

April 21, 2021

On April 21, 2021, the Connecticut General Assembly's Appropriations Committee voted their biennial budget proposal for fiscal years 2022 and 2023 out of committee.¹ The proposed budget contains policy changes and proposed appropriations to fund public education. Below is a snapshot of how the Appropriations Committee budget proposal impacts education funding over the next two fiscal years.

Appropriations Committee budget is next step of the budget development process²

- The Appropriations Committee reviewed the governor's proposed budget that was released in February
- This budget represents the Appropriations Committee's adjustments to budgetary appropriations.
- The Appropriations Budget is utilized when the General Assembly negotiates a budget with the governor.
- The negotiated budget will be put to a vote by each chamber of the legislature.
- Once each chamber passes the same exact version of the budget, the budget is sent to the governor who will sign it into law, veto it, veto specific line items, or let it go into effect without signing.

Key Proposed Policies

- Education Cost Sharing (ECS) formula phase-in is continued per current law over the next two fiscal years.
- ECS formula need-student 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.
- 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.
- State charter school per-pupil grant is increased from \$11,250 to \$11,525 per student to match the foundation amount used in the ECS formula.
- The state vocational agriculture per-pupil grant is increased by \$1,000.
- 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.

¹ 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).

² A more detailed explanation of Connecticut's state budget process can be found at <http://ctstatefinance.org/resources/connecticuts-state-budget-process>.

How do these proposed policy changes impact students and schools?

- Connecticut will continue to follow the ECS formula over the next two fiscal years.
- Towns serving large populations of 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.³
- Connecticut will continue to use 11 different funding formulas to support public school students, with only one formula (the ECS formula) providing resources to school districts based on the needs of the students they serve.
- Complexity of regular education tuition between local districts and choice operators, such as interdistrict magnet schools and vocational agriculture programs, will continue to exist.

Analysis of Selected Appropriations

Table 1 below contains the Appropriations Committee's FY 2022 and FY 2023 recommended appropriations for significant education grants. Table 1 also contains FY 2021 estimated expenditures and funding from the governor's budget proposal 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, as well as state funding for school choice programs.⁴

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

³ 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.

⁴ 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).

Table 1: Selected State Education Funding under Proposed Biennial Budgets^{5,6}

Grant	FY 2021 Estimated	Governor's Proposed Budget		Appropriations Committee Budget	
		FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023
Education Equalization (ECS)	\$2,093,587,113	\$2,093,587,113	\$2,093,587,113	\$2,129,848,576	\$2,166,110,020
Magnet Schools ⁷	\$295,033,302	\$292,223,044	\$294,662,627	\$282,438,044	\$284,584,077
Regional Vocational – Technical School System ⁸	\$140,398,647	\$140,901,414	\$146,188,621	\$143,319,414	\$146,188,621
Technical High Schools – Other Expenses ⁹	\$22,668,577	\$22,668,577	\$22,668,577	\$22,668,577	\$22,668,577
Special Education Excess Cost	\$140,619,782	\$140,619,782	\$140,619,782	\$140,619,782	\$140,619,782
State Charter Schools	\$120,178,750	\$123,640,200	\$124,032,050	\$124,931,000	\$125,968,250
Priority School Districts	\$30,818,778	\$30,818,778	\$30,818,778	\$30,818,778	\$30,818,778
Open Choice	\$25,982,027	\$27,980,849	\$30,342,327	\$27,980,849	\$30,342,327
Commissioner's Network	\$10,009,398	\$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
Sheff Transportation	\$45,781,798	\$51,843,244	\$52,813,212	\$51,843,244	\$52,813,212
Non-Sheff Transportation ¹⁰	-	-	-	\$9,785,000	\$10,078,550

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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).

⁷ Appropriations Committee's proposed budget establishes a Non-Sheff Transportation account and transfers funding from the Magnet Schools line item for this purpose.

⁸ Appropriations Committee budget establishes CTECS as an independent agency in FY 23. For comparative purposes, FY 23 CTECS agency accounts are shown here.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Appropriations Committee 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 governor's budget proposal and the Appropriations Committee's proposed budget. Only policy changes considered relevant and important are included in this table for the sake of clarity. Significant policy differences contained in the Appropriations Committee's proposed budget compared to the governor's budget proposal are signified by **bold text**.

Table 2: Selected State Education Policy Changes under Biennial Budget Proposals^{11,12}

Grant	Key Policy Details	
	Governor's Budget Proposal	Appropriations Committee's Proposed Budget
Education Equalization (ECS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ECS funding levels are maintained at the FY 2021 levels with plans to leverage federal aid to make up the differences. 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 <u>15%</u> to <u>25%</u>. Concentrated poverty weight increased from <u>5%</u> to <u>15%</u>. Concentrated poverty threshold decreased from <u>75%</u> to <u>60%</u>. ECS phase-in continues in FY 22 and FY 23. 10% of any Alliance District ECS grant over FY 20 amounts must be used for minority teacher recruitment and training as set forth in S.B. 1034.
Magnet Schools	<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transfers funding to new Non-Sheff Transportation account to accurately reflect non-Sheff magnet school transportation spending. Increased funding due to increases in enrollment. Decrease in funding is due to annualized anticipated lapses in the Magnet Schools appropriation.

¹¹ 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.

¹² 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).

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.
Special Education Excess Cost	<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.
State 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. Provides additional funding for grade growth at Booker T. Washington Academy (60 seats in FY 22; 94 seats in FY 23). Provides additional funding for grade growth at Stamford Charter School for Excellence (112 seats in FY 22 and an additional 56 seats in FY 23).
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.
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 \$900,000 in funding to start Open Choice Pilot Program in Norwalk (50 students) and Danbury (50 students).
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.
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Analysis of Education Cost Sharing Grant

Connecticut uses the ECS formula that was adopted in 2017 as part of the state budget, and first used and implemented in FY 2019, to distribute state education aid to towns for their local public schools. The Appropriations Committee's proposed budget continues the formula's phase-in schedule adopted in 2017, and revises need-student 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, is projected to require \$36.3 million in additional state spending in FY 22, and \$72.5 million in FY 23, above FY 21 estimated expenditures. Table 3 below details the funding generated by each weight under current law and the Appropriations Committee's budget proposal.

Table 3: ECS Weighted Student Funding¹³

Student Type	ECS Weighted Funding		Difference	
	Current Law	Appropriations Committee Budget	\$	%
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%

The Appropriations Committee budget also decreases the concentrated poverty threshold in the ECS formula from 75 percent of resident students considered 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 been increased from 5 percent to 15 percent as well. Towns that are now eligible based on the threshold reduction are **bolded**.

¹³ Ibid.

Table 4: Town Concentrated Poverty Eligibility¹⁴

Current Law	Appropriations Committee Budget
<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

This policy proposal differs from the governor's budget proposal, which held ECS grants constant at FY 21 levels for both FY 22 and FY 23, and delayed the full phase-in of ECS grants until 2030. As the governor held ECS at FY 21 levels, the cost difference between the Appropriations Committee's proposed budget and the governor's budget proposal is \$36.3 million in FY 22 and \$72.5 million in FY 23.

Table 5 below compares, town by town, the **estimated** ECS grants for FY 2022 and FY 2023 under the Appropriations Committee's proposed budget and Governor Lamont's budget proposal, with a comparison to estimated FY 2021 grant amounts.

¹⁴ Ibid.

**Table 5: Estimated Town ECS Grants for FYs 2022 and 2023
Under the Governor's and Appropriations Committee's Proposed Budgets^{15,16}**

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		Appropriations Proposed Budget		Governor's Budget Difference from FY 21		Appropriations Budget Difference from FY 21	
		FY 2022	FY 2023	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	\$-	\$-	(\$67,928)	(\$135,855)
Ansonia	\$17,938,428	\$17,938,428	\$17,938,428	\$18,448,070	\$18,957,712	-	-	\$509,642	\$1,019,284
Ashford	\$3,459,062	\$3,459,062	\$3,459,062	\$3,381,462	\$3,303,862	-	-	(\$77,600)	(\$155,200)
Avon	\$584,016	\$584,016	\$584,016	\$553,906	\$523,796	-	-	(\$30,110)	(\$60,220)
Barkhamsted	\$1,494,242	\$1,494,242	\$1,494,242	\$1,458,159	\$1,422,076	-	-	(\$36,083)	(\$72,166)
Beacon Falls	\$3,946,560	\$3,946,560	\$3,946,560	\$3,884,172	\$3,821,784	-	-	(\$62,388)	(\$124,776)
Berlin	\$5,870,600	\$5,870,600	\$5,870,600	\$5,824,497	\$5,778,393	-	-	(\$46,103)	(\$92,207)
Bethany	\$1,764,574	\$1,764,574	\$1,764,574	\$1,717,672	\$1,670,769	-	-	(\$46,902)	(\$93,805)
Bethel	\$7,880,729	\$7,880,729	\$7,880,729	\$7,841,073	\$7,801,417	-	-	(\$39,656)	(\$79,312)
Bethlehem	\$1,128,527	\$1,128,527	\$1,128,527	\$1,106,541	\$1,084,555	-	-	(\$21,986)	(\$43,972)
Bloomfield	\$6,700,683	\$6,700,683	\$6,700,683	\$6,864,465	\$7,028,246	-	-	\$163,782	\$327,563
Bolton	\$2,683,216	\$2,683,216	\$2,683,216	\$2,628,268	\$2,573,320	-	-	(\$54,948)	(\$109,896)
Bozrah	\$1,190,095	\$1,190,095	\$1,190,095	\$1,170,418	\$1,150,741	-	-	(\$19,677)	(\$39,354)
Branford	\$2,619,087	\$2,619,087	\$2,619,087	\$2,757,413	\$2,895,739	-	-	\$138,326	\$276,652

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ 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).

Town	FY 2021 Est. Expenditures	Governor Lamont's Proposed Budget		Appropriations Proposed Budget		Governor's Budget Difference from FY 21		Appropriations Budget Difference from FY 21	
		FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023
Bridgeport	\$187,414,378	\$187,414,378	\$187,414,378	\$188,944,438	\$190,474,498	-	-	\$1,530,060	\$3,060,120
Bridgewater	\$23,564	\$23,564	\$23,564	\$23,721	\$23,878	-	-	\$157	\$314
Bristol	\$47,424,566	\$47,424,566	\$47,424,566	\$48,142,142	\$48,859,718	-	-	\$717,576	\$1,435,152
Brookfield	\$962,317	\$962,317	\$962,317	\$870,984	\$779,650	-	-	(\$91,333)	(\$182,667)
Brooklyn	\$6,926,095	\$6,926,095	\$6,926,095	\$6,860,365	\$6,794,635	-	-	(\$65,730)	(\$131,460)
Burlington	\$3,923,648	\$3,923,648	\$3,923,648	\$3,830,374	\$3,737,099	-	-	(\$93,274)	(\$186,549)
Canaan	\$125,752	\$125,752	\$125,752	\$115,219	\$104,687	-	-	(\$10,533)	(\$21,065)
Canterbury	\$4,004,835	\$4,004,835	\$4,004,835	\$3,844,859	\$3,684,883	-	-	(\$159,976)	(\$319,952)
Canton	\$3,423,208	\$3,423,208	\$3,423,208	\$3,499,445	\$3,575,681	-	-	\$76,237	\$152,473
Chaplin	\$1,652,147	\$1,652,147	\$1,652,147	\$1,593,104	\$1,534,062	-	-	(\$59,043)	(\$118,085)
Cheshire	\$9,339,412	\$9,339,412	\$9,339,412	\$9,420,222	\$9,501,033	-	-	\$80,810	\$161,621
Chester	\$768,291	\$768,291	\$768,291	\$818,297	\$868,302	-	-	\$50,006	\$100,011
Clinton	\$5,192,084	\$5,192,084	\$5,192,084	\$4,933,113	\$4,674,142	-	-	(\$258,971)	(\$517,942)
Colchester	\$12,040,218	\$12,040,218	\$12,040,218	\$11,676,043	\$11,311,867	-	-	(\$364,175)	(\$728,351)
Colebrook	\$403,912	\$403,912	\$403,912	\$387,737	\$371,562	-	-	(\$16,175)	(\$32,350)
Columbia	\$2,316,189	\$2,316,189	\$2,316,189	\$2,255,635	\$2,195,081	-	-	(\$60,554)	(\$121,108)
Cornwall	\$9,149	\$9,149	\$9,149	\$10,087	\$11,025	-	-	\$938	\$1,876
Coventry	\$7,952,911	\$7,952,911	\$7,952,911	\$7,782,472	\$7,612,034	-	-	(\$170,439)	(\$340,877)
Cromwell	\$4,977,403	\$4,977,403	\$4,977,403	\$5,104,925	\$5,232,446	-	-	\$127,522	\$255,043
Danbury	\$37,698,473	\$37,698,473	\$37,698,473	\$40,276,119	\$42,853,764	-	-	\$2,577,646	\$5,155,291
Darien	\$443,228	\$443,228	\$443,228	\$457,357	\$471,487	-	-	\$14,129	\$28,259
Deep River	\$1,662,870	\$1,662,870	\$1,662,870	\$1,655,877	\$1,648,885	-	-	(\$6,993)	(\$13,985)
Derby	\$8,840,423	\$8,840,423	\$8,840,423	\$9,140,280	\$9,440,137	-	-	\$299,857	\$599,714
Durham	\$3,165,733	\$3,165,733	\$3,165,733	\$3,027,210	\$2,888,687	-	-	(\$138,523)	(\$277,046)

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		FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023
East Granby	\$1,434,092	\$1,434,092	\$1,434,092	\$1,445,791	\$1,457,489	-	-	\$11,699	\$23,397
East Haddam	\$3,555,957	\$3,555,957	\$3,555,957	\$3,503,052	\$3,450,147	-	-	(\$52,905)	(\$105,810)
East Hampton	\$6,902,775	\$6,902,775	\$6,902,775	\$6,805,527	\$6,708,278	-	-	(\$97,248)	(\$194,497)
East Hartford	\$54,387,012	\$54,387,012	\$54,387,012	\$56,561,509	\$58,736,005	-	-	\$2,174,497	\$4,348,993
East Haven	\$19,825,403	\$19,825,403	\$19,825,403	\$19,869,202	\$19,913,001	-	-	\$43,799	\$87,598
East Lyme	\$6,076,507	\$6,076,507	\$6,076,507	\$5,857,856	\$5,639,204	-	-	(\$218,651)	(\$437,303)
East Windsor*	\$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	-	-	(\$34,513)	(\$69,025)
Easton	\$172,080	\$172,080	\$172,080	\$170,728	\$169,377	-	-	(\$1,352)	(\$2,703)
Ellington	\$9,946,889	\$9,946,889	\$9,946,889	\$10,030,891	\$10,114,893	-	-	\$84,002	\$168,004
Enfield	\$29,551,526	\$29,551,526	\$29,551,526	\$29,823,645	\$30,095,764	-	-	\$272,119	\$544,238
Essex	\$103,926	\$103,926	\$103,926	\$103,098	\$102,270	-	-	(\$828)	(\$1,656)
Fairfield	\$1,111,544	\$1,111,544	\$1,111,544	\$1,117,730	\$1,123,916	-	-	\$6,186	\$12,372
Farmington	\$843,467	\$843,467	\$843,467	\$793,351	\$743,235	-	-	(\$50,116)	(\$100,232)
Franklin	\$736,256	\$736,256	\$736,256	\$682,227	\$628,197	-	-	(\$54,029)	(\$108,059)
Glastonbury	\$5,379,255	\$5,379,255	\$5,379,255	\$5,222,939	\$5,066,622	-	-	(\$156,316)	(\$312,633)
Goshen	\$80,162	\$80,162	\$80,162	\$79,577	\$78,992	-	-	(\$585)	(\$1,170)
Granby	\$5,278,314	\$5,278,314	\$5,278,314	\$5,192,980	\$5,107,647	-	-	(\$85,334)	(\$170,667)
Greenwich	\$378,649	\$378,649	\$378,649	\$477,624	\$576,598	-	-	\$98,975	\$197,949
Griswold	\$10,925,151	\$10,925,151	\$10,925,151	\$10,906,520	\$10,887,889	-	-	(\$18,631)	(\$37,262)
Groton*	\$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	-	-	(\$196,818)	(\$393,636)
Haddam	\$2,019,012	\$2,019,012	\$2,019,012	\$2,035,735	\$2,052,457	-	-	\$16,723	\$33,445
Hamden	\$29,931,677	\$29,931,677	\$29,931,677	\$31,174,709	\$32,417,741	-	-	\$1,243,032	\$2,486,064

Town	FY 2021 Est. Expenditures	Governor Lamont's Proposed Budget		Appropriations Proposed Budget		Governor's Budget Difference from FY 21		Appropriations Budget Difference from FY 21	
		FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023
Hampton	\$1,058,408	\$1,058,408	\$1,058,408	\$1,001,727	\$945,046	-	-	(\$56,681)	(\$113,362)
Hartford	\$209,104,777	\$209,104,777	\$209,104,777	\$212,544,931	\$215,985,085	-	-	\$3,440,154	\$6,880,308
Hartland	\$1,071,722	\$1,071,722	\$1,071,722	\$1,015,512	\$959,302	-	-	(\$56,210)	(\$112,420)
Harwinton	\$2,430,050	\$2,430,050	\$2,430,050	\$2,351,037	\$2,272,024	-	-	(\$79,013)	(\$158,026)
Hebron	\$5,997,693	\$5,997,693	\$5,997,693	\$5,788,527	\$5,579,360	-	-	(\$209,166)	(\$418,333)
Kent	\$27,594	\$27,594	\$27,594	\$28,140	\$28,685	-	-	\$546	\$1,091
Killingly*	\$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	-	-	(\$72,366)	(\$144,731)
Lebanon	\$4,578,589	\$4,578,589	\$4,578,589	\$4,392,205	\$4,205,822	-	-	(\$186,384)	(\$372,767)
Ledyard	\$11,492,516	\$11,492,516	\$11,492,516	\$11,379,377	\$11,266,239	-	-	(\$113,139)	(\$226,277)
Lisbon	\$2,899,516	\$2,899,516	\$2,899,516	\$2,783,215	\$2,666,914	-	-	(\$116,301)	(\$232,602)
Litchfield	\$1,293,502	\$1,293,502	\$1,293,502	\$1,288,253	\$1,283,003	-	-	(\$5,249)	(\$10,499)
Lyme	\$60,216	\$60,216	\$60,216	\$59,389	\$58,562	-	-	(\$827)	(\$1,654)
Madison	\$395,466	\$395,466	\$395,466	\$382,405	\$369,345	-	-	(\$13,061)	(\$26,121)
Manchester	\$38,251,467	\$38,251,467	\$38,251,467	\$39,752,676	\$41,253,885	-	-	\$1,501,209	\$3,002,418
Mansfield	\$9,459,722	\$9,459,722	\$9,459,722	\$9,371,315	\$9,282,908	-	-	(\$88,407)	(\$176,814)
Marlborough	\$2,902,339	\$2,902,339	\$2,902,339	\$2,862,344	\$2,822,350	-	-	(\$39,995)	(\$79,989)
Meriden	\$64,774,542	\$64,774,542	\$64,774,542	\$66,940,902	\$69,107,262	-	-	\$2,166,360	\$4,332,720
Middlebury	\$847,757	\$847,757	\$847,757	\$872,468	\$897,179	-	-	\$24,711	\$49,422
Middlefield	\$1,837,504	\$1,837,504	\$1,837,504	\$1,794,921	\$1,752,339	-	-	(\$42,583)	(\$85,165)
Middletown	\$21,551,965	\$21,551,965	\$21,551,965	\$22,274,221	\$22,996,477	-	-	\$722,256	\$1,444,512
Milford	\$9,673,235	\$9,673,235	\$9,673,235	\$9,484,907	\$9,296,579	-	-	(\$188,328)	(\$376,656)
Monroe	\$5,272,935	\$5,272,935	\$5,272,935	\$5,099,718	\$4,926,501	-	-	(\$173,217)	(\$346,434)
Montville	\$12,779,336	\$12,779,336	\$12,779,336	\$12,802,821	\$12,826,307	-	-	\$23,485	\$46,971

Town	FY 2021 Est. Expenditures	Governor Lamont's Proposed Budget		Appropriations Proposed Budget		Governor's Budget Difference from FY 21		Appropriations Budget Difference from FY 21	
		FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023
Morris	\$109,929	\$109,929	\$109,929	\$105,500	\$101,071	-	-	(\$4,429)	(\$8,858)
Naugatuck	\$32,037,303	\$32,037,303	\$32,037,303	\$32,702,839	\$33,368,376	-	-	\$665,536	\$1,331,073
New Britain	\$95,776,383	\$95,776,383	\$95,776,383	\$99,688,262	\$103,600,141	-	-	\$3,911,879	\$7,823,758
New Canaan	\$377,366	\$377,366	\$377,366	\$393,251	\$409,136	-	-	\$15,885	\$31,770
New Fairfield	\$3,481,120	\$3,481,120	\$3,481,120	\$3,292,608	\$3,104,096	-	-	(\$188,512)	(\$377,024)
New Hartford	\$2,913,010	\$2,913,010	\$2,913,010	\$2,861,346	\$2,809,681	-	-	(\$51,664)	(\$103,329)
New Haven	\$160,469,961	\$160,469,961	\$160,469,961	\$162,840,116	\$165,210,270	-	-	\$2,370,155	\$4,740,309
New London	\$28,628,974	\$28,628,974	\$28,628,974	\$29,721,686	\$30,814,398	-	-	\$1,092,712	\$2,185,424
New Milford	\$11,124,188	\$11,124,188	\$11,124,188	\$10,935,748	\$10,747,307	-	-	(\$188,440)	(\$376,881)
Newington	\$13,772,951	\$13,772,951	\$13,772,951	\$14,131,800	\$14,490,650	-	-	\$358,849	\$717,699
Newtown	\$4,495,691	\$4,495,691	\$4,495,691	\$4,435,668	\$4,375,646	-	-	(\$60,023)	(\$120,045)
Norfolk	\$25,940	\$25,940	\$25,940	\$25,686	\$25,433	-	-	(\$254)	(\$507)
North Branford	\$7,331,325	\$7,331,325	\$7,331,325	\$7,192,445	\$7,053,565	-	-	(\$138,880)	(\$277,760)
North Canaan	\$1,781,954	\$1,781,954	\$1,781,954	\$1,750,142	\$1,718,330	-	-	(\$31,812)	(\$63,624)
North Haven	\$3,851,360	\$3,851,360	\$3,851,360	\$3,860,551	\$3,869,743	-	-	\$9,191	\$18,383
North Stonington	\$2,584,204	\$2,584,204	\$2,584,204	\$2,517,289	\$2,450,374	-	-	(\$66,915)	(\$133,830)
Norwalk	\$12,590,479	\$12,590,479	\$12,590,479	\$13,178,830	\$13,767,181	-	-	\$588,351	\$1,176,702
Norwich	\$39,228,238	\$39,228,238	\$39,228,238	\$40,481,999	\$41,735,760	-	-	\$1,253,761	\$2,507,522
Old Lyme	\$238,583	\$238,583	\$238,583	\$237,332	\$236,081	-	-	(\$1,251)	(\$2,502)
Old Saybrook	\$129,714	\$129,714	\$129,714	\$130,783	\$131,852	-	-	\$1,069	\$2,138
Orange	\$1,015,498	\$1,015,498	\$1,015,498	\$917,253	\$819,008	-	-	(\$98,245)	(\$196,490)
Oxford	\$3,677,011	\$3,677,011	\$3,677,011	\$3,469,487	\$3,261,963	-	-	(\$207,524)	(\$415,048)
Plainfield	\$14,990,047	\$14,990,047	\$14,990,047	\$14,782,988	\$14,575,930	-	-	(\$207,059)	(\$414,117)
Plainville	\$10,812,066	\$10,812,066	\$10,812,066	\$11,004,705	\$11,197,345	-	-	\$192,639	\$385,279

Town	FY 2021 Est. Expenditures	Governor Lamont's Proposed Budget		Appropriations Proposed Budget		Governor's Budget Difference from FY 21		Appropriations Budget Difference from FY 21	
		FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023
Plymouth	\$9,802,121	\$9,802,121	\$9,802,121	\$9,741,327	\$9,680,534	-	-	(\$60,794)	(\$121,587)
Pomfret	\$2,670,987	\$2,670,987	\$2,670,987	\$2,584,138	\$2,497,289	-	-	(\$86,849)	(\$173,698)
Portland	\$4,493,305	\$4,493,305	\$4,493,305	\$4,544,357	\$4,595,409	-	-	\$51,052	\$102,104
Preston	\$2,952,496	\$2,952,496	\$2,952,496	\$2,887,203	\$2,821,911	-	-	(\$65,293)	(\$130,585)
Prospect	\$4,862,123	\$4,862,123	\$4,862,123	\$4,800,545	\$4,738,968	-	-	(\$61,578)	(\$123,155)
Putnam*	\$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	-	-	(\$1,720)	(\$3,440)
Ridgefield	\$568,700	\$568,700	\$568,700	\$565,557	\$562,414	-	-	(\$3,143)	(\$6,286)
Rocky Hill	\$5,010,814	\$5,010,814	\$5,010,814	\$5,413,831	\$5,816,848	-	-	\$403,017	\$806,034
Roxbury	\$36,047	\$36,047	\$36,047	\$37,034	\$38,022	-	-	\$987	\$1,975
Salem	\$2,525,078	\$2,525,078	\$2,525,078	\$2,412,800	\$2,300,523	-	-	(\$112,278)	(\$224,555)
Salisbury	\$19,530	\$19,530	\$19,530	\$23,180	\$26,830	-	-	\$3,650	\$7,300
Scotland	\$1,274,671	\$1,274,671	\$1,274,671	\$1,230,287	\$1,185,902	-	-	(\$44,384)	(\$88,769)
Seymour	\$10,423,086	\$10,423,086	\$10,423,086	\$10,636,930	\$10,850,774	-	-	\$213,844	\$427,688
Sharon	\$13,437	\$13,437	\$13,437	\$14,528	\$15,618	-	-	\$1,091	\$2,181
Shelton	\$6,641,832	\$6,641,832	\$6,641,832	\$6,851,370	\$7,060,908	-	-	\$209,538	\$419,076
Sherman	\$46,995	\$46,995	\$46,995	\$46,715	\$46,436	-	-	(\$280)	(\$559)
Simsbury	\$6,317,010	\$6,317,010	\$6,317,010	\$6,530,198	\$6,743,386	-	-	\$213,188	\$426,376
Somers	\$5,692,630	\$5,692,630	\$5,692,630	\$5,597,416	\$5,502,202	-	-	(\$95,214)	(\$190,428)
South Windsor	\$11,408,078	\$11,408,078	\$11,408,078	\$11,130,069	\$10,852,060	-	-	(\$278,009)	(\$556,018)
Southbury	\$3,785,641	\$3,785,641	\$3,785,641	\$3,989,164	\$4,192,687	-	-	\$203,523	\$407,046
Southington	\$20,466,417	\$20,466,417	\$20,466,417	\$20,462,024	\$20,457,631	-	-	(\$4,393)	(\$8,786)
Sprague	\$2,668,094	\$2,668,094	\$2,668,094	\$2,671,896	\$2,675,698	-	-	\$3,802	\$7,604
Stafford	\$9,551,487	\$9,551,487	\$9,551,487	\$9,417,794	\$9,284,102	-	-	(\$133,693)	(\$267,385)

Town	FY 2021 Est. Expenditures	Governor Lamont's Proposed Budget		Appropriations Proposed Budget		Governor's Budget Difference from FY 21		Appropriations Budget Difference from FY 21	
		FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023
Stamford	\$13,590,585	\$13,590,585	\$13,590,585	\$14,780,084	\$15,969,582	-	-	\$1,189,499	\$2,378,997
Sterling	\$3,174,585	\$3,174,585	\$3,174,585	\$3,117,966	\$3,061,346	-	-	(\$56,619)	(\$113,239)
Stonington	\$1,073,011	\$1,073,011	\$1,073,011	\$956,003	\$838,996	-	-	(\$117,008)	(\$234,015)
Stratford	\$24,116,337	\$24,116,337	\$24,116,337	\$25,147,965	\$26,179,593	-	-	\$1,031,628	\$2,063,256
Suffield	\$6,148,151	\$6,148,151	\$6,148,151	\$6,109,095	\$6,070,039	-	-	(\$39,056)	(\$78,112)
Thomaston	\$5,481,226	\$5,481,226	\$5,481,226	\$5,461,463	\$5,441,700	-	-	(\$19,763)	(\$39,526)
Thompson*	\$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	-	-	(\$313,885)	(\$627,769)
Torrington	\$26,958,170	\$26,958,170	\$26,958,170	\$27,853,656	\$28,749,143	-	-	\$895,486	\$1,790,973
Trumbull	\$2,323,541	\$2,323,541	\$2,323,541	\$2,105,981	\$1,888,421	-	-	(\$217,560)	(\$435,120)
Union	\$211,728	\$211,728	\$211,728	\$209,376	\$207,023	-	-	(\$2,352)	(\$4,705)
Vernon	\$20,170,089	\$20,170,089	\$20,170,089	\$20,592,786	\$21,015,483	-	-	\$422,697	\$845,394
Voluntown	\$2,117,243	\$2,117,243	\$2,117,243	\$2,029,248	\$1,941,252	-	-	(\$87,995)	(\$175,991)
Wallingford	\$20,855,570	\$20,855,570	\$20,855,570	\$20,744,935	\$20,634,299	-	-	(\$110,635)	(\$221,271)
Warren	\$32,115	\$32,115	\$32,115	\$31,581	\$31,047	-	-	(\$534)	(\$1,068)
Washington	\$53,007	\$53,007	\$53,007	\$53,791	\$54,575	-	-	\$784	\$1,568
Waterbury	\$150,090,541	\$150,090,541	\$150,090,541	\$157,222,793	\$164,355,045	-	-	\$7,132,252	\$14,264,504
Waterford	\$326,444	\$326,444	\$326,444	\$326,328	\$326,211	-	-	(\$116)	(\$233)
Watertown	\$11,780,186	\$11,780,186	\$11,780,186	\$11,879,281	\$11,978,375	-	-	\$99,095	\$198,189
West Hartford	\$21,880,498	\$21,880,498	\$21,880,498	\$22,245,760	\$22,611,021	-	-	\$365,262	\$730,523
West Haven	\$48,958,444	\$48,958,444	\$48,958,444	\$50,339,503	\$51,720,562	-	-	\$1,381,059	\$2,762,118
Westbrook	\$74,979	\$74,979	\$74,979	\$76,675	\$78,370	-	-	\$1,696	\$3,391
Weston	\$263,792	\$263,792	\$263,792	\$263,596	\$263,399	-	-	(\$196)	(\$393)
Westport	\$507,728	\$507,728	\$507,728	\$523,496	\$539,264	-	-	\$15,768	\$31,536

Town	FY 2021 Est. Expenditures	Governor Lamont's Proposed Budget		Appropriations Proposed Budget		Governor's Budget Difference from FY 21		Appropriations Budget Difference from FY 21	
		FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2022	FY 2023
Wethersfield	\$10,885,177	\$10,885,177	\$10,885,177	\$11,540,764	\$12,196,352	-	-	\$655,587	\$1,311,175
Wilmington	\$3,456,594	\$3,456,594	\$3,456,594	\$3,418,000	\$3,379,406	-	-	(\$38,594)	(\$77,188)
Wilton	\$461,796	\$461,796	\$461,796	\$458,981	\$456,165	-	-	(\$2,815)	(\$5,631)
Winchester*	\$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	-	-	\$976,894	\$1,953,787
Windsor*	\$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	-	-	(\$8,946)	(\$17,893)
Wolcott	\$12,387,171	\$12,387,171	\$12,387,171	\$12,210,097	\$12,033,023	-	-	(\$177,074)	(\$354,148)
Woodbridge	\$471,575	\$471,575	\$471,575	\$435,049	\$398,524	-	-	(\$36,526)	(\$73,051)
Woodbury	\$1,539,859	\$1,539,859	\$1,539,859	\$1,702,533	\$1,865,207	-	-	\$162,674	\$325,348
Woodstock	\$4,990,532	\$4,990,532	\$4,990,532	\$4,871,097	\$4,751,662	-	-	(\$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.