%
\$4,622,068	\$3,688,822	79.8%
\$81,000	\$0	0.0%
\$27,595,183	\$17,227,751	62.4%
\$44,096,654	\$28,352,470	64.3%

DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURES

MAYOR AND COUNCIL	\$48,604
WPCA	\$50
TOWN MANAGER	\$198,304
FINANCE DEPARTMENT	\$323,011
TAX COLLECTOR	\$145,689
ASSESSOR	\$157,983
BOARD OF ASSESSMENT APPEALS	\$2,350
CENTRAL SERVICES	\$299,218
TOWN CLERK	\$172,241
ELECTIONS	\$40,604
TOWN ATTORNEY	\$71,700
PERMANENT PROJ BUILDING COMM	\$1,293
TECHNOLOGY	\$16,714
ETHICS COMMISSION	\$348
POLICE DEPARTMENT	\$2,740,285
FIRE DEPARTMENT	\$502,265
AMBULANCE	\$50,000
FIRE HYDRANTS	\$158,799
COMMUNICATIONS	\$479,335
CIVIL PREPAREDNESS	\$12
ANIMAL CONTROL	\$52,383
SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL	\$868,858
PUBLIC WORKS	\$1,585,020
STREET LIGHTING	\$159,578
PARKS & RECREATION	\$208,718
PUBLIC CELEBRATIONS	\$15,150
SENIOR SERVICES	\$199,301
ELDERLY HOUSING	\$22,500
REYNOLDS/BEERS HOUSE	\$1,000
LIBRARY	\$588,380
HEALTH & HUMAN RELATIONS	\$100,275
HUMAN RELATIONS	\$62,362
SOCIAL SERVICES	\$44,151
PROBATE COURT	\$7,687
HAZ/WASTE DISPOSAL/RECYCLING	\$21,937
PLANNING DEPARTMENT	\$110,714
PLANNING & ZONING COMMISSION	\$18,341
ZONING BOARD OF APPEALS	\$2,522
ECONOMIC DEV. COMMISSION	\$3,532
ENGINEERING	\$102,107
CONSERVATION & INLAND WETLANDS	\$4,307
BEAUTIFICATION	\$100
AGRICULTURE COMMISSION	\$2,500
BUILDING DEPARTMENT	\$117,468
RESERVE FOR CONTINGENCY	\$201,000
PROPERTY & CASUALTY INSURANCE	\$184,180
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	\$1,701,546
DEBT SERVICE	\$5,119,432
OPERATING TRANSFERS OUT	\$306,400
BOARD OF EDUCATION	\$28,286,750

2010-11				
BUDGET	AMOUNT EXPENDED	AMOUNT ENCUMBERED	EXPENDED & ENCUMBERED TO DATE	% OF BUDGET
\$48,604	\$42,407	\$0	\$42,407	87.3%
\$50	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%
\$198,304	\$122,898	\$435	\$123,333	62.2%
\$323,011	\$211,599	\$1,697	\$213,296	66.0%
\$145,689	\$89,469	\$3,329	\$92,798	63.7%
\$157,983	\$99,031	\$500	\$99,531	63.0%
\$2,350	\$13	\$0	\$13	0.5%
\$299,218	\$182,395	\$49,124	\$231,518	77.4%
\$172,241	\$104,238	\$10,537	\$114,774	66.7%
\$40,604	\$32,114	\$1,592	\$33,706	83.0%
\$71,700	\$41,380	\$13,124	\$54,604	76.0%
\$1,293	\$915	\$0	\$915	70.8%
\$16,714	\$23,032	\$9,897	\$32,929	197.0%
\$348	\$115	\$0	\$115	33.1%
\$2,740,285	\$1,781,401	\$52,554	\$1,833,955	66.9%
\$502,265	\$352,467	\$58,026	\$410,494	81.7%
\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%
\$158,799	\$80,232	\$77,768	\$158,000	99.5%
\$479,335	\$309,793	\$30,433	\$340,225	71.0%
\$12	\$9	\$0	\$9	75.0%
\$52,383	\$108	\$50,648	\$50,756	96.9%
\$868,858	\$395,126	\$273,309	\$668,435	77.1%
\$1,585,020	\$1,229,523	\$174,244	\$1,403,767	88.6%
\$159,578	\$75,087	\$0	\$75,087	47.1%
\$208,718	\$118,399	\$5,363	\$123,763	59.8%
\$15,150	\$6,054	\$760	\$6,804	44.9%
\$199,301	\$117,065	\$15,618	\$132,682	66.6%
\$22,500	\$10,500	\$12,000	\$22,500	100.0%
\$1,000	\$344	\$0	\$344	34.4%
\$588,380	\$394,883	\$31,552	\$426,435	72.5%
\$100,275	\$97,681	\$2,594	\$100,275	100.0%
\$62,362	\$39,099	\$219	\$39,318	63.0%
\$44,151	\$34,207	\$0	\$34,207	77.5%
\$7,687	\$2,523	\$5,095	\$7,618	99.1%
\$21,937	\$2,226	\$15,420	\$17,646	80.4%
\$110,714	\$71,171	\$0	\$71,171	64.3%
\$18,341	\$10,057	\$6,098	\$16,165	88.1%
\$2,522	\$553	\$584	\$1,137	45.1%
\$3,532	\$965	\$0	\$965	27.3%
\$102,107	\$59,413	\$0	\$59,413	58.2%
\$4,307	\$1,888	\$591	\$2,580	59.9%
\$100	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%
\$2,500	\$1,525	\$0	\$1,525	74.4%
\$117,468	\$73,900	\$1,350	\$75,250	64.1%
\$201,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%
\$184,180	\$187,853	\$205	\$188,058	96.8%
\$1,701,546	\$1,181,777	\$71,209	\$1,252,986	73.6%
\$5,119,432	\$4,321,102	\$0	\$4,321,102	84.4%
\$306,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%
\$28,286,750	\$17,499,670	\$0	\$17,499,670	61.9%
\$45,612,662	\$29,406,208	\$976,065	\$30,382,273	66.8%