

BUDGET CASES OF INTEREST

Board of Education v. Board of Finance, 127 Conn. 345 (1940) — as long as adequate funds for education, Board of Finance has right of review and amounts appropriated fall into category of political questions. City cannot control expenditures once appropriation made

Board of Education of Ellington v. Ellington, 151 Conn. 1 (1963)

cannot circumvent Board of Education autonomy by using contingency fund or other devices to impose financial will. Once determined that amount needed for education, municipality cannot control how expended

Board of Education v. New Haven, 237 Conn. 169 (1996)

Municipality *can* control capital expenditures for education if separate budget process for capital projects

Board of Education of Naugatuck v. Naugatuck, 268 Conn. 295 (2004)

permissible to have separate budgets for town and Board of Education with separate approval processes

New Haven v. State Board of Education, 228 Conn. 699 (1994)

city can be compelled to appropriate adequate funds for education

Hennessey v. Bridgeport, 213 Conn. 656 (1990)

Lombardi v. Bridgeport, 194 Conn. 601 (1984)

Perretta v. New Britain, 185 Conn. 88 (1981)

budget crisis can trump labor contracts, etc — and even Charter-designated position (*Hennessey*)