

June 18, 2021

After passing the biennial budget¹ for fiscal years 2022 and 2023 the week prior, on June 17, 2021, the Connecticut General Assembly adopted the “implementer bill” that contains the policy provisions that put the budget into effect.² Contained in the new state budget, which is scheduled to go into effect on July 1, 2021, are numerous changes to policies and appropriations that fund K-12 public education in Connecticut.

This budget snapshot provides a nonpartisan look at how the General Assembly’s adopted budget impacts education funding over the next two fiscal years by analyzing how funding in the new state budget compares to current education spending levels, detailing key policy changes to education funding in the adopted budget, and providing estimated town-by-town runs for the ECS grant.

The General Assembly’s adopted budget is one of the final steps in the budget development process³

- The budget analyzed in this document is the budget passed by both chambers of the General Assembly. Next, the budget will be sent to Governor Ned Lamont who will sign it into law, veto it, veto specific line items, or let it go into effect without signing.

Key Education Funding Policies

- Education Cost Sharing (ECS) formula phase-in schedule is continued per current law over the next two fiscal years with the exception of 104 towns who are overfunded, according to the formula, and would normally experience decreases in their ECS funding.
 - a. Instead of having their funding reduced, these 104 towns are held harmless at their FY 2021 ECS grant amounts until FY 2024, at which time the phase-out schedule of the ECS formula will resume and proceed until full funding is reached in FY 2030.
 - b. Towns receiving phased-in increases to their ECS grants will continue to receive full funding in FY 2028 as previously scheduled.
- ECS formula’s student-need weights and thresholds are revised to drive additional resources to towns for every English Learner (EL) student a town educates as well as to provide additional resources to towns that are deemed as having concentrated poverty. The threshold to qualify for concentrated poverty funding is revised downward to drive additional resources to Connecticut’s highest-need communities.
- Students attending endowed academies are now included in the ECS formula’s regional school district bonus.

¹ H.B. 6689 as amended by LCO No. 10550: An Act Concerning the State Budget for the Biennium Ending June Thirtieth, 2023, and Making Appropriations Therefor, and Making Deficiency and Additional Appropriations for the Fiscal Year Ending June Thirtieth, 2021. Gen. Assembly. (Ct. 2021).

² S.B. 1202 as amended by LCO Nos. 10933, 11000, 11007, 11013: An Act Concerning Provisions Related to Revenue and Other Items to Implement the State Budget for the Biennium Ending June 30, 2023. Gen. Assembly. (Ct. 2021 Special Session).

³ A more detailed explanation of Connecticut’s state budget process can be found at <https://ctschoolfinance.org/reports/connecticut-state-budget-process>.

- Regional school district bonus is changed to be calculated on a per-student per-grade basis, rather than a ratio.
- Charter school per-pupil grant is increased from \$11,250 to \$11,525 to align with the ECS foundation level.
- State charter schools will receive weighted per-pupil funding based upon the same student-need weights in the ECS formula. These grants will be phased-in for FYs 2022 and 2023 in the same manner as ECS grant funding. This results in charter school students receiving 14.76 percent of the full amount necessary to be reflective of their individual learning needs.
- State vocational agriculture per-pupil grant is increased by \$1,000 to \$5,200.
- Open Choice program is extended geographically by creating a pilot program for up to 50 students from Danbury and 50 students from Norwalk.
- Magnet school per-pupil grant amounts are not changed, and the appropriation is adjusted for annualized anticipated lapses and increased enrollment. Additionally, funding is transferred to new *Non-Sheff* Transportation account to accurately reflect non-*Sheff* magnet school transportation spending.
- Transfer of the Connecticut Technical Education and Career System (CTECS) to a separate state agency is delayed until 2023, keeping CTECS as part of the budget for the State Department of Education for an additional fiscal year.
- General Assembly's Office of Fiscal Analysis (OFA) is required to conduct a study, by December 15, 2021, of the student-centered funding proposal originally proposed in S.B. 948.

Impact of Policy Changes

- Connecticut will continue to phase-in towns receiving increases in ECS funding, while pausing the phase-out for towns receiving decreases in ECS funding until FY 2024.
- Towns serving low-income and English Learner students will receive additional resources to educate these students.
- While these ECS improvements drive additional resources to Connecticut's highest-need communities who educate the majority of Connecticut students of color, meaningful racial disparities in education funding between majority white districts and majority BIPOC (Black, Indigenous, and People of Color) districts will continue to exist.⁴
- Weighted per-student funding based on student need will be phased-in for students attending state charter schools.
- Despite improvements to the ECS formula, and the beginning of weighted per-student funding for state charter schools, the racial funding gap between Connecticut's majority white school districts and all other public school districts in the state remains above \$600 million.
- Towns with students attending one of Connecticut's three endowed academies will receive additional ECS funding as these students are now included in the ECS formula's regional school district bonus.
- Connecticut will continue to use 11 different, disjointed funding formulas to support public school students.

⁴ In this analysis, BIPOC is used to represent students who, according to Connecticut State Department of Education data, identify as: American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian; Black or African American; Hispanic/Latino of any race; Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander; or two or more races.

- Complexity of regular education tuition between local districts and choice operators, such as interdistrict magnet schools and vocational agriculture programs, will continue to exist.
- The Open Choice pilot program in Danbury and Norwalk offers another potential avenue for Connecticut to address disparities in education through school choice.
- An OFA study of S.B. 948 will inform legislators about the impacts and benefits of a student-centered funding formula for all public school students in Connecticut.

Analysis of Selected Appropriations

Table 1 below contains the adopted budget's FY 2022 and FY 2023 recommended appropriations for significant education grants. Table 1 also contains FY 2021 estimated expenditures for comparative purposes. The appropriations included in Table 1 are education grants to municipalities and school districts in which the total estimated expenditures exceeded \$10 million in FY 2020. State funding for school choice programs is also included in Table 1.⁵

State education appropriations that increase — as compared to FY 2021 estimated expenditures — are highlighted in green, while those appropriations that remain at FY 2021 estimated amounts are highlighted in yellow. State education appropriations that decrease are highlighted in red.

Table 1: Selected State Education Funding Under Adopted Biennial Budget with Comparisons

Grant	FY 2021 Estimated ⁸	Governor's Proposed Budget ⁶		Adopted Budget ⁷	
		FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023
Education Equalization (ECS)	\$2,093,563,712	\$2,093,587,113	\$2,093,587,113	\$2,139,188,097	\$2,184,789,061
Magnet Schools ⁹	\$295,033,302	\$292,223,044	\$294,662,627	\$282,438,044	\$284,584,077
Regional Vocational – Technical School System ¹⁰	\$138,898,647	\$140,901,414	\$146,188,621	\$143,319,414	-
Technical High Schools – Other Expenses ¹¹	\$22,498,563	\$22,668,577	\$22,668,577	\$22,668,577	-
Excess Cost - Student Based	\$140,619,782	\$140,619,782	\$140,619,782	\$140,619,782	\$140,619,782

⁵ Although the *Sheff* Settlement and Adult Education grants both exceed \$10 million in statewide allocation, they are not included in the below table due to irregularity in appropriation (*Sheff* Settlement) and relationship to public K-12 education (Adult Education).

⁶ State of Connecticut, Office of Policy and Management. (2021). *Connecticut FY 2022 – FY 2023 Biennium Governor's Budget*. Hartford, CT: Author. Retrieved from https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/OPM/Budget/2022_2023_Biennial_Budget/Bud_WebPage/GovBud_2022-23_Final_Web.pdf.

⁷ S.B. 1202 as amended by LCO Nos. 10933, 11000, 11007, 11013: An Act Concerning Provisions Related to Revenue and Other Items to Implement the State Budget for the Biennium Ending June 30, 2023. Gen. Assembly. (Ct. 2021 Special Session).

⁸ State of Connecticut, Office of Fiscal Analysis. (2021). *OFA Expenditure Detail: May 2021*. Hartford, CT: Author. Retrieved from https://www.cga.ct.gov/ofa/Documents/year/PROJ/2021PROJ-20210525_May%202025.%202021%20Expenditure%20Detail.pdf.

⁹ Adopted budget establishes a Non-*Sheff* Transportation account and transfers funding from the Magnet Schools line item for this purpose.

¹⁰ Adopted budget establishes CTECS as an independent agency in FY 23. For comparative purposes, FY 23 CTECS agency accounts are shown here.

¹¹ *Ibid*.

Grant	FY 2021 Estimated ⁸	Governor's Proposed Budget ⁶		Adopted Budget ⁷	
		FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023
Charter Schools	\$123,149,013	\$123,640,200	\$124,032,050	\$126,203,452	\$130,579,996
Priority School Districts ¹²	\$30,818,778	\$30,818,778	\$30,818,778	\$30,818,778 (+ \$5 million)	\$30,818,778 (+ \$5 million)
Open Choice	\$25,982,027	\$27,980,849	\$30,342,327	\$27,980,849	\$30,342,327
Commissioner's Network	\$9,929,351	\$10,009,398	\$10,009,398	\$10,009,398	10,009,398
Vocational Agriculture	\$15,124,200	\$15,124,200	\$15,124,200	\$18,824,200	\$18,824,200
Local Charter Schools	\$690,000	\$852,000	\$957,000	\$852,000	\$957,000
<i>Sheff</i> Transportation	\$45,781,798	\$51,843,244	\$52,813,212	\$51,843,244	\$52,813,212
Non- <i>Sheff</i> Transportation ¹³	-	-	-	\$9,785,000	\$10,078,550

¹² An additional \$5 million above the initial appropriation is allocated proportionately on the basis of the number of total need students in each Priority School District.

¹³ Adopted budget establishes a Non-*Sheff* Transportation account and reclassifies funding from the Magnet Schools line item for this purpose.

Table 2 below contains selected state education funding policy changes, broken down by grant, in the adopted budget and the governor's original budget proposal. Only policy changes considered relevant and important are included in this table for the sake of clarity.

Table 2: Selected State Education Policy Changes Under Adopted Budget and Governor's Budget Proposal

Grant	Key Policy Details	
	Governor's Budget Proposal ¹⁴	Adopted Budget ¹⁵
Education Equalization (ECS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ECS funding levels are maintained at FY 2021 levels. Phase-in of the ECS formula is proposed to resume in FY 2024 and extended until FY 2030. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ECS need-student weights and thresholds are revised. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> English Learner weight increased from 15% to 25%. Concentrated poverty weight increased from 5% to 15%. Concentrated poverty threshold decreased from 75% to 60%. ECS phase-in continues in FYs 2022 and 2023, however, towns being phased out will be held harmless. The ECS phase-out will be extended to FY 2030. 10% of any Alliance District ECS grant over FY 2020 amounts must be used for minority teacher recruitment and training as set forth in S.B. 1034. New regional school district bonus: \$100 per student per grade, which is also extended to include students sent to an endowed academy. Regional bonus is to be paid multiplied by the number of grades offered. OFA to conduct an independent modeling of student-centered funding formula, originally proposed in S.B. 948 by January 15, 2022.
Magnet Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased funding due to increases in enrollment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transfers funding to new Non-Sheff Transportation account to

¹⁴ State of Connecticut, Office of Policy and Management. (2021). *Connecticut FY 2022 – FY 2023 Biennium Governor's Budget*. Hartford, CT: Author. Retrieved from https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/OPM/Budget/2022_2023_Biennial_Budget/Bud_WebPage/GovBud_2022-23_Final_Web.pdf.

¹⁵ S.B. 1202 as amended by LCO Nos. 10933, 11000, 11007, 11013: An Act Concerning Provisions Related to Revenue and Other Items to Implement the State Budget for the Biennium Ending June 30, 2023. Gen. Assembly. (Ct. 2021 Special Session).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease in funding is due to annualized anticipated lapses in the Magnet Schools appropriation. 	<p>accurately reflect non-Sheff magnet school transportation spending.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased funding due to increases in enrollment. Decrease in funding is due to annualized anticipated lapses in the Magnet Schools appropriation.
Regional Vocational – Technical School System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defers establishment of CTECS as an independent agency until FY 2024. Eliminates funding for 31 additional world language positions at CTECS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defers establishment of CTECS as an independent agency until FY 2023. Adds funding for 31 additional world language positions at CTECS.
Technical High Schools – Other Expenses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding is maintained at FY 2021 levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding is maintained at FY 2021 levels for FY 2022.
Excess Cost – Student Based	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cap on the Excess Cost grant is maintained and funding remains at the FY 2021 level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cap on the Excess Cost grant is maintained and funding remains at the FY 2021 level.
Charter Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The charter school per-pupil grant is increased from \$11,250 to \$11,525 to align with the ECS foundation level. Provides additional funding for grade growth at Booker T. Washington Academy (60 seats in FY 22; 94 seats in FY 23). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The charter school per-pupil grant is increased from \$11,250 to \$11,525 to align with the ECS foundation level. Weighted per-pupil funding, based upon the same student-need weights in the ECS formula, is extended to charter school students for FYs 2022 and 2023. Weighted funding is phased-in in at 4.1% in FY 2022 and an additional 10.66% in FY 2023. Changes to process for charter schools to make changes in operations, with a specific focus on enrollment increases.
Priority School Districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding is maintained at FY 2021 levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding is maintained at FY 2021 levels. \$5 million of American Rescue Plan funds are provided to be allocated based on total need student proportions of all Priority School Districts in FYs 2022 and 2023.
Open Choice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding increased due to increased enrollment. Provides \$900,000 in funding to start Open Choice pilot program in Norwalk (50 students) and Danbury (50 students). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding increased due to increased enrollment. Provides \$4,000 per student in FY 2023 for the Open Choice pilot program in Norwalk (50 students) and Danbury (50 students).

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Normal grant amounts will be provided in FY 2024 and thereafter.
Commissioner's Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding is maintained at FY 2021 levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding is maintained at FY 2021 levels.
Vocational Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding is maintained at FY 2021 levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Per-pupil grant is increased by \$1,000 to \$5,200 per student.
Local Charter Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding increased due to increased enrollment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding increased due to increased enrollment.
Sheff Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding increased due to increased enrollment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding increased due to increased enrollment.
Non-Sheff Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not included in budget proposal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creates an account to accurately reflect transportation spending for non-Sheff magnet schools. Funding is transferred from the Magnet School account.
Magnet School Operating Grants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not included in budget proposal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current law allows magnet school per-pupil operating grants to be prorated to reflect available appropriations. The adopted budget removes the provision that allows for grants to be prorated, which means the State must fully fund the grants.

Analysis of Education Cost Sharing Grant

Connecticut uses the ECS formula that was adopted in 2017, and first used and implemented in FY 2019, to distribute state education aid to towns to support their local public schools. The adopted budget continues the formula's phase-in schedule adopted in 2017, pauses the phase-out schedule — for two years — for those municipalities that are over-funded according to the formula, and revises student-need weights and thresholds to direct more resources to towns for English Learners and students attending districts with high concentrations of low-income students. Modifying the ECS formula in this manner, and continuing the ECS phase-in while pausing the phase-out, is projected to require \$45.6 million in additional state spending in FY 2022, and \$91.2 million in FY 2023, above FY 21 estimated expenditures.

Table 3 below details the funding generated by each student-need weight in the ECS formula under current law and the adopted budget. Weights that increase — as compared to current — are highlighted in green, while those weights that remain unchanged from current law are highlighted in yellow.

Table 3: ECS Weighted Student Funding

Student Type	ECS Weighted Funding		Difference	
	Current Law ¹⁶	Adopted Budget ¹⁷	\$	%
General Education (Non-Need)	\$11,525	\$11,525	\$0	0.0%
Low-Income	\$14,983	\$14,983	\$0	0.0%
Concentrated Low-Income	\$15,559	\$16,711	\$1,153	7.4%
Low-Income and English Learner	\$16,711	\$16,711	\$0	0.0%
English Learner	\$13,254	\$14,406	\$1,153	8.7%
Concentrated Low-income English Learner	\$17,288	\$19,593	\$2,305	13.3%

¹⁶ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 172, § 10-262f.

¹⁷ S.B. 1202 as amended by LCO Nos. 10933, 11000, 11007, 11013: An Act Concerning Provisions Related to Revenue and Other Items to Implement the State Budget for the Biennium Ending June 30, 2023. Gen. Assembly. (Ct. 2021 Special Session).

The adopted budget also decreases the ECS formula's concentrated poverty weight threshold from 75 percent of resident students deemed low-income to 60 percent. Table 4 below details the impact of this threshold reduction on town eligibility for the concentrated poverty weight, which has also been increased from five percent to 15 percent. Towns that will be eligible for the concentrated poverty weight and its additional funding, based on the threshold reduction, in FY 2022 are **bolded**.

Table 4: Town Concentrated Poverty Eligibility

Current Law ¹⁸	Adopted Budget ¹⁹
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hartford • Meriden • New London • Waterbury 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ansonia • Bridgeport • East Hartford • Hartford • Meriden • New Britain • New Haven • New London • Norwich • Putnam • Torrington • Waterbury • West Haven • Windham

As a result of pausing the phase-out of ECS grant funding for 104 towns, the cost difference between the adopted budget and Governor Lamont's original budget proposal is \$45.6 million in FY 2022 and \$91.2 million in FY 2023, while the cost difference between the adopted budget and the Appropriations Committee's proposed budget is \$ 9.3 million in FY 2022 and \$18.7 million in FY 2023.

Beginning on the next page, Table 5 compares, town by town, the **estimated** ECS grants for FYs 2022 and 2023 under the adopted budget, the Appropriations Committee's proposed budget, and the governor's budget proposal. Please note that the town runs for the adopted budget are estimates and not the final official runs from the Connecticut General Assembly or the State Department of Education.

Additionally, beginning on page 19, Table 6 provides a comparison of the funding differences in ECS town grants between the adopted budget, the Appropriations Committee's proposed budget, and the governor's budget proposal to estimated FY 2021 grant amounts.

For Tables 5 and 6, increases in ECS grants— as compared to FY 2021 estimated grants — are highlighted in green, while those grants that remain at FY 2021 estimated amounts are highlighted in yellow. Grants that would decrease are highlighted in red.

¹⁸ Conn. Gen. Statutes ch. 172, § 10-262f.

¹⁹ S.B. 1202 as amended by LCO Nos. 10933, 11000, 11007, 11013: An Act Concerning Provisions Related to Revenue and Other Items to Implement the State Budget for the Biennium Ending June 30, 2023. Gen. Assembly. (Ct. 2021 Special Session).

Table 5: Estimated Town ECS Grants for FYs 2022 and 2023 under the Adopted Budget and Other Budget Proposals

Note: Budgeted appropriations may differ from final grant amounts made by the State Department of Education to towns and school districts because final grant calculations take additional statutory provisions into account. Therefore, towns and school districts should wait for final grant amounts to be released by the State Department of Education before finalizing these amounts in their budgets.

Town	FY 2021 Est. Expenditures	Governor Lamont's Proposed Budget ²⁰		Appropriations' Proposed Budget ²¹		Adopted Budget ²²	
		FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023
Andover	\$2,004,782	\$2,004,782	\$2,004,782	\$1,936,854	\$1,868,927	\$2,004,782	\$2,004,782
Ansonia	\$17,938,428	\$17,938,428	\$17,938,428	\$18,448,070	\$18,957,712	\$18,448,070	\$18,957,712
Ashford	\$3,459,062	\$3,459,062	\$3,459,062	\$3,381,462	\$3,303,862	\$3,459,062	\$3,459,062
Avon	\$584,016	\$584,016	\$584,016	\$553,906	\$523,796	\$584,016	\$584,016
Barkhamsted	\$1,494,242	\$1,494,242	\$1,494,242	\$1,458,159	\$1,422,076	\$1,494,242	\$1,494,242
Beacon Falls	\$3,946,560	\$3,946,560	\$3,946,560	\$3,884,172	\$3,821,784	\$3,959,463	\$3,972,367
Berlin	\$5,870,600	\$5,870,600	\$5,870,600	\$5,824,497	\$5,778,393	\$5,870,600	\$5,870,600
Bethany	\$1,764,574	\$1,764,574	\$1,764,574	\$1,717,672	\$1,670,769	\$1,764,574	\$1,764,574
Bethel	\$7,880,729	\$7,880,729	\$7,880,729	\$7,841,073	\$7,801,417	\$7,880,729	\$7,880,729
Bethlehem	\$1,128,527	\$1,128,527	\$1,128,527	\$1,106,541	\$1,084,555	\$1,146,826	\$1,165,126
Bloomfield	\$6,700,683	\$6,700,683	\$6,700,683	\$6,864,465	\$7,028,246	\$6,864,465	\$7,028,246
Bolton	\$2,683,216	\$2,683,216	\$2,683,216	\$2,628,268	\$2,573,320	\$2,683,216	\$2,683,216
Bozrah	\$1,190,095	\$1,190,095	\$1,190,095	\$1,170,418	\$1,150,741	\$1,190,095	\$1,190,095
Branford	\$2,619,087	\$2,619,087	\$2,619,087	\$2,757,413	\$2,895,739	\$2,757,413	\$2,895,739
Bridgeport	\$187,414,378	\$187,414,378	\$187,414,378	\$188,944,438	\$190,474,498	\$188,944,438	\$190,474,498

²⁰ State of Connecticut, Office of Policy and Management. (2021). *Connecticut FY 2022 – FY 2023 Biennium Governor's Budget*. Hartford, CT: Author. Retrieved from https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/OPM/Budget/2022_2023_Biennial_Budget/Bud_WebPage/GovBud_2022-23_Final_Web.pdf.

²¹ Proposed Substitute Bill No. 6439: An Act Concerning the State Budget for the Biennium Ending June Thirtieth, 2023, and Making Appropriations Therefor (LCO No. 7147). Gen. Assembly. (Ct. 2021).

²² S.B. 1202 as amended by LCO Nos. 10933, 11000, 11007, 11013: An Act Concerning Provisions Related to Revenue and Other Items to Implement the State Budget for the Biennium Ending June 30, 2023. Gen. Assembly. (Ct. 2021 Special Session).

Town	FY 2021 Est. Expenditures	Governor Lamont's Proposed Budget ²⁰		Appropriations' Proposed Budget ²¹		Adopted Budget ²²	
		FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023
Bridgewater	\$23,564	\$23,564	\$23,564	\$23,721	\$23,878	\$38,048	\$52,532
Bristol	\$47,424,566	\$47,424,566	\$47,424,566	\$48,142,142	\$48,859,718	\$48,142,142	\$48,859,718
Brookfield	\$962,317	\$962,317	\$962,317	\$870,984	\$779,650	\$962,317	\$962,317
Brooklyn	\$6,926,095	\$6,926,095	\$6,926,095	\$6,860,365	\$6,794,635	\$6,926,095	\$6,926,095
Burlington	\$3,923,648	\$3,923,648	\$3,923,648	\$3,830,374	\$3,737,099	\$3,995,268	\$4,066,889
Canaan	\$125,752	\$125,752	\$125,752	\$115,219	\$104,687	\$125,752	\$125,752
Canterbury	\$4,004,835	\$4,004,835	\$4,004,835	\$3,844,859	\$3,684,883	\$4,004,835	\$4,004,835
Canton	\$3,423,208	\$3,423,208	\$3,423,208	\$3,499,445	\$3,575,681	\$3,499,445	\$3,575,681
Chaplin	\$1,652,147	\$1,652,147	\$1,652,147	\$1,593,104	\$1,534,062	\$1,652,147	\$1,652,147
Cheshire	\$9,339,412	\$9,339,412	\$9,339,412	\$9,420,222	\$9,501,033	\$9,420,222	\$9,501,033
Chester	\$768,291	\$768,291	\$768,291	\$818,297	\$868,302	\$830,164	\$892,036
Clinton	\$5,192,084	\$5,192,084	\$5,192,084	\$4,933,113	\$4,674,142	\$5,192,084	\$5,192,084
Colchester	\$12,040,218	\$12,040,218	\$12,040,218	\$11,676,043	\$11,311,867	\$12,040,218	\$12,040,218
Colebrook	\$403,912	\$403,912	\$403,912	\$387,737	\$371,562	\$403,912	\$403,912
Columbia	\$2,316,189	\$2,316,189	\$2,316,189	\$2,255,635	\$2,195,081	\$2,316,189	\$2,316,189
Cornwall	\$9,149	\$9,149	\$9,149	\$10,087	\$11,025	\$11,229	\$13,308
Coventry	\$7,952,911	\$7,952,911	\$7,952,911	\$7,782,472	\$7,612,034	\$7,952,911	\$7,952,911
Cromwell	\$4,977,403	\$4,977,403	\$4,977,403	\$5,104,925	\$5,232,446	\$5,104,925	\$5,232,446
Danbury	\$37,698,473	\$37,698,473	\$37,698,473	\$40,276,119	\$42,853,764	\$40,276,119	\$42,853,764
Darien	\$443,228	\$443,228	\$443,228	\$457,357	\$471,487	\$457,357	\$471,487
Deep River	\$1,662,870	\$1,662,870	\$1,662,870	\$1,655,877	\$1,648,885	\$1,671,457	\$1,680,043
Derby	\$8,840,423	\$8,840,423	\$8,840,423	\$9,140,280	\$9,440,137	\$9,140,280	\$9,440,137
Durham	\$3,165,733	\$3,165,733	\$3,165,733	\$3,027,210	\$2,888,687	\$3,165,733	\$3,165,733
East Granby	\$1,434,092	\$1,434,092	\$1,434,092	\$1,445,791	\$1,457,489	\$1,445,791	\$1,457,489
East Haddam	\$3,555,957	\$3,555,957	\$3,555,957	\$3,503,052	\$3,450,147	\$3,555,957	\$3,555,957

Town	FY 2021 Est. Expenditures	Governor Lamont's Proposed Budget ²⁰		Appropriations' Proposed Budget ²¹		Adopted Budget ²²	
		FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023
East Hampton	\$6,902,775	\$6,902,775	\$6,902,775	\$6,805,527	\$6,708,278	\$6,902,775	\$6,902,775
East Hartford	\$54,387,012	\$54,387,012	\$54,387,012	\$56,561,509	\$58,736,005	\$56,561,509	\$58,736,005
East Haven	\$19,825,403	\$19,825,403	\$19,825,403	\$19,869,202	\$19,913,001	\$19,869,202	\$19,913,001
East Lyme	\$6,076,507	\$6,076,507	\$6,076,507	\$5,857,856	\$5,639,204	\$6,076,507	\$6,076,507
East Windsor*	\$5,669,122	\$5,669,122	\$5,669,122	\$5,669,122	\$5,669,122	\$5,669,122	\$5,669,122
Eastford	\$947,176	\$947,176	\$947,176	\$912,663	\$878,151	\$947,176	\$947,176
Easton	\$172,080	\$172,080	\$172,080	\$170,728	\$169,377	\$186,645	\$201,211
Ellington	\$9,946,889	\$9,946,889	\$9,946,889	\$10,030,891	\$10,114,893	\$10,030,891	\$10,114,893
Enfield	\$29,551,526	\$29,551,526	\$29,551,526	\$29,823,645	\$30,095,764	\$29,823,645	\$30,095,764
Essex	\$103,926	\$103,926	\$103,926	\$103,098	\$102,270	\$123,708	\$143,490
Fairfield	\$1,111,544	\$1,111,544	\$1,111,544	\$1,117,730	\$1,123,916	\$1,117,730	\$1,123,916
Farmington	\$843,467	\$843,467	\$843,467	\$793,351	\$743,235	\$843,467	\$843,467
Franklin	\$736,256	\$736,256	\$736,256	\$682,227	\$628,197	\$736,256	\$736,256
Glastonbury	\$5,379,255	\$5,379,255	\$5,379,255	\$5,222,939	\$5,066,622	\$5,379,255	\$5,379,255
Goshen	\$80,162	\$80,162	\$80,162	\$79,577	\$78,992	\$123,034	\$165,906
Granby	\$5,278,314	\$5,278,314	\$5,278,314	\$5,192,980	\$5,107,647	\$5,278,314	\$5,278,314
Greenwich	\$378,649	\$378,649	\$378,649	\$477,624	\$576,598	\$477,624	\$576,598
Griswold	\$10,925,151	\$10,925,151	\$10,925,151	\$10,906,520	\$10,887,889	\$10,925,151	\$10,925,151
Groton*	\$25,040,045	\$25,040,045	\$25,040,045	\$25,040,045	\$25,040,045	\$25,040,045	\$25,040,045
Guilford	\$1,766,084	\$1,766,084	\$1,766,084	\$1,569,266	\$1,372,448	\$1,766,084	\$1,766,084
Haddam	\$2,019,012	\$2,019,012	\$2,019,012	\$2,035,735	\$2,052,457	\$2,181,180	\$2,343,347
Hamden	\$29,931,677	\$29,931,677	\$29,931,677	\$31,174,709	\$32,417,741	\$31,174,709	\$32,417,741
Hampton	\$1,058,408	\$1,058,408	\$1,058,408	\$1,001,727	\$945,046	\$1,058,408	\$1,058,408
Hartford	\$209,104,777	\$209,104,777	\$209,104,777	\$212,544,931	\$215,985,085	\$212,544,931	\$215,985,085
Hartland	\$1,071,722	\$1,071,722	\$1,071,722	\$1,015,512	\$959,302	\$1,071,722	\$1,071,722

Town	FY 2021 Est. Expenditures	Governor Lamont's Proposed Budget ²⁰		Appropriations' Proposed Budget ²¹		Adopted Budget ²²	
		FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023
Harwinton	\$2,430,050	\$2,430,050	\$2,430,050	\$2,351,037	\$2,272,024	\$2,430,050	\$2,430,050
Hebron	\$5,997,693	\$5,997,693	\$5,997,693	\$5,788,527	\$5,579,360	\$5,997,693	\$5,997,693
Kent	\$27,594	\$27,594	\$27,594	\$28,140	\$28,685	\$29,872	\$32,149
Killingly*	\$15,574,402	\$15,574,402	\$15,574,402	\$15,574,402	\$15,574,402	\$15,574,402	\$15,574,402
Killingworth	\$1,677,663	\$1,677,663	\$1,677,663	\$1,605,297	\$1,532,932	\$1,679,589	\$1,681,514
Lebanon	\$4,578,589	\$4,578,589	\$4,578,589	\$4,392,205	\$4,205,822	\$4,578,589	\$4,578,589
Ledyard	\$11,492,516	\$11,492,516	\$11,492,516	\$11,379,377	\$11,266,239	\$11,492,516	\$11,492,516
Lisbon	\$2,899,516	\$2,899,516	\$2,899,516	\$2,783,215	\$2,666,914	\$2,899,516	\$2,899,516
Litchfield	\$1,293,502	\$1,293,502	\$1,293,502	\$1,288,253	\$1,283,003	\$1,293,502	\$1,293,502
Lyme	\$60,216	\$60,216	\$60,216	\$59,389	\$58,562	\$89,603	\$118,989
Madison	\$395,466	\$395,466	\$395,466	\$382,405	\$369,345	\$395,466	\$395,466
Manchester	\$38,251,467	\$38,251,467	\$38,251,467	\$39,752,676	\$41,253,885	\$39,752,676	\$41,253,885
Mansfield	\$9,459,722	\$9,459,722	\$9,459,722	\$9,371,315	\$9,282,908	\$9,459,722	\$9,459,722
Marlborough	\$2,902,339	\$2,902,339	\$2,902,339	\$2,862,344	\$2,822,350	\$2,902,339	\$2,902,339
Meriden	\$64,774,542	\$64,774,542	\$64,774,542	\$66,940,902	\$69,107,262	\$66,940,902	\$69,107,262
Middlebury	\$847,757	\$847,757	\$847,757	\$872,468	\$897,179	\$1,026,996	\$1,206,234
Middlefield	\$1,837,504	\$1,837,504	\$1,837,504	\$1,794,921	\$1,752,339	\$1,846,203	\$1,854,902
Middletown	\$21,551,965	\$21,551,965	\$21,551,965	\$22,274,221	\$22,996,477	\$22,274,221	\$22,996,477
Milford	\$9,673,235	\$9,673,235	\$9,673,235	\$9,484,907	\$9,296,579	\$9,673,235	\$9,673,235
Monroe	\$5,272,935	\$5,272,935	\$5,272,935	\$5,099,718	\$4,926,501	\$5,272,935	\$5,272,935
Montville	\$12,779,336	\$12,779,336	\$12,779,336	\$12,802,821	\$12,826,307	\$12,802,821	\$12,826,307
Morris	\$109,929	\$109,929	\$109,929	\$105,500	\$101,071	\$132,148	\$154,366
Naugatuck	\$32,037,303	\$32,037,303	\$32,037,303	\$32,702,839	\$33,368,376	\$32,702,839	\$33,368,376
New Britain	\$95,776,383	\$95,776,383	\$95,776,383	\$99,688,262	\$103,600,141	\$99,688,262	\$103,600,141
New Canaan	\$377,366	\$377,366	\$377,366	\$393,251	\$409,136	\$393,251	\$409,136

Town	FY 2021 Est. Expenditures	Governor Lamont's Proposed Budget ²⁰		Appropriations' Proposed Budget ²¹		Adopted Budget ²²	
		FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023
New Fairfield	\$3,481,120	\$3,481,120	\$3,481,120	\$3,292,608	\$3,104,096	\$3,481,120	\$3,481,120
New Hartford	\$2,913,010	\$2,913,010	\$2,913,010	\$2,861,346	\$2,809,681	\$2,913,010	\$2,913,010
New Haven	\$160,469,961	\$160,469,961	\$160,469,961	\$162,840,116	\$165,210,270	\$162,840,116	\$165,210,270
New London	\$28,628,974	\$28,628,974	\$28,628,974	\$29,721,686	\$30,814,398	\$29,721,686	\$30,814,398
New Milford	\$11,124,188	\$11,124,188	\$11,124,188	\$10,935,748	\$10,747,307	\$11,124,188	\$11,124,188
Newington	\$13,772,951	\$13,772,951	\$13,772,951	\$14,131,800	\$14,490,650	\$14,131,800	\$14,490,650
Newtown	\$4,495,691	\$4,495,691	\$4,495,691	\$4,435,668	\$4,375,646	\$4,495,691	\$4,495,691
Norfolk	\$25,940	\$25,940	\$25,940	\$25,686	\$25,433	\$29,866	\$33,793
North Branford	\$7,331,325	\$7,331,325	\$7,331,325	\$7,192,445	\$7,053,565	\$7,331,325	\$7,331,325
North Canaan	\$1,781,954	\$1,781,954	\$1,781,954	\$1,750,142	\$1,718,330	\$1,781,954	\$1,781,954
North Haven	\$3,851,360	\$3,851,360	\$3,851,360	\$3,860,551	\$3,869,743	\$3,860,551	\$3,869,743
North Stonington	\$2,584,204	\$2,584,204	\$2,584,204	\$2,517,289	\$2,450,374	\$2,584,204	\$2,584,204
Norwalk	\$12,590,479	\$12,590,479	\$12,590,479	\$13,178,830	\$13,767,181	\$13,178,830	\$13,767,181
Norwich	\$39,228,238	\$39,228,238	\$39,228,238	\$40,481,999	\$41,735,760	\$40,544,338	\$41,860,439
Old Lyme	\$238,583	\$238,583	\$238,583	\$237,332	\$236,081	\$370,531	\$502,478
Old Saybrook	\$129,714	\$129,714	\$129,714	\$130,783	\$131,852	\$130,783	\$131,852
Orange	\$1,015,498	\$1,015,498	\$1,015,498	\$917,253	\$819,008	\$1,015,498	\$1,015,498
Oxford	\$3,677,011	\$3,677,011	\$3,677,011	\$3,469,487	\$3,261,963	\$3,677,011	\$3,677,011
Plainfield	\$14,990,047	\$14,990,047	\$14,990,047	\$14,782,988	\$14,575,930	\$14,990,047	\$14,990,047
Plainville	\$10,812,066	\$10,812,066	\$10,812,066	\$11,004,705	\$11,197,345	\$11,004,705	\$11,197,345
Plymouth	\$9,802,121	\$9,802,121	\$9,802,121	\$9,741,327	\$9,680,534	\$9,802,121	\$9,802,121
Pomfret	\$2,670,987	\$2,670,987	\$2,670,987	\$2,584,138	\$2,497,289	\$2,670,987	\$2,670,987
Portland	\$4,493,305	\$4,493,305	\$4,493,305	\$4,544,357	\$4,595,409	\$4,544,357	\$4,595,409
Preston	\$2,952,496	\$2,952,496	\$2,952,496	\$2,887,203	\$2,821,911	\$2,952,496	\$2,952,496
Prospect	\$4,862,123	\$4,862,123	\$4,862,123	\$4,800,545	\$4,738,968	\$4,951,153	\$5,040,182

Town	FY 2021 Est. Expenditures	Governor Lamont's Proposed Budget ²⁰		Appropriations' Proposed Budget ²¹		Adopted Budget ²²	
		FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023
Putnam*	\$8,340,282	\$8,340,282	\$8,340,282	\$8,340,282	\$8,340,282	\$8,340,282	\$8,340,282
Redding	\$178,040	\$178,040	\$178,040	\$176,320	\$174,600	\$192,921	\$207,803
Ridgefield	\$568,700	\$568,700	\$568,700	\$565,557	\$562,414	\$568,700	\$568,700
Rocky Hill	\$5,010,814	\$5,010,814	\$5,010,814	\$5,413,831	\$5,816,848	\$5,413,831	\$5,816,848
Roxbury	\$36,047	\$36,047	\$36,047	\$37,034	\$38,022	\$61,595	\$87,143
Salem	\$2,525,078	\$2,525,078	\$2,525,078	\$2,412,800	\$2,300,523	\$2,525,078	\$2,525,078
Salisbury	\$19,530	\$19,530	\$19,530	\$23,180	\$26,830	\$25,502	\$31,475
Scotland	\$1,274,671	\$1,274,671	\$1,274,671	\$1,230,287	\$1,185,902	\$1,274,671	\$1,274,671
Seymour	\$10,423,086	\$10,423,086	\$10,423,086	\$10,636,930	\$10,850,774	\$10,636,930	\$10,850,774
Sharon	\$13,437	\$13,437	\$13,437	\$14,528	\$15,618	\$16,220	\$19,003
Shelton	\$6,641,832	\$6,641,832	\$6,641,832	\$6,851,370	\$7,060,908	\$6,851,370	\$7,060,908
Sherman	\$46,995	\$46,995	\$46,995	\$46,715	\$46,436	\$46,995	\$46,995
Simsbury	\$6,317,010	\$6,317,010	\$6,317,010	\$6,530,198	\$6,743,386	\$6,530,198	\$6,743,386
Somers	\$5,692,630	\$5,692,630	\$5,692,630	\$5,597,416	\$5,502,202	\$5,692,630	\$5,692,630
South Windsor	\$11,408,078	\$11,408,078	\$11,408,078	\$11,130,069	\$10,852,060	\$11,408,078	\$11,408,078
Southbury	\$3,785,641	\$3,785,641	\$3,785,641	\$3,989,164	\$4,192,687	\$4,290,927	\$4,796,213
Southington	\$20,466,417	\$20,466,417	\$20,466,417	\$20,462,024	\$20,457,631	\$20,466,417	\$20,466,417
Sprague	\$2,668,094	\$2,668,094	\$2,668,094	\$2,671,896	\$2,675,698	\$2,675,264	\$2,682,435
Stafford	\$9,551,487	\$9,551,487	\$9,551,487	\$9,417,794	\$9,284,102	\$9,551,487	\$9,551,487
Stamford	\$13,590,585	\$13,590,585	\$13,590,585	\$14,780,084	\$15,969,582	\$14,780,084	\$15,969,582
Sterling	\$3,174,585	\$3,174,585	\$3,174,585	\$3,117,966	\$3,061,346	\$3,174,585	\$3,174,585
Stonington	\$1,073,011	\$1,073,011	\$1,073,011	\$956,003	\$838,996	\$1,073,011	\$1,073,011
Stratford	\$24,116,337	\$24,116,337	\$24,116,337	\$25,147,965	\$26,179,593	\$25,147,965	\$26,179,593
Suffield	\$6,148,151	\$6,148,151	\$6,148,151	\$6,109,095	\$6,070,039	\$6,148,151	\$6,148,151
Thomaston	\$5,481,226	\$5,481,226	\$5,481,226	\$5,461,463	\$5,441,700	\$5,481,226	\$5,481,226

Town	FY 2021 Est. Expenditures	Governor Lamont's Proposed Budget ²⁰		Appropriations' Proposed Budget ²¹		Adopted Budget ²²	
		FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023
Thompson*	\$7,534,704	\$7,534,704	\$7,534,704	\$7,534,704	\$7,534,704	\$7,534,704	\$7,534,704
Tolland	\$9,105,528	\$9,105,528	\$9,105,528	\$8,791,643	\$8,477,759	\$9,105,528	\$9,105,528
Torrington	\$26,958,170	\$26,958,170	\$26,958,170	\$27,853,656	\$28,749,143	\$27,853,656	\$28,749,143
Trumbull	\$2,323,541	\$2,323,541	\$2,323,541	\$2,105,981	\$1,888,421	\$2,323,541	\$2,323,541
Union	\$211,728	\$211,728	\$211,728	\$209,376	\$207,023	\$211,728	\$211,728
Vernon	\$20,170,089	\$20,170,089	\$20,170,089	\$20,592,786	\$21,015,483	\$20,592,786	\$21,015,483
Voluntown	\$2,117,243	\$2,117,243	\$2,117,243	\$2,029,248	\$1,941,252	\$2,117,243	\$2,117,243
Wallingford	\$20,855,570	\$20,855,570	\$20,855,570	\$20,744,935	\$20,634,299	\$20,855,570	\$20,855,570
Warren	\$32,115	\$32,115	\$32,115	\$31,581	\$31,047	\$46,910	\$61,704
Washington	\$53,007	\$53,007	\$53,007	\$53,791	\$54,575	\$86,666	\$120,326
Waterbury	\$150,090,541	\$150,090,541	\$150,090,541	\$157,222,793	\$164,355,045	\$157,222,793	\$164,355,045
Waterford	\$326,444	\$326,444	\$326,444	\$326,328	\$326,211	\$326,444	\$326,444
Watertown	\$11,780,186	\$11,780,186	\$11,780,186	\$11,879,281	\$11,978,375	\$11,879,281	\$11,978,375
West Hartford	\$21,880,498	\$21,880,498	\$21,880,498	\$22,245,760	\$22,611,021	\$22,245,760	\$22,611,021
West Haven	\$48,958,444	\$48,958,444	\$48,958,444	\$50,339,503	\$51,720,562	\$50,339,503	\$51,720,562
Westbrook	\$74,979	\$74,979	\$74,979	\$76,675	\$78,370	\$76,675	\$78,370
Weston	\$263,792	\$263,792	\$263,792	\$263,596	\$263,399	\$263,792	\$263,792
Westport	\$507,728	\$507,728	\$507,728	\$523,496	\$539,264	\$523,496	\$539,264
Wethersfield	\$10,885,177	\$10,885,177	\$10,885,177	\$11,540,764	\$12,196,352	\$11,540,764	\$12,196,352
Willington	\$3,456,594	\$3,456,594	\$3,456,594	\$3,418,000	\$3,379,406	\$3,456,594	\$3,456,594
Wilton	\$461,796	\$461,796	\$461,796	\$458,981	\$456,165	\$461,796	\$461,796
Winchester*	\$8,024,957	\$8,024,957	\$8,024,957	\$8,024,957	\$8,024,957	\$8,024,957	\$8,024,957
Windham	\$28,962,979	\$28,962,979	\$28,962,979	\$29,939,873	\$30,916,766	\$29,939,873	\$30,916,766
Windsor*	\$12,130,392	\$12,130,392	\$12,130,392	\$12,130,392	\$12,130,392	\$12,130,392	\$12,130,392
Windsor Locks	\$5,225,299	\$5,225,299	\$5,225,299	\$5,216,353	\$5,207,406	\$5,225,299	\$5,225,299

Town	FY 2021 Est. Expenditures	Governor Lamont's Proposed Budget ²⁰		Appropriations' Proposed Budget ²¹		Adopted Budget ²²	
		FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023
Wolcott	\$12,387,171	\$12,387,171	\$12,387,171	\$12,210,097	\$12,033,023	\$12,387,171	\$12,387,171
Woodbridge	\$471,575	\$471,575	\$471,575	\$435,049	\$398,524	\$471,575	\$471,575
Woodbury	\$1,539,859	\$1,539,859	\$1,539,859	\$1,702,533	\$1,865,207	\$1,829,558	\$2,119,256
Woodstock	\$4,990,532	\$4,990,532	\$4,990,532	\$4,871,097	\$4,751,662	\$4,990,532	\$4,990,532

**As Alliance Districts, these towns are held harmless from receiving a decrease in ECS funding even if the ECS formula would result in a decrease for these towns.*

Table 6: Differences Between Estimated Town ECS Grants from FY 2021 and Grants for FYs 2022 and 2023 under the Adopted Budget and Other Budget Proposals

Note: Budgeted appropriations may differ from final grant amounts made by the State Department of Education to towns and school districts because final grant calculations take additional statutory provisions into account. Therefore, towns and school districts should wait for final grant amounts to be released by the State Department of Education before finalizing these amounts in their budgets.

Town	FY 2021 Est. Expenditures	Governor Lamont's Proposed Budget ²³		Appropriations' Proposed Budget ²⁴		Adopted Budget ²⁵	
		FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023
Andover	\$2,004,782	\$-	\$-	\$(67,928)	\$(135,855)	\$-	\$-
Ansonia	\$17,938,428	-	-	\$509,642	\$1,019,284	\$509,642	\$1,019,284
Ashford	\$3,459,062	-	-	\$(77,600)	\$(155,200)	-	-
Avon	\$584,016	-	-	\$(30,110)	\$(60,220)	-	-
Barkhamsted	\$1,494,242	-	-	\$(36,083)	\$(72,166)	-	-
Beacon Falls	\$3,946,560	-	-	\$(62,388)	\$(124,776)	\$12,903	\$25,807
Berlin	\$5,870,600	-	-	\$(46,103)	\$(92,207)	-	-
Bethany	\$1,764,574	-	-	\$(46,902)	\$(93,805)	-	-
Bethel	\$7,880,729	-	-	\$(39,656)	\$(79,312)	-	-
Bethlehem	\$1,128,527	-	-	\$(21,986)	\$(43,972)	\$18,299	\$36,599
Bloomfield	\$6,700,683	-	-	\$163,782	\$327,563	\$163,782	\$327,563
Bolton	\$2,683,216	-	-	\$(54,948)	\$(109,896)	-	-
Bozrah	\$1,190,095	-	-	\$(19,677)	\$(39,354)	-	-
Branford	\$2,619,087	-	-	\$138,326	\$276,652	\$138,326	\$276,652
Bridgeport	\$187,414,378	-	-	\$1,530,060	\$3,060,120	\$1,530,060	\$3,060,120

²³ State of Connecticut, Office of Policy and Management. (2021). *Connecticut FY 2022 – FY 2023 Biennium Governor's Budget*. Hartford, CT: Author. Retrieved from https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/OPM/Budget/2022_2023_Biennial_Budget/Bud_WebPage/GovBud_2022-23_Final_Web.pdf.

²⁴ Proposed Substitute Bill No. 6439: An Act Concerning the State Budget for the Biennium Ending June Thirtieth, 2023, and Making Appropriations Therefor (LCO No. 7147). Gen. Assembly. (Ct. 2021).

²⁵ S.B. 1202 as amended by LCO Nos. 10933, 11000, 11007, 11013: An Act Concerning Provisions Related to Revenue and Other Items to Implement the State Budget for the Biennium Ending June 30, 2023. Gen. Assembly. (Ct. 2021 Special Session).

Town	FY 2021 Est. Expenditures	Governor Lamont's Proposed Budget ²³		Appropriations' Proposed Budget ²⁴		Adopted Budget ²⁵	
		FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023
Bridgewater	\$23,564	-	-	\$157	\$314	\$14,484	\$28,968
Bristol	\$47,424,566	-	-	\$717,576	\$1,435,152	\$717,576	\$1,435,152
Brookfield	\$962,317	-	-	\$(91,333)	\$(182,667)	-	-
Brooklyn	\$6,926,095	-	-	\$(65,730)	\$(131,460)	-	-
Burlington	\$3,923,648	-	-	\$(93,274)	\$(186,549)	\$71,620	\$143,241
Canaan	\$125,752	-	-	\$(10,533)	\$(21,065)	-	-
Canterbury	\$4,004,835	-	-	\$(159,976)	\$(319,952)	-	-
Canton	\$3,423,208	-	-	\$76,237	\$152,473	\$76,237	\$152,473
Chaplin	\$1,652,147	-	-	\$(59,043)	\$(118,085)	-	-
Cheshire	\$9,339,412	-	-	\$80,810	\$161,621	\$80,810	\$161,621
Chester	\$768,291	-	-	\$50,006	\$100,011	\$61,873	\$123,745
Clinton	\$5,192,084	-	-	\$(258,971)	\$(517,942)	-	-
Colchester	\$12,040,218	-	-	\$(364,175)	\$(728,351)	-	-
Colebrook	\$403,912	-	-	\$(16,175)	\$(32,350)	-	-
Columbia	\$2,316,189	-	-	\$(60,554)	\$(121,108)	-	-
Cornwall	\$9,149	-	-	\$938	\$1,876	\$2,080	\$4,159
Coventry	\$7,952,911	-	-	\$(170,439)	\$(340,877)	-	-
Cromwell	\$4,977,403	-	-	\$127,522	\$255,043	\$127,522	\$255,043
Danbury	\$37,698,473	-	-	\$2,577,646	\$5,155,291	\$2,577,646	\$5,155,291
Darien	\$443,228	-	-	\$14,129	\$28,259	\$14,129	\$28,259
Deep River	\$1,662,870	-	-	\$(6,993)	\$(13,985)	\$8,587	\$17,173
Derby	\$8,840,423	-	-	\$299,857	\$599,714	\$299,857	\$599,714
Durham	\$3,165,733	-	-	\$(138,523)	\$(277,046)	-	-
East Granby	\$1,434,092	-	-	\$11,699	\$23,397	\$11,699	\$23,397
East Haddam	\$3,555,957	-	-	\$(52,905)	\$(105,810)	-	-

Town	FY 2021 Est. Expenditures	Governor Lamont's Proposed Budget ²³		Appropriations' Proposed Budget ²⁴		Adopted Budget ²⁵	
		FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023
East Hampton	\$6,902,775	-	-	\$(97,248)	\$(194,497)	-	-
East Hartford	\$54,387,012	-	-	\$2,174,497	\$4,348,993	\$2,174,497	\$4,348,993
East Haven	\$19,825,403	-	-	\$43,799	\$87,598	\$43,799	\$87,598
East Lyme	\$6,076,507	-	-	\$(218,651)	\$(437,303)	-	-
East Windsor*	\$5,669,122	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastford	\$947,176	-	-	\$(34,513)	\$(69,025)	-	-
Easton	\$172,080	-	-	\$(1,352)	\$(2,703)	\$14,565	\$29,131
Ellington	\$9,946,889	-	-	\$84,002	\$168,004	\$84,002	\$168,004
Enfield	\$29,551,526	-	-	\$272,119	\$544,238	\$272,119	\$544,238
Essex	\$103,926	-	-	\$(828)	\$(1,656)	\$19,782	\$39,564
Fairfield	\$1,111,544	-	-	\$6,186	\$12,372	\$6,186	\$12,372
Farmington	\$843,467	-	-	\$(50,116)	\$(100,232)	-	-
Franklin	\$736,256	-	-	\$(54,029)	\$(108,059)	-	-
Glastonbury	\$5,379,255	-	-	\$(156,316)	\$(312,633)	-	-
Goshen	\$80,162	-	-	\$(585)	\$(1,170)	\$42,872	\$85,744
Granby	\$5,278,314	-	-	\$(85,334)	\$(170,667)	-	-
Greenwich	\$378,649	-	-	\$98,975	\$197,949	\$98,975	\$197,949
Griswold	\$10,925,151	-	-	\$(18,631)	\$(37,262)	-	-
Groton*	\$25,040,045	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guilford	\$1,766,084	-	-	\$(196,818)	\$(393,636)	-	-
Haddam	\$2,019,012	-	-	\$16,723	\$33,445	\$162,168	\$324,335
Hamden	\$29,931,677	-	-	\$1,243,032	\$2,486,064	\$1,243,032	\$2,486,064
Hampton	\$1,058,408	-	-	\$(56,681)	\$(113,362)	-	-
Hartford	\$209,104,777	-	-	\$3,440,154	\$6,880,308	\$3,440,154	\$6,880,308
Hartland	\$1,071,722	-	-	\$(56,210)	\$(112,420)	-	-

Town	FY 2021 Est. Expenditures	Governor Lamont's Proposed Budget ²³		Appropriations' Proposed Budget ²⁴		Adopted Budget ²⁵	
		FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023
Harwinton	\$2,430,050	-	-	\$(79,013)	\$(158,026)	-	-
Hebron	\$5,997,693	-	-	\$(209,166)	\$(418,333)	-	-
Kent	\$27,594	-	-	\$546	\$1,091	\$2,278	\$4,555
Killingly*	\$15,574,402	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killingworth	\$1,677,663	-	-	\$(72,366)	\$(144,731)	\$1,926	\$3,851
Lebanon	\$4,578,589	-	-	\$(186,384)	\$(372,767)	-	-
Ledyard	\$11,492,516	-	-	\$(113,139)	\$(226,277)	-	-
Lisbon	\$2,899,516	-	-	\$(116,301)	\$(232,602)	-	-
Litchfield	\$1,293,502	-	-	\$(5,249)	\$(10,499)	-	-
Lyme	\$60,216	-	-	\$(827)	\$(1,654)	\$29,387	\$58,773
Madison	\$395,466	-	-	\$(13,061)	\$(26,121)	-	-
Manchester	\$38,251,467	-	-	\$1,501,209	\$3,002,418	\$1,501,209	\$3,002,418
Mansfield	\$9,459,722	-	-	\$(88,407)	\$(176,814)	-	-
Marlborough	\$2,902,339	-	-	\$(39,995)	\$(79,989)	-	-
Meriden	\$64,774,542	-	-	\$2,166,360	\$4,332,720	\$2,166,360	\$4,332,720
Middlebury	\$847,757	-	-	\$24,711	\$49,422	\$179,239	\$358,477
Middlefield	\$1,837,504	-	-	\$(42,583)	\$(85,165)	\$8,699	\$17,398
Middletown	\$21,551,965	-	-	\$722,256	\$1,444,512	\$722,256	\$1,444,512
Milford	\$9,673,235	-	-	\$(188,328)	\$(376,656)	-	-
Monroe	\$5,272,935	-	-	\$(173,217)	\$(346,434)	-	-
Montville	\$12,779,336	-	-	\$23,485	\$46,971	\$23,485	\$46,971
Morris	\$109,929	-	-	\$(4,429)	\$(8,858)	\$22,219	\$44,437
Naugatuck	\$32,037,303	-	-	\$665,536	\$1,331,073	\$665,536	\$1,331,073
New Britain	\$95,776,383	-	-	\$3,911,879	\$7,823,758	\$3,911,879	\$7,823,758
New Canaan	\$377,366	-	-	\$15,885	\$31,770	\$15,885	\$31,770

Town	FY 2021 Est. Expenditures	Governor Lamont's Proposed Budget ²³		Appropriations' Proposed Budget ²⁴		Adopted Budget ²⁵	
		FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023
New Fairfield	\$3,481,120	-	-	\$(188,512)	\$(377,024)	-	-
New Hartford	\$2,913,010	-	-	\$(51,664)	\$(103,329)	-	-
New Haven	\$160,469,961	-	-	\$2,370,155	\$4,740,309	\$2,370,155	\$4,740,309
New London	\$28,628,974	-	-	\$1,092,712	\$2,185,424	\$1,092,712	\$2,185,424
New Milford	\$11,124,188	-	-	\$(188,440)	\$(376,881)	-	-
Newington	\$13,772,951	-	-	\$358,849	\$717,699	\$358,849	\$717,699
Newtown	\$4,495,691	-	-	\$(60,023)	\$(120,045)	-	-
Norfolk	\$25,940	-	-	\$(254)	\$(507)	\$3,926	\$7,853
North Branford	\$7,331,325	-	-	\$(138,880)	\$(277,760)	-	-
North Canaan	\$1,781,954	-	-	\$(31,812)	\$(63,624)	-	-
North Haven	\$3,851,360	-	-	\$9,191	\$18,383	\$9,191	\$18,383
North Stonington	\$2,584,204	-	-	\$(66,915)	\$(133,830)	-	-
Norwalk	\$12,590,479	-	-	\$588,351	\$1,176,702	\$588,351	\$1,176,702
Norwich	\$39,228,238	-	-	\$1,253,761	\$2,507,522	\$1,316,100	\$2,632,201
Old Lyme	\$238,583	-	-	\$(1,251)	\$(2,502)	\$131,948	\$263,895
Old Saybrook	\$129,714	-	-	\$1,069	\$2,138	\$1,069	\$2,138
Orange	\$1,015,498	-	-	\$(98,245)	\$(196,490)	-	-
Oxford	\$3,677,011	-	-	\$(207,524)	\$(415,048)	-	-
Plainfield	\$14,990,047	-	-	\$(207,059)	\$(414,117)	-	-
Plainville	\$10,812,066	-	-	\$192,639	\$385,279	\$192,639	\$385,279
Plymouth	\$9,802,121	-	-	\$(60,794)	\$(121,587)	-	-
Pomfret	\$2,670,987	-	-	\$(86,849)	\$(173,698)	-	-
Portland	\$4,493,305	-	-	\$51,052	\$102,104	\$51,052	\$102,104
Preston	\$2,952,496	-	-	\$(65,293)	\$(130,585)	-	-
Prospect	\$4,862,123	-	-	\$(61,578)	\$(123,155)	\$89,030	\$178,059

Town	FY 2021 Est. Expenditures	Governor Lamont's Proposed Budget ²³		Appropriations' Proposed Budget ²⁴		Adopted Budget ²⁵	
		FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023
Putnam*	\$8,340,282	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redding	\$178,040	-	-	\$(1,720)	\$(3,440)	\$14,881	\$29,763
Ridgefield	\$568,700	-	-	\$(3,143)	\$(6,286)	-	-
Rocky Hill	\$5,010,814	-	-	\$403,017	\$806,034	\$403,017	\$806,034
Roxbury	\$36,047	-	-	\$987	\$1,975	\$25,548	\$51,096
Salem	\$2,525,078	-	-	\$(112,278)	\$(224,555)	-	-
Salisbury	\$19,530	-	-	\$3,650	\$7,300	\$5,972	\$11,945
Scotland	\$1,274,671	-	-	\$(44,384)	\$(88,769)	-	-
Seymour	\$10,423,086	-	-	\$213,844	\$427,688	\$213,844	\$427,688
Sharon	\$13,437	-	-	\$1,091	\$2,181	\$2,783	\$5,566
Shelton	\$6,641,832	-	-	\$209,538	\$419,076	\$209,538	\$419,076
Sherman	\$46,995	-	-	\$(280)	\$(559)	-	-
Simsbury	\$6,317,010	-	-	\$213,188	\$426,376	\$213,188	\$426,376
Somers	\$5,692,630	-	-	\$(95,214)	\$(190,428)	-	-
South Windsor	\$11,408,078	-	-	\$(278,009)	\$(556,018)	-	-
Southbury	\$3,785,641	-	-	\$203,523	\$407,046	\$505,286	\$1,010,572
Southington	\$20,466,417	-	-	\$(4,393)	\$(8,786)	-	-
Sprague	\$2,668,094	-	-	\$3,802	\$7,604	\$7,170	\$14,341
Stafford	\$9,551,487	-	-	\$(133,693)	\$(267,385)	-	-
Stamford	\$13,590,585	-	-	\$1,189,499	\$2,378,997	\$1,189,499	\$2,378,997
Sterling	\$3,174,585	-	-	\$(56,619)	\$(113,239)	-	-
Stonington	\$1,073,011	-	-	\$(117,008)	\$(234,015)	-	-
Stratford	\$24,116,337	-	-	\$1,031,628	\$2,063,256	\$1,031,628	\$2,063,256
Suffield	\$6,148,151	-	-	\$(39,056)	\$(78,112)	-	-
Thomaston	\$5,481,226	-	-	\$(19,763)	\$(39,526)	-	-

Town	FY 2021 Est. Expenditures	Governor Lamont's Proposed Budget ²³		Appropriations' Proposed Budget ²⁴		Adopted Budget ²⁵	
		FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023
Thompson*	\$7,534,704	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tolland	\$9,105,528	-	-	\$(313,885)	\$(627,769)	-	-
Torrington	\$26,958,170	-	-	\$895,486	\$1,790,973	\$895,486	\$1,790,973
Trumbull	\$2,323,541	-	-	\$(217,560)	\$(435,120)	-	-
Union	\$211,728	-	-	\$(2,352)	\$(4,705)	-	-
Vernon	\$20,170,089	-	-	\$422,697	\$845,394	\$422,697	\$845,394
Voluntown	\$2,117,243	-	-	\$(87,995)	\$(175,991)	-	-
Wallingford	\$20,855,570	-	-	\$(110,635)	\$(221,271)	-	-
Warren	\$32,115	-	-	\$(534)	\$(1,068)	\$14,795	\$29,589
Washington	\$53,007	-	-	\$784	\$1,568	\$33,659	\$67,319
Waterbury	\$150,090,541	-	-	\$7,132,252	\$14,264,504	\$7,132,252	\$14,264,504
Waterford	\$326,444	-	-	\$(116)	\$(233)	-	-
Watertown	\$11,780,186	-	-	\$99,095	\$198,189	\$99,095	\$198,189
West Hartford	\$21,880,498	-	-	\$365,262	\$730,523	\$365,262	\$730,523
West Haven	\$48,958,444	-	-	\$1,381,059	\$2,762,118	\$1,381,059	\$2,762,118
Westbrook	\$74,979	-	-	\$1,696	\$3,391	\$1,696	\$3,391
Weston	\$263,792	-	-	\$(196)	\$(393)	-	-
Westport	\$507,728	-	-	\$15,768	\$31,536	\$15,768	\$31,536
Wethersfield	\$10,885,177	-	-	\$655,587	\$1,311,175	\$655,587	\$1,311,175
Willington	\$3,456,594	-	-	\$(38,594)	\$(77,188)	-	-
Wilton	\$461,796	-	-	\$(2,815)	\$(5,631)	-	-
Winchester*	\$8,024,957	-	-	-	-	-	-
Windham	\$28,962,979	-	-	\$976,894	\$1,953,787	\$976,894	\$1,953,787
Windsor*	\$12,130,392	-	-	-	-	-	-
Windsor Locks	\$5,225,299	-	-	\$(8,946)	\$(17,893)	-	-

Town	FY 2021 Est. Expenditures	Governor Lamont's Proposed Budget ²³		Appropriations' Proposed Budget ²⁴		Adopted Budget ²⁵	
		FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023
Wolcott	\$12,387,171	-	-	\$(177,074)	\$(354,148)	-	-
Woodbridge	\$471,575	-	-	\$(36,526)	\$(73,051)	-	-
Woodbury	\$1,539,859	-	-	\$162,674	\$325,348	\$289,699	\$579,397
Woodstock	\$4,990,532	-	-	\$(119,435)	\$(238,870)	-	-

**As Alliance Districts, these towns are held harmless from receiving a decrease in ECS funding even if the ECS formula would result in a decrease for these towns.*