Bill as Introduced

HB 608-FN-LOCAL - AS INTRODUCED

2003 SESSION

03-0045
04/09

HOUSE BILL ***608-FN-LOCAL***

AN ACT reducing the education property tax rate and relative to the base cost for calculating adequate education grants.

SPONSORS: Rep. Hess, Merr 37; Rep. Kurk, Hills 48; Sen. O'Hearn, Dist 12; Sen. Clegg, Dist 14

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

ANALYSIS

This bill provides that beginning July 1, 2003, and every fiscal year thereafter, the calculation of the statewide cost of an adequate education shall be indexed to the northeast regional consumer price index for all urban consumers in the year of calculation. The bill also reduces the education property tax rate from $5.80 to $5.25.

Explanation: Matter added to current law appears in ***bold italics.***
Matter removed from current law appears [~~in brackets and struckthrough.~~]
Matter which is either (a) all new or (b) repealed and reenacted appears in regular type.

HB 608-FN-LOCAL – AS INTRODUCED

03-0045
04/09

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

In the Year of Our Lord Two Thousand Three

AN ACT reducing the education property tax rate and relative to the base cost for calculating adequate education grants.

Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

1 Statement of Purpose; Legislative Findings. The general court recognizes the inherent imprecision and subjectivity involved in determining the cost of providing the opportunity for an adequate education. In the exercise of its constitutional authority and discretion, to provide the opportunity for pupils to obtain an adequate education, the general court has adopted an average costing methodology. The general court recognizes that this costing methodology may produce spending pressures and results that may not accurately reflect the cost of continuing to provide adequate educational opportunity over time. As a result, the general court finds that changing the base cost per pupil by reference to the consumer price index is the most appropriate way to calculate changes in the cost of an adequate education.

2 School Money; Determination of Statewide Adequate Education Cost. Amend the introductory paragraph of RSA 198:40, I to read as follows:

I. For the biennium beginning July 1, [~~1999~~] ***2005***, and every biennium thereafter, the cost per pupil shall be established using the following formula:

3 Education Property Tax; Rate Reduced. Amend RSA 76:3 to read as follows:

76:3 Education Property Tax. An annual education property tax at the uniform rate of [~~$5.80~~] ***$5.25*** on each $1000 of the value of taxable property is hereby imposed on all persons and property taxable pursuant to RSA 72 and RSA 73, except property subject to tax under RSA 82 and RSA 83-F.

4 New Subparagraph; School Money; Determination of Statewide Adequate Education Cost. Amend RSA 198:40, I(b) by inserting after subparagraph (3) the following new subparagraph:

(4) No later than October 1 of each biennium, the department shall calculate the base cost per pupil by adding to the base cost per pupil of the immediately preceding biennium a percentage increase for inflation. The percentage shall be twice the average annual rate of inflation for the 4 calendar years immediately preceding the calendar year in which the new base cost is determined. Inflation shall be measured by the most recent available northeast region consumer price index for all urban consumers as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

5 Consumer Price Index Increases to the Base Cost Per Pupil Calculation for the Fiscal Years 2003-2004. The base cost per pupil shall be increased as follows:

I. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2003, add the average annual rate of inflation for the 4 immediately preceding calendar years.

II. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2004, add the average annual rate of inflation for the 4 immediately preceding calendar years.

6 Effective Date. This act shall take effect July 1, 2003.

LBAO
03-0045
1/27/03

HB 608-FN-LOCAL - FISCAL NOTE

AN ACT reducing the education property tax rate and relative to the base cost for calculating adequate education grants.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The Office of Legislative Budget Assistant is unable to complete a fiscal note for this bill as it is awaiting information from the Department of Revenue Administration. When completed, the fiscal note will be forwarded to the House Clerk's Office.

LBAO
03-0045
Revised 2/13/03

HB 608 FISCAL NOTE

AN ACT reducing the education property tax rate and relative to the base cost for calculating adequate education grants.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The Department of Revenue Administration indicates this bill will decrease state education trust fund revenue by $52,916,045 in FY 2004. The Department of Education indicates this bill will decrease state education trust fund expenditures and local revenue by $42,439,411 in FY 2004, $20,112,198 in FY 2005, $121,201,194 in FY 2006 and $121,765,520 in FY 2007. There will be no fiscal impact to county revenue or county and local expenditures.

METHODOLOGY:

The Department of Revenue Administration indicates this bill will decrease the statewide property tax rate starting in FY 2004 from $5.80 to $5.25 and, as a result, property tax revenue deposited into the education trust fund will decrease by $52,916,045. The Department only calculated a decrease for FY 2004.

The Department of Education indicates this bill will cap the base cost in the adequate education formula in FY 2004 and each year thereafter, and will result in a lower cost of adequacy as shown below.

CURRENT LAW	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Weighted Pupils	255,659.10	257,848.70	260,088.40	261,299.40
Base Cost	$3,556	$3,556	$4,125	$4,125
Subtotal	$909,123,760	$916,909,977	$1,072,864,650	$1,077,860,025
Transportation	46,461,400	50,741,516	55,415,925	60,520,950
Adjustment	(42,344)	(42,344)	-	-
Cost of Adequacy	$955,542,816	$967,609,149	$1,128,280,575	$1,138,380,975
HB 608				
Weighted Pupils	255,659.10	257,848.70	260,088.40	261,299.40
Base Cost	$3,390	$3,478	$3,659	$3,659
Subtotal	$866,684,349	$896,797,779	$ 951,663,456	$ 956,094,505
Transportation	46,461,400	50,741,516	55,415,925	60,520,950
Adjustment	(42,344)	(42,344)	-	-
Cost of Adequacy	$913,103,405	$947,496,951	$1,007,079,381	$1,016,615,455

Reduction in Expenditures	$ 42,439,411	$20,112,198	$ 121,201,194	$ 121,765,520

HB 608-FN-LOCAL – AS AMENDED BY THE HOUSE

12mar03... 0139h

2003 SESSION

03-0045
04/09

HOUSE BILL ***608-FN-LOCAL***

AN ACT reducing the education property tax rate and relative to the calculation of adequate education grants.

SPONSORS: Rep. Hess, Merr 37; Rep. Kurk, Hills 48; Sen. O'Hearn, Dist 12; Sen. Clegg, Dist 14

COMMITTEE: Ways and Means

AMENDED ANALYSIS

This bill:

I. Provides that for fiscal years 2003 and 2004, the calculation of the statewide cost of an adequate education shall be indexed to the northeast regional consumer price index for all urban consumers for the 4 immediately preceding calendar years.

II. Reduces the education property tax rate from $5.80 to $4.92.

III. Changes the payment for transportation costs to include 100 percent of the total cost of transporting pupils in kindergarten through grade 8 to and from school.

IV. Changes the definition of average daily membership in residence for the purpose of calculating state aid for educational adequacy.

Explanation: Matter added to current law appears in ***bold italics.***
Matter removed from current law appears [~~in brackets and struckthrough.~~]
Matter which is either (a) all new or (b) repealed and reenacted appears in regular type.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

In the Year of Our Lord Two Thousand Three

AN ACT reducing the education property tax rate and relative to the calculation of adequate education grants.

Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

1 Statement of Purpose; Legislative Findings. The general court recognizes the inherent imprecision and subjectivity involved in determining the cost of providing the opportunity for an adequate education. In the exercise of its constitutional authority and discretion, to provide the opportunity for pupils to obtain an adequate education, the general court has adopted an average costing methodology. The general court recognizes that this costing methodology may produce spending pressures and results that may not accurately reflect the cost of continuing to provide adequate educational opportunity over time. As a result, the general court finds that changing the base cost per pupil by reference to the consumer price index is the most appropriate way to calculate changes in the cost of an adequate education.

2 School Money; Determination of Statewide Adequate Education Cost. Amend the introductory paragraph of RSA 198:40, I to read as follows:

I. For the biennium beginning July 1, [~~1999~~] ***2005***, and every biennium thereafter, the cost per pupil shall be established using the following formula:

3 Education Property Tax; Rate Reduced. Amend RSA 76:3 to read as follows:

76:3 Education Property Tax. An annual education property tax at the uniform rate of [~~$5.80~~] ***$4.92*** on each $1000 of the value of taxable property is hereby imposed on all persons and property taxable pursuant to RSA 72 and RSA 73, except property subject to tax under RSA 82 and RSA 83-F.

4 New Subparagraph; School Money; Determination of Statewide Adequate Education Cost. Amend RSA 198:40, I(b) by inserting after subparagraph (3) the following new subparagraph:

(4) No later than October 1 of each biennium, the department shall calculate the base cost per pupil by adding to the base cost per pupil of the immediately preceding biennium a percentage increase for inflation. The percentage shall be twice the average annual rate of inflation for the 4 calendar years immediately preceding the calendar year in which the new base cost is determined. Inflation shall be measured by the most recent available northeast region consumer price index for all urban consumers as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

5 Consumer Price Index Adjustments to the Base Cost Per Pupil Calculation for the Fiscal Years 2003-2004. The base cost per pupil shall be adjusted as follows:

I. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2003, the base cost per pupil shall be adjusted by the average annual percentage rate of inflation for the 4 immediately preceding calendar years.

II. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2004, the base cost per pupil shall be adjusted by the average annual percentage rate of inflation for the 4 immediately preceding calendar years.

6 School Boards, Transportation, and Instruction of Pupils; Definitions. RSA 189:1-d, IV is repealed and reenacted to read as follows:

IV. "Average daily membership in residence" means the average daily membership of pupils who are legal residents of a school district pursuant to RSA 193:12 or RSA 193:27, IV, and are attending, at the expense of a school district, a public school, a charter school, or a private school approved by the department of education.

7 School Money; Determination of Per Pupil Adequate Education Cost and Adequate Education Grant. Amend RSA 198:40, III to read as follows:

III. For each fiscal year, the statewide cost of an adequate education for all pupils shall be calculated by multiplying the average base per pupil cost of an adequate education by the statewide weighted average daily membership in residence of pupils and then adding [~~70~~] ***100*** percent of [~~total statewide~~] transportation costs ***as defined in RSA 198:38, XI***.

8 School Money; State Aid for Educational Adequacy. Amend RSA 198:38, XI to read as follows:

XI. "Transportation costs" means the [~~costs~~] ***cost*** of transporting pupils ***in kindergarten through grade 8*** to and from school [~~and other school activities~~] ***as*** reported by school districts on the [~~MS-25~~] ***DOE-25*** form.

9 School Money; Determination of Adequate Education Grants. Amend RSA 198:41, I(b) to read as follows:

(b) Add to the product of subparagraph (a), [~~70~~] ***100*** percent of the municipality's apportioned transportation [~~cost~~] ***costs as defined in RSA 198:38, XI***;

10 Effective Date. This act shall take effect July 1, 2003.

LBAO
03-0045
Revised 2/13/03

HB 608 FISCAL NOTE

AN ACT reducing the education property tax rate and relative to the base cost for calculating adequate education grants.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The Department of Revenue Administration indicates this bill will decrease state education trust fund revenue by $52,916,045 in FY 2004. The Department of Education indicates this bill will decrease state education trust fund expenditures and local revenue by $42,439,411 in FY 2004, $20,112,198 in FY 2005, $121,201,194 in FY 2006 and $121,765,520 in FY 2007. There will be no fiscal impact to county revenue or county and local expenditures.

METHODOLOGY:

The Department of Revenue Administration indicates this bill will decrease the statewide property tax rate starting in FY 2004 from $5.80 to $5.25 and, as a result, property tax revenue deposited into the education trust fund will decrease by $52,916,045. The Department only calculated a decrease for FY 2004.

The Department of Education indicates this bill will cap the base cost in the adequate education formula in FY 2004 and each year thereafter, and will result in a lower cost of adequacy as shown below.

CURRENT LAW	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Weighted Pupils	255,659.10	257,848.70	260,088.40	261,299.40
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Adjustment	(42,344)	(42,344)	-	-
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HB 608				
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Base Cost	$3,390	$3,478	$3,659	$3,659
Subtotal	$866,684,349	$896,797,779	$ 951,663,456	$ 956,094,505

Transportation	46,461,400	50,741,516	55,415,925	60,520,950
Adjustment	(42,344)	(42,344)	-	-
Cost of Adequacy	$913,103,405	$947,496,951	$1,007,079,381	$1,016,615,455
Reduction in Expenditures	$ 42,439,411	$20,112,198	$ 121,201,194	$ 121,765,520

Amendments

Rep. Hess, Merr. 37
Rep. Kurk, Hills. 48
February 3, 2003
2003-0139h
04/10

Amendment to HB 608-FN-LOCAL

Amend the title of the bill by replacing it with the following:

AN ACT reducing the education property tax rate and relative to the calculation of adequate education grants.

Amend the bill by replacing all after the enacting clause with the following:

1 Statement of Purpose; Legislative Findings. The general court recognizes the inherent imprecision and subjectivity involved in determining the cost of providing the opportunity for an adequate education. In the exercise of its constitutional authority and discretion, to provide the opportunity for pupils to obtain an adequate education, the general court has adopted an average costing methodology. The general court recognizes that this costing methodology may produce spending pressures and results that may not accurately reflect the cost of continuing to provide adequate educational opportunity over time. As a result, the general court finds that changing the base cost per pupil by reference to the consumer price index is the most appropriate way to calculate changes in the cost of an adequate education.

2 School Money; Determination of Statewide Adequate Education Cost. Amend the introductory paragraph of RSA 198:40, I to read as follows:

I. For the biennium beginning July 1, [~~1999~~] ***2005***, and every biennium thereafter, the cost per pupil shall be established using the following formula:

3 Education Property Tax; Rate Reduced. Amend RSA 76:3 to read as follows:

76:3 Education Property Tax. An annual education property tax at the uniform rate of [~~$5.80~~] ***$4.92*** on each $1000 of the value of taxable property is hereby imposed on all persons and property taxable pursuant to RSA 72 and RSA 73, except property subject to tax under RSA 82 and RSA 83-F.

4 New Subparagraph; School Money; Determination of Statewide Adequate Education Cost. Amend RSA 198:40, I(b) by inserting after subparagraph (3) the following new subparagraph:

(4) No later than October 1 of each biennium, the department shall calculate the base cost per pupil by adding to the base cost per pupil of the immediately preceding biennium a percentage increase for inflation. The percentage shall be twice the average annual rate of inflation for the 4 calendar years immediately preceding the calendar year in which the new base cost is determined. Inflation shall be measured by the most recent available northeast region consumer

price index for all urban consumers as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

5 Consumer Price Index Adjustments to the Base Cost Per Pupil Calculation for the Fiscal Years 2003-2004. The base cost per pupil shall be adjusted as follows:

I. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2003, the base cost per pupil shall be adjusted by the average annual percentage rate of inflation for the 4 immediately preceding calendar years.

II. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2004, the base cost per pupil shall be adjusted by the average annual percentage rate of inflation for the 4 immediately preceding calendar years.

6 School Boards, Transportation, and Instruction of Pupils; Definitions. RSA 189:1-d, IV is repealed and reenacted to read as follows:

IV. "Average daily membership in residence" means the average daily membership of pupils who are legal residents of a school district pursuant to RSA 193:12 or RSA 193:27, IV, and are attending, at the expense of a school district, a public school, a charter school, or a private school approved by the department of education.

7 School Money; Determination of Per Pupil Adequate Education Cost and Adequate Education Grant. Amend RSA 198:40, III to read as follows:

III. For each fiscal year, the statewide cost of an adequate education for all pupils shall be calculated by multiplying the average base per pupil cost of an adequate education by the statewide weighted average daily membership in residence of pupils and then adding [~~70~~] ***100*** percent of [~~total statewide~~] transportation costs ***as defined in RSA 198:38, XI***.

8 School Money; State Aid for Educational Adequacy. Amend RSA 198:38, XI to read as follows:

XI. "Transportation costs" means the [~~costs~~] ***cost*** of transporting pupils ***in kindergarten through grade 8*** to and from school [~~and other school activities~~] ***as*** reported by school districts on the [~~MS-25~~] ***DOE-25*** form.

9 School Money; Determination of Adequate Education Grants. Amend RSA 198:41, I(b) to read as follows:

(b) Add to the product of subparagraph (a), [~~70~~] ***100*** percent of the municipality's apportioned transportation [~~cost~~] ***costs as defined in RSA 198:38, XI***;

10 Effective Date. This act shall take effect July 1, 2003.

2003-0139h

AMENDED ANALYSIS

This bill:

I. Provides that for fiscal years 2003 and 2004, the calculation of the statewide cost of an adequate education shall be indexed to the northeast regional consumer price index for all urban consumers for the 4 immediately preceding calendar years.

II. Reduces the education property tax rate from $5.80 to $4.92.

III. Changes the payment for transportation costs to include 100 percent of the total cost of transporting pupils in kindergarten through grade 8 to and from school.

IV. Changes the definition of average daily membership in residence for the purpose of calculating state aid for educational adequacy.

Rep. Hess, Merr. 37
Rep. Kurk, Hills. 48
March 5, 2003
2003-0533h
04/09

Not used

Amendment to HB 608-FN-LOCAL

Amend the title of the bill by replacing it with the following:

AN ACT reducing the education property tax rate and relative to the calculation of adequate education grants.

Amend the bill by replacing all after the enacting clause with the following:

1 Statement of Purpose; Legislative Findings.

I. The general court recognizes that it has exercised its broad latitude to establish public school financing policies to increase dramatically state financial support for public education since 1999.

II. The general court finds that the present system of providing adequate education grants to support public elementary and secondary education does not sufficiently serve the objective of providing the opportunity for an adequate education in the state and does not efficiently direct state resources to school districts based on fiscal need.

III. The general court recognizes the inherent imprecision and subjectivity involved in determining the cost of providing the opportunity for an adequate education. In the exercise of its constitutional authority and discretion, to provide the opportunity for pupils to obtain an adequate education, the general court has adopted an average costing methodology. The general court recognizes that this costing methodology may produce spending pressures and results that may not accurately reflect the cost of continuing to provide adequate educational opportunity over time.

IV. The general court finds that the current formula, based on escalating per pupil calculation, will result in centralization of state financing for public schools and therefore undermine local financing and control and accordingly undermine the quality of public schools.

V. The general court finds that the current formula for determining adequate education grants to districts is so unstable and unclear that continuing it will undermine local control and therefore the quality of public schools.

VI. The general court finds that the current formula, based on a rigid per pupil calculation, does not direct state financial support as effectively as it should to those communities that are most in need. The general court finds that the state's funding obligation is greatest in those communities with the greatest need.

VII. As a result, the general court finds that current formula must be amended. Changing

the calculation of the cost of providing the opportunity for an adequate education, including both the base cost per pupil and targeted aid by reference to the consumer price index is the most appropriate way to calculate changes in the cost of an adequate education.

2 School Money; Determination of Statewide Adequate Education Cost. Amend the introductory paragraph of RSA 198:40, I to read as follows:

I. For the biennium beginning July 1, 1999, [~~and every biennium thereafter,~~] the cost per pupil shall be established using the following formula:

3 Education Property Tax; Rate Adjusted for Biennium Ending June 30, 2005. Amend RSA 76:3 to read as follows:

76:3 Education Property Tax; 2004-2005 Fiscal Years. An annual education property tax at the uniform rate of [~~$5.80~~] ***$4.97*** on each $1000 of the value of taxable property is hereby imposed on all persons and property taxable pursuant to RSA 72 and RSA 73, except property subject to tax under RSA 82 and RSA 83-F.

4 Education Property Tax 2006; Rate Reduced. Amend RSA 76:3 to read as follows:

76:3 Education Property Tax. An annual education property tax at the uniform rate of [~~$4.97~~] ***$4.43*** on each $1000 of the value of taxable property is hereby imposed on all persons and property taxable pursuant to RSA 72 and RSA 73, except property subject to tax under RSA 82 and RSA 83-F.

5 Education Property Tax 2007; Rate Reduced. Amend RSA 76:3 to read as follows:

76:3 Education Property Tax. An annual education property tax at the uniform rate of [~~$4.43~~] ***$3.73*** on each $1000 of the value of taxable property is hereby imposed on all persons and property taxable pursuant to RSA 72 and RSA 73, except property subject to tax under RSA 82 and RSA 83-F.

6 Education Property Tax 2008; Rate Reduced. Amend RSA 76:3 to read as follows:

76:3 Education Property Tax. An annual education property tax at the uniform rate of [~~$3.73~~] ***$3.00*** on each $1000 of the value of taxable property is hereby imposed on all persons and property taxable pursuant to RSA 72 and RSA 73, except property subject to tax under RSA 82 and RSA 83-F.

7 Consumer Price Index Adjustment to the Base Cost Per Pupil Calculation for the Fiscal Year 2004. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2003, the base cost per pupil shall be adjusted by the average annual percentage rate of inflation for the 4 immediately preceding calendar years.

8 School Boards, Transportation, and Instruction of Pupils; Definitions. RSA 189:1-d, IV is repealed and reenacted to read as follows:

IV. "Average daily membership in residence" means the average daily membership of pupils who are legal residents of a school district pursuant to RSA 193:12 or RSA 193:27, IV, and are attending, at the expense of a school district, a public school, a charter school, or a private school approved by the department of education.

9 School Money; Fiscal Year 2004 Determination of Per Pupil Adequate Education Cost and Adequate Education Grant. Amend RSA 198:40, III to read as follows:

III. For [~~each~~] ***the 2004*** fiscal year, the statewide cost of an adequate education for all pupils

shall be calculated by multiplying the average base per pupil cost of an adequate education by the statewide weighted average daily membership in residence of pupils and then adding [~~70~~] ***100*** percent of [~~total statewide~~] transportation costs ***as defined in RSA 198:38, XI, and any moneys identified in the state operating budget as appropriated for the purpose of targeting grants for education***.

10 School Money; Determination of Adequate Education Cost and Adequate Education Grant. RSA 198:40, III is repealed and reenacted to read as follows:

III. Beginning July 1, 2004, and every fiscal year thereafter, the statewide cost of an adequate education for all pupils shall be calculated by multiplying the average base per pupil cost of an adequate education by the statewide weighted average daily membership in residence of pupils and then adding 100 percent of transportation costs as defined in RSA 198:38, XI, and any moneys identified in the state operating budget appropriated for the purpose of targeted aid grants. This amount shall be adjusted by the average annual percentage rate of inflation for the 4 calendar years immediately preceding the calendar year in which the new statewide cost is determined. Inflation shall be measured by the most recent available northeast region consumer price index for all urban consumers as published by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

11 School Money; State Aid for Educational Adequacy. Amend RSA 198:38, XI to read as follows:

XI. "Transportation costs" means the [~~costs~~] ***cost*** of transporting pupils ***in kindergarten through grade 8*** to and from school [~~and other school activities~~] ***as*** reported by school districts on the [~~MS-25~~] ***DOE-25*** form.

12 School Money; Determination of Adequate Education Grants. Amend RSA 198:41, I(b) to read as follows:

(b) Add to the product of subparagraph (a), [~~70~~] ***100*** percent of the municipality's apportioned transportation [~~cost~~] ***costs as defined in RSA 198:38, XI***;

13 New Sections; Targeted Aid Grants; Amend RSA 198 by inserting after section 41 the following new sections:

198:41-a Determination of Targeted Aid Grants.

I. Beginning July 1, 2003 and every biennium thereafter, except for municipalities where all school districts therein provide education to all of their pupils by paying tuition to other institutions, and subject to the phase-in provisions of paragraph IV of this section, the department of education shall determine the amount of the targeted aid grant for a municipality as follows:

(a) A municipality's targeted aid grant shall be the difference between its education need less its fiscal capacity, as determined in accordance with this paragraph.

(b) Education need shall mean the sum of a municipality's operating need plus transportation need.

(c) Operating need shall be $4,870 multiplied by the municipality's total weighted pupils.

This product shall be multiplied by the county relative cost of living factor applicable to the municipality. As used in this paragraph:

(1) A municipality's total weighted pupils shall mean the number of its elementary school pupils, including kindergarten pupils, plus 1.1 times the number of its high school pupils, plus the number of its special education pupils, plus the number of its pupils eligible to receive free or reduced price lunch, plus the number of its pupils with limited proficiency in the English language, plus the number of its scale pupils.

(2) The number of a municipality's scale pupils shall be determined by multiplying the number of its elementary pupils, including kindergarten pupils, by a scale factor as follows:

(A) 0.3, if the municipality's 2000 United States census population is less than 1,000 persons.

(B) 0.15, if the municipality's 2000 United States census population is at least 1,000 but less than 2,000 persons.

(C) 0.1, if the municipality's 2000 United States census population is at least 2,000 but less than 3,000 persons.

(D) zero, if the municipality's 2,000 United States census population is 3,000 or more persons.

(3) The county relative cost of living factor is:

(A) Belknap county municipalities: 0.99.

(B) Carroll county municipalities: 0.99.

(C) Cheshire county municipalities: 1.01.

(D) Coos county municipalities: 0.90

(E) Grafton county municipalities: 0.96.

(F) Hillsborough county municipalities: 1.07.

(G) Merrimack county municipalities: 1.03.

(H) Rockingham county municipalities: 1.07.

(I) Strafford county municipalities: 1.00.

(J) Sullivan county municipalities: 0.98.

(d) Transportation need shall mean the sum of the municipality's number of pupils plus the number of its scale pupils, multiplied by $322. This product shall be multiplied by the county relative cost of living factor applicable to the municipality.

(e) Fiscal capacity shall mean the sum of the municipality's equalized property valuation as determined by the department of revenue administration as of April 1, 2002, excluding property subject to taxation under RSA 83-F, plus the municipality's total household income, divided by 2. The result shall then be multiplied by 0.019267. Total household income shall mean the municipality's median household income multiplied by the number of its households, as determined by the 2000 United States census.

(f) The calculation required under paragraph I shall be performed and distributed to school districts no later than November 1 of the year before the beginning of the biennium for which it is made.

II. For municipalities where all school districts therein provide education to all of their pupils by paying tuition to other institutions, the amount of the targeted aid grant for each municipality shall be the lesser of the following:

(a) The amount calculated in accordance with paragraph I or paragraph II of this section, as applicable; or

(b) The total amount paid for education expense as determined by the department of education.

III.(a) Beginning July 1, 2003 and every biennium thereafter, the department of education shall perform the calculations required under this section based on the most recent available data representing the number of elementary and high school pupils, special education pupils, pupils eligible for free or reduced price lunch, pupils with limited proficiency in the English language in each municipality, and the equalized property valuation, excluding property subject to taxation under RSA 83-F.

(b) Beginning July 1, 2003, the amounts representing operating need and transportation need shall each be adjusted according to the change in the northeast region consumer price index as calculated by the United States Department of Labor. Furthermore, the department shall recalculate a municipality's population, median household income, and number of households by reference to the most recently available data from the United States decennial census.

IV. In order to implement the targeted aid program established under this section, the targeted grant amount determined under this section for the fiscal years beginning July 1, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 shall be subject to the following phase-in adjustments.

(a) For purposes of this paragraph, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) "Phase-in factor" shall mean with respect to each fiscal year as follows: $3,000 for fiscal year 2004, $2,500 for fiscal year 2005, $2,000 for fiscal year 2006, $1,500 for fiscal year 2007, and $1,000 for fiscal year 2008.

(2) "Enhancement power" shall mean with respect to each fiscal year as follows: 2.00 for fiscal year 2004, 1.75 for fiscal year 2005, 1.50 for fiscal year 2006, 1.25 for fiscal year 2007, and 1.00 for fiscal year 2008.

(3) "Statewide targeted transition appropriation" shall mean with respect to each fiscal year as follows: $5,000,000 for fiscal year 2004, $15,000,000 for fiscal year 2005, $25,000,000 for fiscal year 2006, $37,500,000 for fiscal year 2007, and $50,000,000 for fiscal year 2008.

(b) The targeted grant determined under this paragraph shall be adjusted as follows:

(1) The grant determined under paragraphs I and II of this section shall be divided by the municipality's average daily membership in residence as defined in RSA 189:1-d, III to

determine the municipality's "tentative targeted grant per pupil."

(2) The tentative targeted grant per pupil shall be reduced by the phase-in factor applicable for that fiscal year, but not below zero, to determine the municipality's "reduced tentative targeted grant per pupil."

(3) The reduced tentative targeted grant per pupil shall be enhanced by raising the amount by the enhancement power applicable for that fiscal year to determine the municipality's "relative targeted grant amount."

(4) The relative targeted grant amount shall be divided by the sum of every municipality's relative targeted grant amounts to determine the municipality's "special targeted grant percentage."

(5) The special targeted grant percentage shall be multiplied by the transition appropriation applicable for that fiscal year to determine each municipality's final grant under this section.

14 Distribution Schedule and Appropriation. RSA 198:42 is repealed and reenacted to read as follows:

198:42 Distribution Schedule of Education Transition and Targeted Aid Grants; Appropriation.

I. The education transition grant determined in RSA 198:41, and the targeted aid grant determined in RSA 198:41-a, shall be distributed to each municipality's school district or districts legally responsible for the education of the pupils who attend approved public schools within the district or in other districts or who attend approved programs for educationally disabled children, as the case may be, from the education trust fund in 4 payments of 20 percent on August 1, 20 percent on September 1, 30 percent on January 1, and 30 percent on April 1 of each school year; provided that for a dependent school district, the grant determined in RSA 198:41 or RSA 198:41-a shall be distributed to the municipality, which shall appropriate and transfer the grant funds to its dependent school department.

II. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2003, and every fiscal year thereafter the amount necessary to fund the grants under RSA 198:41 and RSA 198:41-a is hereby appropriated from the education trust fund created under RSA 198:39 to the department of education. The governor is authorized to draw a warrant from the education trust fund to satisfy the state's obligation under this section. Such warrant for payment shall be issued regardless of the balance of funds available in the education trust fund. If the balance in the education trust fund, after the issuance of any such warrant, is less than zero, the commissioner of the department of administrative services shall inform the fiscal committee and the governor and council of such balance. This reporting shall not in any way prohibit or delay the distribution of education transition or targeted aid grants.

III. The department of education shall certify the amount of each grant to the state treasurer and direct the payment thereof to the school district. When a payment of a grant is made to a school district, the municipality on whose behalf the payment is made, shall receive notification

from the state treasurer of the amount of the payment made to its school district or districts.

15 Maintenance of Local Control. RSA 198:48 is repealed and reenacted to read as follows:

198:48 Maintenance of Local Control. Distributions under RSA 198:42 depend on the provisions of RSA 198:41 and RSA 198:41-a, and are independent of how the municipalities decide to spend the distributions or other funds they may raise for education. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, nothing in this subdivision is intended in any way to limit or control how school districts operate or spend their budgets except that adequate education grants must be expended for educational purposes. Education transition grants and targeted aid grants shall not be considered unanticipated funds under RSA 198:20-b.

16 Effective Date.

I. Section 4 of this act shall take effect and shall apply to education property taxes due for the tax year beginning April 1, 2006.

II. Section 5 of this act shall take effect and shall apply to education property taxes due for the tax year beginning April 1, 2007.

III. Section 6 of this act shall take effect and shall apply to education property taxes due for the tax year beginning April 1, 2008.

IV. Section 10 of this act shall take effect July 1, 2004.

V. The remainder of this act shall take effect July 1, 2003.

2003-0533h

AMENDED ANALYSIS

This bill:

I. Provides that the calculation of the statewide cost of an adequate education shall be indexed to the northeast region consumer price index for all urban consumers.

II. Reduces the education property tax rate to $4.97 for the biennium ending June 30, 2005; to $4.43 for the 2006 fiscal year; to $3.73 for the 2007 fiscal year, and to $3.00 for the 2008 fiscal year and every fiscal year thereafter.

III. Changes the payment for transportation costs to include 100 percent of the total cost of transporting pupils in kindergarten through grade 8 to and from school.

IV. Changes the definition of average daily membership in residence for the purpose of calculating state aid for educational adequacy.

V. Changes the formula for calculating per pupil adequate education grants and provides for transition grants and targeted aid grants to certain municipalities.

Rep. Kurk, Hills. 48
March 31, 2003
2003-1053h
04/01

NOT ADOPTED

Amendment to HB 608-FN-LOCAL

Amend the bill by replacing all after the enacting clause with the following:

1 Statement of Purpose; Legislative Findings.

I. The general court recognizes the inherent imprecision and subjectivity involved in determining the cost of providing the opportunity for an adequate education. In the exercise of its constitutional authority and discretion, to provide the opportunity for pupils to obtain an adequate education, the general court has adopted an average costing methodology. The general court recognizes that this costing methodology may produce spending pressures and results that may not accurately reflect the cost of continuing to provide adequate educational opportunity over time. As a result, the general court finds that changing the base cost per pupil by reference to the consumer price index is the most appropriate way to calculate changes in the cost of an adequate education.

II. The general court further finds that the local portion of the cost of education is primarily funded through a local tax on property. Resident homeowners use personal income to pay their property tax bills. In municipalities that have less industry, and fewer rental properties or vacation homes, resident homeowners bear most of the burden in paying the local property tax. Targeted education grants will assist those municipalities that have less other property and less income in relation to home values in providing additional education services.

2 Education Property Tax; Fiscal Year 2004 Rate Reduced. Amend RSA 76:3 to read as follows:

76:3 Education Property Tax. An annual education property tax at the uniform rate of [~~$5.80~~] ***$4.92*** on each $1000 of the value of taxable property is hereby imposed on all persons and property taxable pursuant to RSA 72 and RSA 73, except property subject to tax under RSA 82 and RSA 83-F.

3 Education Property Tax; Fiscal Year 2005 Rate Reduced. Amend RSA 76:3 to read as follows:

76:3 Education Property Tax. An annual education property tax at the uniform rate of [~~$4.92~~] ***$4.72*** on each $1000 of the value of taxable property is hereby imposed on all persons and property taxable pursuant to RSA 72 and RSA 73, except property subject to tax under RSA 82 and RSA 83-F.

4 Education Property Tax; Fiscal Year 2006 Rate Reduced. Amend RSA 76:3 to read as follows:

76:3 Education Property Tax. An annual education property tax at the uniform rate of [~~$4.72~~] ***$4.52*** on each $1000 of the value of taxable property is hereby imposed on all persons and property taxable pursuant to RSA 72 and RSA 73, except property subject to tax under RSA 82 and RSA 83-F.

5 Education Property Tax; Fiscal Year 2007 Rate Reduced. Amend RSA 76:3 to read as follows:

76:3 Education Property Tax. An annual education property tax at the uniform rate of [~~$4.52~~]

$4.32 on each $1000 of the value of taxable property is hereby imposed on all persons and property taxable pursuant to RSA 72 and RSA 73, except property subject to tax under RSA 82 and RSA 83-F.

6 Education Property Tax; Fiscal Year 2008 Rate Reduced. Amend RSA 76:3 to read as follows:

76:3 Education Property Tax. An annual education property tax at the uniform rate of [~~$4.32~~] *$4.12* on each $1000 of the value of taxable property is hereby imposed on all persons and property taxable pursuant to RSA 72 and RSA 73, except property subject to tax under RSA 82 and RSA 83-F.

7 Education Property Tax; Fiscal Year 2009 Rate Reduced. Amend RSA 76:3 to read as follows:

76:3 Education Property Tax. An annual education property tax at the uniform rate of [~~$4.12~~] *$3.92* on each $1000 of the value of taxable property is hereby imposed on all persons and property taxable pursuant to RSA 72 and RSA 73, except property subject to tax under RSA 82 and RSA 83-F.

8 Education Property Tax; Rate Formula. RSA 76:3 is repealed and reenacted to read as follows:

76:3 Education Property Tax.

I. Beginning July 1, 2009, and every July 1 thereafter, the commissioner of the department of revenue administration shall calculate the education property tax rate to be imposed in the fiscal year by calculating the percentage change in the total valuation of all developed land in the state as of June 30 of the year in which the calculation is made, assessed at 100 percent of fair market value, and adjusting the education property tax rate that was in effect as of June 30, 2009 in inverse proportion to such percentage change. In this section, "developed land" shall mean any land, regardless or whether or not it is subject to a conservation restriction, upon which structures or improvements have been introduced for residential, commercial, or industrial purposes or any commercial mining or excavating purposes inconsistent with its use as open space land.

II. The maximum tax rate imposed under this section shall not exceed the education tax rate in effect during the immediately preceding fiscal year.

9 New Subparagraph; School Money; Definitions. Amend RSA 198:38, VII by inserting after subparagraph (d) the following new subparagraph:

(e) Each pupil who is home educated pursuant to a program approved under RSA 193-A shall be added as follows:

(1) 0.1 for each home educated pupil participating in a public school activity; and

(2) An additional 0.15 for each academic course taken in a public school, provided that no co-curricular activity, as defined by the department of education, shall count as an academic course under this subparagraph.

10 Consumer Price Index Adjustments to the Base Cost Per Pupil Calculation. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2003, and every fiscal year thereafter, the base cost per pupil shall be adjusted by the average annual percentage rate of inflation for the 4 immediately preceding calendar years.

11 School Money; Determination of Per Pupil Adequate Education Cost and Adequate Education

Grant. Amend RSA 198:40, III to read as follows:

III. For each fiscal year, the statewide cost of an adequate education for all pupils shall be calculated by multiplying the average base per pupil cost of an adequate education by the statewide weighted average daily membership in residence of pupils and then adding [~~70~~] ***100*** percent of [~~total statewide~~] transportation costs ***as defined in RSA 198:38, XI.***

12 School Money; State Aid for Educational Adequacy. Amend RSA 198:38, XI to read as follows:

XI. "Transportation costs" means the [~~costs~~] ***cost*** of transporting pupils ***in kindergarten through grade 8*** to and from school [~~and other school activities~~] ***as*** reported by school districts on the [~~MS-25~~] ***DOE-25*** form.

13 School Money; Determination of Adequate Education Grants. Amend RSA 198:41, I(b) to read as follows:

(b) Add to the product of subparagraph (a), [~~70~~] ***100*** percent of the municipality's apportioned transportation [~~cost~~] ***costs as defined in RSA 198:38, XI***;

14 New Section; Targeted Education Grants. Amend RSA 198 by inserting after section 45 the following new section:

198:45-a Targeted Education Grants.

I. In this section:

(a) "Median family income" and "median home value" shall be as defined in the most recent census data published for New Hampshire counties and municipalities by the United States Census Bureau, United States Department of Commerce. County values shall be used for unincorporated places not reported in the census data.

(b) "Total equalized valuation" shall mean the most recent available total equalized valuation, including utilities and railroads, as determined by the department of revenue administration.

(c) "Adjustment percentage" shall mean the percentage which will result in a total targeted education grant distribution in a fiscal year that will match, as nearly as possible without exceeding, the appropriation in such fiscal year for targeted education grants.

II. The department of education shall annually calculate each municipality's targeted education grant as set forth in this paragraph.

(a) The department of education shall calculate the statewide average per pupil target amount as follows:

(1) Multiply the statewide median family income by 0.5 percent; and

(2) Divide the product by the statewide median home value; and

(3) Multiply the result by the statewide total equalized valuation and divide the product by the statewide average daily membership in residence. The result shall be the statewide average per pupil target amount.

(4) Multiply the statewide average per pupil targeted amount by 2 and multiply the result by the adjustment percentage.

(b) The department of education shall calculate the local valuation per pupil as follows:

(1) Multiply the average median family income in the municipality by 0.5 percent; and

(2) Divide the product by the median home value in the municipality; and

(3) Multiply the result by the total equalized valuation in the municipality and divide the product by the average daily membership in residence in the municipality. The result shall be the local per pupil amount.

(c) Subtract the amount obtained in subparagraph (b) from the amount obtained in subparagraph (a) and multiply the difference by the adjustment percentage. The result, if greater than zero, shall be multiplied by the average daily membership in residence in the municipality and shall be distributed to the municipality as a targeted education grant.

III. The sums of $10,000,000 for the 2004 fiscal year, $15,000,000 for the 2005 fiscal year, $20,000,000 for the 2006 fiscal year, $20,000,000 for the 2007 fiscal year, shall be appropriated to the education trust fund established in RSA 198:39 for the purpose of providing targeted education grants to school districts. The governor is authorized to draw a warrant for said sums out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

IV. Targeted education grants made under this section shall be distributed in accordance with RSA 198:42.

15 School Boards, Teachers; Definitions Amended. RSA 189:1-d is repealed and reenacted to read as follows:

189:1-d Definitions. In this chapter:

I. "Attendance" means full-time participation in a program of instruction under the direction of a teacher employed by the school district. Educationally disabled home educated pupils educated at school district expense under the direction of a teacher employed by the school district shall be included.

II. "Membership" means pupils of whom attendance is expected, whether a pupil is present or absent on any given day.

III. "Average daily membership in attendance" means the aggregate half-day membership of pupils attending schools operated by a school district divided by the number of half-days of instruction offered. The average daily membership in attendance for preschool and kindergarten pupils shall be divided by the number of instructional days offered to higher level elementary grades.

IV. "Average daily membership in residence" means the average daily membership in attendance of pupils who are legal residents of the school district pursuant to RSA 193:12 or RSA 193:27, IV and are attending any public school, or who are attending any charter school or private school program approved by the department of education at the expense of the school district.

16 Procedure for Formation of Cooperative School Districts; Apportioning Operating Expenses; Exclusion of Home Education Pupils Deleted. Amend RSA 195:18, III(e) to read as follows:

(e) The method of apportioning the operating expenses of the cooperative school district among the several preexisting districts and the time and manner of payment of such shares. [~~Home education pupils who do not receive services from the cooperative school district, except an evaluation pursuant to RSA 193-A:6, II shall not be included in the average daily membership relative to apportionment formulas.~~]

17 Procedure for Formation of Cooperative School Districts; Apportioning Capital Expenses; Exclusion of Home Education Pupils Deleted. Amend RSA 195:18, III(g) to read as follows:

(g) The method of apportioning the capital expenses of the cooperative school district among the several preexisting districts, which need not be the same as the method for apportioning operating expenses, and the time and manner of payment of such shares. Capital expenses shall include the costs of acquiring land and buildings for school purposes, including property owned by a preexisting district; the construction, furnishing, and equipping of school buildings and facilities; and the payment of the principal and interest of any indebtedness which is incurred to pay for the same or which is assumed by the cooperative school district. [~~Home education pupils who do not receive services from the cooperative school district, except an evaluation pursuant to RSA 193-A:6, II, shall not be included in the average daily membership relative to apportionment formulas.~~]

18 Effective Date.

I. Section 2 of this act shall take effect and shall apply to education property taxes due for the tax year beginning April 1, 2004.

II. Section 3 of this act shall take effect and shall apply to education property taxes due for the tax year beginning April 1, 2005.

III. Section 4 of this act shall take effect and shall apply to education property taxes due for the tax year beginning April 1, 2006.

IV. Section 5 of this act shall take effect and shall apply to education property taxes due for the tax year beginning April 1, 2007.

V. Section 6 of this act shall take effect and shall apply to education property taxes due for the tax year beginning April 1, 2008.

VI. Section 7 of this act shall take effect and shall apply to education property taxes due for the tax year beginning April 1, 2009.

VII. RSA 76:3 as inserted by section 8 of this act shall take effect July 1, 2009.

VIII. RSA 198:38, VII(e) as inserted by section 9 of this act shall take effect July 1, 2005.

IX. The remainder of this act shall take effect July 1, 2003.

2003-1053h

AMENDED ANALYSIS

This bill:

I. Provides that the calculation of the statewide cost of an adequate education shall be indexed to the northeast regional consumer price index for all urban consumers for the 4 immediately preceding calendar years.

II. Reduces the education property tax rate from $5.80 to $4.92 for the 2004 fiscal year, and thereafter further reduces the rate by 20 cents per fiscal year through the 2009 fiscal year.

III. Beginning July 1, 2009, requires that the commissioner of the department of revenue administration set the education property tax rate by calculating the percentage change in the total valuation of all developed land in the state, assessed at 100 percent of fair market value, and adjusting the rate in the immediately preceding fiscal year in inverse proportion to such rate.

IV. Changes the payment for transportation costs to include 100 percent of the total cost of transporting pupils in kindergarten through grade 8 to and from school.

V. Changes the definition of average daily membership in residence for the purpose of calculating state aid for educational adequacy.

VI. Implements a weighting formula for counting home educated pupils.

VII. Provides that beginning July 1, 2003 and every fiscal year thereafter, targeted education grants shall be made to municipalities.

Rep. Wallner, Merr. 40
April 1, 2003
2003-1070h
04/01

NOT ADOPTED

Amendment to HB 608-FN-LOCAL

Amend the title of the bill by replacing it with the following:

AN ACT reducing the education property tax rate.

Amend the bill by replacing all after the enacting clause with the following:

1 Education Property Tax; Fiscal Year 2004 Rate Reduced. Amend RSA 76:3 to read as follows:

76:3 Education Property Tax. An annual education property tax at the uniform rate of [~~$5.80~~] ***$4.92*** on each $1000 of the value of taxable property is hereby imposed on all persons and property taxable pursuant to RSA 72 and RSA 73, except property subject to tax under RSA 82 and RSA 83-F.

2 Education Property Tax; Fiscal Year 2005 Rate Reduced. Amend RSA 76:3 to read as follows:

76:3 Education Property Tax. An annual education property tax at the uniform rate of [~~$4.92~~] ***$4.72*** on each $1000 of the value of taxable property is hereby imposed on all persons and property taxable pursuant to RSA 72 and RSA 73, except property subject to tax under RSA 82 and RSA 83-F.

3 Education Property Tax; Fiscal Year 2006 Rate Reduced. Amend RSA 76:3 to read as follows:

76:3 Education Property Tax. An annual education property tax at the uniform rate of [~~$4.72~~] ***$4.52*** on each $1000 of the value of taxable property is hereby imposed on all persons and property taxable pursuant to RSA 72 and RSA 73, except property subject to tax under RSA 82 and RSA 83-F.

4 Education Property Tax; Fiscal Year 2007 Rate Reduced. Amend RSA 76:3 to read as follows:

76:3 Education Property Tax. An annual education property tax at the uniform rate of [~~$4.52~~] ***$4.32*** on each $1000 of the value of taxable property is hereby imposed on all persons and property taxable pursuant to RSA 72 and RSA 73, except property subject to tax under RSA 82 and RSA 83-F.

5 Education Property Tax; Fiscal Year 2008 Rate Reduced. Amend RSA 76:3 to read as follows:

76:3 Education Property Tax. An annual education property tax at the uniform rate of [~~$4.32~~] ***$4.12*** on each $1000 of the value of taxable property is hereby imposed on all persons and property taxable pursuant to RSA 72 and RSA 73, except property subject to tax under RSA 82 and RSA 83-F.

6 Education Property Tax; Fiscal Year 2009 Rate Reduced. Amend RSA 76:3 to read as follows:

76:3 Education Property Tax. An annual education property tax at the uniform rate of [~~$4.12~~] ***$3.92*** on each $1000 of the value of taxable property is hereby imposed on all persons and property taxable pursuant to RSA 72 and RSA 73, except property subject to tax under RSA 82 and RSA 83-F.

7 Effective Date.

I. Section 1 of this act shall take effect and shall apply to education property taxes due for

the tax year beginning April 1, 2004.

II. Section 2 of this act shall take effect and shall apply to education property taxes due for the tax year beginning April 1, 2005.

III. Section 3 of this act shall take effect and shall apply to education property taxes due for the tax year beginning April 1, 2006.

IV. Section 4 of this act shall take effect and shall apply to education property taxes due for the tax year beginning April 1, 2007.

V. Section 5 of this act shall take effect and shall apply to education property taxes due for the tax year beginning April 1, 2008.

VI. The remainder of this act shall take effect and shall apply to education property taxes due for the tax year beginning April 1, 2009.

2003-1070h

AMENDED ANALYSIS

This bill reduces the education property tax rate to $4.92 for fiscal year 2004, and thereafter reduces the fiscal year 2004 rate by an additional 20 cents per fiscal year through fiscal year 2009.

House Finance
April 2, 2003
2003-1105h
04/10

Amendment to HB 608-FN-LOCAL

Amend the bill by replacing all after the enacting clause with the following:

1 Statement of Purpose; Legislative Findings.

I. The general court recognizes the inherent imprecision and subjectivity involved in determining the cost of providing the opportunity for an adequate education. In the exercise of its constitutional authority and discretion, to provide the opportunity for pupils to obtain an adequate education, the general court has adopted an average costing methodology. The general court recognizes that this costing methodology may produce spending pressures and results that may not accurately reflect the cost of continuing to provide adequate educational opportunity over time. As a result, the general court finds that changing the base cost per pupil by reference to the consumer price index is the most appropriate way to calculate changes in the cost of an adequate education.

II. The general court further finds that the local portion of the cost of education is primarily funded through a local tax on property. Resident homeowners use personal income to pay their property tax bills. In municipalities that have less industry, and fewer rental properties or vacation homes, resident homeowners bear most of the burden in paying the local property tax. Targeted education grants will assist those municipalities that have less other property and less income in relation to home values in providing additional education services.

2 Education Property Tax; Fiscal Year 2004 Rate Reduced. Amend RSA 76:3 to read as follows:

76:3 Education Property Tax. An annual education property tax at the uniform rate of [~~$5.80~~] ***$4.92*** on each $1000 of the value of taxable property is hereby imposed on all persons and property taxable pursuant to RSA 72 and RSA 73, except property subject to tax under RSA 82 and RSA 83-F.

3 Education Property Tax; Fiscal Year 2005 Rate Reduced. Amend RSA 76:3 to read as follows:

76:3 Education Property Tax. An annual education property tax at the uniform rate of [~~$4.92~~] ***$4.72*** on each $1000 of the value of taxable property is hereby imposed on all persons and property taxable pursuant to RSA 72 and RSA 73, except property subject to tax under RSA 82 and RSA 83-F.

4 Education Property Tax; Fiscal Year 2006 Rate Reduced. Amend RSA 76:3 to read as follows:

76:3 Education Property Tax. An annual education property tax at the uniform rate of [~~$4.72~~] ***$4.52*** on each $1000 of the value of taxable property is hereby imposed on all persons and property taxable pursuant to RSA 72 and RSA 73, except property subject to tax under RSA 82 and RSA 83-F.

5 Education Property Tax; Fiscal Year 2007 Rate Reduced. Amend RSA 76:3 to read as follows:

76:3 Education Property Tax. An annual education property tax at the uniform rate of [~~$4.52~~]

$4.32 on each $1000 of the value of taxable property is hereby imposed on all persons and property taxable pursuant to RSA 72 and RSA 73, except property subject to tax under RSA 82 and RSA 83-F.

6 Education Property Tax; Fiscal Year 2008 Rate Reduced. Amend RSA 76:3 to read as follows:

76:3 Education Property Tax. An annual education property tax at the uniform rate of [~~$4.32~~] ***$4.12*** on each $1000 of the value of taxable property is hereby imposed on all persons and property taxable pursuant to RSA 72 and RSA 73, except property subject to tax under RSA 82 and RSA 83-F.

7 Education Property Tax; Fiscal Year 2009 Rate Reduced. Amend RSA 76:3 to read as follows:

76:3 Education Property Tax. An annual education property tax at the uniform rate of [~~$4.12~~] ***$3.92*** on each $1000 of the value of taxable property is hereby imposed on all persons and property taxable pursuant to RSA 72 and RSA 73, except property subject to tax under RSA 82 and RSA 83-F.

8 Education Property Tax; Rate Formula. RSA 76:3 is repealed and reenacted to read as follows:

76:3 Education Property Tax.

I. Beginning July 1, 2009, and every July 1 thereafter, the commissioner of the department of revenue administration shall calculate the education property tax rate to be imposed in the fiscal year by calculating the percentage change in the total valuation of all developed land in the state as of June 30 of the year in which the calculation is made, assessed at 100 percent of fair market value, and adjusting the education property tax rate that was in effect as of June 30, 2009 in inverse proportion to such percentage change. In this section, "developed land" shall mean any land, regardless or whether or not it is subject to a conservation restriction, upon which structures or improvements have been introduced for residential, commercial, or industrial purposes or any commercial mining or excavating purposes inconsistent with its use as open space land.

II. The maximum tax rate imposed under this section shall not exceed the education tax rate in effect during the immediately preceding fiscal year.

9 New Subparagraph; School Money; Definitions. Amend RSA 198:38, VII by inserting after subparagraph (d) the following new subparagraph:

(e) Each pupil who is home educated pursuant to a program approved under RSA 193-A shall be added as follows:

(1) 0.1 for each home educated pupil participating in a public school activity; and

(2) An additional 0.15 for each academic course taken in a public school, provided that no co-curricular activity, as defined by the department of education, shall count as an academic course under this subparagraph.

10 Consumer Price Index Adjustments to the Base Cost Per Pupil Calculation. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2003, and every fiscal year thereafter, the base cost per pupil shall be adjusted by the average annual percentage rate of inflation for the 4 immediately preceding calendar years.

11 School Money; Determination of Per Pupil Adequate Education Cost and Adequate Education

Grant. Amend RSA 198:40, III to read as follows:

III. For each fiscal year, the statewide cost of an adequate education for all pupils shall be calculated by multiplying the average base per pupil cost of an adequate education by the statewide weighted average daily membership in residence of pupils and then adding [~~70~~] ***100*** percent of [~~total statewide~~] transportation costs ***as defined in RSA 198:38, XI***.

12 School Money; State Aid for Educational Adequacy. Amend RSA 198:38, XI to read as follows:

XI. "Transportation costs" means the [~~costs~~] ***cost*** of transporting pupils ***in kindergarten through grade 8*** to and from school [~~and other school activities~~] ***as*** reported by school districts on the [~~MS-25~~] ***DOE-25*** form.

13 School Money; Determination of Adequate Education Grants. Amend RSA 198:41, I(b) to read as follows:

(b) Add to the product of subparagraph (a), [~~70~~] ***100*** percent of the municipality's apportioned transportation [~~cost~~] ***costs as defined in RSA 198:38, XI***;

14 New Section; Targeted Education Grants. Amend RSA 198 by inserting after section 45 the following new section:

198:45-a Targeted Education Grants.

I. In this section:

(a) "Median family income" and "median home value" shall be as defined in the most recent census data published for New Hampshire counties and municipalities by the United States Census Bureau, United States Department of Commerce. County values shall be used for unincorporated places not reported in the census data.

(b) "Total equalized valuation" shall mean the most recent available total equalized valuation, including utilities and railroads, as determined by the department of revenue administration.

(c) "Adjustment percentage" shall mean the percentage which will result in a total targeted education grant distribution in a fiscal year that will match, as nearly as possible without exceeding, the appropriation in such fiscal year for targeted education grants.

II. The department of education shall annually calculate each municipality's targeted education grant as set forth in this paragraph.

(a) The department of education shall calculate the statewide average per pupil target amount as follows:

(1) Multiply the statewide median family income by 0.5 percent; and

(2) Divide the product by the statewide median home value; and

(3) Multiply the result by the statewide total equalized valuation and divide the product by the statewide average daily membership in residence. The result shall be the statewide average per pupil target amount.

(4) Multiply the statewide average per pupil targeted amount by 2 and multiply the result by the adjustment percentage.

(b) The department of education shall calculate the local valuation per pupil as follows:

(1) Multiply the average median family income in the municipality by 0.5 percent; and

(2) Divide the product by the median home value in the municipality; and

(3) Multiply the result by the total equalized valuation in the municipality and divide the product by the average daily membership in residence in the municipality. The result shall be the local per pupil amount.

(c) Subtract the amount obtained in subparagraph (b) from the amount obtained in subparagraph (a) and multiply the difference by the adjustment percentage. The result, if greater than zero, shall be multiplied by the average daily membership in residence in the municipality and shall be distributed to the municipality as a targeted education grant.

III. The sums of $10,000,000 for the 2004 fiscal year, $15,000,000 for the 2005 fiscal year, $20,000,000 for the 2006 fiscal year, $20,000,000 for the 2007 fiscal year, shall be appropriated to the education trust fund established in RSA 198:39 for the purpose of providing targeted education grants to school districts. The governor is authorized to draw a warrant for said sums out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

IV. Targeted education grants made under this section shall be distributed in accordance with RSA 198:42.

15 School Boards, Teachers; Definitions Amended. RSA 189:1-d is repealed and reenacted to read as follows:

189:1-d Definitions. In this chapter:

I. "Attendance" means full-time participation in a program of instruction under the direction of a teacher employed by the school district. Educationally disabled home educated pupils educated at school district expense under the direction of a teacher employed by the school district shall be included.

II. "Membership" means pupils of whom attendance is expected, whether a pupil is present or absent on any given day.

III. "Average daily membership in attendance" means the aggregate half-day membership of pupils attending schools operated by a school district divided by the number of half-days of instruction offered. The average daily membership in attendance for preschool and kindergarten pupils shall be divided by the number of instructional days offered to higher level elementary grades.

IV. "Average daily membership in residence" means the average daily membership in attendance of pupils who are legal residents of the school district pursuant to RSA 193:12 or RSA 193:27, IV and are attending any public school, or who are attending any charter school or private school program approved by the department of education at the expense of the school district.

16 Procedure for Formation of Cooperative School Districts; Apportioning Operating Expenses; Exclusion of Home Education Pupils Deleted. Amend RSA 195:18, III(e) to read as follows:

(e) The method of apportioning the operating expenses of the cooperative school district among the several preexisting districts and the time and manner of payment of such shares. [~~Home education pupils who do not receive services from the cooperative school district, except an evaluation pursuant to RSA 193-A:6, II shall not be included in the average daily membership relative to apportionment formulas.~~]

17 Procedure for Formation of Cooperative School Districts; Apportioning Capital Expenses; Exclusion of Home Education Pupils Deleted. Amend RSA 195:18, III(g) to read as follows:

(g) The method of apportioning the capital expenses of the cooperative school district among the several preexisting districts, which need not be the same as the method for apportioning operating expenses, and the time and manner of payment of such shares. Capital expenses shall include the costs of acquiring land and buildings for school purposes, including property owned by a preexisting district; the construction, furnishing, and equipping of school buildings and facilities; and the payment of the principal and interest of any indebtedness which is incurred to pay for the same or which is assumed by the cooperative school district. [~~Home education pupils who do not receive services from the cooperative school district, except an evaluation pursuant to RSA 193-A:6, II, shall not be included in the average daily membership relative to apportionment formulas.~~]

18 Effective Date.

I. Section 2 of this act shall take effect and shall apply to education property taxes due for the tax year beginning April 1, 2004.

II. Section 3 of this act shall take effect and shall apply to education property taxes due for the tax year beginning April 1, 2005.

III. Section 4 of this act shall take effect and shall apply to education property taxes due for the tax year beginning April 1, 2006.

IV. Section 5 of this act shall take effect and shall apply to education property taxes due for the tax year beginning April 1, 2007.

V. Section 6 of this act shall take effect and shall apply to education property taxes due for the tax year beginning April 1, 2008.

VI. Section 7 of this act shall take effect and shall apply to education property taxes due for the tax year beginning April 1, 2009.

VII. RSA 76:3 as inserted by section 8 of this act shall take effect July 1, 2009.

VIII. RSA 198:38, VII(e) as inserted by section 9 of this act shall take effect July 1, 2005.

IX. The remainder of this act shall take effect July 1, 2003.

2003-1105h

AMENDED ANALYSIS

This bill:

I. Provides that the calculation of the statewide cost of an adequate education shall be indexed to the northeast regional consumer price index for all urban consumers for the 4 immediately preceding calendar years.

II. Reduces the education property tax rate from $5.80 to $4.92 for the 2004 fiscal year, and thereafter further reduces the rate by 20 cents per fiscal year through the 2009 fiscal year.

III. Beginning July 1, 2009, requires that the commissioner of the department of revenue administration set the education property tax rate by calculating the percentage change in the total valuation of all developed land in the state, assessed at 100 percent of fair market value, and adjusting the rate in the immediately preceding fiscal year in inverse proportion to such rate.

IV. Changes the payment for transportation costs to include 100 percent of the total cost of transporting pupils in kindergarten through grade 8 to and from school.

V. Changes the definition of average daily membership in residence for the purpose of calculating state aid for educational adequacy.

VI. Implements a weighting formula for counting home educated pupils.

VII. Provides that beginning July 1, 2003 and every fiscal year thereafter, targeted education grants shall be made to municipalities.

MINORITY

Rep. Hager, Merr. 40
April 3, 2003
2003-1127h
04/05

Amendment to HB 608-FN-LOCAL

Amend the title of the bill by replacing it with the following:

AN ACT reducing the education property tax rate.

Amend the bill by replacing all after the enacting clause with the following:

1 Education Property Tax; Fiscal Year 2004 Rate Reduced. Amend RSA 76:3 to read as follows:

76:3 Education Property Tax. An annual education property tax at the uniform rate of [~~$5.80~~] ***$4.92*** on each $1000 of the value of taxable property is hereby imposed on all persons and property taxable pursuant to RSA 72 and RSA 73, except property subject to tax under RSA 82 and RSA 83-F.

2 Education Property Tax; Fiscal Year 2005 Rate Reduced. Amend RSA 76:3 to read as follows:

76:3 Education Property Tax. An annual education property tax at the uniform rate of [~~$4.92~~] ***$4.72*** on each $1000 of the value of taxable property is hereby imposed on all persons and property taxable pursuant to RSA 72 and RSA 73, except property subject to tax under RSA 82 and RSA 83-F.

3 Education Property Tax; Fiscal Year 2006 Rate Reduced. Amend RSA 76:3 to read as follows:

76:3 Education Property Tax. An annual education property tax at the uniform rate of [~~$4.72~~] ***$4.52*** on each $1000 of the value of taxable property is hereby imposed on all persons and property taxable pursuant to RSA 72 and RSA 73, except property subject to tax under RSA 82 and RSA 83-F.

4 Education Property Tax; Fiscal Year 2007 Rate Reduced. Amend RSA 76:3 to read as follows:

76:3 Education Property Tax. An annual education property tax at the uniform rate of [~~$4.52~~] ***$4.32*** on each $1000 of the value of taxable property is hereby imposed on all persons and property taxable pursuant to RSA 72 and RSA 73, except property subject to tax under RSA 82 and RSA 83-F.

5 Education Property Tax; Fiscal Year 2008 Rate Reduced. Amend RSA 76:3 to read as follows:

76:3 Education Property Tax. An annual education property tax at the uniform rate of [~~$4.32~~] ***$4.12*** on each $1000 of the value of taxable property is hereby imposed on all persons and property taxable pursuant to RSA 72 and RSA 73, except property subject to tax under RSA 82 and RSA 83-F.

6 Education Property Tax; Fiscal Year 2009 Rate Reduced. Amend RSA 76:3 to read as follows:

76:3 Education Property Tax. An annual education property tax at the uniform rate of [~~$4.12~~] ***$3.92*** on each $1000 of the value of taxable property is hereby imposed on all persons and property taxable pursuant to RSA 72 and RSA 73, except property subject to tax under RSA 82 and RSA 83-F.

7 Effective Date.

I. Section 1 of this act shall take effect and shall apply to education property taxes due for

the tax year beginning April 1, 2004.

II. Section 2 of this act shall take effect and shall apply to education property taxes due for the tax year beginning April 1, 2005.

III. Section 3 of this act shall take effect and shall apply to education property taxes due for the tax year beginning April 1, 2006.

IV. Section 4 of this act shall take effect and shall apply to education property taxes due for the tax year beginning April 1, 2007.

V. Section 5 of this act shall take effect and shall apply to education property taxes due for the tax year beginning April 1, 2008.

VI. The remainder of this act shall take effect and shall apply to education property taxes due for the tax year beginning April 1, 2009.

2003-1127h

AMENDED ANALYSIS

This bill reduces the education property tax rate to $4.92 for fiscal year 2004, and thereafter reduces the fiscal year 2004 rate by an additional 20 cents per fiscal year through fiscal year 2009.

Committee Minutes

MINUTES
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
DIVISION IV - WORK & EXECUTIVE SESSION
March 20, 2003 – Room 210-211, Legislative Office Building

Division Members Present: Reps. Kurk, Wendleboe, Rodeschin, King, Wheeler, Almy, Roessner, Hess.

Rep. Kurk, chairman, called the work session to order at 9:50 a.m.

*****HB 746, revising the property tax relief program.**

Discussed with the Hess amendment (attachment #1) 1018h. **Rep. Kurk** – requested **George Blatsos, Bureau Chief, Dept. of Revenue Administration** for comments on tax relief programs since 1999. **Rep. Hess** – asked if the present tax relief was working? **Blatsos** – they are currently not working. **Rep Almay** – will this hurt lower income persons? **Blatsos**- with the present amendment it needs to be re-worked. This will cost $20 million. Would increase claimants and increase administration cost. **Rep. King** – Present system is not working, it is difficult for seniors to understand. **Blatsos** – Division of Revenue Administration have been training House Clerks and others on how to prepare. DRA should put people in towns needing assistance for forms. **Rep. Hess** – if rate drops from $5.80 to $4.92 there will be a drop in tax. **Rep. Kurk** – vote will be taken on Monday, with all the questions perhaps HB 746 should be retained. **Blatsos** – you could make a request from DRA for an analysis on what is presently happening. This information would be valuable to the committee.

10:25 a.m.
*****HB 608, (New Title) reducing the education property tax rate and relative to the calculation of adequate education grants.**

Rep. Hess – presented a draft amendment, #1019h, and walked through the amendment such as cost, index at Northeast Regional Consumer Price Index, property tax rates from 04-08, transportation, definition of daily membership, and targeting aid grants formula from HB 717 which includes the Governor's formula in HB2. Changes Governor's targeted transition in HB2. **Rep. Wendelboe** – did you take into consideration the change in state treasurer's distribution date? **Rep. Hess** – no. **Rep. Almay** – should committee have some numbers before us? **Rep. Kurk** – yes, turn them in Monday, there will be spreadsheets from Governor's office and Department of Education.

10:40 a.m.
*****HB 717, relative to targeted aid to education.**

Rep. Kurk - is there an amendment? **Rep. Hess** - no. **Rep. Kurk** – passed out two amendments. Amendment 1 changes effective date of passage of HB 717 and amendment 2 is a contingency effort passage of CACR 13. **Rep. Almay** – questions effective dates. **Rep. King** – believes CACR must be passed or failed to give direction from the voters. **Rep. Hess** – favors amendment 2. **Rep. King** – CACR should be accompanied by HB 717 so the public would have an understanding of what legislature is doing as to spending for

education. **Rep. Almay** – would like spreadsheets on the transition period, it would be helpful to see who is harmed. **Rep. Hess** – believes because the Education Committee has CACR 13 that we should not be considering it. **Rep. Wendelboe** – can the court challenge the bill that has passed? **Rep. Hess** – not sure. **Rep. Kurk** – should we ask for a census of the two amendments or should we retain the bill? **Rep. Wheeler** – why pass HB 717 when we have CACR 13? **Rep. Kurk** – request a consensus, should we retain? 3 agree. Should we make effective date 2006? 1 agrees. CACR? 3 agree. **Rep. Almay** – what happens if CACR is ITL from the Education Committee?

No other bills before the Committee, Rep. Kurk adjourned the work session at 11:50 a.m. until Monday, at 11 a.m.

Respectfully submitted:

Beverly Rodeschin

Rep. Beverly Rodeschin
Clerk for Division IV

attach #1

Rep. Hess, Merr. 37
March 27, 2003
2003-1019h
04/10

NOT ADOPTED

Draft Amendment to HB 608-FN-LOCAL

Amend the title of the bill by replacing it with the following:

AN ACT reducing the education property tax rate and relative to the calculation of adequate education grants.

Amend the bill by replacing all after the enacting clause with the following:

1 Statement of Purpose; Legislative Findings.

I. The general court recognizes that it has exercised its broad latitude to establish public school financing policies to increase dramatically state financial support for public education since 1999.

II. The general court finds that the present system of providing adequate education grants to support public elementary and secondary education does not sufficiently serve the objective of providing the opportunity for an adequate education in the state and does not efficiently direct state resources to school districts based on fiscal need.

III. The general court recognizes the inherent imprecision and subjectivity involved in determining the cost of providing the opportunity for an adequate education. In the exercise of its constitutional authority and discretion, to provide the opportunity for pupils to obtain an adequate education, the general court has adopted an average costing methodology. The general court recognizes that this costing methodology may produce spending pressures and results that may not accurately reflect the cost of continuing to provide adequate educational opportunity over time.

IV. The general court finds that the current formula, based on escalating per pupil calculation, will result in centralization of state financing for public schools and therefore undermine local financing and control and accordingly undermine the quality of public schools.

V. The general court finds that the current formula for determining adequate education grants to districts is so unstable and unclear that continuing it will undermine local control and therefore the quality of public schools.

VI. The general court finds that the current formula, based on a rigid per pupil calculation, does not direct state financial support as effectively as it should to those communities that are most in need. The general court finds that the state's funding obligation is greatest in those communities with the greatest need.

VII. As a result, the general court finds that current formula must be amended. Changing

the calculation of the cost of providing the opportunity for an adequate education, including both the base cost per pupil and targeted aid by reference to the consumer price index is the most appropriate way to calculate changes in the cost of an adequate education.

2 School Money; Determination of Statewide Adequate Education Cost. Amend the introductory paragraph of RSA 198:40, I to read as follows:

I. For the biennium beginning July 1, 1999, [~~and every biennium thereafter,~~] the cost per pupil shall be established using the following formula:

3 Education Property Tax; Fiscal Year 2004 Rate Reduced. Amend RSA 76:3 to read as follows:

76:3 Education Property Tax. An annual education property tax at the uniform rate of [~~$5.80~~] ***$4.92*** on each $1000 of the value of taxable property is hereby imposed on all persons and property taxable pursuant to RSA 72 and RSA 73, except property subject to tax under RSA 82 and RSA 83-F.

4 Education Property Tax; Fiscal Year 2005 Rate Reduced. Amend RSA 76:3 to read as follows:

76:3 Education Property Tax. An annual education property tax at the uniform rate of [~~$4.92~~] ***$4.72*** on each $1000 of the value of taxable property is hereby imposed on all persons and property taxable pursuant to RSA 72 and RSA 73, except property subject to tax under RSA 82 and RSA 83-F.

5 Education Property Tax; Fiscal Year 2006 Rate Reduced. Amend RSA 76:3 to read as follows:

76:3 Education Property Tax. An annual education property tax at the uniform rate of [~~$4.72~~] ***$4.43*** on each $1000 of the value of taxable property is hereby imposed on all persons and property taxable pursuant to RSA 72 and RSA 73, except property subject to tax under RSA 82 and RSA 83-F.

6 Education Property Tax; Fiscal Year 2007 Rate Reduced. Amend RSA 76:3 to read as follows:

76:3 Education Property Tax. An annual education property tax at the uniform rate of [~~$4.43~~] ***$3.73*** on each $1000 of the value of taxable property is hereby imposed on all persons and property taxable pursuant to RSA 72 and RSA 73, except property subject to tax under RSA 82 and RSA 83-F.

7 Education Property Tax; Fiscal Year 2008 Rate Reduced. Amend RSA 76:3 to read as follows:

76:3 Education Property Tax. An annual education property tax at the uniform rate of [~~$3.73~~] ***$3.00*** on each $1000 of the value of taxable property is hereby imposed on all persons and property taxable pursuant to RSA 72 and RSA 73, except property subject to tax under RSA 82 and RSA 83-F.

8 Consumer Price Index Adjustment to the Base Cost Per Pupil Calculation for the Fiscal Year 2004. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2003, the base cost per pupil shall be adjusted by the average annual percentage rate of inflation for the 4 immediately preceding calendar years.

9 School Boards, Transportation, and Instruction of Pupils; Definitions. RSA 189:1-d, IV is repealed and reenacted to read as follows:

IV. "Average daily membership in residence" means the average daily membership of pupils who are legal residents of a school district pursuant to RSA 193:12 or RSA 193:27, IV, and are attending, at the expense of a school district, a public school, a charter school, or a private school approved by the department of education.

10 School Money; Fiscal Year 2004 Determination of Per Pupil Adequate Education Cost and

Adequate Education Grant. Amend RSA 198:40, III to read as follows:

III. For [~~each~~] ***the 2004*** fiscal year, the statewide cost of an adequate education for all pupils shall be calculated by multiplying the average base per pupil cost of an adequate education by the statewide weighted average daily membership in residence of pupils and then adding [~~70~~] ***100*** percent of [~~total statewide~~] transportation costs ***as defined in RSA 198:38, XI, and any moneys identified in the state operating budget as appropriated for the purpose of targeting grants for education***.

11 School Money; Determination of Adequate Education Cost and Adequate Education Grant. RSA 198:40, III is repealed and reenacted to read as follows:

III. Beginning July 1, 2004, and every fiscal year thereafter, the statewide cost of an adequate education for all pupils shall be calculated by multiplying the average base per pupil cost of an adequate education by the statewide weighted average daily membership in residence of pupils and then adding 100 percent of transportation costs as defined in RSA 198:38, XI, and any moneys identified in the state operating budget appropriated for the purpose of targeted aid grants. This amount shall be adjusted by the average annual percentage rate of inflation for the 4 calendar years immediately preceding the calendar year in which the new statewide cost is determined. Inflation shall be measured by the most recent available northeast region consumer price index for all urban consumers as published by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

12 School Money; State Aid for Educational Adequacy. Amend RSA 198:38, XI to read as follows:

XI. "Transportation costs" means the [~~costs~~] ***cost*** of transporting pupils ***in kindergarten through grade 8*** to and from school [~~and other school activities~~] ***as*** reported by school districts on the [~~MS-25~~] ***DOE-25*** form.

13 School Money; Determination of Adequate Education Grants. Amend RSA 198:41, I(b) to read as follows:

(b) Add to the product of subparagraph (a), [~~70~~] ***100*** percent of the municipality's apportioned transportation [~~cost~~] ***costs as defined in RSA 198:38, XI***;

14 New Sections; Targeted Aid Grants; Amend RSA 198 by inserting after section 41 the following new sections:

198:41-a Determination of Targeted Aid Grants.

I. Beginning July 1, 2003 and every biennium thereafter, except for municipalities where all school districts therein provide education to all of their pupils by paying tuition to other institutions, and subject to the phase-in provisions of paragraph IV of this section, the department of education shall determine the amount of the targeted aid grant for a municipality as follows:

(a) A municipality's targeted aid grant shall be the difference between its education need less its fiscal capacity, as determined in accordance with this paragraph.

(b) Education need shall mean the sum of a municipality's operating need plus

transportation need.

(c) Operating need shall be $4,870 multiplied by the municipality's total weighted pupils. This product shall be multiplied by the county relative cost of living factor applicable to the municipality. As used in this paragraph:

(1) A municipality's total weighted pupils shall mean the number of its elementary school pupils, including kindergarten pupils, plus 1.1 times the number of its high school pupils, plus the number of its special education pupils, plus the number of its pupils eligible to receive free or reduced price lunch, plus the number of its pupils with limited proficiency in the English language, plus the number of its scale pupils.

(2) The number of a municipality's scale pupils shall be determined by multiplying the number of its elementary pupils, including kindergarten pupils, by a scale factor as follows:

(A) 0.3, if the municipality's 2000 United States census population is less than 1,000 persons.

(B) 0.15, if the municipality's 2000 United States census population is at least 1,000 but less than 2,000 persons.

(C) 0.1, if the municipality's 2000 United States census population is at least 2,000 but less than 3,000 persons.

(D) zero, if the municipality's 2000 United States census population is 3,000 or more persons.

(3) The county relative cost of living factor is:

(A) Belknap county municipalities: 0.99.

(B) Carroll county municipalities: 0.99.

(C) Cheshire county municipalities: 1.01.

(D) Coos county municipalities: 0.90

(E) Grafton county municipalities: 0.96.

(F) Hillsborough county municipalities: 1.07.

(G) Merrimack county municipalities: 1.03.

(H) Rockingham county municipalities: 1.07.

(I) Strafford county municipalities: 1.00.

(J) Sullivan county municipalities: 0.98.

(d) Transportation need shall mean the sum of the municipality's number of pupils plus the number of its scale pupils, multiplied by $322. This product shall be multiplied by the county relative cost of living factor applicable to the municipality.

(e) Fiscal capacity shall mean the sum of the municipality's equalized property valuation as determined by the department of revenue administration as of April 1, 2002, excluding property subject to taxation under RSA 83-F, plus the municipality's total household income, divided by 2. The result shall then be multiplied by 0.019267. Total household income shall mean the

municipality's median household income multiplied by the number of its households, as determined by the 2000 United States census.

(f) The calculation required under paragraph I shall be performed and distributed to school districts no later than November 1 of the year before the beginning of the biennium for which it is made.

II. For municipalities where all school districts therein provide education to all of their pupils by paying tuition to other institutions, the amount of the targeted aid grant for each municipality shall be the lesser of the following:

(a) The amount calculated in accordance with paragraph I or paragraph II of this section, as applicable; or

(b) The total amount paid for education expense as determined by the department of education.

III.(a) Beginning July 1, 2003 and every biennium thereafter, the department of education shall perform the calculations required under this section based on the most recent available data representing the number of elementary and high school pupils, special education pupils, pupils eligible for free or reduced price lunch, pupils with limited proficiency in the English language in each municipality, and the equalized property valuation, excluding property subject to taxation under RSA 83-F.

(b) Beginning July 1, 2003, the amounts representing operating need and transportation need shall each be adjusted according to the change in the northeast region consumer price index as calculated by the United States Department of Labor. Furthermore, the department shall recalculate a municipality's population, median household income, and number of households by reference to the most recently available data from the United States decennial census.

IV. In order to implement the targeted aid program established under this section, the targeted grant amount determined under this section for the fiscal years beginning July 1, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 shall be subject to the following phase-in adjustments.

(a) For purposes of this paragraph, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) "Phase-in factor" shall mean with respect to each fiscal year as follows: $3,000 for fiscal year 2004, $2,500 for fiscal year 2005, $2,000 for fiscal year 2006, $1,500 for fiscal year 2007, and $1,000 for fiscal year 2008.

(2) "Enhancement power" shall mean with respect to each fiscal year as follows: 2.00 for fiscal year 2004, 1.75 for fiscal year 2005, 1.50 for fiscal year 2006, 1.25 for fiscal year 2007, and 1.00 for fiscal year 2008.

(3) "Statewide targeted transition appropriation" shall mean with respect to each fiscal year as follows: $5,000,000 for fiscal year 2004, $10,000,000 for fiscal year 2005, $15,000,000 for fiscal year 2006, $20,000,000 for fiscal year 2007, and $25,000,000 for fiscal year 2008.

(b) The targeted grant determined under this paragraph shall be adjusted as follows:

(1) The grant determined under paragraphs I and II of this section shall be divided by the municipality's average daily membership in residence as defined in RSA 189:1-d, III to determine the municipality's "tentative targeted grant per pupil."

(2) The tentative targeted grant per pupil shall be reduced by the phase-in factor applicable for that fiscal year, but not below zero, to determine the municipality's "reduced tentative targeted grant per pupil."

(3) The reduced tentative targeted grant per pupil shall be enhanced by raising the amount by the enhancement power applicable for that fiscal year to determine the municipality's "relative targeted grant amount."

(4) The relative targeted grant amount shall be divided by the sum of every municipality's relative targeted grant amounts to determine the municipality's "special targeted grant percentage."

(5) The special targeted grant percentage shall be multiplied by the transition appropriation applicable for that fiscal year to determine each municipality's final grant under this section.

15 Distribution Schedule and Appropriation. RSA 198:42 is repealed and reenacted to read as follows:

198:42 Distribution Schedule of Education Transition and Targeted Aid Grants; Appropriation.

I. The education transition grant determined in RSA 198:41, and the targeted aid grant determined in RSA 198:41-a, shall be distributed to each municipality's school district or districts legally responsible for the education of the pupils who attend approved public schools within the district or in other districts or who attend approved programs for educationally disabled children, as the case may be, from the education trust fund in 4 payments of 20 percent on August 1, 20 percent on September 1, 30 percent on January 1, and 30 percent on April 1 of each school year; provided that for a dependent school district, the grant determined in RSA 198:41 or RSA 198:41-a shall be distributed to the municipality, which shall appropriate and transfer the grant funds to its dependent school department.

II. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2003, and every fiscal year thereafter the amount necessary to fund the grants under RSA 198:41 and RSA 198:41-a is hereby appropriated from the education trust fund created under RSA 198:39 to the department of education. The governor is authorized to draw a warrant from the education trust fund to satisfy the state's obligation under this section. Such warrant for payment shall be issued regardless of the balance of funds available in the education trust fund. If the balance in the education trust fund, after the issuance of any such warrant, is less than zero, the commissioner of the department of administrative services shall inform the fiscal committee and the governor and council of such balance. This reporting shall not in any way prohibit or delay the distribution of education transition or targeted aid grants.

III. The department of education shall certify the amount of each grant to the state

treasurer and direct the payment thereof to the school district. When a payment of a grant is made to a school district, the municipality on whose behalf the payment is made, shall receive notification from the state treasurer of the amount of the payment made to its school district or districts.

16 Maintenance of Local Control. RSA 198:48 is repealed and reenacted to read as follows:

198:48 Maintenance of Local Control. Distributions under RSA 198:42 depend on the provisions of RSA 198:41 and RSA 198:41-a, and are independent of how the municipalities decide to spend the distributions or other funds they may raise for education. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, nothing in this subdivision is intended in any way to limit or control how school districts operate or spend their budgets except that adequate education grants must be expended for educational purposes. Education transition grants and targeted aid grants shall not be considered unanticipated funds under RSA 198:20-b.

17 Effective Date.

I. Section 3 of this act shall take effect and shall apply to education property taxes due for the tax year beginning April 1, 2004.

II. Section 4 of this act shall take effect and shall apply to education property taxes due for the tax year beginning April 1, 2005.

III. Section 5 of this act shall take effect and shall apply to education property taxes due for the tax year beginning April 1, 2006.

IV. Section 6 of this act shall take effect and shall apply to education property taxes due for the tax year beginning April 1, 2007.

V. Section 7 of this act shall take effect and shall apply to education property taxes due for the tax year beginning April 1, 2008.

VI. Section 11 of this act shall take effect July 1, 2004.

VII. The remainder of this act shall take effect July 1, 2003.

2003-1019h

AMENDED ANALYSIS

This bill:

I. Provides that the calculation of the statewide cost of an adequate education shall be indexed to the northeast region consumer price index for all urban consumers.

II. Reduces the education property tax rate to $4.92 for the 2004 fiscal year; to $4.72 for the 2005 fiscal year; to $4.43 for the 2006 fiscal year; to $3.73 for the 2007 fiscal year, and to $3.00 for the 2008 fiscal year and every fiscal year thereafter.

III. Changes the payment for transportation costs to include 100 percent of the total cost of transporting pupils in kindergarten through grade 8 to and from school.

IV. Changes the definition of average daily membership in residence for the purpose of calculating state aid for educational adequacy.

V. Changes the formula for calculating per pupil adequate education grants and provides for transition grants and targeted aid grants to certain municipalities.

MINUTES
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
WORK AND EXECUTIVE SESSION – March 20, 2003
Legislative Office Building, Room 210-211

Committee Members Present: Reps. Kurk, Weyler, Holbrook, Robert Johnson, Stone, Anderson, Hager, Emerton, Wheeler, Rodeschin, Elliott, Dodge, Hunter, King, Smith, Blanchard, Coes, Mitchell, Densmore, Eaton, Mercer

Work session brought to order by Rep. Kenneth Weyler, Vice-Chairman at 3:50 p.m.

*****HB 608 (New Title) reducing the education property tax rate and relative to the calculation of adequate education grants.**

Rep. Hess – handouts, spreadsheet (1), across NH – goals of HB 608 (2), from committee on Educational Funding. Northeast Price Index, Educational Cost. Cost of adequacy. Aim is to reduce statewide property tax. State Education Tax under control (from Goals handout). Equalized property taxes helped to reduce rate $4.92 per thousand. 2004- $411,000,000 = totals. Property taxes collected will be less. Indexing, reducing state property tax. Need a targeting formula i.e., needy comminutes getting more. Level of grants in next to last column. Last column, net change to community. 218 school districts better off to stay at present rate - Hope to find $92,500 to hold other communities harmless. (3) handout, alternative #1, 04-05, (4) (nothing to do with Augenblick except with targeting) **Rep. King** – 04, 05 ? State share, reduced – equalized state assessment going up in 04, 05. **Rep Hess** – 2005 sheet, $4.55 per thousand, any legislation too school fiduciary should include reduced tax rate. **Rep. King** – Governor's plan reduction, projecting out beyond 2005- assessment a factor in future rates. **Rep Smith** – formula for adequate education – removed home sch9ooled students, alter transportation formula, current law transports up to grade 8, removed transportation for high school. **Rep. Davidson** – 3rd column explanation, change in formula. **Rep. Burling** – spreadsheet opposes bill (5) – HB608 will take out (70, 552, 212) – more to all towns – spreadsheet from LBA – HB608 doesn't cut it! No savings – increasing cost of adequate education actual costs spur. **Rep. Elliot** – different number on spreadsheet. **Rep. Wendleboe** – Some schooling. **Rep. McCormick** – seems to be juggling numbers, no using income levels – opposes bill – locals pay more to state – need bill to repeal present law – need to return to local control – grants would be eliminated – listen to HB 717, good sections. **Rep. Alf Jacobson** – opposes bill – describes Consumer Price Index in 10 years would be much higher – education costs have doubled in four (4) years – with HB 608 local property tax would sky-rocket – cut education services – HB 608 goes from $5.80 to $4.92 rate, close to 0 for taxpayers – lower income property owners suffer most. **Mark Joyce and Dean Mecliney, NH School Administration** – approve of bill – supreme court says state has responsibility for education – need to help poor communities – 05 and 09 numbers estimate – present law is reliable and stable, HB 717 transition process. **Donna Clairmont** – opposes bill – Pittsfield losses with HB 608. **Rep. Herman** – Governor's office supports this bill – approves change of student cost – leaving out home schooling – rate change, no consideration for new reduction – HB 717 supports in part. **Rep. Wheeler** – change in rate? - $5.88 to $4.92 keeps neutral as assessments have risen. **Rep. King** – Govern supports Consumer Price Index? - yes - in HB2, reduce rate each year – leaves bare cost $3390 with adding Cost of Living Adjustments. **Rep. Elliot** – transportation of high school students – study shows 8% of high school students take the bus. **Rep. Smith** – assessments up, education costs up and the rate is down? It works. **Rep. Vivian Clark-** need to amend this bill – present law will increase cost for future -

$4.92 rate is $6980 ??? $7500 high school actual – average rate for locals is down to $442,000,000.

Rep. Dodge – Consumer Price Index? – a federal index.

Respectfully Submitted:

Rep. Robert Holbrook
Temporary Clerk for the Committee

****HB 717 relative to targeted aid to education.**

Rep. Daniel M. Hughes, Rockingham County, District 88, introduced this bill. **Theodore Jankowski, Daphne Kenyon, Martin Gross** – coalition communities – covered in Exhibit A. HB 717 is the most efficient formula and indeed ($416.2 million) is directed to the most appropriate. It is predictable. Attorney Gross responded to an inquiry regarding constitutional amendment. Responded to concerns form both the and left and the right..

****HB 746-FN-A revising the property tax relief program.**

Rep. Hess, prime sponsor, a statutory study committee developed this tax relief program. It has established a simple formula to allow people to apply. Currently we are not using our relief program dollars because the formula is too confusing. **Rep. Hess** responded to a wide variety of questions. Submitted Exhibit B. **Maura Carroll from NH Municipal Association** gave pointed testimony regarding implementation. 198:60 describes appeals process.

Hearing was closed at 8:00 p.m.

Respectfully Submitted:

Rep. Robert L. Wheeler
Clerk for the Committee

LBAO, 03/05/2003

Fele Calpy

200 come out "ahead" #1
20 do not

REP HESS
FY 2004 PROPOSED

Base Cost Change - 3,390 Home Schoolers Removed Reduced Transportation 100% of elem and middle transp.	Cost of Adequate Education	Equal Valuation 2001	State Prop. Tax Raised	Adequate Education Grants Proposed 04	FY 03 Adequate Education Grants	Targeted Grants	Difference in Grants	Value of Statewide Tax Reduction	Total Difference 04 over 03	Total Property Tax Decrease Percent
	Base = 3,390		4.97					0.83		
	884,990,605	96,210,991,161	478,168,626	406,821,979	411,192,479	5,000,000	629,500	79,855,123	80,484,623	
ACWORTH	650,832	46,438,855	230,801	420,031	454,885	43,476	8,621	38,544	47,166	3.15%
ALBANY	546,575	50,645,797	251,710	294,865	296,462	9,141	7,544	42,036	49,580	3.13%
ALEXANDRIA	1,114,755	91,117,728	452,855	661,900	664,882	193	(2,789)	75,628	72,838	4.29%
ALLENSTOWN	3,802,062	172,073,436	855,205	2,946,857	2,988,367	123,491	81,981	142,821	224,802	3.45%
ALSTEAD	1,542,009	82,798,301	411,508	1,130,501	1,068,301	50,666	112,867	68,723	181,589	2.24%
ALTON	2,861,403	782,769,370	3,890,364	(1,028,961)	(671,701)	-	(357,260)	649,699	292,438	5.30%
AMHERST	10,191,406	1,165,796,885	5,794,011	4,397,395	4,497,298	-	(99,903)	967,611	867,709	4.03%
ANDOVER	1,366,568	146,538,290	728,295	638,273	738,141	-	(99,868)	121,627	21,758	4.23%
ANTRIM	2,379,684	137,535,076	683,549	1,696,135	1,709,311	96,208	83,032	114,154	197,186	3.53%
ASHLAND	1,366,649	119,465,477	593,743	772,906	775,763	-	(2,858)	99,156	96,299	2.07%
ATK. & GILMANTON ACAD.	-	745,081	3,703	(3,703)	(2,859)	-	(844)	618	(226)	0.00%
ATKINSON	4,011,015	669,272,252	3,326,283	684,732	659,805	-	24,927	555,496	580,423	3.55%
AUBURN	3,745,049	369,646,291	1,837,142	1,907,907	2,017,132	-	(109,225)	306,806	197,582	3.41%
BARNSTEAD	3,189,510	259,814,802	1,291,280	1,898,230	1,882,860	-	15,370	215,646	231,017	4.03%
BARRINGTON	5,477,711	487,246,600	2,421,616	3,056,095	3,317,670	-	(261,575)	404,415	142,840	3.52%
BARTLETT	1,924,760	530,245,197	2,635,319	(710,559)	(943,667)	-	233,108	440,104	673,211	7.09%
BATH	720,874	46,566,658	231,436	489,438	499,308	17,369	7,499	38,650	46,149	4.16%
BEAN'S PURCHASE	-	77,927	387	(387)	(394)	-	7	65	72	0.00%
BEDFORD	13,985,661	2,184,035,725	10,854,658	3,131,003	2,936,292	-	194,712	1,812,750	2,007,461	4.24%
BELMONT	4,995,744	398,971,424	1,982,888	3,012,856	3,749,353	-	(736,497)	331,146	(405,351)	2.77%
BENNINGTON	1,049,389	62,903,333	312,630	736,759	798,620	30,984	(30,877)	52,210	21,333	3.23%
BENTON	178,458	15,734,449	78,200	100,258	146,106	276	(45,573)	13,060	(32,513)	6.72%
BERLIN	7,286,314	256,532,153	1,274,965	6,011,349	5,219,978	183,327	974,698	212,922	1,187,620	1.87%
BETHLEHEM	1,843,766	140,675,970	699,160	1,144,606	1,173,593	2,221	(26,766)	116,761	89,995	2.65%
BOSCAWEN	2,306,752	160,342,435	796,902	1,509,850	1,673,764	4,611	(159,303)	133,084	(26,219)	2.37%
BOW	6,816,065	697,955,076	3,468,837	3,347,228	3,316,195	-	31,033	579,303	610,336	3.59%
BRADFORD	1,096,340	109,552,367	544,475	551,865	611,928	-	(60,064)	90,928	30,865	3.65%
BRENTWOOD	2,259,919	279,455,642	1,388,895	871,024	744,921	-	126,103	231,948	358,051	4.22%
BRIDGEWATER	576,980	166,945,468	829,719	(252,739)	(180,095)	-	(72,644)	138,565	65,921	8.04%
BRISTOL	2,370,559	224,026,744	1,113,413	1,257,146	1,277,699	-	(20,553)	185,942	165,390	4.02%
BROOKFIELD	401,115	59,342,233	294,931	106,184	200,549	-	(94,365)	49,254	(45,111)	3.95%
BROOKLINE	3,774,722	310,885,036	1,545,099	2,229,623	2,300,454	-	(70,831)	258,035	187,204	2.83%

REP HESS
FY 2004 PROPOSED

Base Cost Change - 3,390										
Home Schoolers Removed	Cost of	Equal	State Prop.	Adequate	FY 03	Targeted	Difference	Value of	Total	Total
Reduced Transportation	Adequate	Valuation	Tax	Education	Adequate	Grants	in	Statewide	Difference	Property
100% of elem and middle transp.	Education	2001	Raised	Grants	Education		Grants	Tax	04 over 03	Tax Decrease
				Proposed 04	Grants			Reduction		Percent
	Base = 3,390		4.97					0.83		
	884,990,605	96,210,991,161	478,168,626	406,821,979	411,192,479	5,000,000	629,500	79,855,123	80,484,623	
CAMBRIDGE	2,931	5,668,278	28,171	(25,240)	(13,196)	-	(12,045)	4,705	(7,340)	0.00%
CAMPTON	2,237,624	185,740,116	923,128	1,314,496	1,585,768	-	(271,272)	154,164	(117,108)	2.87%
CANAAN	2,579,370	173,927,473	864,420	1,714,950	1,690,129	554	25,376	144,360	169,736	3.29%
CANDIA	2,783,373	278,721,700	1,385,247	1,398,126	1,489,959	-	(91,833)	231,339	139,506	3.65%
CANTERBURY	1,200,721	148,240,136	736,753	463,968	566,397	-	(102,430)	123,039	20,610	2.66%
CARROLL	440,397	136,243,435	677,130	(236,733)	(357,402)	-	120,669	113,082	233,751	3.05%
CENTER HARBOR	736,650	286,486,248	1,423,837	(687,187)	(778,220)	-	91,033	237,784	328,816	4.64%
CHANDLER'S PURCHASE	-	16,951	84	(84)	(86)	-	2	14	16	0.00%
CHARLESTOWN	3,947,116	162,814,762	809,189	3,137,927	2,966,468	112,749	284,208	135,136	419,344	2.44%
CHATHAM	239,594	30,737,504	152,765	86,829	65,689	-	21,140	25,512	46,652	6.36%
CHESTER	2,995,987	321,722,516	1,598,961	1,397,026	1,508,829	-	(111,803)	267,030	155,227	2.95%
CHESTERFIELD	2,794,284	290,153,520	1,442,063	1,352,221	1,211,939	-	140,282	240,827	381,109	3.15%
CHICHESTER	1,455,790	151,248,582	751,705	704,085	722,688	-	(18,603)	125,536	106,933	2.52%
CLAREMONT	9,824,576	509,199,455	2,530,721	7,293,855	7,770,492	165,702	(310,935)	422,636	111,700	2.26%
CLARKSVILLE	165,946	18,731,954	93,098	72,848	122,483	-	(49,634)	15,548	(34,087)	3.28%
COLEBROOK	1,641,624	78,070,245	388,009	1,253,615	1,248,812	20,122	24,925	64,798	89,723	2.24%
COLUMBIA	536,557	31,126,111	154,697	381,860	379,895	11,187	13,152	25,835	38,987	4.49%
CONCORD	26,172,122	2,476,261,654	12,307,020	13,865,102	13,953,855	-	(88,753)	2,055,297	1,966,544	3.14%
CONWAY	6,910,639	849,611,369	4,222,569	2,688,070	2,538,172	-	149,899	705,177	855,076	3.96%
CORNISH	1,196,796	86,493,499	429,873	766,923	786,045	-	(19,122)	71,790	52,668	3.10%
CRAWFORD'S PURCH.	-	140,976	701	(701)	(1,199)	-	498	117	615	0.00%
CROYDON	376,589	39,526,870	196,449	180,140	238,249	-	(58,108)	32,807	(25,301)	3.73%
DALTON	739,739	44,337,756	220,359	519,380	460,940	14,428	72,868	36,800	109,669	2.92%
DANBURY	789,700	63,723,812	316,707	472,993	615,998	3,983	(139,022)	52,891	(86,131)	3.63%
DANVILLE	3,123,141	257,469,347	1,279,623	1,843,518	1,760,257		83,261	213,700	296,961	2.29%
DEERFIELD	3,177,952	278,587,567	1,384,580	1,793,372	1,724,247		69,124	231,228	300,352	3.18%
DEERING	1,412,396	90,897,975	451,763	960,633	847,031	53,668	167,270	75,445	242,716	2.23%
DERRY	28,444,937	1,939,226,003	9,637,953	18,806,984	19,489,262	169,509	(512,770)	1,609,558	1,096,788	3.20%
DIX GRANT	-	808,640	4,019	(4,019)	(3,348)	-	(671)	671	0	0.00%
DIXVILLE	-	17,264,473	85,804	(85,804)	(78,321)	-	(7,484)	14,330	6,846	6.76%
DORCHESTER	301,975	18,971,602	94,289	207,686	184,385	9,490	32,791	15,746	48,538	2.76%
DOVER	14,351,203	1,771,633,811	8,805,020	5,546,183	6,337,094	-	(790,911)	1,470,456	679,545	3.98%

REP HESS
FY 2004 PROPOSED

Base Cost Change - 3,390 Home Schoolers Removed Reduced Transportation 100% of elem and middle transp.	Cost of Adequate Education	Equal Valuation 2001	State Prop. Tax Raised	Adequate Education Grants Proposed 04	FY 03 Adequate Education Grants	Targeted Grants	Difference in Grants	Value of Statewide Tax Reduction	Total Difference 04 over 03	Total Property Tax Decrease Percent
	Base = 3,390		4.97					0.83		
	884,990,605	96,210,991,161	478,168,626	406,821,979	411,192,479	5,000,000	629,500	79,855,123	80,484,623	
DUBLIN	690,928	183,319,844	911,100	(220,172)	(8,210)	-	(211,962)	152,155	(59,806)	3.07%
DUMMER	267,285	32,719,118	162,614	104,671	91,376	-	13,295	27,157	40,452	3.07%
DUNBARTON	1,471,299	167,253,583	831,250	640,049	592,454	-	47,595	138,820	186,415	3.35%
DURHAM	4,410,758	597,992,449	2,972,022	1,438,736	1,430,893	-	7,843	496,334	504,177	2.00%
EAST KINGSTON	1,426,040	163,698,544	813,582	612,458	606,917	-	5,542	135,870	141,411	2.46%
EASTON	118,885	32,639,931	162,220	(43,335)	(18,992)	-	(24,343)	27,091	2,748	4.74%
EATON	268,514	45,979,844	228,520	39,994	14,632	-	25,362	38,163	63,526	4.48%
EFFINGHAM	943,174	90,499,882	449,784	493,390	426,013	-	67,377	75,115	142,491	3.73%
ELLSWORTH	43,183	7,608,355	37,814	5,369	19,893	-	(14,523)	6,315	(8,208)	3.78%
ENFIELD	2,606,358	267,753,777	1,330,736	1,275,622	1,236,383	-	39,238	222,236	261,474	2.98%
EPPING	4,125,269	336,064,574	1,670,241	2,455,028	2,595,364	-	(140,336)	278,934	138,597	2.74%
EPSOM	2,650,448	238,831,170	1,186,991	1,463,457	1,543,580	-	(80,123)	198,230	118,107	2.97%
ERROL	170,985	39,515,387	196,391	(25,406)	(32,345)	-	6,938	32,798	39,736	5.85%
ERVING'S GRANT	-	94,413	469	(469)	(315)	-	(155)	78	(76)	0.00%
EXETER	9,636,060	1,062,469,615	5,280,474	4,355,586	4,258,782	-	96,804	881,850	978,654	3.99%
FARMINGTON	5,913,324	254,734,812	1,266,032	4,647,292	4,648,241	298,072	297,123	211,430	508,553	2.47%
FITZWILLIAM	1,496,179	136,057,191	676,204	819,975	939,203	-	(119,228)	112,927	(6,300)	3.39%
FRANCESTOWN	1,140,443	114,778,670	570,450	569,993	539,501	-	30,492	95,266	125,758	2.59%
FRANCONIA	652,207	142,549,162	708,469	(56,262)	40,405	-	(96,667)	118,316	21,649	3.16%
FRANKLIN	6,705,016	314,197,376	1,561,561	5,143,455	5,267,689	424,029	299,795	260,784	560,578	3.36%
FREEDOM	583,113	251,440,306	1,249,658	(666,545)	(474,235)	-	(192,310)	208,695	16,386	6.38%
FREMONT	2,683,388	239,326,545	1,189,453	1,493,935	1,412,976	-	80,959	198,641	279,600	3.24%
GILFORD	4,938,083	924,715,762	4,595,837	342,246	243,439	-	98,807	767,514	866,321	4.38%
GILMANTON	2,202,365	221,150,722	1,099,119	1,103,246	1,218,445	-	(115,199)	183,555	68,356	2.82%
GILSUM	472,941	31,684,972	157,474	315,467	300,713	10,244	24,998	26,299	51,296	2.53%
GOFFSTOWN	9,837,332	941,520,865	4,679,359	5,157,973	5,501,613	-	(343,639)	781,462	437,823	2.52%
GORHAM	2,036,184	137,973,454	685,728	1,350,456	1,161,654	-	188,802	114,518	303,320	2.66%
GOSHEN	583,614	37,686,333	187,301	396,313	411,628	18,722	3,407	31,280	34,686	2.49%
GRAFTON	831,562	53,709,316	266,935	564,627	535,651	6,321	35,297	44,579	79,876	2.90%
GRANTHAM	1,178,725	293,280,877	1,457,606	(278,881)	(364,891)	-	86,010	243,423	329,433	3.95%
GREENFIELD	1,139,275	94,973,002	472,016	667,259	856,934	5,994	(183,680)	78,828	(104,853)	3.54%
GREENLAND	1,964,794	396,127,311	1,968,753	(3,959)	(76,568)	-	72,609	328,786	401,395	5.61%

REP HESS
FY 2004 PROPOSED

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Base Cost Change - 3,390										
Home Schoolers Removed	Cost of	Equal	State Prop.	Adequate	FY 03	Targeted	Difference	Value of	Total	Total
Reduced Transportation	Adequate	Valuation	Tax	Education	Adequate	Grants	in	Statewide	Difference	Property
100% of elem and middle transp.	Education	2001	Raised	Grants	Education		Grants	Tax	04 over 03	Tax Decrease
				Proposed 04	Grants			Reduction		Percent
	Base = 3,390		4.97					0.83		
	884,990,605	96,210,991,161	478,168,626	406,821,979	411,192,479	5,000,000	629,500	79,855,123	80,484,623	
GREEN'S GRANT	-	2,285,749	11,360	(11,360)	(15,311)	-	3,951	1,897	5,848	3.51%
GREENVILLE	1,730,608	70,327,994	349,530	1,381,078	1,384,369	133,315	130,024	58,372	188,396	1.58%
GROTON	412,411	29,157,261	144,912	267,499	294,697	8,677	(18,520)	24,201	5,680	4.02%
HALES LOCATION	-	36,223,346	180,030	(180,030)	(175,764)	-	(4,266)	30,065	25,799	11.62%
HAMPSTEAD	7,054,233	737,322,387	3,664,492	3,389,741	3,446,438	-	(56,697)	611,978	555,280	3.10%
HAMPTON	8,538,032	1,988,244,625	9,881,576	(1,343,544)	(1,385,987)	-	42,444	1,650,243	1,692,687	3.30%
HAMPTON FALLS	1,374,558	270,163,061	1,342,710	31,848	(174,008)	-	205,856	224,235	430,091	4.02%
HANCOCK	1,195,547	159,379,257	792,115	403,432	521,316	-	(117,884)	132,285	14,401	3.10%
HANOVER	4,489,666	1,156,627,734	5,748,440	(1,258,774)	(1,258,899)	-	125	960,001	960,126	3.26%
HARRISVILLE	563,163	100,015,980	497,079	66,084	164,938	-	(98,855)	83,013	(15,841)	3.45%
HART'S LOCATION	28,453	10,248,456	50,935	(22,482)	(14,244)	-	(8,238)	8,506	268	5.56%
HAVERHILL	3,590,328	180,544,929	897,308	2,693,020	2,562,617	79,942	210,345	149,852	360,197	3.14%
HEBRON	226,041	142,007,873	705,779	(479,738)	(494,062)	-	14,324	117,867	132,191	7.84%
HENNIKER	3,479,865	245,694,223	1,221,100	2,258,765	2,126,355	-	132,410	203,926	336,336	1.90%
HILL	727,659	51,396,411	255,440	472,219	424,590	21,631	69,260	42,659	111,919	3.48%
HILLSBORO	4,597,857	270,997,535	1,346,858	3,250,999	3,626,828	155,290	(220,538)	224,928	4,389	2.41%
HINSDALE	3,600,095	146,669,680	728,948	2,871,147	2,811,182	159,554	219,519	121,736	341,255	2.65%
HOLDERNESS	1,424,634	335,748,648	1,668,671	(244,037)	(397,085)	-	153,049	278,671	431,720	3.41%
HOLLIS	5,902,090	885,821,701	4,402,534	1,499,556	1,307,949	-	191,607	735,232	926,839	4.64%
HOOKSETT	7,483,123	951,672,968	4,729,815	2,753,308	2,794,547	-	(41,238)	789,889	748,650	3.29%
HOPKINTON	4,031,672	431,755,008	2,145,822	1,885,850	1,764,456	-	121,393	358,357	479,750	3.01%
HUDSON *32 mln approp. Tis.	16,174,393	1,871,776,338	9,302,728	6,871,665	7,497,262	-	(625,598)	1,553,574	927,977	4.76%
JACKSON	399,972	218,072,324	1,083,819	(683,847)	(697,364)	-	13,516	181,000	194,516	5.18%
JAFFREY	3,813,049	308,569,262	1,533,589	2,279,460	2,437,571	-	(158,111)	256,112	98,001	2.27%
JEFFERSON	786,599	65,493,366	325,502	461,097	489,854	-	(28,758)	54,359	25,602	3.59%
KEENE	14,324,643	1,135,375,644	5,642,817	8,681,826	7,885,617	47	796,256	942,362	1,738,618	2.59%
KENSINGTON	1,446,534	199,502,660	991,528	455,006	401,436	-	53,570	165,587	219,157	3.50%
KINGSTON	4,279,200	464,497,075	2,308,550	1,970,650	1,871,285	-	99,364	385,533	484,897	3.13%
LACONIA	11,959,204	1,104,103,554	5,487,395	6,471,809	5,756,193	-	715,616	916,406	1,632,022	4.20%
LANCASTER	2,944,040	137,239,543	682,081	2,261,959	2,237,848	35,746	59,857	113,909	173,766	2.50%
LANDAFF	208,611	21,205,371	105,391	103,220	151,986	-	(48,766)	17,600	(31,165)	5.03%
LANGDON	407,973	32,736,097	162,698	245,275	282,099	1,752	(35,072)	27,171	(7,901)	2.80%

would have to raise local tax rate by 1/3 (33½)

REP HESS
FY 2004 PROPOSED

Base Cost Change - 3,390 Home Schoolers Removed Reduced Transportation 100% of elem and middle transp.	Cost of Adequate Education	Equal Valuation 2001	State Prop. Tax Raised	Adequate Education Grants Proposed 04	FY 03 Adequate Education Grants	Targeted Grants	Difference in Grants	Value of Statewide Tax Reduction	Total Difference 04 over 03	Total Property Tax Decrease Percent
	Base = 3,390		4.97					0.83		
	884,990,605	96,210,991,161	478,168,626	406,821,979	411,192,479	5,000,000	629,500	79,855,123	80,484,623	
LEBANON	7,601,995	1,038,322,075	5,160,461	2,441,534	1,563,846	-	877,689	861,807	1,739,496	3.65%
LEE	3,926,800	301,972,554	1,500,804	2,425,996	2,438,600	-	(12,604)	250,637	238,034	2.57%
LEMPSTER	714,320	44,691,244	222,115	492,205	489,623	20,996	23,578	37,094	60,672	2.53%
LINCOLN per. cap inc. 28,000	776,664	382,480,989	1,900,931	(1,124,267)	(1,233,731)	-	109,465	317,459	426,924	4.18%
LISBON	1,502,181	64,574,265	320,934	1,181,247	1,174,026	82,737	89,958	53,597	143,555	2.77%
LITCHFIELD	6,329,860	480,597,632	2,388,570	3,941,290	3,621,359	-	319,930	398,896	718,826	3.34%
LITTLETON	4,776,347	310,208,327	1,541,735	3,234,612	3,158,936	22,539	98,215	257,473	355,688	3.07%
LIVERMORE	-	51,500	256	(256)	(299)	-	43	43	85	0.00%
LONDONDERRY	22,776,025	1,884,786,539	9,367,389	13,408,636	13,006,987	-	401,649	1,564,373	1,966,022	3.98%
LOUDON	3,445,844	302,753,159	1,504,683	1,941,161	1,947,224	-	(6,064)	251,285	245,222	3.35%
LYMAN	302,789	26,178,761	130,108	172,681	181,409	-	(8,728)	21,728	13,000	3.28%
LYME	1,137,615	179,834,737	893,779	243,836	220,135	-	23,701	149,263	172,964	3.49%
LYNDEBOROUGH	1,198,572	130,133,740	646,765	551,807	522,515	-	29,292	108,011	137,303	1.72%
MADBURY	1,479,269	108,857,368	541,021	938,248	1,011,475	2,103	(71,124)	90,352	19,228	3.75%
MADISON	1,602,770	221,340,759	1,100,064	502,706	506,824	-	(4,118)	183,713	179,595	4.99%
MANCHESTER	72,208,125	5,658,539,770	28,122,943	44,085,182	42,473,084	614,460	2,226,559	4,696,588	6,923,147	3.23%
MARLBOROUGH	1,514,310	98,105,474	487,584	1,026,726	1,039,844	11,796	(1,322)	81,428	80,106	2.60%
MARLOW	539,100	36,884,823	183,318	355,782	399,487	13,704	(30,000)	30,614	614	2.63%
MASON	732,809	99,344,265	493,741	239,068	303,725	-	(64,657)	82,456	17,799	2.37%
MEREDITH	4,103,130	889,546,983	4,421,049	(317,919)	(249,968)	-	(67,950)	738,324	670,374	4.75%
MERRIMACK	20,105,898	2,141,664,489	10,644,073	9,461,825	10,038,893	-	(577,068)	1,777,582	1,200,514	4.48%
MIDDLETON	1,237,436	85,008,056	422,490	814,946	829,092	12,791	(1,355)	70,557	69,202	3.40%
MILAN	1,169,626	56,621,219	281,407	888,219	799,835	14,902	103,286	46,996	150,281	3.66%
MILFORD	9,955,839	936,079,883	4,652,317	5,303,522	5,648,786	-	(345,264)	776,946	431,682	2.82%
MILLSFIELD	2,457	4,831,953	24,015	(21,558)	(9,666)	-	(11,892)	4,011	(7,882)	0.00%
MILTON	3,393,415	200,243,045	995,208	2,398,207	2,411,754	42,972	29,425	166,202	195,627	3.16%
MONROE	595,309	39,681,925	197,219	398,090	394,084	-	4,006	32,936	36,942	3.62%
MONT VERNON	1,839,708	153,995,359	765,357	1,074,351	908,797	-	165,554	127,816	293,370	2.97%
MOULTONBOROUGH	2,965,134	1,660,252,662	8,251,456	(5,286,322)	(5,702,257)	-	415,935	1,378,010	1,793,945	6.85%
NASHUA	58,190,250	6,427,005,281	31,942,216	26,248,034	29,492,240	-	(3,244,206)	5,334,414	2,090,208	3.52%
NELSON	489,277	54,930,260	273,003	216,274	250,660	-	(34,387)	45,592	11,206	3.90%
NEW BOSTON	3,087,637	315,698,717	1,569,023	1,518,614	1,692,958	-	(174,344)	262,030	87,686	3.35%

REP HESS
FY 2004 PROPOSED

Base Cost Change - 3,390										
Home Schoolers Removed	Cost of	Equal	State Prop.	Adequate	FY 03	Targeted	Difference	Value of	Total	Total
Reduced Transportation	Adequate	Valuation	Tax	Education	Adequate	Grants	in	Statewide	Difference	Property
100% of elem and middle transp.	Education	2001	Raised	Grants	Education		Grants	Tax	04 over 03	Tax Decrease
				Proposed 04	Grants			Reduction		Percent
	Base = 3,390		4.97					0.83		
	884,990,605	96,210,991,161	478,168,626	406,821,979	411,192,479	5,000,000	629,500	79,855,123	80,484,623	
NEW CASTLE	421,116	404,802,283	2,011,867	(1,590,751)	(1,637,460)	-	46,709	335,986	382,695	8.68%
NEW DURHAM	1,834,916	194,658,422	967,452	867,464	913,090	-	(45,626)	161,566	115,940	2.86%
NEW HAMPTON	1,362,179	131,149,774	651,814	710,365	818,278	-	(107,913)	108,854	941	3.72%
NEW IPSWICH	3,459,393	240,363,266	1,194,605	2,264,788	2,720,422	34,809	(420,825)	199,502	(221,324)	3.72%
NEW LONDON	1,744,495	537,299,510	2,670,379	(925,884)	(1,282,360)	-	356,477	445,959	802,435	5.37%
NEWBURY	1,341,514	323,890,070	1,609,734	(268,220)	(341,755)	-	73,535	268,829	342,364	3.92%
NEWFIELDS	1,196,388	175,355,381	871,516	324,872	206,608	-	118,263	145,545	263,808	3.03%
NEWINGTON	460,339	459,271,591	2,282,580	(1,822,241)	(2,268,767)	-	446,526	381,195	827,722	6.22%
NEWMARKET	4,568,601	462,653,714	2,299,389	2,269,212	2,654,716	-	(385,504)	384,003	(1,501)	3.43%
NEWPORT	5,742,150	253,699,800	1,260,888	4,481,262	4,327,649	233,311	386,924	210,571	597,495	2.55%
NEWTON	3,370,729	291,555,693	1,449,032	1,921,697	1,842,457	-	79,240	241,991	321,231	2.83%
NORTH HAMPTON	2,694,251	641,754,157	3,189,518	(495,267)	(773,913)	-	278,646	532,656	811,302	3.83%
NORTHFIELD	3,678,130	186,891,080	928,849	2,749,281	2,776,364	93,655	66,572	155,120	221,692	2.39%
NORTHUMBERLAND	2,295,830	83,957,647	417,270	1,878,560	1,885,118	104,394	97,837	69,685	167,522	3.19%
NORTHWOOD	3,210,255	272,496,119	1,354,306	1,855,949	1,769,574	237	86,613	226,172	312,784	2.47%
NOTTINGHAM	2,837,773	320,780,024	1,594,277	1,243,496	1,622,910	-	(379,414)	266,247	(113,166)	3.22%
ODELL	-	1,607,643	7,990	(7,990)	(7,208)	-	(782)	1,334	553	0.00%
ORANGE	218,186	16,197,728	80,503	137,683	131,869	1,601	7,416	13,444	20,860	3.05%
ORFORD	661,845	73,772,248	366,648	295,197	282,699	-	12,498	61,231	73,729	2.36%
OSSIPEE	3,399,892	320,945,519	1,595,099	1,804,793	1,848,045	-	(43,252)	266,385	223,133	3.45%
PELHAM	7,974,888	962,412,081	4,783,188	3,191,700	3,516,938	-	(325,238)	798,802	473,564	3.21%
PEMBROKE	4,979,134	357,963,687	1,779,080	3,200,054	3,364,900	1,664	(163,181)	297,110	133,929	2.06%
PETERBOROUGH	4,405,385	437,323,096	2,173,496	2,231,889	1,961,763	-	270,126	362,978	633,104	2.49%
PIERMONT	502,462	48,592,473	241,505	260,957	255,157	-	5,801	40,332	46,132	3.61%
PINKHAM'S GRANT	-	2,987,308	14,847	(14,847)	(14,889)	-	42	2,479	2,521	5.32%
PITTSBURG	525,823	124,186,199	617,205	(91,382)	(160,277)	-	68,895	103,075	171,969	3.64%
PITTSFIELD	3,589,538	151,959,743	755,240	2,834,298	3,021,626	196,097	8,769	126,127	134,896	2.97%
PLAINFIELD	1,477,562	156,797,617	779,284	698,278	745,037	-	(46,759)	130,142	83,383	2.16%
PLAISTOW	5,524,750	701,673,355	3,487,317	2,037,433	1,931,952	-	105,482	582,389	687,870	4.03%
PLYMOUTH	3,735,671	190,386,804	946,222	2,789,449	2,615,673	88,643	262,419	158,021	420,440	2.01%
PORTSMOUTH	10,017,968	2,859,959,999	14,214,001	(4,196,033)	(3,713,873)	-	(482,160)	2,373,767	1,891,607	4.31%
RANDOLPH	190,906	37,164,482	184,707	6,199	5,944	-	254	30,847	31,101	4.34%

REP HESS
FY 2004 PROPOSED

Base Cost Change - 3,390										
Home Schoolers Removed	Cost of	Equal	State Prop.	Adequate	FY 03	Targeted	Difference	Value of	Total	Total
Reduced Transportation	Adequate	Valuation	Tax	Education	Adequate	Grants	in	Statewide	Difference	Property
100% of elem and middle transp.	Education	2001	Raised	Grants	Education		Grants	Tax	04 over 03	Tax Decrease
				Proposed 04	Grants			Reduction		Percent
	Base = 3,390		4.97					0.83		
	884,990,605	96,210,991,161	478,168,626	406,821,979	411,192,479	5,000,000	629,500	79,855,123	80,484,623	
RAYMOND	8,051,500	561,256,453	2,789,445	5,262,055	5,612,487	85,268	(265,164)	465,843	200,679	2.98%
RICHMOND	858,289	58,652,624	291,504	566,785	581,427	7,661	(6,980)	48,682	41,701	0.00%
RINDGE	3,362,681	349,187,974	1,735,464	1,627,217	1,697,976	-	(70,759)	289,826	219,067	2.87%
ROCHESTER	20,792,560	1,415,988,831	7,037,464	13,755,096	14,607,127	99,301	(752,731)	1,175,271	422,540	4.06%
ROLLINSFORD	1,347,949	170,114,195	845,468	502,481	517,546	-	(15,065)	141,195	126,130	3.37%
ROXBURY	163,700	15,804,948	78,551	85,149	100,992	-	(15,842)	13,118	(2,724)	4.49%
RUMNEY	1,214,675	100,386,987	498,923	715,752	699,940	4,766	20,578	83,321	103,899	4.16%
RYE	2,918,969	1,190,240,934	5,915,497	(2,996,528)	(3,178,954)	-	182,425	987,900	1,170,325	5.79%
SALEM	18,100,920	3,030,061,650	15,059,406	3,041,514	3,229,970	-	(188,456)	2,514,951	2,326,495	4.22%
SALISBURY	776,757	75,006,300	372,781	403,976	398,310	-	5,666	62,255	67,921	3.05%
SANBORNTON	1,762,697	237,934,126	1,182,533	580,164	483,874	-	96,291	197,485	293,776	3.22%
SANDOWN	4,537,476	337,299,481	1,676,378	2,861,098	2,968,709	-	(107,611)	279,959	172,347	3.65%
SANDWICH	815,205	230,508,925	1,145,629	(330,424)	(382,532)	-	52,107	191,322	243,430	4.93%
SARGENT'S PURCHASE	-	5,118,481	25,439	(25,439)	(25,788)	-	349	4,248	4,597	6.75%
SEABROOK	5,409,280	784,640,365	3,899,663	1,509,617	1,385,724	-	123,894	651,252	775,145	6.38%
SECOND COLLEGE GR.	-	1,601,910	7,961	(7,961)	(5,924)	-	(2,038)	1,330	(708)	0.00%
SHARON	231,035	30,622,700	152,195	78,840	62,117	-	16,723	25,417	42,140	2.96%
SHELBURNE	245,001	29,600,805	147,116	97,885	116,973	-	(19,088)	24,569	5,481	4.57%
SOMERSWORTH	7,701,992	538,470,313	2,676,197	5,025,795	5,360,083	4,634	(329,655)	446,930	117,276	0.00%
SOUTH HAMPTON	584,498	104,031,173	517,035	67,463	66,315	-	1,148	86,346	87,494	5.60%
SPRINGFIELD	810,120	94,689,804	470,608	339,512	216,446	-	123,065	78,593	201,658	3.41%
STARK	517,827	23,996,642	119,263	398,564	391,130	34,250	41,684	19,917	61,601	3.80%
STEWARTSTOWN	659,784	37,602,166	186,883	472,901	587,500	8,545	(106,053)	31,210	(74,844)	4.19%
STODDARD	451,418	117,810,767	585,520	(134,102)	(182,774)	-	48,673	97,783	146,456	5.10%
STRAFFORD	3,216,159	276,804,934	1,375,721	1,840,438	1,950,080	-	(109,641)	229,748	120,107	2.54%
STRATFORD	836,205	25,792,956	128,191	708,014	721,266	134,828	121,576	21,408	142,985	3.15%
STRATHAM	5,272,591	789,632,318	3,924,473	1,348,118	1,232,610	-	115,508	655,395	770,903	2.97%
SUCCESS	-	8,077,783	40,147	(40,147)	(37,453)	-	(2,694)	6,705	4,011	15.99%
SUGAR HILL	282,766	83,248,687	413,746	(130,980)	(103,066)	-	(27,913)	69,096	41,183	3.40%
SULLIVAN	433,329	24,878,145	123,644	309,685	339,318	8,445	(21,189)	20,649	(540)	2.31%
SUNAPEE	2,202,983	542,890,482	2,698,166	(495,183)	(335,707)	-	(159,475)	450,599	291,124	3.39%
SURRY	407,318	46,624,471	231,724	175,594	167,974	-	7,620	38,698	46,319	3.61%

REP HESS
FY 2004 PROPOSED

Base Cost Change - 3,390										
Home Schoolers Removed	Cost of	Equal	State Prop.	Adequate	FY 03	Targeted	Difference	Value of	Total	Total
Reduced Transportation	Adequate	Valuation	Tax	Education	Adequate	Grants	in	Statewide	Difference	Property
100% of elem and middle transp.	Education	2001	Raised	Grants	Education		Grants	Tax	04 over 03	Tax Decrease
				Proposed 04	Grants			Reduction		Percent
	Base = 3,390		4.97					0.83		
	884,990,605	96,210,991,161	478,168,626	406,821,979	411,192,479	5,000,000	629,500	79,855,123	80,484,623	
SUTTON	1,107,141	136,214,387	676,986	430,155	394,408	-	35,747	113,058	148,805	3.32%
SWANZEY	5,488,658	334,362,258	1,661,780	3,826,878	3,709,873	27,465	144,469	277,521	421,990	2.28%
TAMWORTH	1,730,387	169,363,233	841,735	888,652	912,616	-	(23,964)	140,571	116,608	3.25%
TEMPLE	963,844	86,116,033	427,997	535,847	542,844	403	(6,594)	71,476	64,883	2.80%
THOM. & MES. PURCH.	-	4,465,538	22,194	(22,194)	(22,483)	-	289	3,706	3,996	6.73%
THORNTON	1,330,715	160,786,707	799,110	531,605	580,100	-	(48,495)	133,453	84,958	4.15%
TILTON	2,678,419	284,298,113	1,412,962	1,265,457	1,094,469	-	170,988	235,967	406,955	3.49%
TROY	1,735,057	82,406,542	409,561	1,325,496	1,384,397	87,502	28,602	68,397	96,999	2.12%
TUFTONBORO	1,258,098	461,529,543	2,293,802	(1,035,704)	(1,126,999)	-	91,296	383,070	474,365	5.83%
UNITY	813,588	59,607,883	296,251	517,337	434,778	-	82,558	49,475	132,033	3.47%
WAKEFIELD	3,703,042	398,720,294	1,981,640	1,721,402	1,192,308	-	529,094	330,938	860,032	4.49%
WALPOLE	2,564,428	250,397,202	1,244,474	1,319,954	1,262,141	-	57,812	207,830	265,642	3.21%
WARNER	1,900,787	169,252,813	841,186	1,059,601	1,187,698	39	(128,059)	140,480	12,421	2.49%
WARREN	766,730	31,776,381	157,929	608,801	578,899	73,212	103,114	26,374	129,489	3.51%
WASHINGTON	565,305	104,214,548	517,946	47,359	130,570	-	(83,212)	86,498	3,286	3.16%
WATERVILLE VALLEY	158,405	194,570,676	967,016	(808,611)	(966,724)	-	158,113	161,494	319,606	4.89%
WEARE	7,130,165	459,666,665	2,284,543	4,845,622	4,860,039	7,572	(6,846)	381,523	374,678	3.16%
WEBSTER	1,079,978	99,341,712	493,728	586,250	633,941	-	(47,691)	82,454	34,763	3.27%
WENTWORTH	775,871	40,981,152	203,676	572,195	645,501	45,337	(27,969)	34,014	6,045	3.38%
WENTWORTH LOC.	14,314	8,169,493	40,602	(26,288)	(2,608)	-	(23,680)	6,781	(16,899)	4.89%
WESTMORELAND	1,157,190	96,367,394	478,946	678,244	553,670	-	124,574	79,985	204,559	3.47%
WHITEFIELD	1,688,707	90,182,256	448,206	1,240,501	1,272,509	18,377	(13,631)	74,851	61,221	2.69%
WILMOT	813,215	87,179,594	433,283	379,932	377,485	-	2,447	72,359	74,806	3.58%
WILTON	2,267,698	263,902,760	1,311,597	956,101	1,111,366	-	(155,265)	219,039	63,774	1.69%
WINCHESTER	3,805,246	149,789,473	744,454	3,060,792	3,101,147	276,293	235,938	124,325	360,263	2.30%
WINDHAM	8,742,020	1,252,332,249	6,224,091	2,517,929	2,356,046	-	161,883	1,039,436	1,201,319	4.57%
WINDSOR	106,104	14,505,320	72,091	34,013	12,600	-	21,412	12,039	33,452	5.16%
WOLFEBORO	4,006,435	888,327,923	4,414,990	(408,555)	(294,072)	-	(114,483)	737,312	622,829	5.19%
WOODSTOCK	756,435	150,678,719	748,873	7,562	181,937	-	(174,376)	125,063	(49,312)	4.57%
			-							
	884,990,605	96,210,991,161	478,168,626	406,821,979	411,192,479	5,000,000	629,500	79,855,123	80,484,623	

HB 608

GOALS

7

- STABILIZE EDUCATION FUNDING
- REDUCE THE STATEWIDE PROPERTY TAX
  - BENEFITS ALL COMMUNITIES
  - LOWERS DONOR TOWN PAYMENTS
- ENHANCE LOCAL CONTROL
- TARGET ADDITIONAL AID TO NEEDIEST COMMUNITIES

HB 608: WHAT IT DOES

- INDEXES BASE COST OF ADEQUACY TO THE N.E.C.P.I.
- REDUCES THE STATEWIDE PROPERTY TAX BY MORE THAN 10%
- ALLOWS COMMUNITIES MORE SAY IN EDUCATION FUNDING -- TAX RELIEF
- FREES UP FUNDS FOR MORE TARGETED AID

LBAO, 03/19/2003

3

ADEQUATE EDUCATION FUNDING
HB 608

	HB 608 FY 2004					HB 608 FY 2005				
City/Town	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.92	Grant (Donor)	Target Grants	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.55	Grant (Donor)	Target Grants
	884,990,605	**96,210,991,161**	**473,358,077**	**411,632,528**	**5,000,000**	**909,770,342**	**103,907,870,454**	**472,780,811**	**436,989,531**	**15,000,000**
ACWORTH	650,832	46,438,855	228,479	422,353	43,476	669,055	50,153,963	228,201	440,855	92,715
ALBANY	546,575	50,645,797	249,177	297,398	9,141	561,879	54,697,461	248,873	313,006	30,396
ALEXANDRIA	1,114,755	91,117,728	448,299	666,456	193	1,145,968	98,407,146	447,753	698,216	10,881
ALLENSTOWN	3,802,062	172,073,436	846,601	2,955,461	123,491	3,908,520	185,839,311	845,569	3,062,951	322,891
ALSTEAD	1,542,009	82,798,301	407,368	1,134,641	50,666	1,585,185	89,422,165	406,871	1,178,314	130,492
ALTON	2,861,403	782,769,370	3,851,225	(989,822)	-	2,941,522	845,390,919	3,846,529	(905,006)	-
AMHERST	10,191,406	1,165,796,885	5,735,721	4,455,685	-	10,476,765	1,259,060,636	5,728,726	4,748,039	-
ANDOVER	1,366,568	146,538,290	720,968	645,600	-	1,404,832	158,261,353	720,089	684,743	-
ANTRIM	2,379,684	137,535,076	676,673	1,703,011	96,208	2,446,315	148,537,882	675,847	1,770,468	235,646
ASHLAND	1,366,649	119,465,477	587,770	778,879	-	1,404,915	129,022,715	587,053	817,862	5,591
ATK. & GILMANTON ACAD.	-	745,081	3,666	(3,666)	-	-	804,687	3,661	(3,661)	-
ATKINSON	4,011,015	669,272,252	3,292,819	718,196	-	4,123,323	722,814,032	3,288,804	834,520	-
AUBURN	3,745,049	369,646,291	1,818,660	1,926,389	-	3,849,910	399,217,994	1,816,442	2,033,469	-
BARNSTEAD	3,189,510	259,814,802	1,278,289	1,911,221	-	3,278,816	280,599,986	1,276,730	2,002,086	4,756
BARRINGTON	5,477,711	487,246,600	2,397,253	3,080,458	-	5,631,087	526,226,328	2,394,330	3,236,757	-
BARTLETT	1,924,760	530,245,197	2,608,806	(684,046)	-	1,978,653	572,664,813	2,605,625	(626,972)	-
BATH	720,874	46,566,658	229,108	491,766	17,369	741,058	50,291,991	228,829	512,230	49,257
BEAN'S PURCHASE	-	77,927	383	(383)	-	-	84,161	383	(383)	-
BEDFORD	13,985,661	2,184,035,725	10,745,456	3,240,205	-	14,377,260	2,358,758,583	10,732,352	3,644,908	-
BELMONT	4,995,744	398,971,424	1,962,939	3,032,805	-	5,135,625	430,889,138	1,960,546	3,175,079	2,133
BENNINGTON	1,049,389	62,903,333	309,484	739,905	30,984	1,078,772	67,935,600	309,107	769,665	84,907
BENTON	178,458	15,734,449	77,413	101,045	276	183,455	16,993,205	77,319	106,136	2,865
BERLIN	7,286,314	256,532,153	1,262,138	6,024,176	183,327	7,490,331	277,054,726	1,260,599	6,229,732	499,818
BETHLEHEM	1,843,766	140,675,970	692,126	1,151,640	2,221	1,895,391	151,930,048	691,282	1,204,110	28,798
BOSCAWEN	2,306,752	160,342,435	788,885	1,517,867	4,611	2,371,341	173,169,830	787,923	1,583,418	44,560
BOW	6,816,065	697,955,076	3,433,939	3,382,126	-	7,006,915	753,791,482	3,429,751	3,577,164	-
BRADFORD	1,096,340	109,552,367	538,998	557,342	-	1,127,038	118,316,556	538,340	588,697	133

ADEQUATE EDUCATION FUNDING
HB 608

City/Town	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.92	Grant (Donor)	Target Grants	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.55	Grant (Donor)	Target Grants
	884,990,605	**96,210,991,161**	**473,358,077**	**411,632,528**	**5,000,000**	**909,770,342**	**103,907,870,454**	**472,780,811**	**436,989,531**	**15,000,000**
BRENTWOOD	2,259,919	279,455,642	1,374,922	884,997	-	2,323,197	301,812,093	1,373,245	949,952	-
BRIDGEWATER	576,980	166,945,468	821,372	(244,392)	-	593,135	180,301,105	820,370	(227,235)	-
BRISTOL	2,370,559	224,026,744	1,102,212	1,268,347	-	2,436,935	241,948,884	1,100,867	1,336,067	-
BROOKFIELD	401,115	59,342,233	291,964	109,151	-	412,346	64,089,612	291,608	120,738	-
BROOKLINE	3,774,722	310,885,036	1,529,554	2,245,168	-	3,880,414	335,755,839	1,527,689	2,352,725	-
CAMBRIDGE	2,931	5,668,278	27,888	(24,957)	-	3,013	6,121,740	27,854	(24,841)	-
CAMPTON	2,237,624	185,740,116	913,841	1,323,783	-	2,300,277	200,599,325	912,727	1,387,551	10,490
CANAAN	2,579,370	173,927,473	855,723	1,723,647	554	2,651,592	187,841,671	854,680	1,796,913	26,742
CANDIA	2,783,373	278,721,700	1,371,311	1,412,062	-	2,861,307	301,019,436	1,369,638	1,491,669	-
CANTERBURY	1,200,721	148,240,136	729,341	471,380	-	1,234,341	160,099,347	728,452	505,889	-
CARROLL	440,397	136,243,435	670,318	(229,921)	-	452,728	147,142,910	669,500	(216,772)	-
CENTER HARBOR	736,650	286,486,248	1,409,512	(672,862)	-	757,276	309,405,148	1,407,793	(650,517)	-
CHANDLER'S PURCHASE	-	16,951	83	(83)	-	-	18,307	83	(83)	-
CHARLESTOWN	3,947,116	162,814,762	801,049	3,146,067	112,749	4,057,635	175,839,943	800,072	3,257,564	303,754
CHATHAM	239,594	30,737,504	151,229	88,365	-	246,303	33,196,505	151,044	95,259	-
CHESTER	2,995,987	321,722,516	1,582,875	1,413,112	-	3,079,875	347,460,317	1,580,944	1,498,930	-
CHESTERFIELD	2,794,284	290,153,520	1,427,555	1,366,729	-	2,872,524	313,365,802	1,425,814	1,446,710	-
CHICHESTER	1,455,790	151,248,582	744,143	711,647	-	1,496,552	163,348,469	743,236	753,317	-
CLAREMONT	9,824,576	509,199,455	2,505,261	7,319,315	165,702	10,099,664	549,935,412	2,502,206	7,597,458	525,326
CLARKSVILLE	165,946	18,731,954	92,161	73,785	-	170,592	20,230,510	92,049	78,544	-
COLEBROOK	1,641,624	78,070,245	384,106	1,257,518	20,122	1,687,589	84,315,865	383,637	1,303,952	74,762
COLUMBIA	536,557	31,126,111	153,140	383,417	11,187	551,581	33,616,200	152,954	398,627	33,521
CONCORD	26,172,122	2,476,261,654	12,183,207	13,988,915	-	26,904,941	2,674,362,586	12,168,350	14,736,592	-
CONWAY	6,910,639	849,611,369	4,180,088	2,730,551	-	7,104,137	917,580,278	4,174,990	2,929,147	-
CORNISH	1,196,796	86,493,499	425,548	771,248	-	1,230,306	93,412,978	425,029	805,277	7,638
CRAWFORD'S PURCH.	-	140,976	694	(694)	-	-	152,254	693	(693)	-
CROYDON	376,589	39,526,870	194,472	182,117	-	387,133	42,689,020	194,235	192,898	-
DALTON	739,739	44,337,756	218,142	521,597	14,428	760,452	47,884,777	217,876	542,576	43,787
DANBURY	789,700	63,723,812	313,521	476,179	3,983	811,812	68,821,717	313,139	498,673	22,556
DANVILLE	3,123,141	257,469,347	1,266,749	1,856,392	-	3,210,589	278,066,895	1,265,204	1,945,385	-
DEERFIELD	3,177,952	278,587,567	1,370,651	1,807,301	-	3,266,935	300,874,572	1,368,979	1,897,955	-

ADEQUATE EDUCATION FUNDING
HB 608

City/Town	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.92	Grant (Donor)	Target Grants	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.55	Grant (Donor)	Target Grants
	884,990,605	**96,210,991,161**	**473,358,077**	**411,632,528**	**5,000,000**	**909,770,342**	**103,907,870,454**	**472,780,811**	**436,989,531**	**15,000,000**
DEERING	1,412,396	90,897,975	447,218	965,178	53,668	1,451,943	98,169,814	446,673	1,005,270	129,867
DERRY	28,444,937	1,939,226,003	9,540,992	18,903,945	169,509	29,241,395	2,094,364,083	9,529,357	19,712,039	906,367
DIX GRANT	-	808,640	3,979	(3,979)	-	-	873,331	3,974	(3,974)	-
DIXVILLE	-	17,264,473	84,941	(84,941)	-	-	18,645,631	84,838	(84,838)	-
DORCHESTER	301,975	18,971,602	93,340	208,635	9,490	310,430	20,489,330	93,226	217,204	24,926
DOVER	14,351,203	1,771,633,811	8,716,438	5,634,765	-	14,753,037	1,913,364,516	8,705,809	6,047,228	-
DUBLIN	690,928	183,319,844	901,934	(211,006)	-	710,274	197,985,432	900,834	(190,560)	-
DUMMER	267,285	32,719,118	160,978	106,307	-	274,769	35,336,648	160,782	113,987	-
DUNBARTON	1,471,299	167,253,583	822,888	648,411	-	1,512,495	180,633,869	821,884	690,611	-
DURHAM	4,410,758	597,992,449	2,942,123	1,468,635	-	4,534,259	645,831,845	2,938,535	1,595,724	-
EAST KINGSTON	1,426,040	163,698,544	805,397	620,643	-	1,465,969	176,794,427	804,415	661,554	-
EASTON	118,885	32,639,931	160,588	(41,703)	-	122,214	35,251,125	160,393	(38,179)	-
EATON	268,514	45,979,844	226,221	42,293	-	276,032	49,658,232	225,945	50,087	-
EFFINGHAM	943,174	90,499,882	445,259	497,915	-	969,583	97,739,872	444,716	524,866	1,635
ELLSWORTH	43,183	7,608,355	37,433	5,750	-	44,392	8,217,023	37,387	7,005	-
ENFIELD	2,606,358	267,753,777	1,317,349	1,289,009	-	2,679,336	289,174,079	1,315,742	1,363,594	-
EPPING	4,125,269	336,064,574	1,653,438	2,471,831	-	4,240,777	362,949,740	1,651,421	2,589,355	20,986
EPSOM	2,650,448	238,831,170	1,175,049	1,475,399	-	2,724,661	257,937,663	1,173,616	1,551,044	-
ERROL	170,985	39,515,387	194,416	(23,431)	-	175,773	42,676,618	194,179	(18,406)	-
ERVING'S GRANT	-	94,413	465	(465)	-	-	101,966	464	(464)	-
EXETER	9,636,060	1,062,469,615	5,227,351	4,408,709	-	9,905,870	1,147,467,184	5,220,976	4,684,894	-
FARMINGTON	5,913,324	254,734,812	1,253,295	4,660,029	298,072	6,078,897	275,113,597	1,251,767	4,827,130	649,926
FITZWILLIAM	1,496,179	136,057,191	669,401	826,778	-	1,538,072	146,941,766	668,585	869,487	315
FRANCESTOWN	1,140,443	114,778,670	564,711	575,732	-	1,172,375	123,960,964	564,022	608,353	-
FRANCONIA	652,207	142,549,162	701,342	(49,135)	-	670,469	153,953,095	700,487	(30,018)	-
FRANKLIN	6,705,016	314,197,376	1,545,851	5,159,165	424,029	6,892,756	339,333,166	1,543,966	5,348,791	866,300
FREEDOM	583,113	251,440,306	1,237,086	(653,973)	-	599,440	271,555,530	1,235,578	(636,137)	-
FREMONT	2,683,388	239,326,545	1,177,487	1,505,901	-	2,758,523	258,472,669	1,176,051	1,582,472	-
GILFORD	4,938,083	924,715,762	4,549,602	388,481	-	5,076,349	998,693,023	4,544,053	532,296	-
GILMANTON	2,202,365	221,150,722	1,088,062	1,114,303	-	2,264,031	238,842,780	1,086,735	1,177,297	-
GILSUM	472,941	31,684,972	155,890	317,051	10,244	486,183	34,219,770	155,700	330,483	31,376

ADEQUATE EDUCATION FUNDING
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City/Town	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.92	Grant (Donor)	Target Grants	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.55	Grant (Donor)	Target Grants
	884,990,605	**96,210,991,161**	**473,358,077**	**411,632,528**	**5,000,000**	**909,770,342**	**103,907,870,454**	**472,780,811**	**436,989,531**	**15,000,000**
GOFFSTOWN	9,837,332	941,520,865	4,632,283	5,205,049	-	10,112,777	1,016,842,535	4,626,634	5,486,144	-
GORHAM	2,036,184	137,973,454	678,829	1,357,355	-	2,093,197	149,011,331	678,002	1,415,196	10,590
GOSHEN	583,614	37,686,333	185,417	398,197	18,722	599,955	40,701,240	185,191	414,765	49,777
GRAFTON	831,562	53,709,316	264,250	567,312	6,321	854,846	58,006,061	263,928	590,918	29,837
GRANTHAM	1,178,725	293,280,877	1,442,942	(264,217)	-	1,211,729	316,743,347	1,441,182	(229,453)	-
GREENFIELD	1,139,275	94,973,002	467,267	672,008	5,994	1,171,175	102,570,843	466,697	704,477	34,357
GREENLAND	1,964,794	396,127,311	1,948,946	15,848	-	2,019,808	427,817,496	1,946,570	73,239	-
GREEN'S GRANT	-	2,285,749	11,246	(11,246)	-	-	2,468,609	11,232	(11,232)	269,390
GREENVILLE	1,730,608	70,327,994	346,014	1,384,594	133,315	1,779,065	75,954,233	345,592	1,433,473	25,655
GROTON	412,411	29,157,261	143,454	268,957	8,677	423,959	31,489,842	143,279	280,680	-
HALES LOCATION	-	36,223,346	178,219	(178,219)	-	-	39,121,214	178,002	(178,002)	-
HAMPSTEAD	7,054,233	737,322,387	3,627,626	3,426,607	-	7,251,752	796,308,178	3,623,202	3,628,549	-
HAMPTON	8,538,032	1,988,244,625	9,782,164	(1,244,132)	-	8,777,097	2,147,304,195	9,770,234	(993,137)	-
HAMPTON FALLS	1,374,558	270,163,061	1,329,202	45,356	-	1,413,046	291,776,106	1,327,581	85,464	-
HANCOCK	1,195,547	159,379,257	784,146	411,401	-	1,229,022	172,129,598	783,190	445,833	-
HANOVER	4,489,666	1,156,627,734	5,690,608	(1,200,942)	-	4,615,377	1,249,157,952	5,683,669	(1,068,292)	-
HARRISVILLE	563,163	100,015,980	492,079	71,084	-	578,932	108,017,258	491,479	87,453	-
HART'S LOCATION	28,453	10,248,456	50,422	(21,969)	-	29,250	11,068,333	50,361	(21,111)	-
HAVERHILL	3,590,328	180,544,929	888,281	2,702,047	79,942	3,690,857	194,988,523	887,198	2,803,659	225,492
HEBRON	226,041	142,007,873	698,679	(472,638)	-	232,370	153,368,503	697,827	(465,457)	-
HENNIKER	3,479,865	245,694,223	1,208,816	2,271,049	-	3,577,301	265,349,761	1,207,341	2,369,960	21,332
HILL	727,659	51,396,411	252,870	474,789	21,631	748,033	55,508,124	252,562	495,471	58,925
HILLSBORO	4,597,857	270,997,535	1,333,308	3,264,549	155,290	4,726,597	292,677,337	1,331,682	3,394,915	386,139
HINSDALE	3,600,095	146,669,680	721,615	2,878,480	159,554	3,700,898	158,403,254	720,735	2,980,163	368,407
HOLDERNESS	1,424,634	335,748,648	1,651,883	(227,249)	-	1,464,524	362,608,540	1,649,869	(185,345)	-
HOLLIS	5,902,090	885,821,701	4,358,243	1,543,847	-	6,067,349	956,687,437	4,352,928	1,714,421	-
HOOKSETT	7,483,123	951,672,968	4,682,231	2,800,892	-	7,692,650	1,027,806,805	4,676,521	3,016,129	-
HOPKINTON	4,031,672	431,755,008	2,124,235	1,907,437	-	4,144,559	466,295,409	2,121,644	2,022,915	-
HUDSON	16,174,393	1,871,776,338	9,209,140	6,965,253	-	16,627,276	2,021,518,445	9,197,909	7,429,367	-
JACKSON	399,972	218,072,324	1,072,916	(672,944)	-	411,171	235,518,109	1,071,607	(660,436)	-
JAFFREY	3,813,049	308,569,262	1,518,161	2,294,888	-	3,919,814	333,254,803	1,516,309	2,403,505	6,251

ADEQUATE EDUCATION FUNDING
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City/Town	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.92	Grant (Donor)	Target Grants	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.55	Grant (Donor)	Target Grants
	884,990,605	**96,210,991,161**	**473,358,077**	**411,632,528**	**5,000,000**	**909,770,342**	**103,907,870,454**	**472,780,811**	**436,989,531**	**15,000,000**
JEFFERSON	786,599	65,493,366	322,227	464,372	-	808,624	70,732,835	321,834	486,789	-
KEENE	14,324,643	1,135,375,644	5,586,048	8,738,595	47	14,725,733	1,226,205,696	5,579,236	9,146,497	97,900
KENSINGTON	1,446,534	199,502,660	981,553	464,981	-	1,487,037	215,462,873	980,356	506,681	-
KINGSTON	4,279,200	464,497,075	2,285,326	1,993,874	-	4,399,018	501,656,841	2,282,539	2,116,479	-
LACONIA	11,959,204	1,104,103,554	5,432,189	6,527,015	-	12,294,062	1,192,431,839	5,425,565	6,868,497	-
LANCASTER	2,944,040	137,239,543	675,219	2,268,821	35,746	3,026,473	148,218,706	674,395	2,352,078	130,987
LANDAFF	208,611	21,205,371	104,330	104,281	-	214,452	22,901,801	104,203	110,249	-
LANGDON	407,973	32,736,097	161,062	246,911	1,752	419,396	35,354,985	160,865	258,531	11,033
LEBANON	7,601,995	1,038,322,075	5,108,545	2,493,450	-	7,814,851	1,121,387,841	5,102,315	2,712,536	-
LEE	3,926,800	301,972,554	1,485,705	2,441,095	-	4,036,750	326,130,359	1,483,893	2,552,857	28
LEMPSTER	714,320	44,691,244	219,881	494,439	20,996	734,321	48,266,544	219,613	514,708	56,605
LINCOLN	776,664	382,480,989	1,881,806	(1,105,142)	-	798,411	413,079,469	1,879,512	(1,081,101)	-
LISBON	1,502,181	64,574,265	317,705	1,184,476	82,737	1,544,242	69,740,206	317,318	1,226,924	174,929
LITCHFIELD	6,329,860	480,597,632	2,364,540	3,965,320	-	6,507,096	519,045,443	2,361,657	4,145,439	77
LITTLETON	4,776,347	310,208,327	1,526,225	3,250,122	22,539	4,910,085	335,024,993	1,524,364	3,385,721	123,906
LIVERMORE	-	51,500	253	(253)	-	-	55,620	253	(253)	-
LONDONDERRY	22,776,025	1,884,786,539	9,273,150	13,502,875	-	23,413,754	2,035,569,462	9,261,841	14,151,913	-
LOUDON	3,445,844	302,753,159	1,489,546	1,956,298	-	3,542,328	326,973,412	1,487,729	2,054,599	1,945
LYMAN	302,789	26,178,761	128,800	173,989	-	311,267	28,273,062	128,642	182,625	829
LYME	1,137,615	179,834,737	884,787	252,828	-	1,169,468	194,221,516	883,708	285,760	-
LYNDEBOROUGH	1,198,572	130,133,740	640,258	558,314	-	1,232,132	140,544,440	639,477	592,655	-
MADBURY	1,479,269	108,857,368	535,578	943,691	2,103	1,520,689	117,565,957	534,925	985,763	25,483
MADISON	1,602,770	221,340,759	1,088,997	513,773	-	1,647,648	239,048,020	1,087,668	559,979	-
MANCHESTER	72,208,125	5,658,539,770	27,840,016	44,368,109	614,460	74,229,953	6,111,222,952	27,806,064	46,423,888	2,600,321
MARLBOROUGH	1,514,310	98,105,474	482,679	1,031,631	11,796	1,556,711	105,953,912	482,090	1,074,620	53,992
MARLOW	539,100	36,884,823	181,473	357,627	13,704	554,195	39,835,609	181,252	372,943	39,230
MASON	732,809	99,344,265	488,774	244,035	-	753,328	107,291,806	488,178	265,150	-
MEREDITH	4,103,130	889,546,983	4,376,571	(273,441)	-	4,218,018	960,710,742	4,371,234	(153,216)	-
MERRIMACK	20,105,898	2,141,664,489	10,536,989	9,568,909	-	20,668,863	2,312,997,649	10,524,139	10,144,724	-
MIDDLETON	1,237,436	85,008,056	418,240	819,196	12,791	1,272,084	91,808,700	417,730	854,355	52,299
MILAN	1,169,626	56,621,219	278,576	891,050	14,902	1,202,376	61,150,917	278,237	924,139	54,869

ADEQUATE EDUCATION FUNDING
HB 608

City/Town	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.92	Grant (Donor)	Target Grants	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.55	Grant (Donor)	Target Grants
	884,990,605	**96,210,991,161**	**473,358,077**	**411,632,528**	**5,000,000**	**909,770,342**	**103,907,870,454**	**472,780,811**	**436,989,531**	**15,000,000**
MILFORD	9,955,839	936,079,883	4,605,513	5,350,326	-	10,234,602	1,010,966,274	4,599,897	5,634,706	-
MILLSFIELD	2,457	4,831,953	23,773	(21,316)	-	2,526	5,218,509	23,744	(21,218)	-
MILTON	3,393,415	200,243,045	985,196	2,408,219	42,972	3,488,431	216,262,489	983,994	2,504,436	152,528
MONROE	595,309	39,681,925	195,235	400,074	-	611,978	42,856,479	194,997	416,981	3,409
MONT VERNON	1,839,708	153,995,359	757,657	1,082,051	-	1,891,220	166,314,988	756,733	1,134,487	2,536
MOULTONBOROUGH	2,965,134	1,660,252,662	8,168,443	(5,203,309)	-	3,048,158	1,793,072,875	8,158,482	(5,110,324)	-
NASHUA	58,190,250	6,427,005,281	31,620,866	26,569,384	-	59,819,577	6,941,165,703	31,582,304	28,237,273	-
NELSON	489,277	54,930,260	270,257	219,020	-	502,977	59,324,681	269,927	233,049	37
NEW BOSTON	3,087,637	315,698,717	1,553,238	1,534,399	-	3,174,091	340,954,615	1,551,343	1,622,747	-
NEW CASTLE	421,116	404,802,283	1,991,627	(1,570,511)	-	432,907	437,186,466	1,989,198	(1,556,291)	-
NEW DURHAM	1,834,916	194,658,422	957,719	877,197	-	1,886,294	210,231,096	956,551	929,742	-
NEW HAMPTON	1,362,179	131,149,774	645,257	716,922	-	1,400,320	141,641,755	644,470	755,850	362
NEW IPSWICH	3,459,393	240,363,266	1,182,587	2,276,806	34,809	3,556,256	259,592,327	1,181,145	2,375,111	149,505
NEW LONDON	1,744,495	537,299,510	2,643,514	(899,019)	-	1,793,341	580,283,471	2,640,290	(846,949)	-
NEWBURY	1,341,514	323,890,070	1,593,539	(252,025)	-	1,379,076	349,801,275	1,591,596	(212,519)	-
NEWFIELDS	1,196,388	175,355,381	862,748	333,640	-	1,229,887	189,383,811	861,696	368,191	-
NEWINGTON	460,339	459,271,591	2,259,616	(1,799,277)	-	473,228	496,013,318	2,256,861	(1,783,632)	-
NEWMARKET	4,568,601	462,653,714	2,276,256	2,292,345	-	4,696,522	499,666,012	2,273,480	2,423,041	-
NEWPORT	5,742,150	253,699,800	1,248,203	4,493,947	233,311	5,902,930	273,995,784	1,246,681	4,656,249	540,356
NEWTON	3,370,729	291,555,693	1,434,454	1,936,275	-	3,465,109	314,880,148	1,432,705	2,032,405	-
NORTH HAMPTON	2,694,251	641,754,157	3,157,430	(463,179)	-	2,769,690	693,094,490	3,153,580	(383,890)	-
NORTHFIELD	3,678,130	186,891,080	919,504	2,758,626	93,655	3,781,118	201,842,367	918,383	2,862,735	265,207
NORTHUMBERLAND	2,295,830	83,957,647	413,072	1,882,758	104,394	2,360,113	90,674,259	412,568	1,947,545	235,808
NORTHWOOD	3,210,255	272,496,119	1,340,681	1,869,574	237	3,300,142	294,295,809	1,339,046	1,961,096	29,039
NOTTINGHAM	2,837,773	320,780,024	1,578,238	1,259,535	-	2,917,231	346,442,426	1,576,313	1,340,918	-
ODELL	-	1,607,643	7,910	(7,910)	-	-	1,736,254	7,900	(7,900)	-
ORANGE	218,186	16,197,728	79,693	138,493	1,601	224,295	17,493,547	79,596	144,700	7,724
ORFORD	661,845	73,772,248	362,959	298,886	-	680,377	79,674,028	362,517	317,860	-
OSSIPEE	3,399,892	320,945,519	1,579,052	1,820,840	-	3,495,089	346,621,161	1,577,126	1,917,963	-
PELHAM	7,974,888	962,412,081	4,735,067	3,239,821	-	8,198,185	1,039,405,047	4,729,293	3,468,892	-
PEMBROKE	4,979,134	357,963,687	1,761,181	3,217,953	1,664	5,118,550	386,600,782	1,759,034	3,359,516	56,919

ADEQUATE EDUCATION FUNDING
HB 608

City/Town	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.92	Grant (Donor)	Target Grants	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.55	Grant (Donor)	Target Grants
	884,990,605	**96,210,991,161**	**473,358,077**	**411,632,528**	**5,000,000**	**909,770,342**	**103,907,870,454**	**472,780,811**	**436,989,531**	**15,000,000**
PETERBOROUGH	4,405,385	437,323,096	2,151,630	2,253,755	-	4,528,736	472,308,943	2,149,006	2,379,730	-
PIERMONT	502,462	48,592,473	239,075	263,387	-	516,531	52,479,871	238,783	277,748	3,286
PINKHAM'S GRANT	-	2,987,308	14,698	(14,698)	-	-	3,226,292	14,680	(14,680)	-
PITTSBURG	525,823	124,186,199	610,996	(85,173)	-	540,546	134,121,095	610,251	(69,705)	-
PITTSFIELD	3,589,538	151,959,743	747,642	2,841,896	196,097	3,690,045	164,116,522	746,730	2,943,315	426,795
PLAINFIELD	1,477,562	156,797,617	771,444	706,118	-	1,518,934	169,341,427	770,503	748,430	-
PLAISTOW	5,524,750	701,673,355	3,452,233	2,072,517	-	5,679,443	757,807,223	3,448,023	2,231,420	-
PLYMOUTH	3,735,671	190,386,804	936,703	2,798,968	88,643	3,840,270	205,617,748	935,561	2,904,709	243,353
PORTSMOUTH	10,017,968	2,859,959,999	14,071,003	(4,053,035)	-	10,298,471	3,088,756,799	14,053,843	(3,755,372)	-
RANDOLPH	190,906	37,164,482	182,849	8,057	-	196,251	40,137,641	182,626	13,625	-
RAYMOND	8,051,500	561,256,453	2,761,382	5,290,118	85,268	8,276,942	606,156,969	2,758,014	5,518,928	336,369
RICHMOND	858,289	58,652,624	288,571	569,718	7,661	882,321	63,344,834	288,219	594,102	32,592
RINDGE	3,362,681	349,187,974	1,718,005	1,644,676	-	3,456,836	377,123,012	1,715,910	1,740,926	-
ROCHESTER	20,792,560	1,415,988,831	6,966,665	13,825,895	99,301	21,374,752	1,529,267,937	6,958,169	14,416,583	560,255
ROLLINSFORD	1,347,949	170,114,195	836,962	510,987	-	1,385,692	183,723,331	835,941	549,750	-
ROXBURY	163,700	15,804,948	77,760	85,940	-	168,284	17,069,344	77,666	90,618	788
RUMNEY	1,214,675	100,386,987	493,904	720,771	4,766	1,248,686	108,417,946	493,302	755,384	29,518
RYE	2,918,969	1,190,240,934	5,855,985	(2,937,016)	-	3,000,700	1,285,460,209	5,848,844	(2,848,144)	-
SALEM	18,100,920	3,030,061,650	14,907,903	3,193,017	-	18,607,746	3,272,466,582	14,889,723	3,718,023	-
SALISBURY	776,757	75,006,300	369,031	407,726	-	798,506	81,006,804	368,581	429,925	426
SANBORNTON	1,762,697	237,934,126	1,170,636	592,061	-	1,812,053	256,968,856	1,169,208	642,844	-
SANDOWN	4,537,476	337,299,481	1,659,513	2,877,963	-	4,664,525	364,283,439	1,657,490	3,007,036	11,178
SANDWICH	815,205	230,508,925	1,134,104	(318,899)	-	838,031	248,949,639	1,132,721	(294,690)	-
SARGENT'S PURCHASE	-	5,118,481	25,183	(25,183)	-	-	5,527,960	25,152	(25,152)	-
SEABROOK	5,409,280	784,640,365	3,860,431	1,548,849	-	5,560,740	847,411,594	3,855,723	1,705,017	-
SECOND COLLEGE GR.	-	1,601,910	7,881	(7,881)	-	-	1,730,063	7,872	(7,872)	-
SHARON	231,035	30,622,700	150,664	80,371	-	237,504	33,072,516	150,480	87,024	-
SHELBURNE	245,001	29,600,805	145,636	99,365	-	251,861	31,968,870	145,458	106,403	-
SOMERSWORTH	7,701,992	538,470,313	2,649,274	5,052,718	4,634	7,917,648	581,547,938	2,646,043	5,271,605	95,988
SOUTH HAMPTON	584,498	104,031,173	511,833	72,665	-	600,864	112,353,667	511,209	89,655	-
SPRINGFIELD	810,120	94,689,804	465,874	344,246	-	832,803	102,264,988	465,306	367,498	-

ADEQUATE EDUCATION FUNDING
HB 608

City/Town	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.92	Grant (Donor)	Target Grants	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.55	Grant (Donor)	Target Grants
	884,990,605	**96,210,991,161**	**473,358,077**	**411,632,528**	**5,000,000**	**909,770,342**	**103,907,870,454**	**472,780,811**	**436,989,531**	**15,000,000**
STARK	517,827	23,996,642	118,063	399,764	34,250	532,326	25,916,373	117,919	414,407	68,133
STEWARTSTOWN	659,784	37,602,166	185,003	474,781	8,545	678,258	40,610,339	184,777	493,481	30,510
STODDARD	451,418	117,810,767	579,629	(128,211)	-	464,058	127,235,628	578,922	(114,864)	-
STRAFFORD	3,216,159	276,804,934	1,361,880	1,854,279	-	3,306,211	298,949,329	1,360,219	1,945,992	-
STRATFORD	836,205	25,792,956	126,901	709,304	134,828	859,619	27,856,392	126,747	732,872	209,162
STRATHAM	5,272,591	789,632,318	3,884,991	1,387,600	-	5,420,224	852,802,903	3,880,253	1,539,970	-
SUCCESS	-	8,077,783	39,743	(39,743)	-	-	8,724,006	39,694	(39,694)	-
SUGAR HILL	282,766	83,248,687	409,584	(126,818)	-	290,683	89,908,582	409,084	(118,401)	-
SULLIVAN	433,329	24,878,145	122,400	310,929	8,445	445,462	26,868,397	122,251	323,211	26,663
SUNAPEE	2,202,983	542,890,482	2,671,021	(468,038)	-	2,264,667	586,321,721	2,667,764	(403,097)	-
SURRY	407,318	46,624,471	229,392	177,926	-	418,723	50,354,428	229,113	189,610	-
SUTTON	1,107,141	136,214,387	670,175	436,966	-	1,138,141	147,111,538	669,357	468,783	-
SWANZEY	5,488,658	334,362,258	1,645,062	3,843,596	27,465	5,642,340	361,111,239	1,643,056	3,999,284	154,919
TAMWORTH	1,730,387	169,363,233	833,267	897,120	-	1,778,838	182,912,292	832,251	946,587	-
TEMPLE	963,844	86,116,033	423,691	540,153	403	990,832	93,005,315	423,174	567,657	11,745
THOM. & MES. PURCH.	-	4,465,538	21,970	(21,970)	-	-	4,822,781	21,944	(21,944)	-
THORNTON	1,330,715	160,786,707	791,071	539,644	-	1,367,975	173,649,643	790,106	577,869	-
TILTON	2,678,419	284,298,113	1,398,747	1,279,672	-	2,753,415	307,041,962	1,397,041	1,356,374	-
TROY	1,735,057	82,406,542	405,440	1,329,617	87,502	1,783,639	88,999,065	404,946	1,378,693	197,312
TUFTONBORO	1,258,098	461,529,543	2,270,725	(1,012,627)	-	1,293,325	498,451,907	2,267,956	(974,631)	-
UNITY	813,588	59,607,883	293,271	520,317	-	836,368	64,376,514	292,913	543,455	2,935
WAKEFIELD	3,703,042	398,720,294	1,961,704	1,741,338	-	3,806,727	430,617,918	1,959,312	1,847,416	-
WALPOLE	2,564,428	250,397,202	1,231,954	1,332,474	-	2,636,232	270,428,978	1,230,452	1,405,780	-
WARNER	1,900,787	169,252,813	832,724	1,068,063	39	1,954,009	182,793,038	831,708	1,122,301	16,385
WARREN	766,730	31,776,381	156,340	610,390	73,212	788,198	34,318,491	156,149	632,049	136,611
WASHINGTON	565,305	104,214,548	512,736	52,569	-	581,134	112,551,711	512,110	69,023	-
WATERVILLE VALLEY	158,405	194,570,676	957,288	(798,883)	-	162,840	210,136,330	956,120	(793,280)	-
WEARE	7,130,165	459,666,665	2,261,560	4,868,605	7,572	7,329,810	496,439,998	2,258,802	5,071,008	113,974
WEBSTER	1,079,978	99,341,712	488,761	591,217	-	1,110,217	107,289,049	488,165	622,052	3,978
WENTWORTH	775,871	40,981,152	201,627	574,244	45,336	797,595	44,259,644	201,381	596,214	96,759
WENTWORTH LOC.	14,314	8,169,493	40,194	(25,880)	-	14,715	8,823,053	40,145	(25,430)	-

ADEQUATE EDUCATION FUNDING
HB 608

City/Town	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.92	Grant (Donor)	Target Grants	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.55	Grant (Donor)	Target Grants
	884,990,605	**96,210,991,161**	**473,358,077**	**411,632,528**	**5,000,000**	**909,770,342**	**103,907,870,454**	**472,780,811**	**436,989,531**	**15,000,000**
WESTMORELAND	1,157,190	96,367,394	474,128	683,062	-	1,189,591	104,076,785	473,549	716,042	4,485
WHITEFIELD	1,688,707	90,182,256	443,697	1,245,010	18,376	1,735,991	97,396,836	443,156	1,292,835	69,393
WILMOT	813,215	87,179,594	428,924	384,291	-	835,985	94,153,962	428,401	407,584	-
WILTON	2,267,698	263,902,760	1,298,402	969,296	-	2,331,194	285,014,981	1,296,818	1,034,375	-
WINCHESTER	3,805,246	149,789,473	736,964	3,068,282	276,292	3,911,793	161,772,631	736,065	3,175,727	536,361
WINDHAM	8,742,020	1,252,332,249	6,161,475	2,580,545	-	8,986,797	1,352,518,829	6,153,961	2,832,836	-
WINDSOR	106,104	14,505,320	71,366	34,738	-	109,075	15,665,745	71,279	37,796	-
WOLFEBORO	4,006,435	888,327,923	4,370,573	(364,138)	-	4,118,615	959,394,157	4,365,243	(246,628)	-
WOODSTOCK	756,435	150,678,719	741,339	15,096	-	777,615	162,733,017	740,435	37,180	-
Total	884,990,605	96,210,991,161	473,358,077	411,632,528	5,000,000	909,770,342	103,907,870,454	472,780,811	436,989,531	15,000,000

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ADEQUATE EDUCATION FUNDING
HB 608

	HB 608 FY 2004					HB 608 FY 2005				
City/Town	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.92	Grant (Donor)	Target Grants	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.55	Grant (Donor)	Target Grants
	884,990,605	96,210,991,161	473,358,077	414,632,528	5,000,000	909,770,342	103,907,870,454	472,780,811	436,989,531	15,000,000
ACWORTH	650,832	46,438,855	228,479	422,353	43,476	669,055	50,153,963	228,201	440,855	92,715
ALBANY	546,575	50,645,797	249,177	297,398	9,141	561,879	54,697,461	248,873	313,006	30,396
ALEXANDRIA	1,114,755	91,117,728	448,299	666,456	193	1,145,968	98,407,146	447,753	698,216	10,881
ALLENSTOWN	3,802,062	172,073,436	846,601	2,955,461	123,491	3,908,520	185,839,311	845,569	3,062,951	322,891
ALSTEAD	1,542,009	82,798,301	407,368	1,134,641	50,666	1,585,185	89,422,165	406,871	1,178,314	130,492
ALTON	2,861,403	782,769,370	3,851,225	(989,822)	-	2,941,522	845,390,919	3,846,529	(905,006)	-
AMHERST	10,191,406	1,165,796,885	5,735,721	4,455,685	-	10,476,765	1,259,060,636	5,728,726	4,748,039	-
ANDOVER	1,366,568	146,538,290	720,968	645,600	-	1,404,832	158,261,353	720,089	684,743	-
ANTRIM	2,379,684	137,535,076	676,673	1,703,011	96,208	2,446,315	148,537,882	675,847	1,770,468	235,646
ASHLAND	1,366,649	119,465,477	587,770	778,879	-	1,404,915	129,022,715	587,053	817,862	5,591
ATK. & GILMANTON ACAD.	-	745,081	3,666	(3,666)	-	-	804,687	3,661	(3,661)	-
ATKINSON	4,011,015	669,272,252	3,292,819	718,196	-	4,123,323	722,814,032	3,288,804	834,520	-
AUBURN	3,745,049	369,646,291	1,818,660	1,926,389	-	3,849,910	399,217,994	1,816,442	2,033,469	-
BARNSTEAD	3,189,510	259,814,802	1,278,289	1,911,221	-	3,278,816	280,599,986	1,276,730	2,002,086	4,756
BARRINGTON	5,477,711	487,246,600	2,397,253	3,080,458	-	5,631,087	526,226,328	2,394,330	3,236,757	-
BARTLETT	1,924,760	530,245,197	2,608,806	(684,046)	-	1,978,653	572,664,813	2,605,625	(626,972)	-
BATH	720,874	46,566,658	229,108	491,766	17,369	741,058	50,291,991	228,829	512,230	49,257
BEAN'S PURCHASE	-	77,927	383	(383)	-	-	84,161	383	(383)	-
BEDFORD	13,985,661	2,184,035,725	10,745,456	3,240,205	-	14,377,260	2,358,758,583	10,732,352	3,644,908	-
BELMONT	4,995,744	398,971,424	1,962,939	3,032,805	-	5,135,625	430,889,138	1,960,546	3,175,079	2,133
BENNINGTON	1,049,389	62,903,333	309,484	739,905	30,984	1,078,772	67,935,600	309,107	769,665	84,907
BENTON	178,458	15,734,449	77,413	101,045	276	183,455	16,993,205	77,319	106,136	2,865
BERLIN	7,286,314	256,532,153	1,262,138	6,024,176	183,327	7,490,331	277,054,726	1,260,599	6,229,732	499,818
BETHLEHEM	1,843,766	140,675,970	692,126	1,151,640	2,221	1,895,391	151,930,048	691,282	1,204,110	28,798
BOSCAWEN	2,306,752	160,342,435	788,885	1,517,867	4,611	2,371,341	173,169,830	787,923	1,583,418	44,560
BOW	6,816,065	697,955,076	3,433,939	3,382,126	-	7,006,915	753,791,482	3,429,751	3,577,164	-
BRADFORD	1,096,340	109,552,367	538,998	557,342	-	1,127,038	118,316,556	538,340	588,697	133

ADEQUATE EDUCATION FUNDING
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City/Town	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.92	Grant (Donor)	Target Grants	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.55	Grant (Donor)	Target Grants
	884,990,605	**96,210,991,161**	**473,358,077**	**411,632,528**	**5,000,000**	**909,770,342**	**103,907,870,454**	**472,780,811**	**436,989,531**	**15,000,000**
BRENTWOOD	2,259,919	279,455,642	1,374,922	884,997	-	2,323,197	301,812,093	1,373,245	949,952	-
BRIDGEWATER	576,980	166,945,468	821,372	(244,392)	-	593,135	180,301,105	820,370	(227,235)	-
BRISTOL	2,370,559	224,026,744	1,102,212	1,268,347	-	2,436,935	241,948,884	1,100,867	1,336,067	-
BROOKFIELD	401,115	59,342,233	291,964	109,151	-	412,346	64,089,612	291,608	120,738	-
BROOKLINE	3,774,722	310,885,036	1,529,554	2,245,168	-	3,880,414	335,755,839	1,527,689	2,352,725	-
CAMBRIDGE	2,931	5,668,278	27,888	(24,957)	-	3,013	6,121,740	27,854	(24,841)	-
CAMPTON	2,237,624	185,740,116	913,841	1,323,783	-	2,300,277	200,599,325	912,727	1,387,551	10,490
CANAAN	2,579,370	173,927,473	855,723	1,723,647	554	2,651,592	187,841,671	854,680	1,796,913	26,742
CANDIA	2,783,373	278,721,700	1,371,311	1,412,062	-	2,861,307	301,019,436	1,369,638	1,491,669	-
CANTERBURY	1,200,721	148,240,136	729,341	471,380	-	1,234,341	160,099,347	728,452	505,889	-
CARROLL	440,397	136,243,435	670,318	(229,921)	-	452,728	147,142,910	669,500	(216,772)	-
CENTER HARBOR	736,650	286,486,248	1,409,512	(672,862)	-	757,276	309,405,148	1,407,793	(650,517)	-
CHANDLER'S PURCHASE	-	16,951	83	(83)	-	-	18,307	83	(83)	-
CHARLESTOWN	3,947,116	162,814,762	801,049	3,146,067	112,749	4,057,635	175,839,943	800,072	3,257,564	303,754
CHATHAM	239,594	30,737,504	151,229	88,365	-	246,303	33,196,505	151,044	95,259	-
CHESTER	2,995,987	321,722,516	1,582,875	1,413,112	-	3,079,875	347,460,317	1,580,944	1,498,930	-
CHESTERFIELD	2,794,284	290,153,520	1,427,555	1,366,729	-	2,872,524	313,365,802	1,425,814	1,446,710	-
CHICHESTER	1,455,790	151,248,582	744,143	711,647	-	1,496,552	163,348,469	743,236	753,317	-
CLAREMONT	9,824,576	509,199,455	2,505,261	7,319,315	165,702	10,099,664	549,935,412	2,502,206	7,597,458	525,326
CLARKSVILLE	165,946	18,731,954	92,161	73,785	-	170,592	20,230,510	92,049	78,544	-
COLEBROOK	1,641,624	78,070,245	384,106	1,257,518	20,122	1,687,589	84,315,865	383,637	1,303,952	74,762
COLUMBIA	536,557	31,126,111	153,140	383,417	11,187	551,581	33,616,200	152,954	398,627	33,521
CONCORD	26,172,122	2,476,261,654	12,183,207	13,988,915	-	26,904,941	2,674,362,586	12,168,350	14,736,592	-
CONWAY	6,910,639	849,611,369	4,180,088	2,730,551	-	7,104,137	917,580,278	4,174,990	2,929,147	-
CORNISH	1,196,796	86,493,499	425,548	771,248	-	1,230,306	93,412,978	425,029	805,277	7,638
CRAWFORD'S PURCH.	-	140,976	694	(694)	-	-	152,254	693	(693)	-
CROYDON	376,589	39,526,870	194,472	182,117	-	387,133	42,689,020	194,235	192,898	-
DALTON	739,739	44,337,756	218,142	521,597	14,428	760,452	47,884,777	217,876	542,576	43,787
DANBURY	789,700	63,723,812	313,521	476,179	3,983	811,812	68,821,717	313,139	498,673	22,556
DANVILLE	3,123,141	257,469,347	1,266,749	1,856,392	-	3,210,589	278,066,895	1,265,204	1,945,385	-
DEERFIELD	3,177,952	278,587,567	1,370,651	1,807,301	-	3,266,935	300,874,572	1,368,979	1,897,955	-

ADEQUATE EDUCATION FUNDING
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City/Town	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.92	Grant (Donor)	Target Grants	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.55	Grant (Donor)	Target Grants
	884,990,605	**96,210,991,161**	**473,358,077**	**411,632,528**	**5,000,000**	**909,770,342**	**103,907,870,454**	**472,780,811**	**436,989,531**	**15,000,000**
DEERING	1,412,396	90,897,975	447,218	965,178	53,668	1,451,943	98,169,814	446,673	1,005,270	129,867
DERRY	28,444,937	1,939,226,003	9,540,992	18,903,945	169,509	29,241,395	2,094,364,083	9,529,357	19,712,039	906,367
DIX GRANT	-	808,640	3,979	(3,979)	-	-	873,331	3,974	(3,974)	-
DIXVILLE	-	17,264,473	84,941	(84,941)	-	-	18,645,631	84,838	(84,838)	-
DORCHESTER	301,975	18,971,602	93,340	208,635	9,490	310,430	20,489,330	93,226	217,204	24,926
DOVER	14,351,203	1,771,633,811	8,716,438	5,634,765	-	14,753,037	1,913,364,516	8,705,809	6,047,228	-
DUBLIN	690,928	183,319,844	901,934	(211,006)	-	710,274	197,985,432	900,834	(190,560)	-
DUMMER	267,285	32,719,118	160,978	106,307	-	274,769	35,336,648	160,782	113,987	-
DUNBARTON	1,471,299	167,253,583	822,888	648,411	-	1,512,495	180,633,869	821,884	690,611	-
DURHAM	4,410,758	597,992,449	2,942,123	1,468,635	-	4,534,259	645,831,845	2,938,535	1,595,724	-
EAST KINGSTON	1,426,040	163,698,544	805,397	620,643	-	1,465,969	176,794,427	804,415	661,554	-
EASTON	118,885	32,639,931	160,588	(41,703)	-	122,214	35,251,125	160,393	(38,179)	-
EATON	268,514	45,979,844	226,221	42,293	-	276,032	49,658,232	225,945	50,087	-
EFFINGHAM	943,174	90,499,882	445,259	497,915	-	969,583	97,739,872	444,716	524,866	1,635
ELLSWORTH	43,183	7,608,355	37,433	5,750	-	44,392	8,217,023	37,387	7,005	-
ENFIELD	2,606,358	267,753,777	1,317,349	1,289,009	-	2,679,336	289,174,079	1,315,742	1,363,594	-
EPPING	4,125,269	336,064,574	1,653,438	2,471,831	-	4,240,777	362,949,740	1,651,421	2,589,355	20,986
EPSOM	2,650,448	238,831,170	1,175,049	1,475,399	-	2,724,661	257,937,663	1,173,616	1,551,044	-
ERROL	170,985	39,515,387	194,416	(23,431)	-	175,773	42,676,618	194,179	(18,406)	-
ERVING'S GRANT	-	94,413	465	(465)	-	-	101,966	464	(464)	-
EXETER	9,636,060	1,062,469,615	5,227,351	4,408,709	-	9,905,870	1,147,467,184	5,220,976	4,684,894	-
FARMINGTON	5,913,324	254,734,812	1,253,295	4,660,029	298,072	6,078,897	275,113,597	1,251,767	4,827,130	649,926
FITZWILLIAM	1,496,179	136,057,191	669,401	826,778	-	1,538,072	146,941,766	668,585	869,487	315
FRANCESTOWN	1,140,443	114,778,670	564,711	575,732	-	1,172,375	123,960,964	564,022	608,353	-
FRANCONIA	652,207	142,549,162	701,342	(49,135)	-	670,469	153,953,095	700,487	(30,018)	-
FRANKLIN	6,705,016	314,197,376	1,545,851	5,159,165	424,029	6,892,756	339,333,166	1,543,966	5,348,791	866,300
FREEDOM	583,113	251,440,306	1,237,086	(653,973)	-	599,440	271,555,530	1,235,578	(636,137)	-
FREMONT	2,683,388	239,326,545	1,177,487	1,505,901	-	2,758,523	258,472,669	1,176,051	1,582,472	-
GILFORD	4,938,083	924,715,762	4,549,602	388,481	-	5,076,349	998,693,023	4,544,053	532,296	-
GILMANTON	2,202,365	221,150,722	1,088,062	1,114,303	-	2,264,031	238,842,780	1,086,735	1,177,297	-
GILSUM	472,941	31,684,972	155,890	317,051	10,244	486,183	34,219,770	155,700	330,483	31,376

ADEQUATE EDUCATION FUNDING
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City/Town	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.92	Grant (Donor)	Target Grants	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.55	Grant (Donor)	Target Grants
	884,990,605	**96,210,991,161**	**473,358,077**	**411,632,528**	**5,000,000**	**909,770,342**	**103,907,870,454**	**472,780,811**	**436,989,531**	**15,000,000**
GOFFSTOWN	9,837,332	941,520,865	4,632,283	5,205,049	-	10,112,777	1,016,842,535	4,626,634	5,486,144	-
GORHAM	2,036,184	137,973,454	678,829	1,357,355	-	2,093,197	149,011,331	678,002	1,415,196	10,590
GOSHEN	583,614	37,686,333	185,417	398,197	18,722	599,955	40,701,240	185,191	414,765	49,777
GRAFTON	831,562	53,709,316	264,250	567,312	6,321	854,846	58,006,061	263,928	590,918	29,837
GRANTHAM	1,178,725	293,280,877	1,442,942	(264,217)	-	1,211,729	316,743,347	1,441,182	(229,453)	-
GREENFIELD	1,139,275	94,973,002	467,267	672,008	5,994	1,171,175	102,570,843	466,697	704,477	34,357
GREENLAND	1,964,794	396,127,311	1,948,946	15,848	-	2,019,808	427,817,496	1,946,570	73,239	-
GREEN'S GRANT	-	2,285,749	11,246	(11,246)	-	-	2,468,609	11,232	(11,232)	269,390
GREENVILLE	1,730,608	70,327,994	346,014	1,384,594	133,315	1,779,065	75,954,233	345,592	1,433,473	25,655
GROTON	412,411	29,157,261	143,454	268,957	8,677	423,959	31,489,842	143,279	280,680	-
HALES LOCATION	-	36,223,346	178,219	(178,219)	-	-	39,121,214	178,002	(178,002)	-
HAMPSTEAD	7,054,233	737,322,387	3,627,626	3,426,607	-	7,251,752	796,308,178	3,623,202	3,628,549	-
HAMPTON	8,538,032	1,988,244,625	9,782,164	(1,244,132)	-	8,777,097	2,147,304,195	9,770,234	(993,137)	-
HAMPTON FALLS	1,374,558	270,163,061	1,329,202	45,356	-	1,413,046	291,776,106	1,327,581	85,464	-
HANCOCK	1,195,547	159,379,257	784,146	411,401	-	1,229,022	172,129,598	783,190	445,833	-
HANOVER	4,489,666	1,156,627,734	5,690,608	(1,200,942)	-	4,615,377	1,249,157,952	5,683,669	(1,068,292)	-
HARRISVILLE	563,163	100,015,980	492,079	71,084	-	578,932	108,017,258	491,479	87,453	-
HART'S LOCATION	28,453	10,248,456	50,422	(21,969)	-	29,250	11,068,333	50,361	(21,111)	-
HAVERHILL	3,590,328	180,544,929	888,281	2,702,047	79,942	3,690,857	194,988,523	887,198	2,803,659	225,492
HEBRON	226,041	142,007,873	698,679	(472,638)	-	232,370	153,368,503	697,827	(465,457)	-
HENNIKER	3,479,865	245,694,223	1,208,816	2,271,049	-	3,577,301	265,349,761	1,207,341	2,369,960	21,332
HILL	727,659	51,396,411	252,870	474,789	21,631	748,033	55,508,124	252,562	495,471	58,925
HILLSBORO	4,597,857	270,997,535	1,333,308	3,264,549	155,290	4,726,597	292,677,337	1,331,682	3,394,915	386,139
HINSDALE	3,600,095	146,669,680	721,615	2,878,480	159,554	3,700,898	158,403,254	720,735	2,980,163	368,407
HOLDERNESS	1,424,634	335,748,648	1,651,883	(227,249)	-	1,464,524	362,608,540	1,649,869	(185,345)	-
HOLLIS	5,902,090	885,821,701	4,358,243	1,543,847	-	6,067,349	956,687,437	4,352,928	1,714,421	-
HOOKSETT	7,483,123	951,672,968	4,682,231	2,800,892	-	7,692,650	1,027,806,805	4,676,521	3,016,129	-
HOPKINTON	4,031,672	431,755,008	2,124,235	1,907,437	-	4,144,559	466,295,409	2,121,644	2,022,915	-
HUDSON	16,174,393	1,871,776,338	9,209,140	6,965,253	-	16,627,276	2,021,518,445	9,197,909	7,429,367	-
JACKSON	399,972	218,072,324	1,072,916	(672,944)	-	411,171	235,518,109	1,071,607	(660,436)	-
JAFFREY	3,813,049	308,569,262	1,518,161	2,294,888	-	3,919,814	333,254,803	1,516,309	2,403,505	6,251

ADEQUATE EDUCATION FUNDING
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City/Town	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.92	Grant (Donor)	Target Grants	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.55	Grant (Donor)	Target Grants
	884,990,605	**96,210,991,161**	**473,358,077**	**411,632,528**	**5,000,000**	**909,770,342**	**103,907,870,454**	**472,780,811**	**436,989,531**	**15,000,000**
JEFFERSON	786,599	65,493,366	322,227	464,372	-	808,624	70,732,835	321,834	486,789	-
KEENE	14,324,643	1,135,375,644	5,586,048	8,738,595	47	14,725,733	1,226,205,696	5,579,236	9,146,497	97,900
KENSINGTON	1,446,534	199,502,660	981,553	464,981	-	1,487,037	215,462,873	980,356	506,681	-
KINGSTON	4,279,200	464,497,075	2,285,326	1,993,874	-	4,399,018	501,656,841	2,282,539	2,116,479	-
LACONIA	11,959,204	1,104,103,554	5,432,189	6,527,015	-	12,294,062	1,192,431,839	5,425,565	6,868,497	-
LANCASTER	2,944,040	137,239,543	675,219	2,268,821	35,746	3,026,473	148,218,706	674,395	2,352,078	130,987
LANDAFF	208,611	21,205,371	104,330	104,281	-	214,452	22,901,801	104,203	110,249	-
LANGDON	407,973	32,736,097	161,062	246,911	1,752	419,396	35,354,985	160,865	258,531	11,033
LEBANON	7,601,995	1,038,322,075	5,108,545	2,493,450	-	7,814,851	1,121,387,841	5,102,315	2,712,536	-
LEE	3,926,800	301,972,554	1,485,705	2,441,095	-	4,036,750	326,130,359	1,483,893	2,552,857	28
LEMPSTER	714,320	44,691,244	219,881	494,439	20,996	734,321	48,266,544	219,613	514,708	56,605
LINCOLN	776,664	382,480,989	1,881,806	(1,105,142)	-	798,411	413,079,469	1,879,512	(1,081,101)	-
LISBON	1,502,181	64,574,265	317,705	1,184,476	82,737	1,544,242	69,740,206	317,318	1,226,924	174,929
LITCHFIELD	6,329,860	480,597,632	2,364,540	3,965,320	-	6,507,096	519,045,443	2,361,657	4,145,439	77
LITTLETON	4,776,347	310,208,327	1,526,225	3,250,122	22,539	4,910,085	335,024,993	1,524,364	3,385,721	123,906
LIVERMORE	-	51,500	253	(253)	-	-	55,620	253	(253)	-
LONDONDERRY	22,776,025	1,884,786,539	9,273,150	13,502,875	-	23,413,754	2,035,569,462	9,261,841	14,151,913	-
LOUDON	3,445,844	302,753,159	1,489,546	1,956,298	-	3,542,328	326,973,412	1,487,729	2,054,599	1,945
LYMAN	302,789	26,178,761	128,800	173,989	-	311,267	28,273,062	128,642	182,625	829
LYME	1,137,615	179,834,737	884,787	252,828	-	1,169,468	194,221,516	883,708	285,760	-
LYNDEBOROUGH	1,198,572	130,133,740	640,258	558,314	-	1,232,132	140,544,440	639,477	592,655	-
MADBURY	1,479,269	108,857,368	535,578	943,691	2,103	1,520,689	117,565,957	534,925	985,763	25,483
MADISON	1,602,770	221,340,759	1,088,997	513,773	-	1,647,648	239,048,020	1,087,668	559,979	-
MANCHESTER	72,208,125	5,658,539,770	27,840,016	44,368,109	614,460	74,229,953	6,111,222,952	27,806,064	46,423,888	2,600,321
MARLBOROUGH	1,514,310	98,105,474	482,679	1,031,631	11,796	1,556,711	105,953,912	482,090	1,074,620	53,992
MARLOW	539,100	36,884,823	181,473	357,627	13,704	554,195	39,835,609	181,252	372,943	39,230
MASON	732,809	99,344,265	488,774	244,035	-	753,328	107,291,806	488,178	265,150	-
MEREDITH	4,103,130	889,546,983	4,376,571	(273,441)	-	4,218,018	960,710,742	4,371,234	(153,216)	-
MERRIMACK	20,105,898	2,141,664,489	10,536,989	9,568,909	-	20,668,863	2,312,997,649	10,524,139	10,144,724	-
MIDDLETON	1,237,436	85,008,056	418,240	819,196	12,791	1,272,084	91,808,700	417,730	854,355	52,299
MILAN	1,169,626	56,621,219	278,576	891,050	14,902	1,202,376	61,150,917	278,237	924,139	54,869

ADEQUATE EDUCATION FUNDING
HB 608

City/Town	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.92	Grant (Donor)	Target Grants	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.55	Grant (Donor)	Target Grants
	884,990,605	**96,210,991,161**	**473,358,077**	**411,632,528**	**5,000,000**	**909,770,342**	**103,907,870,454**	**472,780,811**	**436,989,531**	**15,000,000**
MILFORD	9,955,839	936,079,883	4,605,513	5,350,326	-	10,234,602	1,010,966,274	4,599,897	5,634,706	-
MILLSFIELD	2,457	4,831,953	23,773	(21,316)	-	2,526	5,218,509	23,744	(21,218)	-
MILTON	3,393,415	200,243,045	985,196	2,408,219	42,972	3,488,431	216,262,489	983,994	2,504,436	152,528
MONROE	595,309	39,681,925	195,235	400,074	-	611,978	42,856,479	194,997	416,981	3,409
MONT VERNON	1,839,708	153,995,359	757,657	1,082,051	-	1,891,220	166,314,988	756,733	1,134,487	2,536
MOULTONBOROUGH	2,965,134	1,660,252,662	8,168,443	(5,203,309)	-	3,048,158	1,793,072,875	8,158,482	(5,110,324)	-
NASHUA	58,190,250	6,427,005,281	31,620,866	26,569,384	-	59,819,577	6,941,165,703	31,582,304	28,237,273	-
NELSON	489,277	54,930,260	270,257	219,020	-	502,977	59,324,681	269,927	233,049	37
NEW BOSTON	3,087,637	315,698,717	1,553,238	1,534,399	-	3,174,091	340,954,615	1,551,343	1,622,747	-
NEW CASTLE	421,116	404,802,283	1,991,627	(1,570,511)	-	432,907	437,186,466	1,989,198	(1,556,291)	-
NEW DURHAM	1,834,916	194,658,422	957,719	877,197	-	1,886,294	210,231,096	956,551	929,742	-
NEW HAMPTON	1,362,179	131,149,774	645,257	716,922	-	1,400,320	141,641,755	644,470	755,850	362
NEW IPSWICH	3,459,393	240,363,266	1,182,587	2,276,806	34,809	3,556,256	259,592,327	1,181,145	2,375,111	149,505
NEW LONDON	1,744,495	537,299,510	2,643,514	(899,019)	-	1,793,341	580,283,471	2,640,290	(846,949)	-
NEWBURY	1,341,514	323,890,070	1,593,539	(252,025)	-	1,379,076	349,801,275	1,591,596	(212,519)	-
NEWFIELDS	1,196,388	175,355,381	862,748	333,640	-	1,229,887	189,383,811	861,696	368,191	-
NEWINGTON	460,339	459,271,591	2,259,616	(1,799,277)	-	473,228	496,013,318	2,256,861	(1,783,632)	-
NEWMARKET	4,568,601	462,653,714	2,276,256	2,292,345	-	4,696,522	499,666,012	2,273,480	2,423,041	-
NEWPORT	5,742,150	253,699,800	1,248,203	4,493,947	233,311	5,902,930	273,995,784	1,246,681	4,656,249	540,356
NEWTON	3,370,729	291,555,693	1,434,454	1,936,275	-	3,465,109	314,880,148	1,432,705	2,032,405	-
NORTH HAMPTON	2,694,251	641,754,157	3,157,430	(463,179)	-	2,769,690	693,094,490	3,153,580	(383,890)	-
NORTHFIELD	3,678,130	186,891,080	919,504	2,758,626	93,655	3,781,118	201,842,367	918,383	2,862,735	265,207
NORTHUMBERLAND	2,295,830	83,957,647	413,072	1,882,758	104,394	2,360,113	90,674,259	412,568	1,947,545	235,808
NORTHWOOD	3,210,255	272,496,119	1,340,681	1,869,574	237	3,300,142	294,295,809	1,339,046	1,961,096	29,039
NOTTINGHAM	2,837,773	320,780,024	1,578,238	1,259,535	-	2,917,231	346,442,426	1,576,313	1,340,918	-
ODELL	-	1,607,643	7,910	(7,910)	-	-	1,736,254	7,900	(7,900)	-
ORANGE	218,186	16,197,728	79,693	138,493	1,601	224,295	17,493,547	79,596	144,700	7,724
ORFORD	661,845	73,772,248	362,959	298,886	-	680,377	79,674,028	362,517	317,860	-
OSSIPEE	3,399,892	320,945,519	1,579,052	1,820,840	-	3,495,089	346,621,161	1,577,126	1,917,963	-
PELHAM	7,974,888	962,412,081	4,735,067	3,239,821	-	8,198,185	1,039,405,047	4,729,293	3,468,892	-
PEMBROKE	4,979,134	357,963,687	1,761,181	3,217,953	1,664	5,118,550	386,600,782	1,759,034	3,359,516	56,919

ADEQUATE EDUCATION FUNDING
HB 608

City/Town	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.92	Grant (Donor)	Target Grants	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.55	Grant (Donor)	Target Grants
	884,990,605	**96,210,991,161**	**473,358,077**	**411,632,528**	**5,000,000**	**909,770,342**	**103,907,870,454**	**472,780,811**	**436,989,531**	**15,000,000**
PETERBOROUGH	4,405,385	437,323,096	2,151,630	2,253,755	-	4,528,736	472,308,943	2,149,006	2,379,730	-
PIERMONT	502,462	48,592,473	239,075	263,387	-	516,531	52,479,871	238,783	277,748	3,286
PINKHAM'S GRANT	-	2,987,308	14,698	(14,698)	-	-	3,226,292	14,680	(14,680)	-
PITTSBURG	525,823	124,186,199	610,996	(85,173)	-	540,546	134,121,095	610,251	(69,705)	-
PITTSFIELD	3,589,538	151,959,743	747,642	2,841,896	196,097	3,690,045	164,116,522	746,730	2,943,315	426,795
PLAINFIELD	1,477,562	156,797,617	771,444	706,118	-	1,518,934	169,341,427	770,503	748,430	-
PLAISTOW	5,524,750	701,673,355	3,452,233	2,072,517	-	5,679,443	757,807,223	3,448,023	2,231,420	-
PLYMOUTH	3,735,671	190,386,804	936,703	2,798,968	88,643	3,840,270	205,617,748	935,561	2,904,709	243,353
PORTSMOUTH	10,017,968	2,859,959,999	14,071,003	(4,053,035)	-	10,298,471	3,088,756,799	14,053,843	(3,755,372)	-
RANDOLPH	190,906	37,164,482	182,849	8,057	-	196,251	40,137,641	182,626	13,625	-
RAYMOND	8,051,500	561,256,453	2,761,382	5,290,118	85,268	8,276,942	606,156,969	2,758,014	5,518,928	336,369
RICHMOND	858,289	58,652,624	288,571	569,718	7,661	882,321	63,344,834	288,219	594,102	32,592
RINDGE	3,362,681	349,187,974	1,718,005	1,644,676	-	3,456,836	377,123,012	1,715,910	1,740,926	-
ROCHESTER	20,792,560	1,415,988,831	6,966,665	13,825,895	99,301	21,374,752	1,529,267,937	6,958,169	14,416,583	560,255
ROLLINSFORD	1,347,949	170,114,195	836,962	510,987	-	1,385,692	183,723,331	835,941	549,750	-
ROXBURY	163,700	15,804,948	77,760	85,940	-	168,284	17,069,344	77,666	90,618	788
RUMNEY	1,214,675	100,386,987	493,904	720,771	4,766	1,248,686	108,417,946	493,302	755,384	29,518
RYE	2,918,969	1,190,240,934	5,855,985	(2,937,016)	-	3,000,700	1,285,460,209	5,848,844	(2,848,144)	-
SALEM	18,100,920	3,030,061,650	14,907,903	3,193,017	-	18,607,746	3,272,466,582	14,889,723	3,718,023	-
SALISBURY	776,757	75,006,300	369,031	407,726	-	798,506	81,006,804	368,581	429,925	426
SANBORNTON	1,762,697	237,934,126	1,170,636	592,061	-	1,812,053	256,968,856	1,169,208	642,844	-
SANDOWN	4,537,476	337,299,481	1,659,513	2,877,963	-	4,664,525	364,283,439	1,657,490	3,007,036	11,178
SANDWICH	815,205	230,508,925	1,134,104	(318,899)	-	838,031	248,949,639	1,132,721	(294,690)	-
SARGENT'S PURCHASE	-	5,118,481	25,183	(25,183)	-	-	5,527,960	25,152	(25,152)	-
SEABROOK	5,409,280	784,640,365	3,860,431	1,548,849	-	5,560,740	847,411,594	3,855,723	1,705,017	-
SECOND COLLEGE GR.	-	1,601,910	7,881	(7,881)	-	-	1,730,063	7,872	(7,872)	-
SHARON	231,035	30,622,700	150,664	80,371	-	237,504	33,072,516	150,480	87,024	-
SHELBURNE	245,001	29,600,805	145,636	99,365	-	251,861	31,968,870	145,458	106,403	-
SOMERSWORTH	7,701,992	538,470,313	2,649,274	5,052,718	4,634	7,917,648	581,547,938	2,646,043	5,271,605	95,988
SOUTH HAMPTON	584,498	104,031,173	511,833	72,665	-	600,864	112,353,667	511,209	89,655	-
SPRINGFIELD	810,120	94,689,804	465,874	344,246	-	832,803	102,264,988	465,306	367,498	-

ADEQUATE EDUCATION FUNDING
HB 608

City/Town	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.92	Grant (Donor)	Target Grants	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.55	Grant (Donor)	Target Grants
	884,990,605	**96,210,991,161**	**473,358,077**	**411,632,528**	**5,000,000**	**909,770,342**	**103,907,870,454**	**472,780,811**	**436,989,531**	**15,000,000**
STARK	517,827	23,996,642	118,063	399,764	34,250	532,326	25,916,373	117,919	414,407	68,133
STEWARTSTOWN	659,784	37,602,166	185,003	474,781	8,545	678,258	40,610,339	184,777	493,481	30,510
STODDARD	451,418	117,810,767	579,629	(128,211)	-	464,058	127,235,628	578,922	(114,864)	-
STRAFFORD	3,216,159	276,804,934	1,361,880	1,854,279	-	3,306,211	298,949,329	1,360,219	1,945,992	-
STRATFORD	836,205	25,792,956	126,901	709,304	134,828	859,619	27,856,392	126,747	732,872	209,162
STRATHAM	5,272,591	789,632,318	3,884,991	1,387,600	-	5,420,224	852,802,903	3,880,253	1,539,970	-
SUCCESS	-	8,077,783	39,743	(39,743)	-	-	8,724,006	39,694	(39,694)	-
SUGAR HILL	282,766	83,248,687	409,584	(126,818)	-	290,683	89,908,582	409,084	(118,401)	-
SULLIVAN	433,329	24,878,145	122,400	310,929	8,445	445,462	26,868,397	122,251	323,211	26,663
SUNAPEE	2,202,983	542,890,482	2,671,021	(468,038)	-	2,264,667	586,321,721	2,667,764	(403,097)	-
SURRY	407,318	46,624,471	229,392	177,926	-	418,723	50,354,428	229,113	189,610	-
SUTTON	1,107,141	136,214,387	670,175	436,966	-	1,138,141	147,111,538	669,357	468,783	-
SWANZEY	5,488,658	334,362,258	1,645,062	3,843,596	27,465	5,642,340	361,111,239	1,643,056	3,999,284	154,919
TAMWORTH	1,730,387	169,363,233	833,267	897,120	-	1,778,838	182,912,292	832,251	946,587	-
TEMPLE	963,844	86,116,033	423,691	540,153	403	990,832	93,005,315	423,174	567,657	11,745
THOM. & MES. PURCH.	-	4,465,538	21,970	(21,970)	-	-	4,822,781	21,944	(21,944)	-
THORNTON	1,330,715	160,786,707	791,071	539,644	-	1,367,975	173,649,643	790,106	577,869	-
TILTON	2,678,419	284,298,113	1,398,747	1,279,672	-	2,753,415	307,041,962	1,397,041	1,356,374	-
TROY	1,735,057	82,406,542	405,440	1,329,617	87,502	1,783,639	88,999,065	404,946	1,378,693	197,312
TUFTONBORO	1,258,098	461,529,543	2,270,725	(1,012,627)	-	1,293,325	498,451,907	2,267,956	(974,631)	-
UNITY	813,588	59,607,883	293,271	520,317	-	836,368	64,376,514	292,913	543,455	2,935
WAKEFIELD	3,703,042	398,720,294	1,961,704	1,741,338	-	3,806,727	430,617,918	1,959,312	1,847,416	-
WALPOLE	2,564,428	250,397,202	1,231,954	1,332,474	-	2,636,232	270,428,978	1,230,452	1,405,780	-
WARNER	1,900,787	169,252,813	832,724	1,068,063	39	1,954,009	182,793,038	831,708	1,122,301	16,385
WARREN	766,730	31,776,381	156,340	610,390	73,212	788,198	34,318,491	156,149	632,049	136,611
WASHINGTON	565,305	104,214,548	512,736	52,569	-	581,134	112,551,711	512,110	69,023	-
WATERVILLE VALLEY	158,405	194,570,676	957,288	(798,883)	-	162,840	210,136,330	956,120	(793,280)	-
WEARE	7,130,165	459,666,665	2,261,560	4,868,605	7,572	7,329,810	496,439,998	2,258,802	5,071,008	113,974
WEBSTER	1,079,978	99,341,712	488,761	591,217	-	1,110,217	107,289,049	488,165	622,052	3,978
WENTWORTH	775,871	40,981,152	201,627	574,244	45,336	797,595	44,259,644	201,381	596,214	96,759
WENTWORTH LOC.	14,314	8,169,493	40,194	(25,880)	-	14,715	8,823,053	40,145	(25,430)	-

ADEQUATE EDUCATION FUNDING
HB 608

City/Town	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.92	Grant (Donor)	Target Grants	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.55	Grant (Donor)	Target Grants
	884,990,605	**96,210,991,161**	**473,358,077**	**411,632,528**	**5,000,000**	**909,770,342**	**103,907,870,454**	**472,780,811**	**436,989,531**	**15,000,000**
WESTMORELAND	1,157,190	96,367,394	474,128	683,062	-	1,189,591	104,076,785	473,549	716,042	4,485
WHITEFIELD	1,688,707	90,182,256	443,697	1,245,010	18,376	1,735,991	97,396,836	443,156	1,292,835	69,393
WILMOT	813,215	87,179,594	428,924	384,291	-	835,985	94,153,962	428,401	407,584	-
WILTON	2,267,698	263,902,760	1,298,402	969,296	-	2,331,194	285,014,981	1,296,818	1,034,375	-
WINCHESTER	3,805,246	149,789,473	736,964	3,068,282	276,292	3,911,793	161,772,631	736,065	3,175,727	536,361
WINDHAM	8,742,020	1,252,332,249	6,161,475	2,580,545	-	8,986,797	1,352,518,829	6,153,961	2,832,836	-
WINDSOR	106,104	14,505,320	71,366	34,738	-	109,075	15,665,745	71,279	37,796	-
WOLFEBORO	4,006,435	888,327,923	4,370,573	(364,138)	-	4,118,615	959,394,157	4,365,243	(246,628)	-
WOODSTOCK	756,435	150,678,719	741,339	15,096	-	777,615	162,733,017	740,435	37,180	-
Total	884,990,605	96,210,991,161	473,358,077	411,632,528	5,000,000	909,770,342	103,907,870,454	472,780,811	436,989,531	15,000,000

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LBAO, 02/12/2003

Base 3,390									
Home Schoolers out									
100% of elem & middle transp.									
Grants to equal $443 mil									
	Current Law with $4.92 Tax Rate FY 04				Rep. Hess - Proposed FY 04				
City/Town	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.92	Grant (Donor)	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.92	Grant (Donor)	Rep. Hess Less Current Law at 4.92
	955,542,817	96,210,991,161	473,358,077	482,184,740	884,990,605	96,210,991,161	473,358,077	411,632,528	(70,552,212)
ACWORTH	739,778	46,438,855	228,479	511,299	650,832	46,438,855	228,479	422,353	(88,946)
ALBANY	588,217	50,645,797	249,177	339,040	546,575	50,645,797	249,177	297,398	(41,642)
ALEXANDRIA	1,228,465	91,117,728	448,299	780,166	1,114,755	91,117,728	448,299	666,456	(113,710)
ALLENSTOWN	4,059,921	172,073,436	846,601	3,213,320	3,802,062	172,073,436	846,601	2,955,461	(257,859)
ALSTEAD	1,664,295	82,798,301	407,368	1,256,927	1,542,009	82,798,301	407,368	1,134,641	(122,286)
ALTON	3,180,062	782,769,370	3,851,225	(671,163)	2,861,403	782,769,370	3,851,225	(989,822)	(318,659)
AMHERST	10,957,763	1,165,796,885	5,735,721	5,222,042	10,191,406	1,165,796,885	5,735,721	4,455,685	(766,357)
ANDOVER	1,508,126	146,538,290	720,968	787,158	1,366,568	146,538,290	720,968	645,600	(141,558)
ANTRIM	2,603,704	137,535,076	676,673	1,927,031	2,379,684	137,535,076	676,673	1,703,011	(224,020)
ASHLAND	1,486,622	119,465,477	587,770	898,852	1,366,649	119,465,477	587,770	778,879	(119,973)
ATK. & GILMANTON ACAD.		745,081	3,666	(3,666)	-	745,081	3,666	(3,666)	-
ATKINSON	4,281,764	669,272,252	3,292,819	988,945	4,011,015	669,272,252	3,292,819	718,196	(270,749)
AUBURN	4,025,212	369,646,291	1,818,660	2,206,552	3,745,049	369,646,291	1,818,660	1,926,389	(280,163)
BARNSTEAD	3,471,201	259,814,802	1,278,289	2,192,912	3,189,510	259,814,802	1,278,289	1,911,221	(281,691)
BARRINGTON	5,966,342	487,246,600	2,397,253	3,569,089	5,477,711	487,246,600	2,397,253	3,080,458	(488,631)
BARTLETT	2,088,366	530,245,197	2,608,806	(520,440)	1,924,760	530,245,197	2,608,806	(684,046)	(163,606)
BATH	801,381	46,566,658	229,108	572,273	720,874	46,566,658	229,108	491,766	(80,507)
BEAN'S PURCHASE		77,927	383	(383)	-	77,927	383	(383)	-
BEDFORD	15,058,259	2,184,035,725	10,745,456	4,312,803	13,985,661	2,184,035,725	10,745,456	3,240,205	(1,072,598)
BELMONT	5,404,510	398,971,424	1,962,939	3,441,571	4,995,744	398,971,424	1,962,939	3,032,805	(408,766)
BENNINGTON	1,152,975	62,903,333	309,484	843,491	1,049,389	62,903,333	309,484	739,905	(103,586)
BENTON	191,087	15,734,449	77,413	113,674	178,458	15,734,449	77,413	101,045	(12,629)
BERLIN	7,784,871	256,532,153	1,262,138	6,522,733	7,286,314	256,532,153	1,262,138	6,024,176	(498,557)
BETHLEHEM	1,976,882	140,675,970	692,126	1,284,756	1,843,766	140,675,970	692,126	1,151,640	(133,116)
BOSCAWEN	2,487,949	160,342,435	788,885	1,699,064	2,306,752	160,342,435	788,885	1,517,867	(181,197)

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City/Town	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.92	Grant (Donor)	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.92	Grant (Donor)	Rep. Hess Less Current Law at 4.92
	955,542,817	96,210,991,161	473,358,077	482,184,740	884,990,605	96,210,991,161	473,358,077	411,632,528	(70,552,212)
BOW	7,362,575	697,955,076	3,433,939	3,928,636	6,816,065	697,955,076	3,433,939	3,382,126	(546,510)
BRADFORD	1,237,498	109,552,367	538,998	698,500	1,096,340	109,552,367	538,998	557,342	(141,158)
BRENTWOOD	2,407,862	279,455,642	1,374,922	1,032,940	2,259,919	279,455,642	1,374,922	884,997	(147,943)
BRIDGEWATER	623,926	166,945,468	821,372	(197,446)	576,980	166,945,468	821,372	(244,392)	(46,946)
BRISTOL	2,567,769	224,026,744	1,102,212	1,465,557	2,370,559	224,026,744	1,102,212	1,268,347	(197,210)
BROOKFIELD	441,063	59,342,233	291,964	149,099	401,115	59,342,233	291,964	109,151	(39,948)
BROOKLINE	4,074,740	310,885,036	1,529,554	2,545,186	3,774,722	310,885,036	1,529,554	2,245,168	(300,018)
CAMBRIDGE	2,931	5,668,278	27,888	(24,957)	2,931	5,668,278	27,888	(24,957)	-
CAMPTON	2,431,265	185,740,116	913,841	1,517,424	2,237,624	185,740,116	913,841	1,323,783	(193,641)
CANAAN	2,783,134	173,927,473	855,723	1,927,411	2,579,370	173,927,473	855,723	1,723,647	(203,764)
CANDIA	3,038,347	278,721,700	1,371,311	1,667,036	2,783,373	278,721,700	1,371,311	1,412,062	(254,974)
CANTERBURY	1,325,614	148,240,136	729,341	596,273	1,200,721	148,240,136	729,341	471,380	(124,893)
CARROLL	479,138	136,243,435	670,318	(191,180)	440,397	136,243,435	670,318	(229,921)	(38,741)
CENTER HARBOR	788,872	286,486,248	1,409,512	(620,640)	736,650	286,486,248	1,409,512	(672,862)	(52,222)
CHANDLER'S PURCHASE		16,951	83	(83)	-	16,951	83	(83)	-
CHARLESTOWN	4,255,491	162,814,762	801,049	3,454,442	3,947,116	162,814,762	801,049	3,146,067	(308,375)
CHATHAM	259,644	30,737,504	151,229	108,415	239,594	30,737,504	151,229	88,365	(20,050)
CHESTER	3,347,325	321,722,516	1,582,875	1,764,450	2,995,987	321,722,516	1,582,875	1,413,112	(351,338)
CHESTERFIELD	3,007,868	290,153,520	1,427,555	1,580,313	2,794,284	290,153,520	1,427,555	1,366,729	(213,584)
CHICHESTER	1,617,414	151,248,582	744,143	873,271	1,455,790	151,248,582	744,143	711,647	(161,624)
CLAREMONT	10,594,991	509,199,455	2,505,261	8,089,730	9,824,576	509,199,455	2,505,261	7,319,315	(770,415)
CLARKSVILLE	180,301	18,731,954	92,161	88,140	165,946	18,731,954	92,161	73,785	(14,355)
COLEBROOK	1,814,173	78,070,245	384,106	1,430,067	1,641,624	78,070,245	384,106	1,257,518	(172,549)
COLUMBIA	608,757	31,126,111	153,140	455,617	536,557	31,126,111	153,140	383,417	(72,200)
CONCORD	28,144,723	2,476,261,654	12,183,207	15,961,516	26,172,122	2,476,261,654	12,183,207	13,988,915	(1,972,601)
CONWAY	7,567,756	849,611,369	4,180,088	3,387,668	6,910,639	849,611,369	4,180,088	2,730,551	(657,117)
CORNISH	1,287,601	86,493,499	425,548	862,053	1,196,796	86,493,499	425,548	771,248	(90,805)
CRAWFORD'S PURCH.		140,976	694	(694)	-	140,976	694	(694)	-
CROYDON	397,887	39,526,870	194,472	203,415	376,589	39,526,870	194,472	182,117	(21,298)
DALTON	809,139	44,337,756	218,142	590,997	739,739	44,337,756	218,142	521,597	(69,400)
DANBURY	887,427	63,723,812	313,521	573,906	789,700	63,723,812	313,521	476,179	(97,727)

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City/Town	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.92	Grant (Donor)	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.92	Grant (Donor)	Rep. Hess Less Current Law at 4.92
	955,542,817	96,210,991,161	473,358,077	482,184,740	884,990,605	96,210,991,161	473,358,077	411,632,528	(70,552,212)
DANVILLE	3,373,969	257,469,347	1,266,749	2,107,220	3,123,141	257,469,347	1,266,749	1,856,392	(250,828)
DEERFIELD	3,489,873	278,587,567	1,370,651	2,119,222	3,177,952	278,587,567	1,370,651	1,807,301	(311,921)
DEERING	1,604,114	90,897,975	447,218	1,156,896	1,412,396	90,897,975	447,218	965,178	(191,718)
DERRY	30,429,121	1,939,226,003	9,540,992	20,888,129	28,444,937	1,939,226,003	9,540,992	18,903,945	(1,984,184)
DIX GRANT	-	808,640	3,979	(3,979)	-	808,640	3,979	(3,979)	-
DIXVILLE	-	17,264,473	84,941	(84,941)	-	17,264,473	84,941	(84,941)	-
DORCHESTER	323,382	18,971,602	93,340	230,042	301,975	18,971,602	93,340	208,635	(21,407)
DOVER	15,415,025	1,771,633,811	8,716,438	6,698,587	14,351,203	1,771,633,811	8,716,438	5,634,765	(1,063,822)
DUBLIN	782,052	183,319,844	901,934	(119,882)	690,928	183,319,844	901,934	(211,006)	(91,124)
DUMMER	289,193	32,719,118	160,978	128,215	267,285	32,719,118	160,978	106,307	(21,908)
DUNBARTON	1,665,714	167,253,583	822,888	842,826	1,471,299	167,253,583	822,888	648,411	(194,415)
DURHAM	4,799,312	597,992,449	2,942,123	1,857,189	4,410,758	597,992,449	2,942,123	1,468,635	(388,554)
EAST KINGSTON	1,548,403	163,698,544	805,397	743,006	1,426,040	163,698,544	805,397	620,643	(122,363)
EASTON	131,505	32,639,931	160,588	(29,083)	118,885	32,639,931	160,588	(41,703)	(12,620)
EATON	296,043	45,979,844	226,221	69,822	268,514	45,979,844	226,221	42,293	(27,529)
EFFINGHAM	1,023,264	90,499,882	445,259	578,005	943,174	90,499,882	445,259	497,915	(80,090)
ELLSWORTH	45,760	7,608,355	37,433	8,327	43,183	7,608,355	37,433	5,750	(2,577)
ENFIELD	2,803,375	267,753,777	1,317,349	1,486,026	2,606,358	267,753,777	1,317,349	1,289,009	(197,017)
EPPING	4,465,712	336,064,574	1,653,438	2,812,274	4,125,269	336,064,574	1,653,438	2,471,831	(340,443)
EPSOM	2,875,919	238,831,170	1,175,049	1,700,870	2,650,448	238,831,170	1,175,049	1,475,399	(225,471)
ERROL	182,831	39,515,387	194,416	(11,585)	170,985	39,515,387	194,416	(23,431)	(11,846)
ERVING'S GRANT		94,413	465	(465)	-	94,413	465	(465)	-
EXETER	10,355,405	1,062,469,615	5,227,351	5,128,054	9,636,060	1,062,469,615	5,227,351	4,408,709	(719,345)
FARMINGTON	6,406,334	254,734,812	1,253,295	5,153,039	5,913,324	254,734,812	1,253,295	4,660,029	(493,010)
FITZWILLIAM	1,661,227	136,057,191	669,401	991,826	1,496,179	136,057,191	669,401	826,778	(165,048)
FRANCESTOWN	1,262,496	114,778,670	564,711	697,785	1,140,443	114,778,670	564,711	575,732	(122,053)
FRANCONIA	704,546	142,549,162	701,342	3,204	652,207	142,549,162	701,342	(49,135)	(52,339)
FRANKLIN	7,343,557	314,197,376	1,545,851	5,797,706	6,705,016	314,197,376	1,545,851	5,159,165	(638,541)
FREEDOM	637,048	251,440,306	1,237,086	(600,038)	583,113	251,440,306	1,237,086	(653,973)	(53,935)
FREMONT	2,878,110	239,326,545	1,177,487	1,700,623	2,683,388	239,326,545	1,177,487	1,505,901	(194,722)
GILFORD	5,270,563	924,715,762	4,549,602	720,961	4,938,083	924,715,762	4,549,602	388,481	(332,480)

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City/Town	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.92	Grant (Donor)	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.92	Grant (Donor)	Rep. Hess Less Current Law at 4.92
	955,542,817	96,210,991,161	473,358,077	482,184,740	884,990,605	96,210,991,161	473,358,077	411,632,528	(70,552,212)
GILMANTON	2,391,270	221,150,722	1,088,062	1,303,208	2,202,365	221,150,722	1,088,062	1,114,303	(188,905)
GILSUM	530,753	31,684,972	155,890	374,863	472,941	31,684,972	155,890	317,051	(57,812)
GOFFSTOWN	10,696,457	941,520,865	4,632,283	6,064,174	9,837,332	941,520,865	4,632,283	5,205,049	(859,125)
GORHAM	2,186,738	137,973,454	678,829	1,507,909	2,036,184	137,973,454	678,829	1,357,355	(150,554)
GOSHEN	660,911	37,686,333	185,417	475,494	583,614	37,686,333	185,417	398,197	(77,297)
GRAFTON	899,640	53,709,316	264,250	635,390	831,562	53,709,316	264,250	567,312	(68,078)
GRANTHAM	1,263,820	293,280,877	1,442,942	(179,122)	1,178,725	293,280,877	1,442,942	(264,217)	(85,095)
GREENFIELD	1,278,276	94,973,002	467,267	811,009	1,139,275	94,973,002	467,267	672,008	(139,001)
GREENLAND	2,093,417	396,127,311	1,948,946	144,471	1,964,794	396,127,311	1,948,946	15,848	(128,623)
GREEN'S GRANT		2,285,749	11,246	(11,246)	-	2,285,749	11,246	(11,246)	-
GREENVILLE	1,885,567	70,327,994	346,014	1,539,553	1,730,608	70,327,994	346,014	1,384,594	(154,959)
GROTON	450,522	29,157,261	143,454	307,068	412,411	29,157,261	143,454	268,957	(38,111)
HALES LOCATION	-	36,223,346	178,219	(178,219)	-	36,223,346	178,219	(178,219)	-
HAMPSTEAD	7,527,457	737,322,387	3,627,626	3,899,831	7,054,233	737,322,387	3,627,626	3,426,607	(473,224)
HAMPTON	9,086,594	1,988,244,625	9,782,164	(695,570)	8,538,032	1,988,244,625	9,782,164	(1,244,132)	(548,562)
HAMPTON FALLS	1,460,989	270,163,061	1,329,202	131,787	1,374,558	270,163,061	1,329,202	45,356	(86,431)
HANCOCK	1,306,700	159,379,257	784,146	522,554	1,195,547	159,379,257	784,146	411,401	(111,153)
HANOVER	4,799,718	1,156,627,734	5,690,608	(890,890)	4,489,666	1,156,627,734	5,690,608	(1,200,942)	(310,052)
HARRISVILLE	636,874	100,015,980	492,079	144,795	563,163	100,015,980	492,079	71,084	(73,711)
HART'S LOCATION	30,795	10,248,456	50,422	(19,627)	28,453	10,248,456	50,422	(21,969)	(2,342)
HAVERHILL	3,936,631	180,544,929	888,281	3,048,350	3,590,328	180,544,929	888,281	2,702,047	(346,303)
HEBRON	242,144	142,007,873	698,679	(456,535)	226,041	142,007,873	698,679	(472,638)	(16,103)
HENNIKER	3,734,094	245,694,223	1,208,816	2,525,278	3,479,865	245,694,223	1,208,816	2,271,049	(254,229)
HILL	775,753	51,396,411	252,870	522,883	727,659	51,396,411	252,870	474,789	(48,094)
HILLSBORO	5,116,344	270,997,535	1,333,308	3,783,036	4,597,857	270,997,535	1,333,308	3,264,549	(518,487)
HINSDALE	3,870,209	146,669,680	721,615	3,148,594	3,600,095	146,669,680	721,615	2,878,480	(270,114)
HOLDERNESS	1,559,170	335,748,648	1,651,883	(92,713)	1,424,634	335,748,648	1,651,883	(227,249)	(134,536)
HOLLIS	6,342,879	885,821,701	4,358,243	1,984,636	5,902,090	885,821,701	4,358,243	1,543,847	(440,789)
HOOKSETT	8,091,990	951,672,968	4,682,231	3,409,759	7,483,123	951,672,968	4,682,231	2,800,892	(608,867)
HOPKINTON	4,436,013	431,755,008	2,124,235	2,311,778	4,031,672	431,755,008	2,124,235	1,907,437	(404,341)
HUDSON	17,284,550	1,871,776,338	9,209,140	8,075,410	16,174,393	1,871,776,338	9,209,140	6,965,253	(1,110,157)

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City/Town	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.92	Grant (Donor)	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.92	Grant (Donor)	Rep. Hess Less Current Law at 4.92
	955,542,817	96,210,991,161	473,358,077	482,184,740	884,990,605	96,210,991,161	473,358,077	411,632,528	(70,552,212)
JACKSON	447,345	218,072,324	1,072,916	(625,571)	399,972	218,072,324	1,072,916	(672,944)	(47,373)
JAFFREY	4,114,272	308,569,262	1,518,161	2,596,111	3,813,049	308,569,262	1,518,161	2,294,888	(301,223)
JEFFERSON	850,533	65,493,366	322,227	528,306	786,599	65,493,366	322,227	464,372	(63,934)
KEENE	15,319,518	1,135,375,644	5,586,048	9,733,470	14,324,643	1,135,375,644	5,586,048	8,738,595	(994,875)
KENSINGTON	1,542,443	199,502,660	981,553	560,890	1,446,534	199,502,660	981,553	464,981	(95,909)
KINGSTON	4,641,699	464,497,075	2,285,326	2,356,373	4,279,200	464,497,075	2,285,326	1,993,874	(362,499)
LACONIA	12,749,411	1,104,103,554	5,432,189	7,317,222	11,959,204	1,104,103,554	5,432,189	6,527,015	(790,207)
LANCASTER	3,280,515	137,239,543	675,219	2,605,296	2,944,040	137,239,543	675,219	2,268,821	(336,475)
LANDAFF	242,104	21,205,371	104,330	137,774	208,611	21,205,371	104,330	104,281	(33,493)
LANGDON	444,348	32,736,097	161,062	283,286	407,973	32,736,097	161,062	246,911	(36,375)
LEBANON	8,113,563	1,038,322,075	5,108,545	3,005,018	7,601,995	1,038,322,075	5,108,545	2,493,450	(511,568)
LEE	4,250,329	301,972,554	1,485,705	2,764,624	3,926,800	301,972,554	1,485,705	2,441,095	(323,529)
LEMPSTER	776,898	44,691,244	219,881	557,017	714,320	44,691,244	219,881	494,439	(62,578)
LINCOLN	846,769	382,480,989	1,881,806	(1,035,037)	776,664	382,480,989	1,881,806	(1,105,142)	(70,105)
LISBON	1,597,088	64,574,265	317,705	1,279,383	1,502,181	64,574,265	317,705	1,184,476	(94,907)
LITCHFIELD	6,791,989	480,597,632	2,364,540	4,427,449	6,329,860	480,597,632	2,364,540	3,965,320	(462,129)
LITTLETON	5,130,715	310,208,327	1,526,225	3,604,490	4,776,347	310,208,327	1,526,225	3,250,122	(354,368)
LIVERMORE		51,500	253	(253)	-	51,500	253	(253)	-
LONDONDERRY	24,449,409	1,884,786,539	9,273,150	15,176,259	22,776,025	1,884,786,539	9,273,150	13,502,875	(1,673,384)
LOUDON	3,796,918	302,753,159	1,489,546	2,307,372	3,445,844	302,753,159	1,489,546	1,956,298	(351,074)
LYMAN	327,272	26,178,761	128,800	198,472	302,789	26,178,761	128,800	173,989	(24,483)
LYME	1,223,669	179,834,737	884,787	338,882	1,137,615	179,834,737	884,787	252,828	(86,054)
LYNDEBOROUGH	1,339,706	130,133,740	640,258	699,448	1,198,572	130,133,740	640,258	558,314	(141,134)
MADBURY	1,626,101	108,857,368	535,578	1,090,523	1,479,269	108,857,368	535,578	943,691	(146,832)
MADISON	1,731,786	221,340,759	1,088,997	642,789	1,602,770	221,340,759	1,088,997	513,773	(129,016)
MANCHESTER	77,265,055	5,658,539,770	27,840,016	49,425,039	72,208,125	5,658,539,770	27,840,016	44,368,109	(5,056,930)
MARLBOROUGH	1,615,254	98,105,474	482,679	1,132,575	1,514,310	98,105,474	482,679	1,031,631	(100,944)
MARLOW	591,801	36,884,823	181,473	410,328	539,100	36,884,823	181,473	357,627	(52,701)
MASON	810,155	99,344,265	488,774	321,381	732,809	99,344,265	488,774	244,035	(77,346)
MEREDITH	4,429,875	889,546,983	4,376,571	53,304	4,103,130	889,546,983	4,376,571	(273,441)	(326,745)
MERRIMACK	21,710,519	2,141,664,489	10,536,989	11,173,530	20,105,898	2,141,664,489	10,536,989	9,568,909	(1,604,621)

LBAO, 02/12/2003

City/Town	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.92	Grant (Donor)	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.92	Grant (Donor)	Rep. Hess Less Current Law at 4.92
	955,542,817	96,210,991,161	473,358,077	482,184,740	884,990,605	96,210,991,161	473,358,077	411,632,528	(70,552,212)
MIDDLETON	1,332,435	85,008,056	418,240	914,195	1,237,436	85,008,056	418,240	819,196	(94,999)
MILAN	1,242,533	56,621,219	278,576	963,957	1,169,626	56,621,219	278,576	891,050	(72,907)
MILFORD	10,714,170	936,079,883	4,605,513	6,108,657	9,955,839	936,079,883	4,605,513	5,350,326	(758,331)
MILLSFIELD	2,457	4,831,953	23,773	(21,316)	2,457	4,831,953	23,773	(21,316)	-
MILTON	3,699,757	200,243,045	985,196	2,714,561	3,393,415	200,243,045	985,196	2,408,219	(306,342)
MONROE	654,160	39,681,925	195,235	458,925	595,309	39,681,925	195,235	400,074	(58,851)
MONT VERNON	1,963,305	153,995,359	757,657	1,205,648	1,839,708	153,995,359	757,657	1,082,051	(123,597)
MOULTONBOROUGH	3,187,408	1,660,252,662	8,168,443	(4,981,035)	2,965,134	1,660,252,662	8,168,443	(5,203,309)	(222,274)
NASHUA	62,274,212	6,427,005,281	31,620,866	30,653,346	58,190,250	6,427,005,281	31,620,866	26,569,384	(4,083,962)
NELSON	551,171	54,930,260	270,257	280,914	489,277	54,930,260	270,257	219,020	(61,894)
NEW BOSTON	3,375,274	315,698,717	1,553,238	1,822,036	3,087,637	315,698,717	1,553,238	1,534,399	(287,637)
NEW CASTLE	446,696	404,802,283	1,991,627	(1,544,931)	421,116	404,802,283	1,991,627	(1,570,511)	(25,580)
NEW DURHAM	2,014,530	194,658,422	957,719	1,056,811	1,834,916	194,658,422	957,719	877,197	(179,614)
NEW HAMPTON	1,525,794	131,149,774	645,257	880,537	1,362,179	131,149,774	645,257	716,922	(163,615)
NEW IPSWICH	3,972,168	240,363,266	1,182,587	2,789,581	3,459,393	240,363,266	1,182,587	2,276,806	(512,775)
NEW LONDON	1,912,161	537,299,510	2,643,514	(731,353)	1,744,495	537,299,510	2,643,514	(899,019)	(167,666)
NEWBURY	1,470,509	323,890,070	1,593,539	(123,030)	1,341,514	323,890,070	1,593,539	(252,025)	(128,995)
NEWFIELDS	1,280,581	175,355,381	862,748	417,833	1,196,388	175,355,381	862,748	333,640	(84,193)
NEWINGTON	496,555	459,271,591	2,259,616	(1,763,061)	460,339	459,271,591	2,259,616	(1,799,277)	(36,216)
NEWMARKET	4,915,537	462,653,714	2,276,256	2,639,281	4,568,601	462,653,714	2,276,256	2,292,345	(346,936)
NEWPORT	6,200,790	253,699,800	1,248,203	4,952,587	5,742,150	253,699,800	1,248,203	4,493,947	(458,640)
NEWTON	3,666,840	291,555,693	1,434,454	2,232,386	3,370,729	291,555,693	1,434,454	1,936,275	(296,111)
NORTH HAMPTON	2,921,123	641,754,157	3,157,430	(236,307)	2,694,251	641,754,157	3,157,430	(463,179)	(226,872)
NORTHFIELD	3,971,668	186,891,080	919,504	3,052,164	3,678,130	186,891,080	919,504	2,758,626	(293,538)
NORTHUMBERLAND	2,491,307	83,957,647	413,072	2,078,235	2,295,830	83,957,647	413,072	1,882,758	(195,477)
NORTHWOOD	3,529,800	272,496,119	1,340,681	2,189,119	3,210,255	272,496,119	1,340,681	1,869,574	(319,545)
NOTTINGHAM	3,117,320	320,780,024	1,578,238	1,539,082	2,837,773	320,780,024	1,578,238	1,259,535	(279,547)
ODELL	-	1,607,643	7,910	(7,910)	-	1,607,643	7,910	(7,910)	-
ORANGE	232,513	16,197,728	79,693	152,820	218,186	16,197,728	79,693	138,493	(14,327)
ORFORD	723,495	73,772,248	362,959	360,536	661,845	73,772,248	362,959	298,886	(61,650)
OSSIPEE	3,725,997	320,945,519	1,579,052	2,146,945	3,399,892	320,945,519	1,579,052	1,820,840	(326,105)

LBAO, 02/12/2003

City/Town	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.92	Grant (Donor)	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.92	Grant (Donor)	Rep. Hess Less Current Law at 4.92
	955,542,817	96,210,991,161	473,358,077	482,184,740	884,990,605	96,210,991,161	473,358,077	411,632,528	(70,552,212)
PELHAM	8,627,261	962,412,081	4,735,067	3,892,194	7,974,888	962,412,081	4,735,067	3,239,821	(652,373)
PEMBROKE	5,335,095	357,963,687	1,761,181	3,573,914	4,979,134	357,963,687	1,761,181	3,217,953	(355,961)
PETERBOROUGH	4,781,043	437,323,096	2,151,630	2,629,413	4,405,385	437,323,096	2,151,630	2,253,755	(375,658)
PIERMONT	553,712	48,592,473	239,075	314,637	502,462	48,592,473	239,075	263,387	(51,250)
PINKHAM'S GRANT	-	2,987,308	14,698	(14,698)	-	2,987,308	14,698	(14,698)	-
PITTSBURG	571,726	124,186,199	610,996	(39,270)	525,823	124,186,199	610,996	(85,173)	(45,903)
PITTSFIELD	3,877,439	151,959,743	747,642	3,129,797	3,589,538	151,959,743	747,642	2,841,896	(287,901)
PLAINFIELD	1,591,727	156,797,617	771,444	820,283	1,477,562	156,797,617	771,444	706,118	(114,165)
PLAISTOW	5,911,354	701,673,355	3,452,233	2,459,121	5,524,750	701,673,355	3,452,233	2,072,517	(386,604)
PLYMOUTH	3,994,594	190,386,804	936,703	3,057,891	3,735,671	190,386,804	936,703	2,798,968	(258,923)
PORTSMOUTH	10,689,745	2,859,959,999	14,071,003	(3,381,258)	10,017,968	2,859,959,999	14,071,003	(4,053,035)	(671,777)
RANDOLPH	206,430	37,164,482	182,849	23,581	190,906	37,164,482	182,849	8,057	(15,524)
RAYMOND	8,695,462	561,256,453	2,761,382	5,934,080	8,051,500	561,256,453	2,761,382	5,290,118	(643,962)
RICHMOND	925,773	58,652,624	288,571	637,202	858,289	58,652,624	288,571	569,718	(67,484)
RINDGE	3,640,576	349,187,974	1,718,005	1,922,571	3,362,681	349,187,974	1,718,005	1,644,676	(277,895)
ROCHESTER	22,542,774	1,415,988,831	6,966,665	15,576,109	20,792,560	1,415,988,831	6,966,665	13,825,895	(1,750,214)
ROLLINSFORD	1,438,076	170,114,195	836,962	601,114	1,347,949	170,114,195	836,962	510,987	(90,127)
ROXBURY	175,944	15,804,948	77,760	98,184	163,700	15,804,948	77,760	85,940	(12,244)
RUMNEY	1,425,753	100,386,987	493,904	931,849	1,214,675	100,386,987	493,904	720,771	(211,078)
RYE	3,118,496	1,190,240,934	5,855,985	(2,737,489)	2,918,969	1,190,240,934	5,855,985	(2,937,016)	(199,527)
SALEM	19,318,668	3,030,061,650	14,907,903	4,410,765	18,100,920	3,030,061,650	14,907,903	3,193,017	(1,217,748)
SALISBURY	855,930	75,006,300	369,031	486,899	776,757	75,006,300	369,031	407,726	(79,173)
SANBORNTON	1,951,128	237,934,126	1,170,636	780,492	1,762,697	237,934,126	1,170,636	592,061	(188,431)
SANDOWN	4,925,324	337,299,481	1,659,513	3,265,811	4,537,476	337,299,481	1,659,513	2,877,963	(387,848)
SANDWICH	934,152	230,508,925	1,134,104	(199,952)	815,205	230,508,925	1,134,104	(318,899)	(118,947)
SARGENT'S PURCHASE		5,118,481	25,183	(25,183)	-	5,118,481	25,183	(25,183)	-
SEABROOK	5,777,903	784,640,365	3,860,431	1,917,472	5,409,280	784,640,365	3,860,431	1,548,849	(368,623)
SECOND COLLEGE GR.		1,601,910	7,881	(7,881)	-	1,601,910	7,881	(7,881)	-
SHARON	249,262	30,622,700	150,664	98,598	231,035	30,622,700	150,664	80,371	(18,227)
SHELBURNE	274,084	29,600,805	145,636	128,448	245,001	29,600,805	145,636	99,365	(29,083)
SOMERSWORTH	8,280,860	538,470,313	2,649,274	5,631,586	7,701,992	538,470,313	2,649,274	5,052,718	(578,868)

LBAO, 02/12/2003

City/Town	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.92	Grant (Donor)	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.92	Grant (Donor)	Rep. Hess Less Current Law at 4.92
	955,542,817	96,210,991,161	473,358,077	482,184,740	884,990,605	96,210,991,161	473,358,077	411,632,528	(70,552,212)
SOUTH HAMPTON	629,018	104,031,173	511,833	117,185	584,498	104,031,173	511,833	72,665	(44,520)
SPRINGFIELD	886,200	94,689,804	465,874	420,326	810,120	94,689,804	465,874	344,246	(76,080)
STARK	557,618	23,996,642	118,063	439,555	517,827	23,996,642	118,063	399,764	(39,791)
STEWARTSTOWN	745,393	37,602,166	185,003	560,390	659,784	37,602,166	185,003	474,781	(85,609)
STODDARD	508,630	117,810,767	579,629	(70,999)	451,418	117,810,767	579,629	(128,211)	(57,212)
STRAFFORD	3,509,929	276,804,934	1,361,880	2,148,049	3,216,159	276,804,934	1,361,880	1,854,279	(293,770)
STRATFORD	915,194	25,792,956	126,901	788,293	836,205	25,792,956	126,901	709,304	(78,989)
STRATHAM	5,625,931	789,632,318	3,884,991	1,740,940	5,272,591	789,632,318	3,884,991	1,387,600	(353,340)
SUCCESS	-	8,077,783	39,743	(39,743)	-	8,077,783	39,743	(39,743)	-
SUGAR HILL	319,337	83,248,687	409,584	(90,247)	282,766	83,248,687	409,584	(126,818)	(36,571)
SULLIVAN	475,901	24,878,145	122,400	353,501	433,329	24,878,145	122,400	310,929	(42,572)
SUNAPEE	2,354,028	542,890,482	2,671,021	(316,993)	2,202,983	542,890,482	2,671,021	(468,038)	(151,045)
SURRY	454,724	46,624,471	229,392	225,332	407,318	46,624,471	229,392	177,926	(47,406)
SUTTON	1,230,782	136,214,387	670,175	560,607	1,107,141	136,214,387	670,175	436,966	(123,641)
SWANZEY	5,956,884	334,362,258	1,645,062	4,311,822	5,488,658	334,362,258	1,645,062	3,843,596	(468,226)
TAMWORTH	1,934,812	169,363,233	833,267	1,101,545	1,730,387	169,363,233	833,267	897,120	(204,425)
TEMPLE	1,054,139	86,116,033	423,691	630,448	963,844	86,116,033	423,691	540,153	(90,295)
THOM. & MES. PURCH.		4,465,538	21,970	(21,970)	-	4,465,538	21,970	(21,970)	-
THORNTON	1,460,830	160,786,707	791,071	669,759	1,330,715	160,786,707	791,071	539,644	(130,115)
TILTON	2,911,269	284,298,113	1,398,747	1,512,522	2,678,419	284,298,113	1,398,747	1,279,672	(232,850)
TROY	1,896,849	82,406,542	405,440	1,491,409	1,735,057	82,406,542	405,440	1,329,617	(161,792)
TUFTONBORO	1,429,335	461,529,543	2,270,725	(841,390)	1,258,098	461,529,543	2,270,725	(1,012,627)	(171,237)
UNITY	872,993	59,607,883	293,271	579,722	813,588	59,607,883	293,271	520,317	(59,405)
WAKEFIELD	3,992,979	398,720,294	1,961,704	2,031,275	3,703,042	398,720,294	1,961,704	1,741,338	(289,937)
WALPOLE	2,798,144	250,397,202	1,231,954	1,566,190	2,564,428	250,397,202	1,231,954	1,332,474	(233,716)
WARNER	2,215,351	169,252,813	832,724	1,382,627	1,900,787	169,252,813	832,724	1,068,063	(314,564)
WARREN	834,963	31,776,381	156,340	678,623	766,730	31,776,381	156,340	610,390	(68,233)
WASHINGTON	628,937	104,214,548	512,736	116,201	565,305	104,214,548	512,736	52,569	(63,632)
WATERVILLE VALLEY	166,473	194,570,676	957,288	(790,815)	158,405	194,570,676	957,288	(798,883)	(8,068)
WEARE	7,742,742	459,666,665	2,261,560	5,481,182	7,130,165	459,666,665	2,261,560	4,868,605	(612,577)
WEBSTER	1,181,531	99,341,712	488,761	692,770	1,079,978	99,341,712	488,761	591,217	(101,553)

LBAO, 02/12/2003

City/Town	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.92	Grant (Donor)	Cost of Adeq Education	Equal. Valuation	Tax Raised $4.92	Grant (Donor)	Rep. Hess Less Current Law at 4.92
	955,542,817	96,210,991,161	473,358,077	482,184,740	884,990,605	96,210,991,161	473,358,077	411,632,528	(70,552,212)
WENTWORTH	852,513	40,981,152	201,627	650,886	775,871	40,981,152	201,627	574,244	(76,642)
WENTWORTH LOC.	14,314	8,169,493	40,194	(25,880)	14,314	8,169,493	40,194	(25,880)	-
WESTMORELAND	1,265,566	96,367,394	474,128	791,438	1,157,190	96,367,394	474,128	683,062	(108,376)
WHITEFIELD	1,838,605	90,182,256	443,697	1,394,908	1,688,707	90,182,256	443,697	1,245,010	(149,898)
WILMOT	876,006	87,179,594	428,924	447,082	813,215	87,179,594	428,924	384,291	(62,791)
WILTON	2,512,970	263,902,760	1,298,402	1,214,568	2,267,698	263,902,760	1,298,402	969,296	(245,272)
WINCHESTER	4,133,628	149,789,473	736,964	3,396,664	3,805,246	149,789,473	736,964	3,068,282	(328,382)
WINDHAM	9,405,355	1,252,332,249	6,161,475	3,243,880	8,742,020	1,252,332,249	6,161,475	2,580,545	(663,335)
WINDSOR	112,257	14,505,320	71,366	40,891	106,104	14,505,320	71,366	34,738	(6,153)
WOLFEBORO	4,387,211	888,327,923	4,370,573	16,638	4,006,435	888,327,923	4,370,573	(364,138)	(380,776)
WOODSTOCK	820,749	150,678,719	741,339	79,410	756,435	150,678,719	741,339	15,096	(64,314)
Total	955,542,817	96,210,991,161	473,358,077	482,184,740	884,990,605	96,210,991,161	473,358,077	411,632,528	(70,552,212)

(6)

New Hampshire School Administrators Association
and
New Hampshire School Boards Association

To: House Finance Committee

From: Mr. R. Dean Michener
Dr. Mark V. Joyce

Re: Testimony on House Bills 608 and 717

Date: March 20, 2003

Good afternoon, my name is Mark Joyce representing NH School Administrators and I am pleased to share this testimony with Dean Michener representing the NH School Boards Association. We are testifying today in support of the current educational funding law and to illustrate some potential impacts of these two proposed bills on school districts and communities. We offer these comments based on the best information we have been able to gather at this point in time.

To begin, we would like to share our criteria for evaluating the value and impact of potential changes to New Hampshire's current educational funding system. These criteria can be grouped into four critical questions:

1.) Does the proposed change meet the criteria of the Claremont Court Decisions?
The Supreme Court decisions clearly define public education as a state responsibility, indicating the legislature has a responsibility to define adequacy, implement a system to fund educational adequacy, and ensure that it is delivered to all children everywhere.

2.) Does the proposed change maintain a realistic contribution of state resources to support public education?
We believe it is important that the state's educational funding system a) be based on realistic considerations of the actual cost of public education, b) maintain a high level of state commitment, and c) contain sufficient resources to support state and federal requirements.

3.) Does the proposed change contribute to creating a stable and predictable system of educational aid to our communities?
It is important that the law be stable and predictable from year to year in order to allow for prudent planning by educators and taxpayers alike. In particular, it is essential that the impact of any change in law be clearly understood by communities before beginning the budget development process each year (August for the next July). Obviously, any change that might be implemented now, effecting next year's aid, was unknown during the budget development process that took place last fall, culminating in district meeting votes this month.

4.) Does the proposed change recognize that some communities need additional resources to meet the challenges of achieving adequacy for all children?

It is very important that we help our poorer communities with targeted assistance that will provide additional programs and opportunities for students to achieve and meet adequacy standards.

We would now like to review a comparison of the financial impact of the proposed bills. (See Education Grants to Local Communities, dated 3/20/03)

Summary

Respectfully from our analysis, the maintenance of the current formula, with a reduced state property tax ($4.92) - Column 2, best meets our criteria. While not perfect, it maintains a strong state commitment for public education, is predictable and stable, uses a system that has been judged to be legal and has a relationship to the actual expenses incurred by school districts.

As we consider possible changes we must be careful not to lose any progress that has been accomplished. We should distinguish between our concerns regarding the source of revenue chosen by the legislature from the amount of aid schools receive, or state share of responsibility.

HB 608, while not perfect, still maintains a relationship to expenditures, and is similar to the current system that has been judged to be legal. However, it appears to shift costs to the local school tax rate by reducing eligible areas for reimbursement (e.g. high school transportation, home educated students) and caps growth to the CPI, which shifts the impact of new initiatives directly onto the local tax rate (e.g. NCLB, Spec. Ed.).

HB 717, while not perfect, sets in motion a planned change in funding by launching a transition program that leads to a new targeted aid system in the future. The reduced state property tax is a desired goal and the addition of targeted aid is a strength of the bill. The proposed change is, however, predicated on unapproved appropriations by future Legislatures and it legally diminishes the state's responsibility for delivery of adequacy to all children everywhere. Now that HB 717 is no longer coupled with CACR13, there is simply no guarantee that the state will maintain its obligation or that the transition program will be successfully implemented.

We thank you for the opportunity to testify and would be happy to respond to any questions now or in the future.

R. Dean Michener (phone) 228-2061 (email deanm@nhsba.org)

Mark V. Joyce (phone) 753-4479 (email - mark@nhsaa.org)

Education Grants to local communities: Data taken from Portsmouth home page (HB 717) and LBA on HB 608

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	Current Law No Change State Prop Tax remains $5.80 FY 04 Adequacy	Current Law Same Formula Drop State Tax to $4.92 FY 04	HB 608 Change Formula Drop State Tax to $4.92 FY 04	HB 717 Change Formula Eliminate State Property Tax FY04 Transition	HB 717 Change Formula Eliminate State Property Tax FY05 Transition	HB 717 Change Formula Eliminate State Property Tax FY09 Targeted Aid
City/Town	$439,723,711	$482,184,740	$411,632,528	$416,235,785	$423,873,097	$536,564,891
ACWORTH	$470,433	$511,299	$422,353	$470,433	$501,720	$829,091
ALBANY	$294,471	$339,040	$297,398	$294,471	$310,652	$491,271
ALEXANDRIA	$699,982	$780,166	$666,456	$699,982	$711,541	$948,789
ALLENSTOWN	$3,061,895	$3,213,320	$2,955,461	$3,061,895	$3,203,278	$4,889,529
ALSTEAD	$1,184,065	$1,256,927	$1,134,641	$1,184,065	$1,243,813	$1,932,133
ALTON	-$1,360,000	-$671,163	-$989,822	$0	$0	$0
AMHERST	$4,196,141	$5,222,042	$4,455,685	$3,541,543	$3,541,543	$1,930,042
ANDOVER	$658,204	$787,158	$645,600	$555,524	$555,524	$763,141
ANTRIM	$1,806,001	$1,927,031	$1,703,011	$1,806,001	$1,932,026	$3,231,039
ASHLAND	$793,722	$898,852	$778,879	$793,722	$796,465	$991,485
ATKINSON	$399,985	$988,945	$718,196	$337,587	$337,587	$0
AUBURN	$1,881,264	$2,206,552	$1,926,389	$1,587,787	$1,587,787	$1,733,081
BARNSTEAD	$1,964,275	$2,192,912	$1,911,221	$1,964,275	$1,973,529	$2,473,759
BARRINGTON	$3,140,312	$3,569,089	$3,080,458	$2,650,423	$2,650,423	$3,617,131
BARTLETT	-$987,056	-$520,440	-$684,046	$0	$0	$0
BATH	$531,294	$572,273	$491,766	$531,294	$554,501	$837,629
BEDFORD	$2,390,852	$4,312,803	$3,240,205	$2,017,879	$2,017,879	$0
BELMONT	$3,090,476	$3,441,571	$3,032,805	$2,608,362	$2,608,362	$3,685,359
BENNINGTON	$788,136	$843,491	$739,905	$788,136	$838,986	$1,376,261
BENTON	$99,827	$113,674	$101,045	$99,827	$103,015	$147,843
BERLIN	$6,296,985	$6,522,733	$6,024,176	$6,296,985	$6,340,456	$8,042,636
BETHLEHEM	$1,160,961	$1,284,756	$1,151,640	$1,160,961	$1,189,768	$1,652,053
BOSCAWEN	$1,557,963	$1,699,064	$1,517,867	$1,557,963	$1,596,665	$2,217,348
BOW	$3,314,436	$3,928,636	$3,382,126	$2,797,384	$2,797,384	$2,209,021
BRADFORD	$602,094	$698,500	$557,342	$602,094	$609,310	$793,914

Education Grants to local communities: Data taken from Portsmouth home page (HB 717) and LBA on HB 608

City/Town	Current Law No Change State Prop Tax remains $5.80 FY 04 Adequacy	Current Law Same Formula Drop State Tax to $4.92 FY 04	HB 608 Change Formula Drop State Tax to $4.92 FY 04	HB 717 Change Formula Eliminate State Property Tax FY04 Transition	HB 717 Change Formula Eliminate State Property Tax FY05 Transition	HB 717 Change Formula Eliminate State Property Tax FY09 Targeted Aid
City/Town	$439,723,711	$482,184,740	$411,632,528	$416,235,785	$423,873,097	$536,564,891
BRENTWOOD	$787,019	$1,032,940	$884,997	$664,244	$664,244	$439,991
BRIDGEWATER	-$344,358	-$197,446	-$244,392	$0	$0	$0
BRISTOL	$1,268,414	$1,465,557	$1,268,347	$1,070,541	$1,070,541	$1,329,200
BROOKFIELD	$96,878	$149,099	$109,151	$81,765	$81,765	$87,103
BROOKLINE	$2,271,607	$2,545,186	$2,245,168	$1,917,236	$1,917,236	$2,421,488
CAMPTON	$1,353,972	$1,517,424	$1,323,783	$1,353,972	$1,357,305	$1,680,362
CANAAN	$1,774,355	$1,927,411	$1,723,647	$1,774,355	$1,786,638	$2,266,517
CANDIA	$1,421,761	$1,667,036	$1,412,062	$1,199,966	$1,199,966	$1,413,195
CANTERBURY	$465,821	$596,273	$471,380	$393,153	$393,153	$458,428
CARROLL	-$311,074	-$191,180	-$229,921	$0	$0	$0
CENTER HARBOR	-$872,748	-$620,640	-$672,862	$0	$0	$0
CHARLESTOWN	$3,311,165	$3,454,442	$3,146,067	$3,311,165	$3,404,764	$4,804,925
CHATHAM	$81,366	$108,415	$88,365	$68,673	$68,673	$62,950
CHESTER	$1,481,334	$1,764,450	$1,413,112	$1,250,246	$1,250,246	$1,198,943
CHESTERFIELD	$1,324,978	$1,580,313	$1,366,729	$1,118,281	$1,118,281	$1,253,847
CHICHESTER	$740,172	$873,271	$711,647	$624,705	$624,705	$793,406
CLAREMONT	$7,641,634	$8,089,730	$7,319,315	$7,641,634	$7,766,230	$10,344,861
CLARKSVILLE	$71,656	$88,140	$73,785	$60,478	$60,478	$19,705
COLEBROOK	$1,361,366	$1,430,067	$1,257,518	$1,361,366	$1,375,103	$1,774,086
COLUMBIA	$428,226	$455,617	$383,417	$428,226	$439,418	$613,977
CONCORD	$13,769,165	$15,961,516	$13,988,915	$13,769,165	$13,900,801	$17,884,030
CONWAY	$2,640,010	$3,387,668	$2,730,551	$2,228,168	$2,228,168	$1,764,325
CORNISH	$785,939	$862,053	$771,248	$785,939	$792,587	$1,013,763
CROYDON	$168,631	$203,415	$182,117	$168,631	$171,668	$230,625
DALTON	$551,980	$590,997	$521,597	$551,980	$569,355	$815,415

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City/Town	Current Law No Change State Prop Tax remains $5.80 FY 04 Adequacy	Current Law Same Formula Drop State Tax to $4.92 FY 04	HB 608 Change Formula Drop State Tax to $4.92 FY 04	HB 717 Change Formula Eliminate State Property Tax FY04 Transition	HB 717 Change Formula Eliminate State Property Tax FY05 Transition	HB 717 Change Formula Eliminate State Property Tax FY09 Targeted Aid
	$439,723,711	$482,184,740	$411,632,528	$416,235,785	$423,873,097	$536,564,891
DANBURY	$517,829	$573,906	$476,179	$517,829	$537,575	$793,022
DANVILLE	$1,880,647	$2,107,220	$1,856,392	$1,587,266	$1,587,266	$2,281,182
DEERFIELD	$1,874,065	$2,119,222	$1,807,301	$1,581,711	$1,581,711	$2,280,336
DEERING	$1,076,906	$1,156,896	$965,178	$1,076,906	$1,129,994	$1,747,078
DERRY	$19,181,610	$20,888,129	$18,903,945	$19,181,610	$20,042,230	$30,426,816
DORCHESTER	$213,347	$230,042	$208,635	$213,347	$228,026	$379,988
DOVER	$5,139,549	$6,698,587	$5,634,765	$4,337,779	$4,337,779	$1,945,280
DUBLIN	-$281,203	-$119,882	-$211,006	$0	$0	$0
DUMMER	$99,422	$128,215	$106,307	$83,912	$83,912	$77,945
DUNBARTON	$695,643	$842,826	$648,411	$587,123	$587,123	$459,522
DURHAM	$1,330,956	$1,857,189	$1,468,635	$1,123,327	$1,123,327	$0
EAST KINGSTON	$598,951	$743,006	$620,643	$598,951	$600,910	$747,283
EASTON	-$57,807	-$29,083	-$41,703	$0	$0	$0
EATON	$29,360	$69,822	$42,293	$24,780	$24,780	$0
EFFINGHAM	$498,365	$578,005	$497,915	$498,365	$514,222	$737,594
ELLSWORTH	$1,632	$8,327	$5,750	$1,377	$1,377	$0
ENFIELD	$1,250,403	$1,486,026	$1,289,009	$1,055,340	$1,055,340	$747,309
EPPING	$2,516,537	$2,812,274	$2,471,831	$2,516,537	$2,569,417	$3,503,203
EPSOM	$1,490,698	$1,700,870	$1,475,399	$1,258,149	$1,258,149	$1,687,250
ERROL	-$46,358	-$11,585	-$23,431	$0	$0	$0
EXETER	$4,193,081	$5,128,054	$4,408,709	$3,538,960	$3,538,960	$3,805,726
FARMINGTON	$4,928,872	$5,153,039	$4,660,029	$4,928,872	$5,093,952	$7,362,058
FITZWILLIAM	$872,095	$991,826	$826,778	$872,095	$874,506	$1,084,478
FRANCESTOWN	$596,780	$697,785	$575,732	$596,780	$609,352	$831,019
FRANCONIA	-$122,239	$3,204	-$49,135	$0	$0	$0

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City/Town	$439,723,711	$482,184,740	$411,632,528	$416,235,785	$423,873,097	$536,564,891
FRANKLIN	$5,521,212	$5,797,706	$5,159,165	$5,521,212	$5,767,211	$8,744,013
FREEDOM	-$821,306	-$600,038	-$653,973	$0	$0	$0
FREMONT	$1,490,016	$1,700,623	$1,505,901	$1,257,574	$1,257,574	$1,570,531
GILFORD	-$92,788	$720,961	$388,481	$0	$0	$0
GILMANTON	$1,108,596	$1,303,208	$1,114,303	$935,655	$935,655	$996,691
GILSUM	$346,980	$374,863	$317,051	$346,980	$367,578	$591,341
GOFFSTOWN	$5,235,636	$6,064,174	$5,205,049	$4,418,877	$4,418,877	$4,537,054
GORHAM	$1,386,492	$1,507,909	$1,357,355	$1,386,492	$1,391,084	$1,730,322
GOSHEN	$442,330	$475,494	$398,197	$442,330	$470,881	$772,506
GRAFTON	$588,126	$635,390	$567,312	$588,126	$610,389	$899,344
GRANTHAM	-$437,209	-$179,122	-$264,217	$0	$0	$0
GREENFIELD	$727,433	$811,009	$672,008	$727,433	$768,118	$1,219,392
GREENLAND	-$204,121	$144,471	$15,848	$0	$0	$0
GREENVILLE	$1,477,665	$1,539,553	$1,384,594	$1,477,665	$1,583,407	$2,665,026
GROTON	$281,410	$307,068	$268,957	$281,410	$295,909	$461,632
HAMPSTEAD	$3,250,987	$3,899,831	$3,426,607	$2,743,833	$2,743,833	$2,304,191
HAMPTON	-$2,445,225	-$695,570	-$1,244,132	$0	$0	$0
HAMPTON FALLS	-$105,957	$131,787	$45,356	$0	$0	$0
HANCOCK	$382,300	$522,554	$411,401	$322,661	$322,661	$302,533
HANOVER	-$1,908,723	-$890,890	-$1,200,942	$0	$0	$0
HARRISVILLE	$56,781	$144,795	$71,084	$47,923	$47,923	$0
HAVERHILL	$2,889,470	$3,048,350	$2,702,047	$2,889,470	$2,923,624	$3,806,138
HEBRON	-$581,502	-$456,535	-$472,638	$0	$0	$0
HENNIKER	$2,309,068	$2,525,278	$2,271,049	$2,309,068	$2,332,640	$3,011,309
HILL	$477,654	$522,883	$474,789	$477,654	$522,344	$947,007

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City/Town	$439,723,711	$482,184,740	$411,632,528	$416,235,785	$423,873,097	$536,564,891
HILLSBORO	$3,544,558	$3,783,036	$3,264,549	$3,544,558	$3,678,708	$5,419,994
HINSDALE	$3,019,525	$3,148,594	$2,878,480	$3,019,525	$3,131,155	$4,595,600
HOLDERNESS	-$388,172	-$92,713	-$227,249	$0	$0	$0
HOLLIS	$1,205,113	$1,984,636	$1,543,847	$1,017,115	$1,017,115	$0
HOOKSETT	$2,572,287	$3,409,759	$2,800,892	$2,171,010	$2,171,010	$952,255
HOPKINTON	$1,931,834	$2,311,778	$1,907,437	$1,630,468	$1,630,468	$1,421,801
HUDSON	$6,428,247	$8,075,410	$6,965,253	$5,425,440	$5,425,440	$4,408,931
JACKSON	-$817,474	-$625,571	-$672,944	$0	$0	$0
JAFFREY	$2,324,570	$2,596,111	$2,294,888	$2,324,570	$2,328,693	$2,871,918
JEFFERSON	$470,671	$528,306	$464,372	$397,246	$397,246	$467,024
KEENE	$8,734,339	$9,733,470	$8,738,595	$8,734,339	$8,813,574	$11,309,836
KENSINGTON	$385,328	$560,890	$464,981	$325,217	$325,217	$241,673
KINGSTON	$1,947,616	$2,356,373	$1,993,874	$1,643,788	$1,643,788	$1,445,861
LACONIA	$6,345,610	$7,317,222	$6,527,015	$5,355,695	$5,355,695	$7,127,649
LANCASTER	$2,484,526	$2,605,296	$2,268,821	$2,484,526	$2,487,898	$3,061,118
LANDAFF	$119,113	$137,774	$104,281	$119,113	$119,411	$147,862
LANGDON	$254,479	$283,286	$246,911	$254,479	$267,935	$420,261
LEBANON	$2,091,295	$3,005,018	$2,493,450	$1,765,053	$1,765,053	$0
LEE	$2,498,888	$2,764,624	$2,441,095	$2,109,061	$2,109,061	$2,823,212
LEMPSTER	$517,689	$557,017	$494,439	$517,689	$550,150	$896,348
LINCOLN	-$1,371,621	-$1,035,037	-$1,105,142	$0	$0	$0
LISBON	$1,222,557	$1,279,383	$1,184,476	$1,222,557	$1,269,841	$1,877,673
LITCHFIELD	$4,004,523	$4,427,449	$3,965,320	$3,379,817	$3,379,817	$4,635,248
LITTLETON	$3,331,507	$3,604,490	$3,250,122	$3,331,507	$3,354,424	$4,254,405
LONDONDERRY	$13,517,647	$15,176,259	$13,502,875	$11,408,894	$11,408,894	$15,665,575

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City/Town	$439,723,711	$482,184,740	$411,632,528	$416,235,785	$423,873,097	$536,564,891
LOUDON	$2,054,191	$2,307,372	$1,956,298	$2,054,191	$2,077,560	$2,698,447
LYMAN	$175,435	$198,472	$173,989	$148,067	$148,067	$212,358
LYME	$180,628	$338,882	$252,828	$152,450	$152,450	$0
LYNDEBOROUGH	$584,930	$699,448	$558,314	$493,681	$493,681	$668,604
MADBURY	$994,728	$1,090,523	$943,691	$994,728	$1,019,720	$1,418,028
MADISON	$448,010	$642,789	$513,773	$378,120	$378,120	$287,446
MANCHESTER	$44,445,524	$49,425,039	$44,368,109	$44,445,524	$46,461,477	$70,679,290
MARLBOROUGH	$1,046,242	$1,132,575	$1,031,631	$1,046,242	$1,083,665	$1,582,118
MARLOW	$377,869	$410,328	$357,627	$377,869	$404,206	$675,778
MASON	$233,958	$321,381	$244,035	$197,461	$197,461	$217,813
MEREDITH	-$729,498	$53,304	-$273,441	$0	$0	$0
MERRIMACK	$9,288,865	$11,173,530	$9,568,909	$7,839,802	$7,839,802	$6,756,097
MIDDLETON	$839,388	$914,195	$819,196	$839,388	$882,181	$1,373,258
MILAN	$914,130	$963,957	$891,050	$914,130	$935,370	$1,289,072
MILFORD	$5,284,907	$6,108,657	$5,350,326	$5,284,907	$5,375,903	$7,193,723
MILTON	$2,538,347	$2,714,561	$2,408,219	$2,538,347	$2,580,045	$3,438,813
MONROE	$424,005	$458,925	$400,074	$357,860	$357,860	$482,968
MONT VERNON	$1,070,132	$1,205,648	$1,082,051	$1,070,132	$1,082,690	$1,408,880
MOULTONBOROUGH	-$6,442,057	-$4,981,035	-$5,203,309	$0	$0	$0
NASHUA	$24,997,581	$30,653,346	$26,569,384	$24,997,581	$25,120,952	$31,526,933
NELSON	$232,575	$280,914	$219,020	$232,575	$243,094	$369,609
NEW BOSTON	$1,544,221	$1,822,036	$1,534,399	$1,303,323	$1,303,323	$1,094,064
NEW CASTLE	-$1,901,157	-$1,544,931	-$1,570,511	$0	$0	$0
NEW DURHAM	$885,511	$1,056,811	$877,197	$885,511	$885,757	$1,083,235
NEW HAMPTON	$765,125	$880,537	$716,922	$765,125	$766,973	$949,279

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City/Town	$439,723,711	$482,184,740	$411,632,528	$416,235,785	$423,873,097	$536,564,891
NEW IPSWICH	$2,578,061	$2,789,581	$2,276,806	$2,578,061	$2,697,878	$4,123,210
NEW LONDON	-$1,204,176	-$731,353	-$899,019	$0	$0	$0
NEWBURY	-$408,053	-$123,030	-$252,025	$0	$0	$0
NEWFIELDS	$263,520	$417,833	$333,640	$222,411	$222,411	$135,481
NEWINGTON	-$2,167,220	-$1,763,061	-$1,799,277	$0	$0	$0
NEWMARKET	$2,232,145	$2,639,281	$2,292,345	$1,883,930	$1,883,930	$2,547,543
NEWPORT	$4,729,331	$4,952,587	$4,493,947	$4,729,331	$4,852,140	$6,774,314
NEWTON	$1,975,817	$2,232,386	$1,936,275	$1,667,590	$1,667,590	$2,184,392
NORTH HAMPTON	-$801,051	-$236,307	-$463,179	$0	$0	$0
NORTHFIELD	$2,887,700	$3,052,164	$2,758,626	$2,887,700	$3,007,453	$4,500,767
NORTHUMBERLAND	$2,004,353	$2,078,235	$1,882,758	$2,004,353	$2,052,133	$2,836,302
NORTHWOOD	$1,949,323	$2,189,119	$1,869,574	$1,949,323	$2,005,106	$2,834,255
NOTTINGHAM	$1,256,796	$1,539,082	$1,259,535	$1,060,736	$1,060,736	$1,248,907
ORANGE	$138,566	$152,820	$138,493	$138,566	$146,952	$237,456
ORFORD	$295,616	$360,536	$298,886	$249,500	$249,500	$238,437
OSSIPEE	$1,864,513	$2,146,945	$1,820,840	$1,573,649	$1,573,649	$2,237,072
PELHAM	$3,045,271	$3,892,194	$3,239,821	$2,570,209	$2,570,209	$1,649,221
PEMBROKE	$3,258,906	$3,573,914	$3,217,953	$3,258,906	$3,320,284	$4,478,833
PETERBOROUGH	$2,244,569	$2,629,413	$2,253,755	$1,894,416	$1,894,416	$2,615,575
PIERMONT	$271,876	$314,637	$263,387	$271,876	$283,113	$423,434
PITTSBURG	-$148,554	-$39,270	-$85,173	$0	$0	$0
PITTSFIELD	$2,996,072	$3,129,797	$2,841,896	$2,996,072	$3,138,700	$4,819,292
PLAINFIELD	$682,301	$820,283	$706,118	$575,862	$575,862	$448,180
PLAISTOW	$1,841,649	$2,459,121	$2,072,517	$1,554,352	$1,554,352	$653,902
PLYMOUTH	$2,890,351	$3,057,891	$2,798,968	$2,890,351	$2,942,608	$3,954,575

Education Grants to local communities: Data taken from Portsmouth home page (HB 717) and LBA on HB 608

City/Town	Current Law No Change State Prop Tax remains $5.80 FY 04 Adequacy	Current Law Same Formula Drop State Tax to $4.92 FY 04	HB 608 Change Formula Drop State Tax to $4.92 FY 04	HB 717 Change Formula Eliminate State Property Tax FY04 Transition	HB 717 Change Formula Eliminate State Property Tax FY05 Transition	HB 717 Change Formula Eliminate State Property Tax FY09 Targeted Aid
	$439,723,711	$482,184,740	$411,632,528	$416,235,785	$423,873,097	$536,564,891
PORTSMOUTH	-$5,898,023	-$3,381,258	-$4,053,035	$0	$0	$0
RANDOLPH	-$9,124	$23,581	$8,057	$0	$0	$0
RAYMOND	$5,440,175	$5,934,080	$5,290,118	$5,440,175	$5,669,839	$8,512,089
RICHMOND	$585,588	$637,202	$569,718	$585,588	$607,154	$890,572
RINDGE	$1,615,286	$1,922,571	$1,644,676	$1,363,301	$1,363,301	$1,720,353
ROCHESTER	$14,330,039	$15,576,109	$13,825,895	$14,330,039	$14,593,191	$19,639,437
ROLLINSFORD	$451,414	$601,114	$510,987	$380,993	$380,993	$107,773
ROXBURY	$84,275	$98,184	$85,940	$84,275	$86,586	$121,711
RUMNEY	$843,508	$931,849	$720,771	$843,508	$853,450	$1,110,878
RYE	-$3,784,901	-$2,737,489	-$2,937,016	$0	$0	$0
SALEM	$1,744,310	$4,410,765	$3,193,017	$1,472,198	$1,472,198	$0
SALISBURY	$420,893	$486,899	$407,726	$420,893	$430,431	$591,562
SANBORNTON	$571,110	$780,492	$592,061	$482,017	$482,017	$365,525
SANDOWN	$2,968,987	$3,265,811	$2,877,963	$2,968,987	$2,971,349	$3,644,436
SANDWICH	-$402,800	-$199,952	-$318,899	$0	$0	$0
SEABROOK	$1,226,989	$1,917,472	$1,548,849	$1,035,579	$1,035,579	$0
SHARON	$71,650	$98,598	$80,371	$60,473	$60,473	$68,519
SHELBURNE	$102,399	$128,448	$99,365	$86,425	$86,425	$87,992
SOMERSWORTH	$5,157,732	$5,631,586	$5,052,718	$5,157,732	$5,191,045	$6,568,892
SOUTH HAMPTON	$25,637	$117,185	$72,665	$21,638	$21,638	$0
SPRINGFIELD	$336,999	$420,326	$344,246	$336,999	$343,656	$465,677
STARK	$418,437	$439,555	$399,764	$418,437	$436,109	$654,773
STEWARTSTOWN	$527,300	$560,390	$474,781	$527,300	$533,285	$692,567
STODDARD	-$174,672	-$70,999	-$128,211	$0	$0	$0
STRAFFORD	$1,904,460	$2,148,049	$1,854,279	$1,607,364	$1,607,364	$1,992,191

Education Grants to local communities: Data taken from Portsmouth home page (HB 717) and LBA on HB 608

	Current Law No Change State Prop Tax remains $5.80 FY 04 Adequacy	Current Law Same Formula Drop State Tax to $4.92 FY 04	HB 608 Change Formula Drop State Tax to $4.92 FY 04	HB 717 Change Formula Eliminate State Property Tax FY04 Transition	HB 717 Change Formula Eliminate State Property Tax FY05 Transition	HB 717 Change Formula Eliminate State Property Tax FY09 Targeted Aid
City/Town	$439,723,711	$482,184,740	$411,632,528	$416,235,785	$423,873,097	$536,564,891
STRATFORD	$765,595	$788,293	$709,304	$765,595	$798,908	$1,205,982
STRATHAM	$1,046,064	$1,740,940	$1,387,600	$882,878	$882,878	$0
SUGAR HILL	-$163,505	-$90,247	-$126,818	$0	$0	$0
SULLIVAN	$331,608	$353,501	$310,929	$331,608	$346,041	$522,390
SUNAPEE	-$794,737	-$316,993	-$468,038	$0	$0	$0
SURRY	$184,302	$225,332	$177,926	$155,551	$155,551	$212,830
SUTTON	$440,739	$560,607	$436,966	$371,984	$371,984	$420,113
SWANZEY	$4,017,583	$4,311,822	$3,843,596	$4,017,583	$4,081,949	$5,429,518
TAMWORTH	$952,505	$1,101,545	$897,120	$952,505	$953,314	$1,169,617
TEMPLE	$554,666	$630,448	$540,153	$554,666	$580,530	$887,801
THORNTON	$528,267	$669,759	$539,644	$445,857	$445,857	$543,624
TILTON	$1,262,340	$1,512,522	$1,279,672	$1,065,415	$1,065,415	$1,230,006
TROY	$1,418,891	$1,491,409	$1,329,617	$1,418,891	$1,496,770	$2,366,445
TUFTONBORO	-$1,247,536	-$841,390	-$1,012,627	$0	$0	$0
UNITY	$527,267	$579,722	$520,317	$527,267	$527,624	$646,712
WAKEFIELD	$1,680,401	$2,031,275	$1,741,338	$1,418,258	$1,418,258	$1,383,224
WALPOLE	$1,345,840	$1,566,190	$1,332,474	$1,135,889	$1,135,889	$1,470,568
WARNER	$1,233,685	$1,382,627	$1,068,063	$1,233,685	$1,266,410	$1,772,748
WARREN	$650,660	$678,623	$610,390	$650,660	$695,790	$1,161,839
WASHINGTON	$24,493	$116,201	$52,569	$20,672	$20,672	$0
WATERVILLE VALLEY	-$962,037	-$790,815	-$798,883	$0	$0	$0
WEARE	$5,076,675	$5,481,182	$4,868,605	$5,076,675	$5,169,766	$6,956,523
WEBSTER	$605,349	$692,770	$591,217	$605,349	$622,281	$876,973
WENTWORTH	$614,822	$650,886	$574,244	$614,822	$652,324	$1,055,983
WESTMORELAND	$706,635	$791,438	$683,062	$706,635	$711,998	$906,478

Education Grants to local communities: Data taken from Portsmouth home page (HB 717) and LBA on HB 608

	Current Law No Change State Prop Tax remains $5.80 FY 04 Adequacy	Current Law Same Formula Drop State Tax to $4.92 FY 04	HB 608 Change Formula Drop State Tax to $4.92 FY 04	HB 717 Change Formula Eliminate State Property Tax FY04 Transition	HB 717 Change Formula Eliminate State Property Tax FY05 Transition	HB 717 Change Formula Eliminate State Property Tax FY09 Targeted Aid
City/Town	$439,723,711	$482,184,740	$411,632,528	$416,235,785	$423,873,097	$536,564,891
WHITEFIELD	$1,315,548	$1,394,908	$1,245,010	$1,315,548	$1,324,134	$1,676,206
WILMOT	$370,364	$447,082	$384,291	$370,364	$371,100	$458,216
WILTON	$982,334	$1,214,568	$969,296	$829,090	$829,090	$678,298
WINCHESTER	$3,264,849	$3,396,664	$3,068,282	$3,264,849	$3,379,944	$4,923,352
WINDHAM	$2,141,828	$3,243,880	$2,580,545	$1,807,703	$1,807,703	$0
WINDSOR	$28,126	$40,891	$34,738	$28,126	$31,706	$63,482
WOLFEBORO	-$765,091	$16,638	-$364,138	$0	$0	$0
WOODSTOCK	-$53,188	$79,410	$15,096	$0	$0	$0
	$42.2 million from donors	$24.78 million from donors	$29.75 million from donors			

HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE
Legislative Office Building, Room 210
Concord, New Hampshire
Thursday, March 20, 2003

HOUSE BILL 608-FN-LOCAL, AN ACT, reducing the education property tax rate and relative to the calculation of adequate education grants.

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VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: Ladies and gentlemen, welcome to the Committee on Finance. We're about to have a hearing on House Bill 608, and we'll call on the prime sponsor, Rep. Hess. Good evening, Rep. Hess.

DAVID HESS, Representative, Merrimack County, District 37: Good evening, Mr. Chairman, and thank you for giving me the opportunity to address the Committee. I will attempt to be as brief as I can; but, I do want to cover some critical points, some of which you may have heard on the floor debate last week, but, perhaps, they bear repeating.

I have distributed, for the Committee's benefit, two materials so far. One is a little package labeled 608 -- "HB 608 **GOALS**," a 2-page document, and the second document is a spreadsheet, which at -- at -- is captioned "Adequate Education Funding HB 608 vs Current Law."

REP. DODGE: We only got one page.

REP. HESS: I handed -- you should have both of them. You don't have this spreadsheet (indicating)?

REP. DODGE: We've got the spreadsheet, but we don't have the other one.

REP. HESS: It was being passed down. They're right in front of Rep. --

REP. ELLIOTT: Nope, I don't have it, either.

REP. HESS: I gave it to Rep. King to pass down.

REP. KING: And I gave it to the Staff.

REP. DODGE: He likes to lose things.

REP. DENSMORE: Is this the one we're talking about (indicating)?

REP. HESS: That's the one I'm talking about, yes. This is the one that I'm talking about (indicating).

REP. DENSMORE: Rep. Kurk and I did this side.

REP. HESS: Okay. Well, it's not rocket science -- it's not rocket science physics; so, you -- you don't need to follow along dot by dot. But let me just -- I can hold it up or just discuss it briefly. We're missing still the --

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: He might have gone to make copies.

(Discussion off the record)

REP. HESS: While that's being distributed, let me start, because I know you folks have a long evening ahead of you.

We had, basically, four objectives or goals in mind when 608 was drafted, and I wish to -- to mention to you that -- that there are four co-sponsors of -- of 608, and I consider us all equal, no prime, no secondary. It is myself; it is your Chairman, Rep. Kurk; it is the current Senate Majority Leader, Rep. -- Sen. Clegg; and the current Senate Education Committee Chair, Sen. O'Hearn. And it's not coincidentally that those four sponsors are the four House Republican members who served on the Adequate Education Commission for the first four years of its existence, because this bill has its genesis in the findings of the Adequacy Commission back in -- on January 17 of 2000.

At that time, even before the current formula for funding adequacy became fully operative, we realized -- the Adequacy Commission realized that the formula as we had adopted it and as the House and Senate had passed it into law contained a major flaw, and the flaw is this: The funding mechanism bases the amount of adequacy funding on spending levels in a select number of school districts in the state. Simple Financing, Course No. 1, tells you that the more money schools get, the more money they spend. That, in turn, raises the level of adequacy, which means we then have to send more money from the state to fund that level, which means they spend more and it becomes a self-fulfilling, spiraling, out-of-control situation. We are seeing that occurring right now, this very -- this coming year. That is the genesis of 608.

And the objective of 608, in the first instance, was to find an alternative formula, an empirically valid formula, for determining the cost of an adequate education.

Thanks to the work of DRA and the Department of Education, we learn of a -- an index that is published in Washington, DC, privately, by Research Associates of Washington. It is an inflation measure for schools, colleges, and libraries. It measures exactly the cost of education. And one of the indexes that it publishes is the Elementary Secondary School Price Index. It is a compilation of national education costs, including administration instruction, plant operation, and maintenance, fixed charges, attendance, health services, transportation and food services. And it shows how education costs across the country, on average, have increased over time. I think it goes back into the '80s, if not '70s.

We seriously thought about using this index, but decided that we couldn't for three reasons. Number one: It is privately published, not public. So, to that extent, it is subject to continued economic success or viability; and, in fact, when we first looked at this, found this index in 2001, the people that were publishing it were trying to dump it. So, this -- this index could very easily disappear.

Secondly, because it's private and not issued by the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, we don't think it has quite the -- the credibility that a -- a government index does.

And thirdly, it's only published once every three years; so, it's out of date for -- for 67 percent of the time.

But what DOE discovered for us was that the Northeast Consumer Price Index, the Greater Boston Urban Consumer Price

Index is almost an exact mirror of this index. The Northeast CPI over 11 years through 2001, I believe it was, was within one-tenth of 1 percent of the -- this index for educational costs. And so, that's why we adopted the concept of tying the cost of adequacy to the Northeast Consumer Price Index.

So, the first thing we wanted to do was stabilize education funding.

The second thing we hope to accomplish in 608 was to reduce the statewide property tax as much as we could, which we felt would benefit all communities and also, incidentally, lower the contributions that would have to be made by donor towns.

We felt that by reducing the statewide property tax, we would enhance local control and allow our local towns and cities to decide on their own whether they wanted to take that revenue savings, if you will, by the cut taxes and either spend some -- keep it all in tax savings, spend some of it towards additional educational expenditures or, indeed, spend all of it for education expenditures.

And then the fourth concept was that by keeping base education costs under control in a reasonable fashion, we would gradually free up more and more money which could then be used to target aid, additional aid to our neediest communities.

Those were the goals we set out to accomplish. And we accomplished it in the following fashion, as I indicate on page 2.

Number one, we indexed the base cost of adequacy to the Northeast CPI using a 4-year rolling average. We use a 4-year rolling average because we wanted to try to avoid the spikes that would be caused if you just use last year's -- last year's index for inflation.

Using the 4-year rolling average for the New England -- Northeast, excuse me, Consumer Price Index, the base cost for 2004 increases 2.4 percent over 2003. What that means is that it goes from 33.11 per student to 33.90 per student. That's what happens with indexing.

As a result of the increase in assessed equalized valuation across the state, we can drop the statewide property tax from $5.80 per thousand to $4.92 per thousand; or, 88 cents a thousand and raise just about exactly the same amount of money from the statewide property tax in '04 that was raised in '03. That's stabilizing the tax base and stabilizing that source of revenue.

In the same fashion, by lowering the statewide property tax from 4.92 a thousand, your level of grants to schools and school districts around the state remains engross, in total at, approximately, the same level in '04 as in '03, or, at, approximately, $411,600,000. I think it's up about $600,000.

So, those are the first four columns on the second handout that I gave you, "HB 608 FY 2004," and that covers the two objectives that we wanted to accomplish with this bill.

The third objective, allowing communities more say in education funding and tax relief, is really shown in the third column from the right, "Statewide Tax Savings, HB 608 over Current Law."

HB 608 collects $85 million less in statewide property taxes than current law does. By giving our towns and cities the option of taking -- looking at those savings and saying, "Okay, do we want to keep those savings in the taxpayers' pocket? Do we want to spend some of it on additional education costs; or, --

or, do we want to spend all of it on additional education costs?" We, the sponsors of 608, think that we are continuing to enhance local control over educational funding and policy decisions.

Finally, the combination of indexing and reducing the statewide property tax frees up funds for targeting. And you will see the fifth column from the left, "Targeted Grants." HB 608 in its present form does not have a targeting formula.

I am here to urge you whether you use 608 or some other funding formula to adopt a targeting formula, so that the neediest school districts from the property tax -- property value perspective get enhanced aid. I have used it in this spreadsheet and would urge you, absent a -- a better product, to use the targeting formula used by the Governor's Office in HB 2, the transitional formula.

Preliminary -- my preliminary review of that formula, compared with the formula in 717 indicates that the Governor's formula is even more emphatic and successful in targeting money to the really neediest towns and communities in the state, and that's what I think targeting should accomplish.

If you go to the last three columns on this spreadsheet, the first column on the right, the first column, "Statewide Tax Savings," reflects the difference in statewide property tax collections under current law with the tax at 5.80 a thousand and under HB 608; and that, as I said, that gives our taxpayers a tax cut of $85 million or $84.6 million across the state.

The second to last column on the right compares the level of grants that the state would send out from money raised from other sources, BET, BPT, cigarette tax, et cetera, the amount of money the state sends to communities across the state and compares it with the amount of grants that they would receive if

-- if the law were unchanged. And that indicates with targeted grants included the 5 million. Under HB 608, the state disburses 19 million -- $19.1 million more in grants to our towns and cities than they would distribute if current law remained unchanged.

If you add those two columns, you get the final column on the right, which I have labeled, "Total Benefit of HB 608 over Current Law" of $103,779,132.

The consequences of keeping the law unchanged are in the four columns labeled "Current Law FY '04," which are in the center right of the spreadsheet. What this exercise revealed was something very interesting, which I didn't know until we had done it. If you include the grants as -- targeted grants as part of the legislation, 218 out of 225 school districts receiving funds from the state are better off under 608 than they would be if current law remained in force.

Only seven districts across the state are less well off. And the total of their loss, if you will, over '03 -- or over current law, excuse me, is $192,523; or, an average of $27,503 per community.

If it's a deal breaker, I think somehow, somewhere, we can find $192,523 to hold those communities harmless.

So, I found that the exercise produced amazing results that were nearly uniform across the state, and nearly uniform in their beneficence to our towns and cities, while keeping state expenditures within bounds.

I have two other spreadsheets that I'd like to hand out to you. They are exemplary spreadsheets, because they show what will happen in -- in the biennium '04 and '05 under two scenarios.

The first scenario, which I would like you to label, Alternative 1, is the scenario that assumes that the statewide property tax is going to be 4.92 in both '04 and '05, and you'll have to look at those columns in '05 to figure out which one I'm talking about. That's scenario no. -- no. 1, and that's the way the law is currently drafted; the bill is drafted. It doesn't provide for any further reduction below $4.92 a thousand.

If that bill ultimately were to become law in its present form with targeted grants added, it would mean that total state grants in 19- -- in '05 would be $451.9 million, as opposed to $416 million in '04, a rather hefty increase of about $35 million, I believe. That also assumes -- this chart also assumes that targeted aid will increase in '05 --

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: Could you hold up until everybody's got one in front of them?

REP. HESS: Absolutely. I'm sorry, Mr. Chairman.

REP. SMITH: Thank you.

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: This way, by the time you get done with the explanation, the last person will be having the spreadsheet in front of him or her.

REP. DODGE: Mr. Chairman?

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: Rep. Dodge.

REP. DODGE: Could we have a question while he's handing these out?

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: (Nodding)

REP. DODGE: Thank you.

Rep. Hess?

REP. HESS: Yes.

REP. DODGE: What formula did you use for the targeted grants?

REP. HESS: I am adopting and -- and block the Governor's formula for targeted grants and the dollar amount. I haven't adopted it because it's not in the bill. I -- I am asking Finance to -- to put a targeted -- targeting in the bill.

Targeting is not in this bill because -- Well, you never saw it. -- but two years ago, I introduced -- I thought I had a great idea, and I introduced a complete package of education funding revision in House Bill 1317. It got re-referred by Ways and Means after the first year, because they thought they needed more time to work on all of the components. And then, when it came around to the second year, it got interim study, because they thought they needed further time to study it. And then when it came to November 1st, they just threw up their hands and said, "We're not going to look at it." So, I took all of the various elements of education funding and I subdivided them into separate bills. That's why targeting is not in this bill, because I have that -- had that in a separate bill. But, obviously, everybody else is putting targeting in as part of a comprehensive package, and -- and I'm -- I'm very happy to do that, and I would hope that this Committee would do that.

REP. DODGE: Follow-up, please?

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: Follow-up question.

REP. DODGE: Did this have anything to do with the Augenblick Formula or --

REP. HESS: This has nothing to do with Augenblick. Except to the extent that the targeting formula may, in some way, be related to that.

I am going to have to defer, quite frankly, to the Governor's advisors and Attorney Ardinger as to how that targeting formula works. I haven't taken the time to figure it out; and, even if I took the time, I'm not sure I could.

So, I guess I -- I would say, I don't think it has anything to do with Augenblick, but I'm not sure.

REP. DODGE: Thank you.

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: How are we doing on the spreadsheets?

JEFFREY PATTISON, Office of Legislative Budget Assistant: We're getting there.

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: Some hold up there.

Now, some of them have a big C on them and some of them don't (indicating). What's the difference?

REP. HESS: The big C is actually my -- my attempt at circling the numbers.

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: Okay. They appear to be very similar numbers.

REP. HESS: Well, one of the spreadsheets shows that the statewide property tax remains unchanged at $4.92 a thousand in both '04 and '05, Mr. Chairman. That's the way HB 608 is currently drafted. It does not reduce the statewide property tax below 4.92. And that spreadsheet which I would suggest that you -- you label Alternative No. 1 shows what would happen in '05 if you past -- if HB 608 became law without a change in the statewide property tax rate in '05.

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: Okay, does everyone have one now? Let's go back to the spreadsheet.

Or Rep. King for a question.

REP. KING: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I'm assuming that the -- that you increased the cost of an adequate education in the '05 by the CPI index that you're using?

REP. HESS: That is correct. The increase in '05 is, again, a 4-year rolling average, so, it -- one year is different than the way we calculated it in '04. And since we don't have '04 CPI, I can't really do it, but I am assuming that the cost of an adequate education would be indexed -- would have an index increase of 2.8 percent.

REP. KING: "2.8 percent." So, this is an assumption?

REP. HESS: It is assumption. That is the current average for the first three years, Rep. King; and, I'm assuming that this year is going to be 2.8 percent. It may be more; it may be less. But that's the assumption I used for '05 was number one, the CPI is going to be -- go up 2.8 percent, rather than 2.4 percent in '04.

The second assumption that we made is the equalized valuation increase. DRA, Phil Blatsos, specifically, advised me that the DRA is estimating, in fact, has already issued an official estimate, I understand, that the total equalized assessed valuation in the State of New Hampshire is going to go up 8 percent in '05. That -- so, the change from 96.2 billion in the second column from the left to 103.9 billion under FY 2005 represents an 8-percent increase over the 96 billion figure. Those are the two assumptions that are plugged in to '05.

REP. KING: Thank you.

REP. HESS: Now, I know various people have various spreadsheets going out to '06, '07, '08, '09. I'm not going to do that, and I think you folks know as well as anybody that getting -- just going out to '05 has a lot of risk inherent in it and a lot of assumptions. And once you get beyond that, you're really fishing in -- in dark and murky waters.

But what this Alternative 1 shows with this -- with the property tax the same, your total grants to towns and cities goes up with the increase in targeting aid by, roughly, $35 million.

Scenario No. 2, or Alternative No. 2, the other spreadsheet, which looks -- is in exactly the same format but has a different tax rate in '05. As you will see in fiscal year '05, the tax rate is reduced to $4.55 a thousand.

And what I asked LBAO to do for this was to say, "Okay, show Finance Committee how far you could lower the statewide property tax and remain tax neutral on the total statewide property tax revenues." And this shows that you can, based upon the 8-percent increase in valuation in '05, you could lower the statewide property tax from $4.92 a thousand down to $4.55 a

thousand, and still raise the same amount of dollars from the statewide property tax, 473 million in '05, as you did in '04.

What this also shows that if you lower the statewide property tax to that extent, the grant situation changes somewhat, and the total grants -- I'm sorry, I think I've confused these two charts. I did. -- the total grants in that scenario go up $35 million over '04.

And in Scenario No. 1, the grants actually drop, I think, $3 million.

The lower -- the tax rate of 4.55 a thousand represents a 37-cent reduction over '04, and, again, makes -- continues to make the statewide property tax revenue neutral.

I use these two scenarios, Mr. Chairman, because I think they -- they show the two outer limits of -- of what 608 might accomplish, depending upon whether you wanted to reduce the statewide property tax or keep it level, but that brings up the final subject for my testimony.

I, and -- and as my card indicates, I'm here on behalf of House Leadership and the Speaker, as well, would like to see legislation, any legislation that you pass regarding education funding contain an explicit reduction in statewide property tax rates, much like HB 2 does in its original form.

I don't know if the -- if the rates contained in HB 2 are economically accurate and valid and are defensible fiscally. They seem pretty large to me. But DRA has told me that you can expect anywhere between a 4- and 8-percent appreciation that equalize assessed valuations across the state for the coming four years, and I would, at least, like to see language to that effect included in any legislation that is passed with either a dollar

figure or a dollar figure and an alternative calculation for the lower tax rate, depending upon how much the equalized assessed valuation raises.

And with that unfortunately lengthy testimony, Mr. Chairman, I'll be happy to take any questions anyone has.

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: I guess, we didn't explain in the last two -- two spreadsheets, what's really the difference between them? They appear to be exactly the same, except for those two figures circled.

REP. HESS: The two -- the differences are that the tax rate on Alternative 1 for '05 remains at 4.92 a thousand; and the tax rate on Alternative 2 for 2005 is reduced to 4.55 a thousand. You may have gotten the two identical spreadsheets. Maybe, you didn't get -- I handed -- There's supposed to be two, separate ones. Did you get copies of the same one?

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: One has -- one has the figure circled for statewide property tax. The other one does not; but, other than that, --

REP. HESS: They're both 4.92?

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: No, one says 4.92 and 4.55; the other one says 4.92 and 4.55. The first one you passed out --

(Discussion off the record)

REP. HESS: Okay, the first -- the first spreadsheet I passed out is labeled at the top, "HB 608 vs Current Law."

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: That's right.

REP. HESS: Okay, that's the first one. The second one I passed out, Alternative 1, is just labeled, "HB 608," and has the 4.92 tax rate in both '04 and '05.

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: I guess, I didn't get that one.

REP. HESS: You're missing that one?

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: (Nodding)

REP. HESS: Okay, I -- I handed out -- I handed your Staffer two -- two, separate ones. He may have been handing out two of the same ones.

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: No, they're all -- all the ones I look at have the same, 4.92 and 4.55. So, there is an Alternative that has a 4.92 in 2005?

REP. HESS: There is an Alternative that has -- there -- there are two -- there are two spreadsheets for the biennium. One of them has 4.92 in both '04 and '05; the other one has 4.92 in '04 and 4.55 in '05.

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: All right, I found it. Thank you.

Questions from the Committee? Rep. King.

REP. KING: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I believe the -- I believe the Governor's plan, which is in House Bill 2, the spreadsheet that accompanies that or the information that follows that, carries the tax reduction out to 2006 or '7?

REP. HESS: Or '8, I think one or the other.

REP. KING: Are you suggesting that what you're searching for is -- is an additional tax reduction going past the biennium?

REP. HESS: I would like to see legislation -- legislative language extending tax reduction targets past this biennium, yes.

And I would like to see it extended out four -- two to four years beyond that.

Again, I -- I believe with a -- with a circuit breaker, so that it's tied in with the -- the raise in the equalized assessed valuation statewide, so that we don't give a tax break that actually lowers the revenue attributable to the statewide property tax because the equalized assessed valuation didn't rise as rapidly as we thought.

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: Further question?

REP. KING: Well, it would seem that better -- the way to do that would be to not use a percentage or a dollar. Just use -- just have a statement that you would like that it would be reduced by the increase in property value statewide or -- You're not -- I think it's hazardous to -- for the next -- for the Legislature to do something not knowing what the economy's going to be.

REP. HESS: There is definitely a risk, Representative, in -- as I said, projecting out, even to 2005, much less further on, and I would not be adverse to a statement, a formula, which does not include dollar figures, if you will, --

REP. KING: Or a goal.

REP. HESS: Or a goal. I -- I would prefer a formula which would be fixed, so that -- but not necessarily tied to a particular dollar and cents rate, so that the public would be assured that we're serious about reducing the statewide property tax and we're going to do everything -- everything we can to reduce it as far as we can.

REP. KING: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

REP. HESS: I should also say, in conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I think regardless of what else the Committee decides to do, in terms of education funding, that we have to do something to be absolutely sure that -- that we have a safety net so that we don't face suddenly a 50 or $60 million problem in six or nine months, because something that we passed has been ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, and we're suddenly faced with a bill for $980 million when we really would only like to have a bill for -- and should have a bill for $915 million.

So, I think whatever you do, you should do some indexing to build in a safety net to avoid a catastrophe down the road in case things don't go like we hope they will.

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: Rep. Smith for a question.

REP. SMITH: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair.

Rep. Hess, can you tell me -- Perhaps, I'm -- I missed this and I apologize if I did. -- exactly what formula you used to determine the cost of an adequate education?

REP. HESS: We used the current formula to determine the cost of an adequate education in '03.

We then amended the formula in two ways. Number one, we remove home-school students from the formula; and we, based upon the determination that home-school students are not utilizing public resources -- public school resources for their education; and, therefore, it doesn't make sense to provide them with a state funding to -- to fund home-school students.

The second thing we did is we altered the transportation component of the formula, so that under this bill, if it becomes law, the state would be obligated to pay 100 percent of all transportation costs for students, Grades K through 8, to and from school.

We did that for two reasons. First of all, current law only requires that school districts provide education -- transportation, excuse me, up through Grade 8. That's all that is required by state law; and, furthermore, only to those students who live more than two miles from the school.

We felt in today's age and expectations that the two-mile limit was not only going to be difficult to justify, but also extremely difficult to calculate in trying -- and break out transportation costs. So, we included the transportation cost, basically, that we currently require school districts to perform under state law, feeling that that was a more accurate explanation and description of adequacy than the current formula, and we eliminated transportation costs for high school students.

That was done more on an anecdotal basis for two reasons. Number one, I don't know if you folks have had the opportunity or the -- or had -- had to find a parking place within a half a mile of a high school these days; but, I know in Manchester, you can't find a parking place within a half a mile of any of the three high schools because all the kids drive to school, as did mine. Drive

their own cars, and most -- many high school students, if not most, I think do drive.

Secondly, a number of communities that do provide some transportation such as my home community of Hooksett charge the students for that transportation cost; and, I believe, I'm accurate in stating that the current formula does not take into account those -- that -- that revenue collection. So, those -- that services, at least, in -- in Hooksett and -- and surrounding towns, I think, are already self-funded. Those are the only two changes.

And then after that, we don't change -- we don't recalculate that formula under 608. We simply increase the base cost based upon the CPI factor.

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: Committee, we've got five or six more people to speak on this bill. We've got two other bills. I'd like to try to work some more time in for other people.

Follow-up question?

REP. SMITH: Yes, thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Rep. Hess, I -- In Durham, we don't let our children drive at 14 or 15. Perhaps, they do in Manchester; so, I won't deal with that then --

REP. HESS: We don't -- fortunately, you have very precocious children. We don't have very many 14-year-olds in high school.

REP. SMITH: But are -- are you suggesting also that we amend existing law under which local school districts provide a range of services to home-schoolers, such as laboratories, --

REP. HESS: No.

REP. SMITH: So that, are you -- are you then saying that local -- that school districts should, in fact, continue to deliver those -- those essential and desirable services to home schools, but just not get any compensation for those?

REP. HESS: No, if -- if home-schoolers use the facilities, the -- the definition of the language, as I understand it, then they -- the school district receives state aid from that. We're not saying there'd be any change in home school education support.

REP. SMITH: And just one last, quick one?

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: (Nodding)

REP. SMITH: I understand your problem, Mr. Chair.

Could you help me understand just a little more. In your third column from the right, in the first spreadsheet you gave us, which the column is entitled "Statewide Tax Savings, HB 603 over Current Law," am I correct in my interpretation that what you mean by tax savings is that the state would not be responsible for that money; instead, that would be just transferred to the local district, so that --

REP. HESS: No.

REP. SMITH: -- the savings is to the -- that pocket that our taxpayers go into for paying their state tax, but not the pocket that they go into for paying their local tax?

REP. HESS: Exactly the opposite, Rep. Smith.

REP. SMITH: Oh. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: Further questions from the Committee? Rep. Densmore.

REP. HESS: And I'm no longer -- thank you for the elevation, but I'm no longer Chairman.

REP. SMITH: I said thank you to my --

REP. HESS: Oh.

REP. SMITH: -- Chairman for permitting me to ask the question.

REP. DENSMORE: Just a quick stab at the same question. Can I believe that the two items, the reduce in support for home-schoolers and reduction of the population being transported, the result of changing the formula with those two items amounts to a $70 million savings --

REP. HESS: Not at all, not at all.

REP. DENSMORE: Now, what else do we put in there?

REP. HESS: I don't know where the $70 million savings is coming from.

REP. DENSMORE: Well, the cost of an adequate education under current law.

REP. HESS: Under the current law formula, the cost of base adequate education goes from 33.11 to, I think, 35.65. It's because you don't use a CPI, Representative. You use the formula that's currently in place, and you just take the numbers that have occurred. That's the escalation spiraling out of control

that I spoke about earliest. That's where most of that comes from.

There's probably about -- And it's -- it can't be exactly determined, because I don't think DOE breaks down transportation as between high school and -- and primary school students. But by best estimates, I think the two changes in the formula account for something less than $20 million.

REP. DENSMORE: Thank you.

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: Further questions from the Committee? Seeing none, thank you, Rep. Hess.

REP. HESS: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker.

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: We'll next call on Rep. Burling for two minutes. He hasn't indicated whether he supports or opposes the bill.

REP. HESS: I think I have a hint.

PETER BURLING, Representative, Sullivan County, District 19: In the interest of moving along, I'm here, primarily, to express the strong opposition of the Minority Party, not to Rep. Hess, not to House Leadership, but to 608.

We have an alternative view, which is most adequately represented in the spreadsheet, which we are distributing to you right now.

For the record, my name is Peter Burling. I'm the Democratic Leader of the House. I represent District 19.

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: Good evening.

REP. BURLING: The spreadsheet, which is being distributed was originally handed out in Ways and Means at 10:45 a.m. on March 6th. It was used by that committee in some of its deliberations on this bill and resulted in the original, I think, close vote of 11 to 10 on 608.

The point of this spreadsheet is to demonstrate in no uncertain terms that if you withdraw $70 million of state support for public education, you will achieve a dramatic result, which is either an increase of the local property tax burden or a diminution of local public education program. That is arithmetic. It's not even higher math.

Take out 70 million over here, it has a consequence over there.

The consequence is represented on this spreadsheet through a couple of lenses. Lens No. 1 is our lens of absolute agreement with Rep. Hess; the statewide property tax should be maintained at a revenue neutral number. In 2004, that's $4.92 per thousand. In the subsequent year, '05, I believe it's going to drop to 4.55. That's a revenue neutral number, at least, as our stars now provide us the wisdom to discern it.

If you assume an agreement of policy about the diminishment of the rate to achieve revenue stability from the statewide property tax, then, this spreadsheet tells you the negative impact on our local communities. And pure and simple, it's pretty painful.

For my Town of Cornish, it means $90,000 in '04; for my Town of Plainfield, it's $114,000 in '04.

Did I give away all my spreadsheets? What a silly thing to do.

REP. KING: You can have mine back.

REP. MERCER: Here.

REP. BURLING: For Manchester in '04, it's 5 million plus. We've had a battle of spreadsheets, and that is the least important thing we should fight over.

The author of this spreadsheet was the LBAO. It's the same group of people who produced everybody else's spreadsheet. I did not cook the numbers. I did not do anything. I took the numbers that everybody was working with in Ways and Means.

With all due respect, I think a review of our spreadsheet, based on the same assumptions that Rep. Hess has presented to you, gives a much clearer impact on our local communities. And it's because of that impact that we, in the Democratic Party, have real concerns about passage of 608.

I would also say, I believe, it is true that the targeting information, which doesn't exist in 608, is much better reconciled in 717.

There's material that that we should work with, there's no question. But, please, let's not pass a fancy bill, which doesn't pass a simple examination.

Now, yesterday, Rep. Hess said in a very direct way, the problem with the Democrats' approach is that it doesn't plug the revenue hole.

This isn't a revenue bill. I didn't come here with a revenue proposal to raise the money to do our constitutional duty. It is clear to me that our constitutional duty remains today what it was when Claremont II became law. It is the duty to determine and fund the cost of an adequate education for each and every child in this state.

How we pay for that is a problem we have to address. But I think it is a mistake and a ticket back to court, let me be very clear about this, a ticket back to court to arbitrarily decide that we can amend the cost of an adequate education downward, arbitrarily, in order to achieve a reduction in responsibility for state government.

I believe, and I believe it absolutely, because for 30 years, I've watched my town struggle with this, that the increasing cost of an adequate education, which in '04 under current law goes to $955 million, is not the result of avarice or capricious spending on the part of our local school boards. It is a real reflection of the impact of costs and demand that our local school boards and our local property taxpayers have to meet. That's a reality. It's not a fantasy. And to simply assume that we can take out $70 million and make them deal with it and blame them when they fail is not only unjust, it is criminal.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: Thank you.

Questions? Rep. Elliott.

REP. ELLIOTT: Thank you.

REP. BURLING: Good afternoon.

REP. ELLIOTT: Good afternoon. It's good to see you.

I'm taking "Adequate Education HB 608 vs Current Law," the first sheet David Hess handed out --

REP. BURLING: I don't have it.

REP. ELLIOTT: Okay.

-- and your sheet here, and I'm trying to line the numbers up. And if I read your first column here, it says, "Current Law" with $4.92 tax rate FY '04. So, I compare that to his "Current Law" and the numbers are different.

Your -- I'm going to look at Acworth, 650,832. Yours --

REP. BURLING: Right, I -- I think I --

REP. ELLIOTT: -- is 739,778, both of them assume the same tax rate, both of them assume the current law, but I don't see the same number.

If I go to '05 in -- in Rep. Hess' at a $5.80 tax rate, I can then find the same number.

So, help me, because I'm lost.

REP. BURLING: You are the Finance Committee; you deal with the LBAO much more intimately than I do; and I can't begin to explain what you're seeing on your sheet.

I'm looking at Adequate Education Funding 608, this sheet right here (indicating). I'm looking at 2004. I'm looking at Acworth, which is a great place; and, I'm looking at the numbers, "Tax Raised $4.92," I see $228,479 on both sheets.

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: The top of the column on one is 884 million. The top of the column on the other has 955 million. Some of that difference is the 70 million that was discussed.

REP. BURLING: It's discussed, and it is described by Rep. Hess as being $20 million attributable to tinkering with the cost formula. The other 50 million, presumably, attributable to the escalating cost of public education. And I choose not to attribute that escalating cost in public education to avarice and silliness on the part of local school boards. Otherwise, I think the numbers, actually, come up identical, and I'll be happy to leave these two last forms with you.

I don't want to hold any more time up, though, Mr. Chairman, --

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: Thank you.

REP. BURLING: -- because so many people wish to speak. I'll be happy to answer Rep. Wendelboe's question.

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: Rep. Wendelboe for a question.

REP. WENDELBOE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Rep. Burling, I believe that the $70 million is not a cut; it's a different interpretation of the duty of the state. I believe, as --

REP. BURLING: Which is why I used a different term than "cut."

REP. WENDELBOE: -- I think Rep. Hess' explanation that school districts have been paid for children that are home-schooled and that they provide --

REP. BURLING: Thank you for asking that question. I'm so glad --

REP. WENDELBOE: Let me --

REP. BURLING: -- you opened that door --

REP. WENDELBOE: -- let me finish, --

REP. BURLING: -- for me.

REP. WENDELBOE: -- Mr. Burling.

-- home-schooled children are paid with -- at the full rate, as if they were in school on our state grants, number one, is a difference; and, number two, is that the state has no obligation to pay for transportation for those children over eighth grade. And so, we are just paying -- saying that we're not going to include in the state formula those things that shouldn't be paid for by the state, to begin with.

REP. BURLING: All right, let me answer the three points you just made. First of all, home-schooled children always, in my neck of the woods, go to public school for some of the resources, which they use for their own education.

Absolutely clear to me that home-schoolers do employ some of the services of the public education system. I can't tell you exactly how much each child does, but I think the assumption that they take nothing is utterly wrong.

Second of all, the argument now being used, which is that we need to amend our own formula cooked up by this Legislature two or three years ago to define an adequate education cost, in order to take out things that we don't want to pay for, denies the much more blatant and obvious fact that the adequacy formula we came up to begin with didn't even come close to defining the total cost of an adequate education in this state. And everybody in this room knows it.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: Thank you.

We'll call next, Rep. Tom McCormick.

TOM McCORMICK, Representative, Merrimack County, District 32: Thank you, Mr. Chair, --

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: Good evening.

REP. McCORMICK: -- members of the committee, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to meet with you.

I'm from Merrimack, District 32, New London, Danbury, and Wilmot. I'm also on the Ways and Means Committee.

I've been looking at funding of education for quite a number of years; in fact, ever since 999 was implemented, and so, I -- I think I have a fairly good background on how and what we're doing here.

As I listen to both of these gentlemen before me, it seems to me that what we're doing is we're looking at a bunch of numbers, while we're ignoring some very, very important things.

Nowhere in either of these offerings did I see the cost of the -- the -- numbers of people in the towns that are donor towns.

I don't see the median household incomes, whether they have the ability to pay.

I don't see where economies of scale in some of our larger school districts are taken into account.

I don't see where local voter decisions are even being considered.

Actually, I'm a -- I'm a local control kind of guy. I believe that when we vote for our selectmen, when we vote for our school boards, we put people in place to come back to me, as a voter, with what they -- they say we think -- they think we need; and, as a voter, I think I have the opportunity to decide what I can afford. And that applies both to my local town costs and it applies to my local school. And, frankly, that is where, from my point of view, we should start this -- this discussion.

We should look at the various towns and what their ability to pay; and I can tell you, there are a lot of small towns, particularly, up north that are donor towns. They are not only -- they're not only able to -- they cannot even make the cost of an adequate education with their own local funding, but they have to pay even more back to the state, so the state could take some of their money and give it to some of the wealthier towns in the south.

Now, this system is broken. And it's broken very badly. And I can -- I -- I have great concern that if we don't get this thing solved with this biennium, if we don't recognize the things that I've just said in building a -- a bill that we can all live with,

we're all going to have to pay the price come election '04. No question.

Now, what we need to do is we need a bill, which will repeal the statewide property tax, which will eliminate donor towns, which guarantees the cost of an adequate education to every town based upon what they themselves have decided what their needs are with a vote, we need to reaffirm local control in that regard; and, when we do this, when we take it from the -- from the local people, the local voters, and match that amount to what the state says is their cost of an adequate education, there's a very, very good chance that we're going to have a surplus. We will have a surplus because we will not have to give as many grants out or as much in grants, but we will be able to assure 100 percent of our towns with 100 percent of the cost of an adequate education that the state says they have to have.

And not only that, we will be able to present the -- a -- a bill, a method, so that the people -- the people in my -- in my towns can actually understand where these numbers come from.

Folks, this is an exercise in mathematics. It's not an exercise in reality.

We have people who cannot afford what we say they have to pay, and we're not really dealing with that. We're not resolving it.

So, let me sum up. We need to consider the median household incomes; we need to understand the populations in our small towns and their ability to pay; we need to know about the economies of scale, the large communities with large school districts; we have to know what the local voters have decided what their needs are and what they can afford to pay. And it's not a top-down thing that we can do. We can't think that we, here in Concord, can say, "This is how much they need for

targeting." They are the ones that have to show what they need against what we here decide is right for the state for the cost of an adequate education.

So, what we have in 603 *(sic)* is a -- a good start in limiting and -- and capping what we can look forward to in the future for the cost of an adequate education. That's about as far as I could go to support that bill.

On the other hand, there are other things coming along that you'll hear in the 717, which are also very good. But there, there are things there that have to be merged in to what 603 says and what 1717 -- or what 717 says is those two things can be merged if we take into account what is happening locally, and what the local people agree with their votes what they can afford to pay.

So, 603 is a patchwork. It's a patchwork on what we've been doing for four years, and we know that what we've been doing for four years is wrong. It's got to be corrected.

So, we have to use some -- some real good thought and bring in together a number of things to take care of all of these little elements that go to make up what a real cost of an adequate education is and provide that for our students.

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: Will you accept any questions?

REP. McCORMICK: Yes, sir.

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: Questions from the Committee? Seeing none, thank you, Rep. McCormick.

REP. McCORMICK: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: We'll next call Rep. Alf Jacobson.

ALF JACOBSON, Representative, Merrimack County, District 32: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am here in opposition to House Bill 608.

The first thing I want to say is that -- which relates to the NE CPI, which is currently at -- according to the information, at 2.4 percent; and if I were to assume that that would be the rate over a period of time, which seems to be an assumption of the bill, in ten years, whatever you paid a dollar for would cost a dollar twenty-seven in terms of the taxes.

Now, education costs over the last 40 years have grown at a rate greater than 2.4 percent. In fact, in the last 40 years, the cost of public education has increased 289 percent.

If we were to adopt House Bill 608, one of two things would happen. The local property tax would zoom.

It was interesting to listen to the sponsor. I don't recall him ever saying anything about the local property tax. That would be one alternative.

The other alternative would be to cut education services if you are to stay within the parameters of House Bill 608.

Now, I would also like to say something about the decline in the statewide property tax. The proposal is to move it from 5.80 to 4.92; but, if you look at the increased evaluations that have taken place and are taking place, the savings would be close to zero for the average household taxpayer. So that --

And -- and the same thing is true for the 4.92 to the 4.55, which will save you 37 cents, five sentences earlier said that the evaluations in that period would rise 8 percent. So, what is the gain there?

Now, I agree with my colleague from New London that we ought to eliminate the statewide property tax. And I would say one fundamental reason for that is that people who own their homes, the lower their incomes, the greater is the burden of the statewide property tax, in terms of their income.

You know, by the way, 42 years -- 43 years ago, I bought my house, and my tax bill was $206. It represented something about 3 percent of my income, which has never been big. Right this last year, my tax bill was $6,300, which is greater than 10 percent, because my income has gone the other direction.

Now, I can understand that people of wealth want to have this kind of tax and are opposed to a tax, such as an income tax which taxes people as a percentage of income and not a steady concept of one's own home, I understand that. But I think that we -- the great majority of people are not in that position; and what will House Bill 608 do, it will, in fact, worsen, worsen their financial or their fiscal situation.

So that what is happening is that if this bill, House Bill 608, it becomes law, our local property taxes will rise or our educational services will diminish, or both.

And thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: Thank you, Rep. Jacobson.

Are there questions from the Committee? Seeing none, thank you for your testimony.

REP. JACOBSON: Thank you.

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: We'll next call, I guess, they want to speak together, Mark Joyce and Dean Michener. Good evening.

MARK JOYCE, Lobbyist, New Hampshire School Administrators Association: Good evening. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, members of the committee. My name is Mark Joyce, and I'm representing New Hampshire School Administrators; and I'm very pleased to share this testimony with Dean Michener, representing New Hampshire School Boards Association.

We are testifying today in support of the current educational funding law and to illustrate some potential impacts of these two proposed bills on school districts and communities. We offer these comments based on the best information that we had available prior to coming to the hearing today, and we understand that there's been numerous additional spreadsheets passed out. So, we will provide follow-up information, if that becomes necessary.

To begin with, we would like to share our criteria for evaluating the value and impact of potential changes to New Hampshire's current educational funding system. These criteria can be grouped into four critical areas with lead questions.

First of all, does the proposed change meet the criteria contained in the Claremont Decision?

We believe the Supreme Court decisions clearly define public education as a state responsibility, indicating that the Legislature has the responsibility to define adequacy, implement

a system to fund educational adequacy, and to ensure that it's delivered to all children everywhere.

Secondly, does the proposed change maintain a realistic contribution of state resources to support public education?

We believe it's important that the state's educational funding system (a) be based on realistic considerations of the actual cost of public education, (b) maintain a high level of state commitment currently at about 50 percent of the actual cost of education, and (c) contain sufficient resources to support state and federal requirements.

And by much of our current news, those are ever-increasing today.

3.) Does the proposed change contribute to creating a stable and predictable system of educational aid to communities?

It is important, we believe, that the law be stable and predictable from year to year in order to allow for the prudent planning by both educators and taxpayers alike. In particular, it's essential that the impact of any change in law be understood by communities before the beginning of the budget development process. And as you folks know better than most, that's August of the year ahead of the July beginning that fiscal year. As we know today, virtually, all school districts, except for our cities, have completed their appropriation cycle for the next year, beginning this July.

Obviously, any change that might be implemented now, effecting next year's aid was unknown during the budget development process that took place and is already completed.

Finally, does the proposed change recognize that some communities need additional resources to meet the challenge of achieving adequacy for all children?

It is very important, we believe, that we help our poorer communities with targeted assistance that will provide additional programs and opportunities for students to meet and achieve adequacy at expected levels.

We're very pleased to review a comparison of the financial impact as we understood it of these bills, and I'd ask Dean Michener to do that.

DEAN MICHENER, Lobbyist, New Hampshire School Boards Association: Thank you.

With the testimony that we provided you, we also included another spreadsheet, and my goal was not to contribute to printout-itis, but to share with you the information that we were working on and the conclusions we came to based upon the information that we had available.

If I might just make sure you understand the information that is on this particular spreadsheet (indicating). In the first column, I have indicated what the adequacy grants are. These are the grants that local school districts would receive. Under the current law, if there was no change at all in our education funding system, there would be no change in the formula and the statewide property tax would remain at 5.80, and that's what that column represents. And these are the numbers that were released last fall and districts were noticed with during that budgeting process.

The next column, the second column, shows the current formula that current law, the same formula, but with a reduction

in the statewide property tax from 5.80 to 4.92; by reducing the statewide property tax, the adequacy grants that local districts would receive would increase.

The third column is the information I received on House Bill 608, that reflects a change in the formula that was discussed by the sponsor, and it also represents the drop in the statewide property tax to 4.92.

Finally, the fourth column, House Bill 717, this information is taken from the Coalition Communities' Website, and that shows the change in the formula with the elimination of the statewide property tax and implementing the transition phase-in period. And I show the FY '04 transition amount and what the Coalition Communities have estimated for FY '05 and in FY '09.

I include a line here indicating that the figures for FY '05 and FY '09 are based on assumptions of appropriations, they're based on assumptions of cost increases, and they're -- they're -- they are numbers that I don't feel we have much reliability on.

If I might sum up from the information that we have, we believe that on -- on review of comparison of these numbers, the second column, the current formula at a drop in the statewide property tax to 4.92, maintains a strong commitment by the state to public education. It's predictable and stable, and it uses a system that has been judged to be legal, and it is related to the expenses that school districts actually incur. The state's participation in -- in meeting the cost of an adequate education would be based on expenditures that are actually incurred by school districts.

I believe in your considerations of the state's commitment and policy to what the state share is in -- in meeting an adequate education, there should be a distinction between what is -- what

is the source of the revenue that meets the state's commitment versus what is the policy of the state share? And those are two, separate issues.

House Bill 608 still maintains a relationship to expenditures, and it's similar to the current system that has been judged to be legal. However, there is a significant shift in costs to the local school tax rates by reducing the eligible areas for reimbursement, the areas that we have already discussed, such as high school transportation and home-educated students.

It also caps the growth in expenditures and the cost of an adequate education at the -- at the CPI, which is unrealistic compared to what expenses local districts are actually incurring.

House Bill 717, that implements a new plan that -- that goes down the road of a -- what I'll call a transition program. There's components of like a hold harmless with a transitioning process that really depends upon assumptions of what future legislatures will appropriate to implement both the transition period and the final implementation of the bill as specified -- as simulated in their FY '09 predictions.

The problem is that there is no commitment, and without coupling this bill, as it was originally introduced to the constitutional amendment, which guaranteed a minimum state commitment, there is no guarantee of that commitment and there's -- and the state's obligation could really be drastically reduced.

And with that, I would be glad to answer any questions.

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: Thank you. Questions from the Committee? Seeing none, thank you for your testimony.

I will next call Donna Clairmont.

DONNA CLAIRMONT, Barnstead-Pittsfield School District: I am in strong opposition of House Bill 608. I'm here also primarily to perhaps give the committee a more personalized view on what this bill would mean for a district such as Pittsfield.

Currently, my district is 23rd highest in taxes, and as we just concluded our session in terms of bringing forward a budget. In that, just from last year to what we have indicated what would be our educational grant, there was a reduction of $25,000 in that grant. If this bill was to move forward without the targeted grant, there would be a further reduction of $154,000. That is almost a dollar on our tax rate. With the targeted aid, there is perhaps some offset to that. But as you all know, there's no guarantee that these two will be combined together.

I think that there has been echoed here many times by the testimony and even from the testimony of Rep. Hess that there is a flaw in how we cost out an adequate education. I would suggest or strongly request that this committee send back to legislature the message that that is the problem. That is where we really need to focus our attention in terms of correcting what obviously is a problem within our educational funding system. Thank you.

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: Thank you. Questions from the committee? The Honorable Keith Herman, I'll call on next.

KEITH HERMAN, Governor's Office: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Sorry, I was busy with another committee member. For the record, I am Keith Herman representing the Governor's Office today testifying in support of House Bill 608 in part. And what I'd like to do is just take a couple minutes to explain why and also give you a couple remarks on House Bill 717 and the Governor's proposal.

What the Governor supports in House Bill 608 is the change in the cost of the base cost calculation for an adequate education from its current amount to 3390 per student. The sponsors of House Bill 608 get to that change in base cost by making two major changes. One, increasing the current base cost by the rate of inflation, then adjusting that net change by changing calculation of transportation costs and netting out home schoolers to get a new base cost of 3390 for the fiscal year.

The Governor supports very wholeheartedly that change, as is the basis for his '04 calculation in the Governor's plan. And we think that makes sense policy-wise, it makes sense fiscally-wise and we urge the committee, regardless of what it does, to make that change to the base cost of how we calculate an adequate education.

House Bill 608 also lowers the rate of the statewide property tax from its current rate of 4.80 to 4.92. The explanations have been given that that's the amount of statewide property tax rate necessary to remain revenue neutral, so that no taxpayer pays effectively more than what they did last year in property tax rates. There's a flaw in that explanation. That accounting takes into no consideration new valuations that have appeared on the books of the State of New Hampshire since last year.

Based on DRA calculations, we estimated -- the Governor's Office estimated that 6 percent of the increase in valuations last year were due to new construction that was never before realized by the State of New Hampshire. Therefore, 492 is too low a rate to remain revenue neutral for taxpayers. And so, the Governor wishes the committee would look at that rate and adjust it upwards.

In terms of 717, just for a moment, the Governor supports 717 in part, because the Governor's plan uses the same exact calculation for distributing targeted aid dollars in the Governor's proposal that they do in 717. So, we hope, and the Governor wishes that the Finance Committee takes the base cost

adjustment representing 608, the formula used for distributing targeted aid in 717 and combines them as the Governor does in his plan to provide a new, stable education adequacy long-term solution. And I'll be happy to answer any questions.

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: Thank you. Question from Rep. Wheeler.

REP. WHEELER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you for taking a question, Mr. Herman. I was with you for most of your conversation. The part that I didn't catch was I thought if there was an increase in valuation there would be a decrease in rate. You talked about an increase in valuation and an in increase in rate, and I didn't understand that.

MR. HERMAN: The reduction in the statewide property tax rate from 5.80 to 4.92, that's presented in House Bill 608, has been presented as being the rate necessary to be revenue neutral so that no taxpayer pays more in their statewide property tax than they did last year. That's how it's been represented to this committee and others. I don't believe that that representation accounts for new valuation that wasn't in existence last year, about 6 percent. And so, you can have a higher rate than 4.92 in statewide property tax assessment and still be revenue neutral to the taxpayers that were on the books last year and still raise additional dollars for the state without affecting what taxpayers paid last year. That calculation is not represented in 608 and the Governor believes it should be.

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: All right. That makes it a little clearer. Rep. King and then Rep. Elliott.

REP. KING: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Herman, does the Governor endorse the cap, increased spending cap in 608?

MR. HERMAN: In 608 when you say the increased spending cap, the 2.4 percent?

REP. KING: CPI.

MR. HERMAN: Yes. In adjust -- in getting to the Governor's plan, in '04s base cost calculation of 3390, he employs the exact same calculation as in 608. So, for that extent he does.

REP. KING: Thank you.

MR. HERMAN: The difference, just to be up front, the difference is in 608, there is an assumption in future years that every year the base cost will continue to be increased by that CPI rate. The Governor would suggest in his plan that once the change is made in base cost, reflected in '04, that that base cost not continue to be adjusted yearly by the CPI, that remain flat.

REP. KING: Follow-up question?

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: Follow up.

REP. KING: Does the Governor project over a period of years a continued decrease in the tax rate of a certain amount?

MR. HERMAN: Yes. The Governor's put forth a proposal in House Bill 2, that's in front of the Finance Committee, a long-term sustainable education funding plan that reduces the statewide property tax rate each year from its current rate of 5.80 to $3. In the end of five years that represents a -- nearly 50 percent reduction in the rate and a real reduction rate, after you consider increases in valuations over time. He puts that into statute. It's not an assumed reduction; it's statutory reduction.

He also fixes the base cost, 3390, flat for the extension for time immemorial, the base cost. And then adds a new targeted-aid component put into statute, the appropriation put into statute over a five-period that replicates the coalition communities formula in 717, just not as much money. Because instead of eliminating the base costs, as they do in putting it all into their target aid formula. The Governor does a combination of funding, the 3390 per student being level then adds increasing amounts of

targeted aid through a new formula over time and puts that all into statute so there are no assumptions to future appropriations.

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: Rep. Elliott.

REP. ELLIOTT: Mr. Herman, I need some help understanding some things.

MR. HERMAN: Sure.

REP. ELLIOTT: You're just the person to do it. When I went to school I rode a bus for approximately an hour to get to Con-Val High School. I see the bus go from Antrim to Con-Val taking approximately the same route. I know that those buses are very expensive to run. We need to know how we came to the conclusion that high school students were no longer taking the bus, and if you have some stuff you could share with me, that would be helpful.

MR. HERMAN: I absolutely do. That's a great question. While we were not the author of House Bill 608, the Governor's Office did do some research. The National Transportation Association has done a study that shows less than 8 percent of high school students use bus transportation to get to school. And I'll furnish that study to you so we believe it's very logical to not account for high school transportation. They find other means of providing themselves to school. I wasn't prepared for that question, but I will get you that cite and that reference.

REP. ELLIOTT: Can I ask a follow up question?

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: Follow up question.

REP. ELLIOTT: I appreciate that it's a national study and I recognize that the cities have subways and Manchester and Concord may have other ways of allowing students to participate to get to school. Do you have anything that may be able to help me for the local-rural areas?

MR. HERMAN: I think you'll find that the study does take into account the rural nature of New Hampshire and is New Hampshire specific.

REP. ELLIOTT: Thank you.

VICE CHAIRMAN EATON: Further questions from the committee? Rep. Smith.

REP. M. SMITH: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Herman, it's a pleasure to see you.

MR. HERMAN: Thank you.

REP. M. SMITH: Can you help me understand how, in the Governor's crystal ball, value -- property valuations will increase at a rate so significant that holding that harmless over a period of just a few years we could lower the tax -- the property tax rate by 50 percent and at the same time the cost of educating a child will remain absolutely level?

MR. HERMAN: I think you're making an assumption of something that I said that I don't think I testified to. The Governor's plan reduced the statewide property tax and transfer that reduction revenue of statewide property tax associated to other sources of general fund revenues. So that, the state's commitment, over the five years of the Governor's plan to education, increases every single year in real grant dollars from the state to local communities. At the same time, relies less on revenue from statewide property tax and more from the other sources in the education trust fund that exist now. If you look at revenues from the business enterprise tax and the business profits tax they're currently dedicated to the education trust fund. Those revenue sources will increase over time, reduction in the statewide property tax revenue is more than offset by those increases.

So, the Governor's plan allowed more net dollars every single year to be given out and still lower property taxes for every single taxpayer. That's the wonderful nature of his plan.

REP. M. SMITH: I do know that the Governor knows more about the business enterprise tax than probably anybody in the state, so I thank you for that.

MR. HERMAN: Thank you, Representative. I think that's an unfair comment for this hearing, but I appreciate it.

REP. M. SMITH: It was a compliment, Mr. Herman.

MR. HERMAN: Thank you.

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: Further questions from the committee? Seeing none, thank you.

MR. HERMAN: Thank you very much.

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: And the last person with a card is Rep. Vivian Clark from Ways and Means to wrap this all up.

VIVIAN CLARK, Representative, Rockingham County, District 79: I'm so glad to be last, it's what you get for coming late. Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen. I am Vivian Clark. I represent District 79, and I manipulate numbers for the Ways and Means Committee.

And we have been, I think, as a group disappointed that we didn't get a better variety or better kinds of education funding proposals before us. And of those we did, we know that there are lots of people who are very upset at a CPI cap. I'm not particularly fond of a CPI cap, but I do think that the education funding system that we use now is inherently going to grow at a greater rate than average education spending does, and that we therefore need to do something to reign in a little bit.

I also was not happy with the proposals that came in 717 or copied almost word-for-word in the Governor's proposal. Because anything that calculates a targeted grant and a modified targeted grant and a reduced marketed, you know, modified targeted grant, et cetera, et cetera, et cetera, I find very difficult to explain to my constituents.

Therefore, backing up to ground zero and recognizing that the courts never said that the State of New Hampshire didn't have an adequate education. I have tried, in the last couple of days, to put together some numbers based on tax equity. And at the same time not drift too far away from what has already been proposed in 608 and 717. So, I stuck with the 4.92 tax rate, not because I love it, but because it was there. And I took all the towns and I said, now let's imagine, just for the sake of calculation, that every town in the state spent exactly the same amount to educate its students, specifically not $3900 or whatever, but the actual statewide average numbers.

For your information, in the last year that we've got data available, which was 2002, that was $6984 for elementary students and $7502 for high school students. That does not include transportation, that does not include capital costs, doesn't include food service. All right. Multiply students. This is what took so long to punch in all the numbers in. Multiply students times the amount per student, you get the total educational cost if they spent the average. Then you subtract from that what they get from a $4.92 statewide tax rate and you get what's left. Then you calculate what would the local tax rate be for them to raise that, what's left. Average those. So, you find out what the average rate to raise what's left is.

And then I thought, but there are extra costs, like transportation and things, you know, and whatever. So, I wanted to downgrade from average, not use average but use only 80 percent of average. And figure out what -- how much money do I have to give all the towns whose tax rate is above 80 percent of average in order to make them equal, more or less. And guess what, folks? I was able to go down to 60 percent of average and

still come out with distribution totals within the same range as the last spreadsheet that was handed out to you that showed what the current 608 would propose and what the current 717 would propose and whatever.

HB 608, actually, distributes I think it's 430 -- $442 million, but $30 million of that or so is donor town payments. HB 717, actually, distributes, I believe, it's $416 million. Again, I'm leaving out the lesser digits. My first run of this at a 60 percent of -- in other words, of providing grants to equal the amount of above 60 percent of average tax rate comes to 415 million and some odd.

I'll be here on Saturday if you would like to see some numbers. By then, I should have printed something out. We can play with this all kinds of ways, but I hope that the idea -- I'm just trying to present you the concept. I hope that this is something that a) you believe people can understand; b) you believe they can relate to and; c) you believe will be more stable and more fair and not based on -- it's not based on incomes. I'm sorry for 717 people, but we're not an income tax state. And average income or median income is a bad thing to use anyhow, because it doesn't have any relationship to how much of the property actually has an income attached to it and how much of it is vacation property and things of that sort. You'd need a division there.

So, anyway, as I say, I'll be happy to come in on Saturday. I'll be happy to answer any questions that I can now, and that's it.

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: All right. We'll look for your information on Saturday. Rep. Dodge.

REP. DODGE: Thank you. Good afternoon.

REP. CLARK: Good afternoon.

REP. DODGE: We heard a lot this afternoon about the NECPI. And a question I've always had and as a matter of fact we asked it of -- one day, who sets the CPI?

REP. CLARK: Nobody sets the CPI. It's a calculated number.

REP. DODGE: By whom?

REP. CLARK: I'm not sure. The New England CPI is a federally produced number. Some agency in the federal government, probably a bureau of statistics produces it.

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: Department of Labor.

REP. CLARK: Department of Labor, thank you very much.

REP. DODGE: Department of Labor. Thank you. I didn't know.

REP. CLARK: There are different CPIs that are calculated by different organizations, obviously. That's it?

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: Further questions from the committee? Thank you very much Rep. Clark. We'll see you tomorrow -- Saturday.

REP. CLARK: No, the day after tomorrow.

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: Tomorrow's Friday. They're all the same.

REP. CLARK: I hope to play around -- I'm a little concerned that I may have gotten a couple of town's numbers a little bit off. So, I'm still going to check things tomorrow with what time I've got. But certainly the overall total isn't going to change appreciably.

VICE CHAIRMAN WEYLER: Anyone else with comments on House Bill 608? Anybody wishes to be recorded as for or against can sign the blue sheet. Seeing no one else wishing to talk, we'll close the hearing on House Bill 608.

[Hearing closed]

MINUTES
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
DIVISION IV - WORK & EXECUTIVE SESSION
March 22, 2003 – Room 210-211, Legislative Office Building

Division Members Present: Reps. Kurk, Wendelboe, Rodeschin, King, Stone, Wallner, Weyler, Wheeler

Also in committee were: Reps. Hess, Major, Rosern, Almy.

Rep. Kurk, chairman, called the work session on HB 2, HB 608, HB 717, and HB 746 to order at 9:30 a.m.

Mike Marr distributed attachment #1, a compare sheet with explanations for House Bills 608, 717 and 2.

State Treasurer, Mike Ablowich said that the distribution schedule of an adequate grant needs to be changed for cash flow purposes. He distributed attachment #2.

Rep. Vivian Clark gave an explanation on HB 608 and HB 717 (see attachment #3). The proposal is the same as today's and the education funding formula is based on school spending.

Rep. Almy expressed concern that there is no need favor in Rep. Clark's proposal. **Rep. Clark** responded that she will provide a full spreadsheet to committee members for understanding of the formula. It does not eliminate donor towns. The proposal is only based on the cost of school operating costs.

Rep. Major asked Rep. Clark if she had a phase in to help communities taking a bit hit in loss of grants. **Rep. Clark** answered that was up to the committee to decide. **Rep. Kurk** asked if she factored in Hold Harmless. **Rep. Clark** said no, she hadn't.

Attachment #4 from Mr. Blastos is in regards to census.

Rep. Kurk told the committee that they were going to start work on Mike's attachment.

Rep. King asked if the state is going towards eliminating donor towns and going forward to target? **Rep, Kurk** said that every tax is a donor town. **Rep. Weyler** said that he would like to know how many support the concepts before us. **Rep. Hess** said that an index element is all three bills are needed to control costs. Targeting is important. HB 717 and HB 2 need to be considered. Reduce the statewide property tax, HB 717 is a possible risk factor in visiting the court.

Rep. Wheeler said that today's funding was made with a gun to the head (by the court). He is encouraged by the discussion being held today.

Rep. Major said that it is a combination of both. Targets and does not reduce what some districts receiving today. The future formula to concentrate on targeting for need.

Rep. Almy said that she is concerned on possibly angering taxpayers and communities. **Rep. King** said that towns do not pay taxes, people do. People donate, not towns. Need to include the income factor.

Rep. Wendelboe spoke to transportation and home-schoolers (which is very attractive). Target grant needs a factor and she would like to see the committee do away with donor towns. **Rep. Stone** said that he would like to see donor towns removed and Hold Harmless for the community.

Rep. Weyler said that we need to get a better system of funding than what is in place today. **Rep. Major** recommended melding the two bills together.

Pupil Count –	10% athletics participation	
	20% class participation	$1 million dollar cost
	effective date 06 for numbers	

Rep. Weyler said that we still have $9 million because of the formula.

Rep. Wheeler had questions on HB 608 for transportation support. The statewide tax change is lower because evaluations are higher. The governor addresses this tax within two years. **Rep. Hess** said there is a safety net in HB 717 in case of court challenges. He had some comments on a second home at 52%. **Rep. King,** the statewide property tax should be a state ed – collected by the state and they should be the ones to distribute. This would be a loss of flow enjoyed by the towns.

Rep. Kurk questioned where members are in regards to the reduce rate – phase to get to the elimination of donor towns.

Work session recessed at 12:50.

Rep. Kurk reopened 1:50 p.m.

Discussion continued on HB 608 and HB 717 as to which components are desirable.

Rep. Kurk recommended that Rep. Hess come back to the division with a new version for HB 746.

No other bills before the Committee, Rep. Kurk adjourned the work session at {Time Called to Order}.

Respectfully submitted:

Beverly T. Rodeschin

Beverly T. Rodeschin
Clerk for Division IV

HB 608

Overview	HB 608 make adjustments to certain components of the adequate education grant formula currently in law. The idea of weighted pupils times a base cost plus transportation to arrive at adequacy which is then netted against the statewide property tax to determine the net education grants is maintained.
Statewide Property Tax	Th plan changes the statewide property tax from $5.80 to $4.92 in FY 04.
Distribution Formula	The distribution formula is generally the same as current law with changes, inflation cap, pupil count, transportation.
Inflation Cap	The bill inserts a new method of calculating the base cost per pupil. Each biennium the base cost of the prior biennium is increased by 2 times the average consumer price index for the prior four years.
Pupil Count	Home Schoolers are removed from the calculation of weighted pupils.
Transportation	The definition of transportation and the amount reimbursed is changed. Transportation is defined as the cost of transporting pupils in kindergarten through eighth grade to and from school and that amount is reimbursed at 100%.
Components Updated	The base cost is calculated biennially beginning in FY 06 while weighted pupils and transportation costs are calculated annually.
Transition Provisions	In FY 04 and 05 the base cost is adjusted by the average of the annual percentage rate for inflation for the prior 4 years.

ATTACH 1
MIKE MAPP SHEET
COMPARE

1

HB 717

Overview	HB 717 provides a new formula for determining adequate education grants. It subtracts fiscal capacity from education need to determine target aid grants. The bill introduces the concept of a county cost of living adjustment and a scale adjustment that provides a greater amount of aid for towns with lower populations.
Statewide Property Tax	The bill eliminates the statewide property tax on 3-31-2003.
Distribution Formula	New formula. Grants equal education need minus fiscal capacity.
Inflation Cap	The amount used to compute education operating need, $4,870, and the amount used to compute education transportation need, $322, are adjusted each biennium using the consumer price index.
Pupil Count	Weighted pupils include elementary pupils, including kindergarten, high school pupils weighted at 1.1, special education pupils, free and reduced lunch pupils, ESL pupils and scale pupils.
Transportation	Transportation is computed by multiplying $322 times the sum of elementary and unweighted high school pupils and that product is then multiplied by the scale factor.
Components Updated	The components of the formula are updated biennially or as new census data becomes available.
Transition Grants	The amount distributed by the formula in FY 04 through FY 08 is limited. Each year has a different limit.

2

HB 2

Overview	HB 2 utilizes the formula contained in HB 608 to distribute transition grants and a modified version of HB 717 to distribute the much smaller targeted grants. HB 2 sets the amount of the base cost used in HB 608 in statute and provides that transition grants and excess property tax payments subsequent to FY 04 can never be greater than those in FY 04. HB 2 calculates grants in the manner of HB 717, but only as a preliminary step to providing the targeted grants.
Statewide Property Tax	Statewide property tax is reduced beginning in FY 04 through FY 08, 5.10, 4.99, 4.43, 3.73, 3.00.
Distribution Formula	see below.
Transition Grants	HB 2 uses the formula contained in HB 608 to determine a cost of adequacy in FY 04 that is identical to that of HB 608. The net grants are different however, because the statewide property tax is higher, resulting in lower grants.
Targeted Grants	HB 2 uses the formula contained in HB 717 to calculate grant amounts that are used to determine targeted grants. The amounts are adjusted by various factors to arrive at a percentage which is multiplied by the amount appropriated, ($5 million in FY 04), to arrive at the targeted grants.
Inflation Cap	The base cost in the transition grants formula for the biennium beginning July 1, 2003 is the base cost of the prior biennium adjusted for the average cost of inflation of the prior 4 years and is set in statute at $3,390 for years subsequent. The amount of grants and excess property tax payments distributed after FY 04 cannot be greater than the 04 amounts.
Pupil Count	Same as HB 608, HB 717
Transportation	Same as HB 608, HB 717

3

HB 2

Components Updated	For the formula similar to HB 068, the base cost is set in statute beginning in FY 06 while weighted pupils and transportation costs are calculated annually. The components of the formula contained in HB 717 are updated biennially or as new census data becomes available.
Transition Provisions	The transition provisions for the targeted aid which reduce grants to the amount appropriated continue through FY 08.

HB 608

Weighted Pupils	x	Base Cost	+	100% of Transportation	=	Cost of Adequacy	-	State Property Tax	=	Net Education Grants
Elementary		Tied to CPI		New Definition				$4.92		
High School at 1.2				K - 8 to and from						
Special Education				school, 100%						
Free and Reduced										
Home Schoolers not included										

HB 717

EDUCATION NEED	**-**	**FISCAL CAPACITY**								
EDUCATION NEED										
(Weighted Pupils	**x**	**Base Cost**	**x**	**County COL)**	**+**	**(Muni. Pupils**	**x**	**Base Cost**	**x**	**County COL)**
Elementary		$4,870		Various		Elementary		$322		Various
High School at 1.1		State ave. cost divided				High School				
Special Education		by weighted pupils				Scale Pupils				
Free and Reduced										
ESL										
Scale Pupils										
FISCAL CAPACITY										
Equalized Value.	**+**	**Total Household Income**	**/**	**2**	**x**	**0.019267**				
Without Utilities		median household income								
		times number of house-								
		holds								

Targeted Aid Grants				
Tentative targeted grant per pupil	=	Grant per HB 717	/	ADM-R
Reduced tentative targeted grant per pupil	=	Tentative targeted grant per pupil	-	Phase in factor
Relative targeted grant amount	=	Reduced tentative targeted grant per pupil	x	Enhancement Power
Special targeted grant percentage	=	Relative targeted grant amount	/	Sum of all relative targeted grant amounts
Final Grant	=	Special targeted grant percentage	x	Appropriation

Education Trust Fund Distributions
The bold is language to be added, the strike out is language to be deleted:

198:42 Distribution Schedule of Adequate Education Grant; Appropriation. –

I. The adequate education grant determined in RSA 198:41 shall be distributed to each municipality's school district or districts legally responsible for the education of the pupils who attend approved public schools within the district or in other districts or who attend approved programs for educationally disabled children, as the case may be, from the education trust fund in **12 payments of 1/12 each on the fifteenth day of each month**; ~~4 payments of 20 percent on August 1, 20 percent on September 1, 30 percent on January 1, and 30 percent on April 1 of each school year~~; provided that for a dependent school district, the grant determined in RSA 198:41 shall be distributed to the municipality, which shall appropriate and transfer the grant funds to its dependent school department.

ATTACH #2
STATE TREASURER
REQUEST

ATTACH #3

V. CLARK COMPARISON HB 608/717

Town	FY03 Adequacy Grant	Make-Up Grant $4 state tax, >.6 avg local	Make-Up Grant $4.92 state tax, >.6 avg local	HB608 Proposed Grant	HB717 Proposed FY04 Transition
Acworth	454,885	554,599	536,261	422,353	470,433
Albany	296,462	359,375	339,375	297,398	294,471
Alexandria	664,882	802,842	766,860	666,456	699,982
Allenstown	2,988,367	3,890,395	3,822,444	2,955,461	3,061,895
Alstead	1,068,301	1,371,386	1,338,689	1,134,641	1,184,065
Alton	0	0	0	0	0
Amherst	4,497,298	3,596,129	3,135,759	4,455,685	3,541,543
Andover	738,141	543,105	485,237	645,600	555,524
Antrim	1,709,311	2,217,520	2,163,208	1,703,011	1,806,001
Ashland	775,763	607,031	559,855	778,879	793,722
Atkinson	659,805	0	0	718,196	337,587
Auburn	2,017,132	2,084,520	1,938,547	1,926,389	1,587,787
Barnstead	1,882,860	2,196,420	2,093,820	1,911,221	1,964,275
Barrington	3,317,670	3,345,621	3,153,208	3,080,458	2,650,423
Bartlett	0	0	0	0	0
Bath	499,308	479,580	461,191	491,766	531,294
Bedford	2,936,292	0	0	3,240,205	2,017,879
Belmont	3,749,353	3,666,092	3,508,539	3,032,805	2,608,362
Bennington	798,620	989,779	964,939	739,905	788,136
Benton	146,106	67,953	61,740	101,045	99,827
Berlin	5,219,978	7,204,195	7,102,891	6,024,176	6,296,985
Bethlehem	1,173,593	1,096,289	1,040,736	1,151,640	1,160,961
Boscawen	1,673,764	1,905,393	1,842,074	1,517,867	1,557,963
Bow	3,316,195	4,092,313	3,816,692	3,382,126	2,797,384
Bradford	611,926	629,492	586,230	557,342	602,094
Brentwood	744,921	0	0	884,997	664,244
Bridgewater	0	0	0	0	0
Bristol	1,277,699	893,632	805,165	1,268,347	1,070,541
Brookfield	200,549	62,000	38,566	109,151	81,765
Brookline	2,300,454	3,422,886	3,300,119	2,245,168	1,917,236
Cambridge	0	0	0	0	
Campton	1,585,768	1,296,659	1,223,310	1,323,783	1,353,972
Canaan	1,690,129	1,860,059	1,791,375	1,723,647	1,774,355
Candia	1,489,959	1,506,445	1,396,378	1,412,062	1,199,966
Canterbury	566,397	318,330	259,790	471,380	393,153
Carroll	0	0	0	0	0
Center Harbor	0	0	0	0	0
Charlestown	2,966,468	4,233,436	4,169,141	3,146,067	3,311,165
Chatham	65,689	18,816	6,678	88,365	68,673
Chester	1,508,829	2,221,541	2,094,493	1,413,112	1,250,246
Chesterfield	1,211,939	1,089,711	975,130	1,366,729	1,118,281
Chichester	722,688	830,410	770,683	711,647	624,705
Claremont	7,770,492	7,865,342	7,664,260	7,319,315	7,641,634
Clarkesville	122,483	82,999	75,601	73,785	60,478
Colebrook	1,248,812	1,734,862	1,704,033	1,257,518	1,361,366
Columbia	379,895	447,887	435,595	383,417	428,226

Concord	13,953,855	14,746,116	13,768,247		13,988,915	13,769,165
Conway	2,538,172	0	0		2,730,551	2,228,168
Cornish	786,045	930,190	896,034		771,248	785,939
Croydon	238,249	212,567	196,958		182,117	168,631
Dalton	460,940	520,121	502,612		521,597	551,980
Danbury	615,998	599,563	574,399		476,179	517,829
Danville	1,760,257	2,519,810	2,418,136		1,856,392	1,587,266
Deerfield	1,724,247	1,995,919	1,885,905		1,807,301	1,581,711
Deering	1,088,403	933,547	897,651		965,176	1,076,906
Derry	19,489,262	25,617,786	24,851,990		18,903,945	19,181,610
Dorchester	184,385	269,690	262,198		208,635	213,347
Dover	6,337,094	2,064,598	1,364,984		5,634,765	4,337,779
Dublin	0	0	0		0	0
Dummer	91,376	46,209	33,288		106,307	83,912
Dunbarton	592,454	722,279	656,231		648,411	587,123
Durham	1,430,893	349,539	113,393		1,468,635	1,123,327
East Kingston	606,917	504,490	439,846		620,643	598,951
Easton	0	0	0		0	0
Eaton	14,632	0	0		42,293	24,780
Effingham	426,013	510,289	474,551		497,915	498,365
Ellsworth	19,893	1,944	0		5,750	1,377
Enfield	1,236,383	809,656	703,921		1,289,009	1,055,340
Epping	2,595,364	2,611,909	2,479,198		2,471,831	2,516,537
Epsom	1,543,580	1,848,765	1,754,451		1,475,399	1,258,149
Errol	0	0	0		0	0
Exeter	4,258,782	3,699,030	3,279,463		4,408,709	3,538,960
Farmington	4,648,241	4,924,338	4,823,744		4,660,029	4,928,872
Fitzwilliam	939,203	846,935	793,206		826,778	872,095
Francestown	539,501	580,188	534,862		575,732	596,780
Franconia	40,405	0	0		0	0
Franklin	5,267,689	5,841,853	5,717,778		5,159,165	5,521,212
Freedom	0	0	0		0	0
Fremont	1,412,976	1,569,332	1,474,823		1,505,901	1,257,574
Gilford	243,439	0	0		388,481	0
Gilmanton	1,218,445	1,294,614	1,207,283		1,114,303	935,655
Gilsum	300,713	467,744	455,232		317,051	346,980
Goffstown	5,501,613	5,471,726	5,099,922		5,205,049	4,418,877
Gorham	1,161,654	1,709,862	1,655,377		1,357,355	1,386,492
Goshen	411,628	494,132	479,250		398,197	442,330
Grafton	535,651	787,764	766,554		567,312	588,126
Grantham	0	0	0		0	0
Greenfield	856,934	755,216	717,711		672,008	727,433
Greenland	0	0	0		15,848	0
Greenville	1,384,369	1,908,610	1,880,838		1,384,594	1,477,665
Groton	294,697	275,229	263,714		268,957	281,410
Hampstead	3,446,438	3,204,616	2,913,449		3,426,607	2,743,833
Hampton	0	0	0		0	0
Hampton Falls	0	0	0		45,356	0
Hancock	521,316	41,726	0		411,401	322,661
Hanover	0	0	0		0	0

Harrisville	164,938	0	0		71,084	47,923
Hart's Location	0	0	0		0	
Haverhill	2,562,617	2,962,533	2,891,236		2,702,047	2,889,470
Hebron	0	0	0		0	0
Henniker	2,126,355	2,900,670	2,803,646		2,271,049	2,309,068
Hill	424,590	596,514	576,217		474,789	477,654
Hillsboro	3,385,456	3,550,220	3,443,204		3,264,549	3,544,558
Hinsdale	2,811,182	3,764,348	3,706,428		2,878,480	3,019,525
Holderness	0	0	0		0	0
Hollis	1,307,949	86,900	0		1,543,847	1,017,115
Hooksett	2,794,547	2,080,697	1,704,884		2,800,892	2,171,010
Hopkinton	1,764,456	1,895,873	1,725,374		1,907,437	1,630,468
Hudson	7,497,262	6,314,536	5,575,376		6,965,253	5,425,440
Jackson	0	0	0		0	0
Jaffrey	2,437,571	2,375,229	2,253,376		2,294,888	2,324,570
Jefferson	489,854	363,355	337,492		464,372	397,246
Keene	7,885,617	9,076,469	8,628,112		8,738,595	8,734,339
Kensington	401,436	226,591	147,808		464,981	325,217
Kingston	1,871,285	1,499,221	1,315,792		1,993,874	1,643,788
Laconia	5,756,193	3,396,321	2,960,313		6,527,015	5,355,695
Lancaster	2,237,848	2,780,886	2,726,691		2,268,821	2,484,526
Landaff	151,986	77,246	68,872		104,281	119,113
Langdon	282,099	247,502	234,575		246,911	254,479
Lebanon	1,563,846	86,808	0		2,493,450	1,765,053
Lee	2,438,600	2,568,455	2,449,207		2,441,095	2,109,061
Lempster	489,623	609,724	592,076		494,439	517,689
Lincoln	0	0	0		0	0
Lisbon	1,174,026	1,311,954	1,286,454		1,184,476	1,222,557
Litchfield	3,621,359	5,338,282	5,148,495		3,965,320	3,379,817
Littleton	3,158,936	3,135,729	3,013,229		3,250,122	3,331,507
Londonderry	13,006,987	17,160,638	16,416,341		13,502,875	11,408,894
Loudon	1,947,224	2,253,726	2,134,169		1,956,298	2,054,191
Lyman	181,409	130,096	119,758		173,989	148,067
Lyme	220,135	0	0		252,828	152,450
Lyndeborough	522,515	243,268	191,879		558,314	493,681
Madbury	1,011,475	1,189,425	1,146,438		943,691	994,728
Madison	506,824	102,417	15,010		513,773	378,120
Manchester	42,473,084	39,704,289	37,469,747		44,368,109	44,445,524
Marlborough	1,039,844	1,010,471	971,729		1,031,631	1,046,242
Marlow	399,487	444,894	430,328		357,627	377,869
Mason	303,725	97,550	58,319		244,035	197,461
Meredith	0	0	0		0	0
Merrimack	10,038,893	8,535,990	7,690,252		9,568,909	7,839,802
Middleton	829	1,110,680	1,077,111		819,196	839,388
Milan	799,835	1,095,106	1,072,746		891,050	914,130
Milford	5,648,786	6,489,522	6,119,866		5,350,326	5,284,907
Millsfield	0	0	0		0	
Milton	2,411,754	2,458,474	2,379,399		2,408,219	2,538,347
Monroe	394,084	457,731	442,061		400,074	357,860
Mont Vernon	908,797	1,396,631	1,335,819		1,082,051	1,070,132

Moultonborough	0	0	0		0	0
Nashua	29,492,240	16,044,673	13,506,665		26,569,384	24,997,581
Nelson	250,660	161,672	139,980		219,020	232,575
New Boston	1,692,958	1,750,754	1,626,085		1,534,399	1,303,323
New Castle	0	0	0		0	0
New Durham	913,090	713,833	636,963		877,197	885,511
New Hampton	818,278	472,769	420,978		716,922	765,125
New Ipswich	2,720,422	3,528,078	3,433,159		2,276,806	2,578,061
New London	0	0	0		0	0
Newbury	0	0	0		0	0
Newfields	206,608	68,946	0		333,640	222,411
Newington	0	0	0		0	0
Newmarket	2,654,716	2,112,408	1,929,707		2,292,345	1,883,930
Newport	4,327,649	4,993,022	4,892,836		4,493,947	4,729,331
Newton	1,842,457	2,408,435	2,293,300		1,936,275	1,667,590
North Hampton	0	0	0		0	0
Northfield	2,776,364	3,752,220	3,678,417		2,758,626	2,887,700
Northumberland	1,885,118	2,047,693	2,014,539		1,882,758	2,004,353
Northwood	1,769,574	2,029,124	1,921,516		1,869,574	1,949,323
Nottingham	1,662,910	940,938	814,263		1,259,535	1,060,736
Orange	131,869	211,058	204,662		138,493	138,566
Orford	282,699	276,949	247,817		298,886	249,500
Ossipee	1,848,045	1,425,235	1,298,494		1,820,840	1,573,649
Pelham	3,516,938	2,239,927	1,859,873		3,239,821	2,570,209
Pembroke	3,364,900	4,644,353	4,502,994		3,217,953	3,258,906
Peterborough	1,961,763	1,832,859	1,660,161		2,253,755	1,894,416
Piermont	255,157	245,688	226,498		263,387	271,876
Pittsburg	0	0	0		0	0
Pittsfield	3,021,626	3,968,819	3,908,810		2,841,896	2,996,072
Plainfield	745,037	753,392	691,473		706,118	575,862
Plaistow	1,931,952	1,353,778	1,076,689		2,072,517	1,554,352
Plymouth	2,615,673	2,706,858	2,631,674		2,798,968	2,890,351
Portsmouth	0	0	0		0	0
Randolph	5,944	0	0		8,057	0
Raymond	5,612,487	5,774,006	5,552,368		5,290,118	5,440,175
Richmond	581,427	716,554	693,392		569,718	585,588
Rindge	1,697,976	1,365,722	1,227,828		1,644,676	1,363,301
Rochester	14,607,127	15,122,138	14,562,968		13,825,895	14,330,039
Rollinsford	517,546	296,657	229,479		510,987	380,993
Roxbury	100,992	15,618	9,377		85,940	84,275
Rumney	699,940	616,715	577,072		720,771	843,508
Rye	0	0	0		0	0
Salem	3,229,970	0	0		3,193,017	1,472,198
Salisbury	398,310	538,988	509,369		407,726	420,893
Sanbornton	483,874	0	0		592,061	482,017
Sandown	2,968,709	4,080,420	3,947,221		2,877,963	2,968,987
Sandwich	0	0	0		0	0
Seabrook	1,385,724	0	0		1,548,849	1,035,579
Sharon	62,117	0	0		80,371	60,473
Shelburne	116,973	85,664	73,974		99,365	86,425

Somersworth	5,360,083	5,652,277	5,439,637		5,052,718	5,157,732
South Hampton	66,315	0	0		72,665	21,638
Springfield	216,446	196,026	158,633		344,246	336,999
Stark	391,130	388,394	378,918		399,764	418,437
Stewartstown	587,500	561,119	546,270		474,781	527,300
Stoddard	0	0	0		0	0
Strafford	1,950,080	2,417,782	2,308,472		1,854,279	1,607,364
Stratford	721,266	634,025	623,840		709,304	765,595
Stratham	1,232,610	0	0		1,387,600	882,878
Sugar Hill	0	0	0		0	0
Sullivan	339,318	405,098	395,274		310,929	331,608
Sunapee	0	0	0		0	0
Surry	167,974	32,919	14,507		177,926	155,551
Sutton	394,408	258,082	204,292		436,966	371,984
Swanzey	3,709,873	4,823,880	4,691,841		3,843,596	4,017,583
Tamworth	912,616	647,750	580,869		897,120	952,505
Temple	542,844	636,770	602,763		540,153	554,666
Thornton	580,100	65,487	1,993		539,644	445,857
Tilton	1,094,469	281,377	169,109		1,279,672	1,065,415
Troy	1,384,397	1,854,704	1,822,162		1,329,617	1,418,891
Tuftonboro	0	0	0		0	0
Unity	434,778	645,713	622,174		520,317	527,267
Wakefield	1,192,308	553,922	396,469		1,741,338	1,418,258
Walpole	1,262,141	1,029,168	930,287		1,332,474	1,135,889
Warner	1,187,698	1,236,552	1,169,715		1,068,063	1,233,685
Warren	578,899	579,931	567,383		610,390	650,660
Washington	130,570	0	0		52,569	20,672
Waterville Valley	0	0	0		0	0
Weare	4,860,039	7,051,375	6,869,854		4,868,605	5,076,675
Webster	633,941	596,571	557,341		591,217	605,349
Wentworth	645,501	652,746	636,562		574,244	614,822
Wentworth Loc.	0	0	0		0	
Westmoreland	553,670	680,324	642,269		683,062	706,635
Whitefield	1,272,509	1,393,384	1,357,771		1,245,010	1,315,548
Wilmot	377,485	470,195	435,768		384,291	370,364
Wilton	1,111,366	649,782	545,568		969,296	829,090
Winchester	3,101,147	3,239,585	3,180,433		3,068,282	3,264,849
Windham	2,356,046	6,106	0		2,580,545	1,807,703
Windsor	12,600	22,876	17,148		34,738	28,126
Wolfeboro	0	0	0		0	0
Woodstock	181,937	0	0		15,096	0
TOTALS	443,084,490	429,359,796	404,293,565		441,869,117	416,235,785
from donors:	31,892,011	5,327,106	$9,834,160		30,236,590	0
Net State Cost	411,192,479	424,032,691	394,459,405		411,632,527	416,235,785

Decennial Response File (DRF)

Contains every response to the census from all sources. The primary selection algorithm is applied to this file to unduplicate people between multiple returns for a housing unit and to determine the housing unit record and the people to include at the housing unit. The DRF is then combined with the Decennial Master Address File to create the census unedited file (CUF).

Delivery Sequence File (DSF)

A computerized file containing all delivery point addresses serviced by the U.S. Postal Service (USPS). The USPS updates the DSF continuously as its letter carriers identify addresses for new delivery points or changes in the status of existing addresses.

Demographic Analysis (DA)

A method the Census Bureau uses to measure coverage at the national level. It differs from survey coverage estimates, such as Post-Enumeration Survey, Integrated Coverage Measurement, or Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation, in that it does not rely on case-by-case matching of census records. To produce an estimate of the total population, DA relies on administrative records to provide estimates of births, deaths, immigration, and emigration. DA provides estimates on the national level only.

Derived Measures

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are normally indicated as 0.

Disclosure Avoidance (DA)

Statistical methods used in the tabulation of data prior to releasing data products to ensure the confidentiality of responses.

Dual-System Estimation (DSE)

The estimation methodology used for the Accuracy and Coverage Evaluation (A.C.E.). This operation uses a geographic sample of block clusters to find people missed by the census or A.C.E. and any errors from the census. The information is then processed using computer matching, clerical matching, and field follow-up to resolve discrepancies.

Family

A group of two or more people who reside together and who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Geocoding

A code assigned to identify a geographic entity; to assign an address (such as housing unit, business, industry, farm) to the full set of geographic code(s) applicable to the location of that address on the surface of Earth.

Group Quarters

A facility where people live that is not a typical household-type living arrangement. The Census Bureau classifies all individuals not living in households as living in group quarters. There are two types of group quarters institutional (for example, correctional facilities, nursing homes, and mental hospitals) and noninstitutional (for example, college dormitories, military bases and ships, hotels, motels, rooming houses, group homes, missions, shelters, and flophouses).

Heterogeneity

Heterogeneity occurs when blocks of housing units assigned to sampling strata or groupings are not similar in terms of the likelihood of being included or missed by the census. Heterogeneity creates difficulty for the small area estimation process because the correction factor gets applied to all people with the specified characteristic in that sampling poststratum, even through some of them do not actually have the coverage characteristics.

Homogeneity

The assumption of homogeneity expects that all people in a particular sampling stratum or grouping will be very much alike in terms of their likelihood of being included or missed by the census. The grouping of people in a particular stratum is called poststratum, such as all White, non-Hispanic male renters ages 18-22 in a rural area. A lack of homogeneity in a particular sample block is not an error, but it does create difficulty for the small area estimation process. This happens because the correction factor gets applied to all people with the specified characteristic in that poststratum, even though some of them do not exhibit the same coverage characteristics.

Household

Household refers to all of the people who occupy a housing unit.

Housing Unit

A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied as a separate living quarters, or if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other individuals in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible.

Imputation

When information is missing or inconsistent, the Census Bureau uses a method called imputation to assign values. Imputation relies on the statistical principle of "homogeneity," or the tendency of households within a small geographic area to be similar in most characteristics. For example, the value of "rented" is likely to be imputed for a housing unit not reporting on owner/renter status in a neighborhood with multiunits or apartments where other respondents reported "rented" on the census questionnaire. In past censuses, when the occupancy status or the number of residents was not known for a housing unit, this information was imputed.

Internet Questionnaire Assistance (IQA) An operation which allows respondents to use the Census Bureau's Internet site to (1) ask questions and receive answers about the census form, job opportunities, or the purpose of the census and (2) provide responses to the short form.

Interpolation Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. Pareto interpolation is an alternative to linear interpolation. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than $2,500.

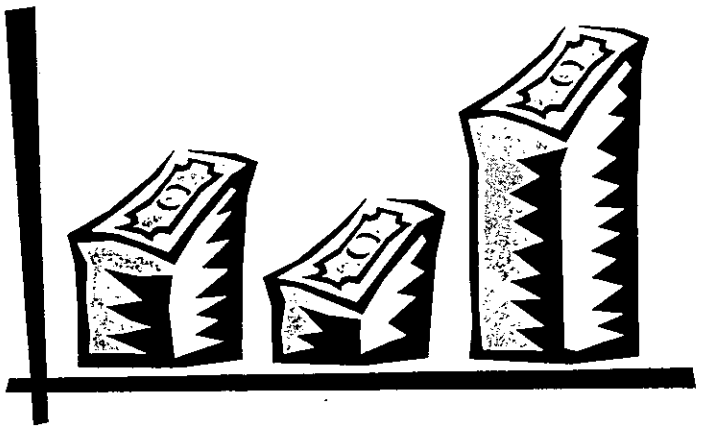
List/Enumerate

A method of data collection in which temporary field staff, called enumerators, list each residential address, spot the location of each on a census map, and interview the residents of the household during a single visit. This completes the census address list for these areas and provides the information needed to update the TIGER® database and Master Address File (see definitions below).

Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA)

A Census 2000 program, established in response to requirements of P. L. 103-430. It provided an opportunity for state, local, and tribal governments to review and update individual address information in the Master Address File and associated geographic information in the TIGER® database before using the addresses for questionnaire delivery. This improved the completeness and accuracy of both computer files and the census.

Two Components to Growth in Equalized Tax Base

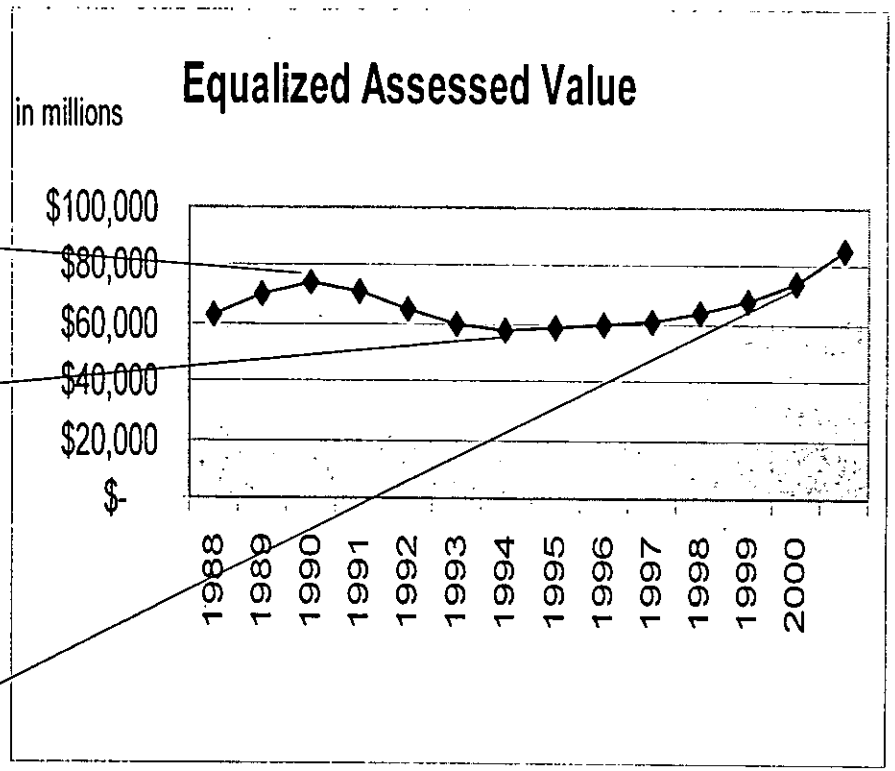


The property increases in value

There is more property to tax

Equalized Assessed Valuation

Year		Equalized Assessed Valuation
1987	$	62,648,837,059
1988	$	69,912,543,475
1989	$	74,027,381,999
1990	**$**	**71,167,143,993**
1991	$	64,848,887,644
1992	$	60,251,627,673
1993	***$***	***58,245,450,278***
1994	$	58,627,661,684
1995	$	59,459,398,139
1996	$	61,028,272,186
1997	$	63,492,833,538
1998	$	68,348,740,575
1999	$	74,715,708,034
2000	***$***	***85,148,946,896***



Census Data

- 1990 US Census 280,415 owner occupied dwellings in NH
- 2000 US Census 330,783 owner occupied dwellings in NH
- An 18% increase

What Causes Growth

Year		EAV	
1990	$	71,167,143,993	
2000	$	85,148,946,896	19.65%

Year		EAV	
1993	$	58,245,450,278	
2000	$	85,148,946,896	46.19%

Increse in Owner Occ Property	18.0%
Increase in Value	28.19%
Pct. Attributed to Value	63.85%

- Assume all growth took place after 1993
- Assume all building took place after 1993
- Owner Occupied Property grew by 18% between census

Property tax

- If the state equalized value grows by 10%
- 6.4% of the growth is increase in value
- 3.6% is new property (buildings & improvements)
- Lower the tax rate by 6.4% and existing building are taxed the same amount.
- The state receives the 3.6% as increase revenue from new taxpayers

MINUTES
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
DIVISION IV - WORK & EXECUTIVE SESSION
March 31, 2003 – Room 210-211, Legislative Office Building

Division Members Present: Reps. Kurk, Wendleboe, Rodeschin, King, Mitchell, Smith, Stone, Wallner, Weyler, Wheeler

Rep. Kurk, chairman, called the work session to order at 11:10 a.m.

*****HB 608, (New Title) reducing the education property tax rate and relative to the calculation of adequate education grants.**

Amendment #1048h given to division by **Rep. Kurk**. Section 8 should be eliminated. **Rep. Kurk** gave an explanation on the amendment. Many questions were asked on Section 20. **Rep. Hess** asked to remove this section and **Rep. Wheeler** wanted the same. **Rep. Kurk – Sallie Fellows, Department of Education,** passed out a spreadsheet and she spoke on it. **Rep. Smith** – would like a fourth column to compare to the other three columns to compare the formula in place today. **Rep. Kurk** – This spreadsheet is to compare to HB 608 and HB 714. **Rep. Hess** – I believe that the LBA can come up with the fourth column. **Rep. Weyler** – does eliminate donor towns? **Sallie Fellows** - This will not give target aid even if they have a lot of industrial and secondary incomes. **Mike Marr, LBA,** the spreadsheet was prepared by the LBA with **Sallie Fellows from the Department of Education**. **Rep. King** had questions on Saturday's meeting discussions on HB 608 and HB 717. **Rep. Kurk** – passage of both bills can take place at the same time. HB 717 would take precedence if approved and becomes law in 2006. HB 608 would be in place for two years.

*****HB 717, relative to targeted aid to education.**

Rep. Kurk – straw poll taken – would like to have a consensus, I will support HB 717 with the effective date and not have it tied to a CACR.

Recess until 2:00 p.m.

Reconvened work/exec session on HB 608 and HB 717.

After a brief discussion, action was taken on:
*****HB 608, (New Title) reducing the education property tax rate and relative to the calculation of adequate education grants.**

Amend HB 608 was moved by **Rep. Kurk** and seconded by **Rep. Wendelboe**. Passed. Motion to OTPA was moved by **Rep. Kurk** and seconded by **Rep. Wendelboe** and passed in a vote of 7-3.

*****HB717, relative to targeted aid to education.**

Rep. King moved and **Rep. Wendelboe** seconded the motion to amend HB 717. Passed. The motion to OTPA was moved by **Rep. King** and seconded by **Rep. Wendelboe**, which passed with a vote of 7-3.

*****HB 746, revising the property tax relief program.**

Rep. Wendelboe moved to retain this bill and **Rep. King** seconded this motion. Passed with a vote of 10-0.

No other bills before the Committee, Rep. Kurk adjourned the work session.

Respectfully submitted:

Beverly T. Rodeschin

Rep. Beverly Rodeschin
Clerk for Division IV

attach 1
3/31/03

Rep. Kurk, Hills. 48
March 31, 2003
2003-1048h
04/01

NOT ADOPTED

Amendment to HB 608-FN-LOCAL

Amend the bill by replacing all after the enacting clause with the following:

1 Statement of Purpose; Legislative Findings.

I. The general court recognizes the inherent imprecision and subjectivity involved in determining the cost of providing the opportunity for an adequate education. In the exercise of its constitutional authority and discretion, to provide the opportunity for pupils to obtain an adequate education, the general court has adopted an average costing methodology. The general court recognizes that this costing methodology may produce spending pressures and results that may not accurately reflect the cost of continuing to provide adequate educational opportunity over time. As a result, the general court finds that changing the base cost per pupil by reference to the consumer price index is the most appropriate way to calculate changes in the cost of an adequate education.

II. The general court further finds that the local portion of the cost of education is primarily funded through a local tax on property. Resident homeowners use personal income to pay their property tax bills. In municipalities that have less industry, and fewer rental properties or vacation homes, resident homeowners bear most of the burden in paying the local property tax. Targeted education grants will assist those municipalities that have less other property and less income in relation to home values in providing additional education services.

2 Education Property Tax; Fiscal Year 2004 Rate Reduced. Amend RSA 76:3 to read as follows:

76:3 Education Property Tax. An annual education property tax at the uniform rate of [~~$5.80~~] ***$4.92*** on each $1000 of the value of taxable property is hereby imposed on all persons and property taxable pursuant to RSA 72 and RSA 73, except property subject to tax under RSA 82 and RSA 83-F.

3 Education Property Tax; Fiscal Year 2005 Rate Reduced. Amend RSA 76:3 to read as follows:

76:3 Education Property Tax. An annual education property tax at the uniform rate of [~~$4.92~~] ***$4.72*** on each $1000 of the value of taxable property is hereby imposed on all persons and property taxable pursuant to RSA 72 and RSA 73, except property subject to tax under RSA 82 and RSA 83-F.

4 Education Property Tax; Fiscal Year 2006 Rate Reduced. Amend RSA 76:3 to read as follows:

76:3 Education Property Tax. An annual education property tax at the uniform rate of [~~$4.72~~] ***$4.52*** on each $1000 of the value of taxable property is hereby imposed on all persons and property taxable pursuant to RSA 72 and RSA 73, except property subject to tax under RSA 82 and RSA 83-F.

5 Education Property Tax; Fiscal Year 2007 Rate Reduced. Amend RSA 76:3 to read as follows:

76:3 Education Property Tax. An annual education property tax at the uniform rate of [~~$4.52~~]

$4.32 on each $1000 of the value of taxable property is hereby imposed on all persons and property taxable pursuant to RSA 72 and RSA 73, except property subject to tax under RSA 82 and RSA 83-F.

6 Education Property Tax; Fiscal Year 2008 Rate Reduced. Amend RSA 76:3 to read as follows:

76:3 Education Property Tax. An annual education property tax at the uniform rate of [~~$4.32~~] *$4.12* on each $1000 of the value of taxable property is hereby imposed on all persons and property taxable pursuant to RSA 72 and RSA 73, except property subject to tax under RSA 82 and RSA 83-F.

7 Education Property Tax; Fiscal Year 2009 Rate Reduced. Amend RSA 76:3 to read as follows:

76:3 Education Property Tax. An annual education property tax at the uniform rate of [~~$4.12~~] *$3.92* on each $1000 of the value of taxable property is hereby imposed on all persons and property taxable pursuant to RSA 72 and RSA 73, except property subject to tax under RSA 82 and RSA 83-F.

8 Education Property Tax; Proportional Adjustments. RSA 76:3 is repealed and reenacted to read as follows:

76:3 Education Property Tax.

I.(a) Beginning July 1, 2007, and every July 1 thereafter, the commissioner of the department of revenue administration shall calculate the education property tax rate to be imposed in the fiscal year by calculating the percentage change in the total valuation of all developed land in the state as of the effective date of this section, assessed at 100 percent of fair market value, and adjusting the education property tax rate that was in effect as of June 30, 2007 in inverse proportion to such percentage change.

(b) The commissioner of the department of revenue administration shall compare the tax rate yielded by the calculation in subparagraph (a) to the tax rate in effect as of June 30, 2007, and shall impose the lesser of the 2 rates for the fiscal year.

(c) The maximum tax rate imposed under this section shall not exceed the education tax rate in effect as of June 30, 2007.

II. In this section, "developed land" shall mean any land, regardless or whether or not it is subject to a conservation restriction, upon which structures or improvements have been introduced for residential, commercial, or industrial purposes or any commercial mining or excavating purposes inconsistent with its use as open space land.

9 Education Property Tax; Rate Formula. RSA 76:3 is repealed and reenacted to read as follows:

76:3 Education Property Tax. Beginning July 1, 2009, and every July 1 thereafter, the commissioner of the department of revenue administration shall calculate the education property tax rate to be imposed in the fiscal year by calculating the percentage change in the total valuation of all developed land in the state as of June 30, 2007, assessed at 100 percent of fair market value, and adjusting the education property tax rate that was in effect as of June 30, 2009 in inverse proportion to such percentage change. In this section, "developed land" shall mean any land, regardless or whether or not it is subject to a conservation restriction, upon which structures or improvements

have been introduced for residential, commercial, or industrial purposes or any commercial mining or excavating purposes inconsistent with its use as open space land.

10 New Subparagraph; School Money; Definitions. Amend RSA 198:38, VII by inserting after subparagraph (d) the following new subparagraph:

(e) Each pupil who is home educated pursuant to a program approved under RSA 193-A shall be added as follows:

(1) 0.1 for each home educated pupil enrolled in a public school; and

(2) An additional 0.15 for each academic course taken in a public school, provided that no co-curricular activity, as defined by the department of education, shall count as an academic course under this subparagraph.

11 New Subparagraph; School Money; Determination of Statewide Adequate Education Cost. Amend RSA 198:40, I(b) by inserting after subparagraph (3) the following new subparagraph:

(4) No later than October 1 of each biennium, the department shall calculate the base cost per pupil by adding to the base cost per pupil of the immediately preceding biennium a percentage increase for inflation. The percentage shall be twice the average annual rate of inflation for the 4 calendar years immediately preceding the calendar year in which the new base cost is determined. Inflation shall be measured by the most recent available northeast region consumer price index for all urban consumers as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

12 Consumer Price Index Adjustments to the Base Cost Per Pupil Calculation. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2003, and every fiscal year thereafter, the base cost per pupil shall be adjusted by the average annual percentage rate of inflation for the 4 immediately preceding calendar years.

13 School Money; Determination of Per Pupil Adequate Education Cost and Adequate Education Grant. Amend RSA 198:40, III to read as follows:

III. For each fiscal year, the statewide cost of an adequate education for all pupils shall be calculated by multiplying the average base per pupil cost of an adequate education by the statewide weighted average daily membership in residence of pupils and then adding [~~70~~] ***100*** percent of [~~total statewide~~] transportation costs ***as defined in RSA 198:38, XI***.

14 School Money; State Aid for Educational Adequacy. Amend RSA 198:38, XI to read as follows:

XI. "Transportation costs" means the [~~costs~~] ***cost*** of transporting pupils ***in kindergarten through grade 8*** to and from school [~~and other school activities~~] ***as*** reported by school districts on the [~~MS-25~~] ***DOE-25*** form.

15 School Money; Determination of Adequate Education Grants. Amend RSA 198:41, I(b) to read as follows:

(b) Add to the product of subparagraph (a), [~~70~~] ***100*** percent of the municipality's

apportioned transportation [~~cost~~] ***costs as defined in RSA 198:38, XI***;

16 New Section; Targeted Education Grants. Amend RSA 198 by inserting after section 45 the following new section:

198:45-a Targeted Education Grants.

I. In this section:

(a) "Median family income" and "median home value" shall be as defined in the most recent census data published for New Hampshire counties and municipalities by the United States Census Bureau, United States Department of Commerce. County values shall be used for unincorporated places not reported in the census data.

(b) "Total equalized valuation" shall mean the most recent available total equalized valuation, including utilities and railroads, as determined by the department of revenue administration.

(c) "Adjustment percentage" shall mean the percentage which will result in a total targeted education grant distribution in a fiscal year that will match, as nearly as possible without exceeding, the appropriation in such fiscal year for targeted education grants.

II. The department of education shall annually calculate each municipality's targeted education grant as set forth in this paragraph.

(a) The department of education shall calculate the statewide average per pupil target amount as follows:

(1) Multiply the statewide median family income by 0.5 percent; and

(2) Divide the product by the statewide median home value; and

(3) Multiply the result by the statewide total equalized valuation and divide the product by the statewide average daily membership in residence. The result shall be the statewide average per pupil target amount.

(4) Multiply the statewide average per pupil targeted amount by 2 and multiply the result by the adjustment percentage.

(b) The department of education shall calculate the local valuation per pupil as follows:

(1) Multiply the average median family income in the municipality by 0.5 percent; and

(2) Divide the product by the median home value in the municipality; and

(3) Multiply the result by the total equalized valuation in the municipality and divide the product by the average daily membership in residence in the municipality. The result shall be the local per pupil amount.

(c) Subtract the amount obtained in subparagraph (b) from the amount obtained in subparagraph (a) and multiply the difference by the adjustment percentage. The result, if greater than zero, shall be multiplied by the average daily membership in residence in the municipality and shall be distributed to the municipality as a targeted education grant.

III. The sums of $10,000,000 for the 2004 fiscal year, $15,000,000 for the 2005 fiscal year, $20,000,000 for the 2006 fiscal year, $20,000,000 for the 2007 fiscal year, shall be appropriated to the education trust fund established in RSA 198:39 for the purpose of providing targeted education grants to school districts. The governor is authorized to draw a warrant for said sums out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

IV. Targeted education grants made under this section shall be distributed in accordance with RSA 198:42.

17 School Boards, Teachers; Definitions Amended. RSA 189:1-d is repealed and reenacted to read as follows:

189:1-d Definitions. In this chapter:

I. "Attendance" means full-time participation in a program of instruction under the direction of a teacher employed by the school district. Educationally disabled home educated pupils educated at school district expense under the direction of a teacher employed by the school district shall be included.

II. "Membership" means pupils of whom attendance is expected, whether a pupil is present or absent on any given day.

III. "Average daily membership in attendance" means the aggregate half-day membership of pupils attending schools operated by a school district divided by the number of half-days of instruction offered. The average daily membership in attendance for preschool and kindergarten pupils shall be divided by the number of instructional days offered to higher level elementary grades.

IV. "Average daily membership in residence" means the average daily membership in attendance of pupils who are legal residents of the school district pursuant to RSA 193:12 or RSA 193:27, IV and are attending any public school, or who are attending any charter school or private school program approved by the department of education at the expense of the school district.

18 Procedure for Formation of Cooperative School Districts; Apportioning Operating Expenses; Exclusion of Home Education Pupils Deleted. Amend RSA 195:18, III(e) to read as follows:

(e) The method of apportioning the operating expenses of the cooperative school district among the several preexisting districts and the time and manner of payment of such shares. [~~Home education pupils who do not receive services from the cooperative school district, except an evaluation pursuant to RSA 193-A:6, II shall not be included in the average daily membership relative to apportionment formulas.~~]

19 Procedure for Formation of Cooperative School Districts; Apportioning Capital Expenses; Exclusion of Home Education Pupils Deleted. Amend RSA 195:18, III(g) to read as follows:

(g) The method of apportioning the capital expenses of the cooperative school district among the several preexisting districts, which need not be the same as the method for apportioning operating expenses, and the time and manner of payment of such shares. Capital expenses shall include the costs of acquiring land and buildings for school purposes, including property owned by a

preexisting district; the construction, furnishing, and equipping of school buildings and facilities; and the payment of the principal and interest of any indebtedness which is incurred to pay for the same or which is assumed by the cooperative school district. [~~Home education pupils who do not receive services from the cooperative school district, except an evaluation pursuant to RSA 193-A:6, II, shall not be included in the average daily membership relative to apportionment formulas.~~]

20 School Money; Distribution Schedule for Adequate Education Grants. Amend RSA 198:42, I to read as follows:

I. The adequate education grant determined in RSA 198:41 shall be distributed to each municipality's school district or districts legally responsible for the education of the pupils who attend approved public schools within the district or in other districts or who attend approved programs for educationally disabled children, as the case may be, from the education trust fund in [~~4 payments of 20 percent on August 1, 20 percent on September 1, 30 percent on January 1, and 30 percent on April 1 of each school year~~] ***12 payments of 1/12 each on the 15th day of each month***; provided that for a dependent school district, the grant determined in RSA 198:41 shall be distributed to the municipality, which shall appropriate and transfer the grant funds to its dependent school department.

21 Effective Date.

I. Section 2 of this act shall take effect and shall apply to education property taxes due for the tax year beginning April 1, 2004.

II. Section 3 of this act shall take effect and shall apply to education property taxes due for the tax year beginning April 1, 2005.

III. Section 4 of this act shall take effect and shall apply to education property taxes due for the tax year beginning April 1, 2006.

IV. Section 5 of this act shall take effect and shall apply to education property taxes due for the tax year beginning April 1, 2007.

V. Section 6 of this act shall take effect and shall apply to education property taxes due for the tax year beginning April 1, 2008.

VI. Section 7 of this act shall take effect and shall apply to education property taxes due for the tax year beginning April 1, 2009.

VII. RSA 76:3 as inserted by section 8 of this act shall take effect July 1, 2007.

VIII. RSA 76:3 as inserted by section 9 of this act shall take effect July 1, 2009.

IX. RSA 198:38, VII (e) as inserted by section 10 of this act shall take effect July 1, 2005.

X. The remainder of this act shall take effect July 1, 2003.

2003-1048h

AMENDED ANALYSIS

This bill:

I. Provides that the calculation of the statewide cost of an adequate education shall be indexed to the northeast regional consumer price index for all urban consumers for the 4 immediately preceding calendar years.

II. Reduces the education property tax rate from $5.80 to $4.92 for the 2004 fiscal year, and thereafter further reduces the rate by 20 cents per fiscal year through the 2009 fiscal year.

III. Beginning July 1, 2007, requires that the commissioner of the department of revenue administration set the education property tax by comparing the rate in effect as of June 30, 2007 with the rate generated by calculating the percentage change in the total valuation of all developed land in the state, assessed at 100 percent of fair market value, and adjusting the June 30, 2007 rate in inverse proportion to such rate.

IV. Changes the payment for transportation costs to include 100 percent of the total cost of transporting pupils in kindergarten through grade 8 to and from school.

V. Changes the definition of average daily membership in residence for the purpose of calculating state aid for educational adequacy.

VI. Implements a weighting formula for counting home educated pupils.

VII. Provides that beginning July 1, 2003 and every fiscal year thereafter, targeted education grants shall be made to municipalities.

LBAO, 04/02/2003

Wallner
Smith

REPRESENTATIVES WALLNER and SMITH
EDUCATION FUNDING COMPARISONS

		HB 608	HB 717		HB 608	HB 717		HB 608	HB 717		HB 608	HB 717	
	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2004	2004	FY 2005	FY 2005	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2006	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2007
	Current	with $10 mil		Current	with $15 mil		Current	with $20 mil		Current	with $25 mil		Current
City/Town	Law	Target		Law	Target		Law	Target		Law	Target		Law
		4.92		4.92	4.72		4.72	4.52		4.52	4.32		4.32
	411,192,479	421,650,499	404,963,346	482,184,740	431,717,012	410,049,963	465,097,668	454,051,812	399,750,586	603,161,438	480,244,999	389,451,207	606,157,310
				24									
ACWORTH	454,885	444,282	470,433	511,299	458,850	488,263	503,051	478,869	508,258	610,379	501,544	528,252	611,825
ALBANY	296,462	299,390	294,471	339,040	307,678	306,706	330,045	322,319	315,306	412,525	346,315	323,906	414,102
ALEXANDRIA	664,882	678,444	590,785	780,166	689,523	590,785	763,983	715,169	592,503	938,545	728,956	594,221	941,382
ALLENSTOWN	2,988,367	3,109,664	3,061,895	3,213,320	3,226,774	3,165,589	3,182,759	3,361,882	3,312,123	3,796,111	3,527,693	3,458,657	3,801,469
ALSTEAD	1,068,301	1,188,641	1,184,065	1,256,927	1,228,474	1,236,909	1,242,222	1,277,756	1,308,408	1,486,899	1,340,127	1,379,908	1,489,477
ALTON	(671,701)	(1,015,589)	-	(671,163)	(1,084,631)	-	(810,183)	(1,056,272)	-	(400,040)	(938,383)	-	(375,666)
AMHERST	4,497,298	4,499,018	3,541,543	5,222,042	4,546,795	3,541,543	5,014,997	4,743,056	2,778,911	6,591,555	5,134,727	2,016,280	6,627,856
ANDOVER	738,141	653,948	555,524	787,158	661,089	555,524	761,132	686,921	541,453	970,522	715,536	527,381	975,085
ANTRIM	1,709,311	1,771,781	1,806,001	1,927,031	1,831,902	1,935,628	1,902,605	1,908,172	2,113,633	2,281,566	2,012,612	2,291,638	2,285,849
ASHLAND	775,763	774,082	669,901	898,852	796,131	669,901	877,635	833,258	672,619	1,097,072	887,806	675,337	1,100,792
ATK. & GILMANTON ACAD.	(2,859)	(3,666)		(3,666)	(3,798)		(3,798)	(3,839)		(3,855)	(3,974)		(3,832)
ATKINSON	659,805	691,834	337,587	988,945	673,775	337,587	870,082	739,926	253,190	1,474,049	897,280	168,794	1,494,890
AUBURN	2,017,132	1,906,335	1,587,787	2,206,552	1,934,424	1,587,787	2,140,903	2,009,888	1,457,354	2,725,406	2,165,339	1,326,921	2,736,916
BARNSTEAD	1,882,860	1,916,247	1,657,848	2,192,912	1,970,497	1,657,848	2,146,769	2,057,870	1,646,059	2,647,425	2,183,743	1,634,270	2,655,516
BARRINGTON	3,317,670	3,197,793	2,650,423	3,569,089	3,300,194	2,650,423	3,482,554	3,462,081	2,580,749	4,345,757	3,707,445	2,511,076	4,360,930
BARTLETT	(943,667)	(685,616)	-	(520,440)	(731,722)	-	(614,612)	(711,833)	-	(338,225)	(655,215)	-	(321,714)
BATH	499,308	501,298	531,294	572,273	511,981	545,438	564,003	531,545	560,848	681,050	529,307	576,257	682,500
BEAN'S PURCHASE	(394)	(383)		(383)	(397)		(397)	(402)		(403)	(416)		(401)
BEDFORD	2,936,292	3,302,186	2,017,879	4,312,803	3,260,123	2,017,879	3,924,918	3,493,247	1,513,409	6,012,207	4,014,905	1,008,940	6,080,215
BELMONT	3,749,353	3,061,599	2,608,362	3,441,571	3,151,013	2,608,362	3,370,713	3,290,746	2,632,168	4,156,379	3,496,994	2,655,975	4,168,802
BENNINGTON	798,620	767,764	788,136	843,491	793,438	846,806	832,319	826,502	927,504	997,272	863,466	1,008,201	999,231
BENTON	146,106	101,237	99,827	113,674	102,824	100,268	110,879	106,438	98,052	138,005	107,184	95,837	138,495
BERLIN	5,219,978	6,326,338	5,314,655	6,522,733	6,545,235	5,314,655	6,477,173	6,792,752	5,546,336	7,681,479	6,880,966	5,778,017	7,689,467
BETHLEHEM	1,173,593	1,207,506	1,160,961	1,284,756	1,245,306	1,183,693	1,259,772	1,300,187	1,194,918	1,550,241	1,373,510	1,206,142	1,554,621
BOSCAWEN	1,673,764	1,552,644	1,557,963	1,699,064	1,605,950	1,613,521	1,670,587	1,678,263	1,674,195	2,034,880	1,774,214	1,734,868	2,039,873
BOW	3,316,195	3,419,192	2,797,384	3,928,636	3,465,260	2,797,384	3,804,679	3,600,622	2,400,246	4,867,217	3,434,771	2,003,107	4,888,951
BRADFORD	611,928	563,826	602,094	698,500	571,184	624,882	679,044	592,560	638,322	853,895	638,912	651,761	857,306
BRENTWOOD	744,921	888,773	664,244	1,032,940	896,167	664,244	983,309	952,533	509,431	1,329,735	1,047,446	354,618	1,338,437

REPRESENTATIVES WALLNER and SMITH
EDUCATION FUNDING COMPARISONS

		HB 608	HB 717		HB 608	HB 717		HB 608	HB 717		HB 608	HB 717	
	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2004	2004	FY 2005	FY 2005	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2006	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2007
	Current	with $10 mil		Current	with $15 mil		Current	with $20 mil		Current	with $25 mil		Current
City/Town	Law	Target		Law	Target		Law	Target		Law	Target		Law
		4.92		4.92	4.72		4.72	4.52		4.52	4.32		4.32
	411,192,479	421,650,499	404,963,346	482,184,740	431,717,012	410,049,963	465,097,668	454,051,812	399,750,586	603,161,438	480,244,999	389,451,207	606,157,310
BRIDGEWATER	(180,095)	(237,591)	-	(197,446)	(253,213)	-	(227,095)	(248,083)	-	(148,608)	(352,221)	-	(143,409)
BRISTOL	1,277,699	1,288,054	1,070,541	1,465,557	1,322,370	1,070,541	1,425,770	1,385,119	1,015,287	1,796,659	1,463,699	960,032	1,803,634
BROOKFIELD	200,549	111,878	81,765	149,099	111,177	81,765	138,560	117,963	61,324	199,432	131,883	40,883	201,280
BROOKLINE	2,300,454	2,344,807	1,917,236	2,545,186	2,420,837	1,917,236	2,489,972	2,534,785	1,875,006	3,084,514	2,701,341	1,832,775	3,094,194
CAMBRIDGE	(13,196)	(24,957)		(24,957)	(25,964)		(25,964)	(26,277)		(26,399)	(26,280)		(26,223)
CAMPTON	1,585,768	1,360,633	1,142,752	1,517,424	1,399,622	1,142,752	1,484,436	1,461,943	1,132,929	1,831,868	1,548,544	1,123,105	1,837,651
CANAAN	1,690,129	1,782,839	1,497,556	1,927,411	1,842,661	1,497,556	1,896,521	1,922,887	1,538,641	2,306,199	2,027,082	1,579,727	2,311,615
CANDIA	1,489,959	1,419,372	1,199,966	1,667,036	1,460,050	1,199,966	1,617,535	1,535,977	1,105,755	2,058,985	1,647,616	1,011,544	2,067,664
CANTERBURY	566,397	474,124	393,153	596,273	477,390	393,153	569,945	499,474	294,865	756,558	541,325	196,577	761,174
CARROLL	(357,402)	(228,087)	-	(191,180)	(241,865)	-	(215,377)	(238,729)	-	(158,256)	(223,873)	-	(154,014)
CENTER HARBOR	(778,220)	(664,927)	-	(620,640)	(697,723)	-	(671,520)	(695,042)	-	(576,620)	(659,552)	-	(567,699)
CHANDLER'S PURCHASE	(86)	(83)		(83)	(86)		(86)	(87)		(88)	(90)		(87)
CHARLESTOWN	2,966,468	3,340,965	3,311,165	3,454,442	3,459,973	3,394,380	3,425,526	3,596,005	3,514,827	4,055,921	3,748,740	3,635,274	4,060,990
CHATHAM	65,689	93,416	68,673	108,415	93,642	68,673	102,956	98,669	56,928	137,350	109,647	45,183	138,307
CHESTER	1,508,829	1,432,623	1,250,246	1,764,450	1,472,690	1,250,246	1,707,312	1,552,949	1,113,754	2,186,764	1,667,162	977,261	2,196,782
CHESTERFIELD	1,211,939	1,440,637	1,118,281	1,580,313	1,476,084	1,118,281	1,528,781	1,548,494	981,389	1,954,217	1,678,298	844,497	1,963,252
CHICHESTER	722,688	706,045	624,705	873,271	715,052	624,705	846,409	743,387	591,492	1,076,376	797,154	558,280	1,081,085
CLAREMONT	7,770,492	7,591,450	7,641,634	8,089,730	7,850,026	7,675,797	7,999,296	8,168,191	7,687,131	9,604,550	8,564,065	7,698,466	9,620,406
CLARKSVILLE	122,483	76,346	60,478	88,140	76,926	60,478	84,813	79,888	45,359	108,637	84,076	30,239	109,220
COLEBROOK	1,248,812	1,313,254	1,148,993	1,430,067	1,358,837	1,148,993	1,416,202	1,413,226	1,195,578	1,687,757	1,427,242	1,242,162	1,690,188
COLUMBIA	379,895	386,470	428,226	455,617	394,432	434,039	450,089	407,968	439,766	541,182	344,469	445,494	542,151
CONCORD	13,953,855	14,266,407	11,926,751	15,961,516	14,709,444	11,935,407	15,521,732	15,455,983	11,881,410	19,670,739	16,322,236	11,827,412	19,747,846
CONWAY	2,538,172	2,706,791	2,228,168	3,387,668	2,730,140	2,228,168	3,236,777	2,861,442	1,682,021	4,336,245	3,075,968	1,135,874	4,362,701
CORNISH	786,045	806,749	663,333	862,053	831,096	663,333	846,692	866,353	680,030	1,037,769	915,160	696,727	1,040,462
CRAWFORD'S PURCH.	(1,199)	(694)		(694)	(719)		(719)	(726)		(729)	(752)		(725)
CROYDON	238,249	183,903	168,631	203,415	186,475	170,782	196,395	194,103	166,450	255,376	207,310	162,119	256,607
DALTON	460,940	534,170	551,980	590,997	550,711	570,418	583,123	572,723	592,825	702,162	600,325	615,231	703,543
DANBURY	615,998	490,176	517,829	573,906	503,539	537,374	562,588	525,007	556,268	687,591	556,990	575,161	689,576
DANVILLE	1,760,257	1,932,661	1,880,647	2,107,220	2,001,352	1,885,252	2,061,493	2,100,227	1,850,560	2,561,647	2,232,334	1,815,868	2,569,664
DEERFIELD	1,724,247	1,878,642	1,581,711	2,119,222	1,931,728	1,581,711	2,069,745	2,019,748	1,586,799	2,564,861	2,136,324	1,591,886	2,573,536

REPRESENTATIVES WALLNER and SMITH
EDUCATION FUNDING COMPARISONS

		HB 608	HB 717		HB 608	HB 717		HB 608	HB 717		HB 608	HB 717	
	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2004	2004	FY 2005	FY 2005	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2006	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2007
	Current	with $10 mil		Current	with $15 mil		Current	with $20 mil		Current	with $25 mil		Current
City/Town	Law	Target		Law	Target		Law	Target		Law	Target		Law
		4.92		4.92	4.72		4.72	4.52		4.52	4.32		4.32
	411,192,479	421,650,499	404,963,346	482,184,740	431,717,012	410,049,963	465,097,668	454,051,812	399,750,586	603,161,438	480,244,999	389,451,207	606,157,310
DEERING	847,031	961,541	1,076,906	1,156,896	990,908	1,093,855	1,140,752	1,031,537	1,109,033	1,375,360	1,086,465	1,124,210	1,378,190
DERRY	19,489,262	19,934,524	19,181,610	20,888,129	20,642,417	19,888,747	20,543,723	21,575,339	20,680,620	25,066,265	22,847,092	21,472,492	25,126,650
DIX GRANT	(3,348)	(3,979)		(3,979)	(4,122)		(4,122)	(4,167)		(4,184)	(4,122)		(4,159)
DIXVILLE	(78,321)	(84,941)		(84,941)	(88,007)		(88,007)	(88,960)		(89,335)	(88,471)		(88,797)
DORCHESTER	184,385	214,663	213,347	230,042	221,728	233,761	226,672	231,083	261,668	274,376	242,404	289,576	274,966
DOVER	6,337,094	5,577,784	4,337,779	6,698,587	5,717,467	4,337,779	6,383,944	6,080,190	3,253,334	8,600,983	6,631,198	2,168,890	8,656,149
DUBLIN	(8,210)	(211,374)	-	(119,882)	(228,170)	-	(152,439)	(222,170)	-	(60,872)	(194,084)	-	(55,163)
DUMMER	91,376	113,415	83,912	128,215	113,975	83,912	122,404	118,685	65,755	161,084	79,946	47,599	162,103
DUNBARTON	592,454	657,515	587,123	842,826	663,257	587,123	813,122	690,277	493,705	1,042,200	715,830	400,286	1,047,408
DURHAM	1,430,893	1,608,488	1,123,327	1,857,189	1,647,792	1,123,327	1,750,986	1,760,802	842,495	2,413,920	1,965,534	561,664	2,432,541
EAST KINGSTON	606,917	631,127	505,515	743,006	647,847	505,515	713,933	685,356	490,531	938,107	688,325	475,548	943,204
EASTON	(18,992)	(39,430)	-	(29,083)	(42,349)	-	(34,880)	(41,208)	-	(18,214)	(37,855)	-	(17,198)
EATON	14,632	62,010	24,780	69,822	59,890	24,780	61,656	63,535	18,585	97,211	75,427	12,390	98,643
EFFINGHAM	426,013	513,373	498,365	578,005	528,440	507,672	561,932	554,818	504,185	708,603	592,413	500,699	711,421
ELLSWORTH	19,893	6,983	1,377	8,327	6,723	1,377	6,976	7,419	1,033	13,447	8,456	689	13,684
ENFIELD	1,236,383	1,286,914	1,055,340	1,486,026	1,305,432	1,055,340	1,438,473	1,372,636	836,075	1,844,520	1,474,591	616,810	1,852,858
EPPING	2,595,364	2,554,018	2,516,537	2,812,274	2,640,687	2,578,870	2,752,589	2,767,377	2,617,471	3,408,694	2,947,798	2,656,072	3,419,159
EPSOM	1,543,580	1,573,536	1,258,149	1,700,870	1,620,348	1,258,149	1,658,453	1,696,446	1,225,512	2,077,934	1,814,502	1,192,875	2,085,371
ERROL	(32,345)	(15,891)	-	(11,585)	(18,694)	-	(18,603)	(16,564)	-	5,615	(64,047)	-	6,845
ERVING'S GRANT	(315)	(465)		(465)	(481)		(481)	(486)		(489)	(504)		(486)
EXETER	4,258,782	4,652,248	3,538,960	5,128,054	4,807,621	3,538,960	4,939,360	5,091,279	3,193,486	6,441,756	5,454,657	2,848,012	6,474,840
FARMINGTON	4,648,241	4,865,565	4,928,872	5,153,039	5,031,554	5,052,637	5,107,798	5,226,515	5,226,496	6,076,620	5,473,509	5,400,356	6,084,552
FITZWILLIAM	939,203	818,016	736,048	991,826	830,196	736,048	967,662	861,655	718,158	1,200,676	915,969	700,269	1,204,912
FRANCESTOWN	539,501	575,371	503,682	697,785	582,460	503,682	677,400	604,222	495,105	851,508	644,991	486,528	855,082
FRANCONIA	40,405	(34,537)	-	3,204	(43,732)	-	(22,113)	(35,112)	-	72,419	(7,591)	-	76,858
FRANKLIN	5,267,689	5,339,119	5,521,212	5,797,706	5,520,625	5,690,730	5,741,904	5,738,229	5,925,223	6,850,339	5,956,265	6,159,716	6,860,123
FREEDOM	(474,235)	(634,410)	-	(600,038)	(665,012)	-	(644,694)	(664,519)	-	(571,794)	(638,813)	-	(563,964)
FREMONT	1,412,976	1,543,706	1,257,574	1,700,623	1,592,296	1,257,574	1,658,119	1,670,222	1,209,386	2,076,480	1,792,212	1,161,198	2,083,932
GILFORD	243,439	353,480	-	720,961	312,521	-	556,732	387,549	-	1,284,956	574,674	-	1,313,750
GILMANTON	1,218,445	1,192,859	935,655	1,303,208	1,207,668	935,655	1,263,932	1,256,410	827,223	1,601,926	1,348,620	718,791	1,608,813

REPRESENTATIVES WALLNER and SMITH
EDUCATION FUNDING COMPARISONS

		HB 608	HB 717		HB 608	HB 717		HB 608	HB 717		HB 608	HB 717	
	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2004	2004	FY 2005	FY 2005	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2006	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2007
	Current	with $10 mil		Current	with $15 mil		Current	with $20 mil		Current	with $25 mil		Current
City/Town	Law	Target		Law	Target		Law	Target		Law	Target		Law
		4.92		4.92	4.72		4.72	4.52		4.52	4.32		4.32
	411,192,479	421,650,499	404,963,346	482,184,740	431,717,012	410,049,963	465,097,668	454,051,812	399,750,586	603,161,438	480,244,999	389,451,207	606,157,310
GILSUM	300,713	322,823	346,980	374,863	333,041	364,746	369,236	347,126	387,470	444,468	364,676	410,194	445,455
GOFFSTOWN	5,501,613	5,190,024	4,418,877	6,064,174	5,333,265	4,418,877	5,896,960	5,595,705	4,044,119	7,410,535	5,982,156	3,669,360	7,439,853
GORHAM	1,161,654	1,410,835	1,170,199	1,507,909	1,457,598	1,170,199	1,483,405	1,520,972	1,187,379	1,807,139	1,458,712	1,204,559	1,811,435
GOSHEN	411,628	420,600	442,330	475,494	434,109	464,065	468,801	452,163	491,890	566,332	476,196	519,715	567,506
GRAFTON	535,651	585,945	588,126	635,390	605,657	600,693	625,851	631,822	612,682	759,135	663,356	624,670	760,808
GRANTHAM	(364,891)	(260,543)	-	(179,122)	(283,335)	-	(231,209)	(269,563)	-	(63,202)	(223,305)	-	(54,069)
GREENFIELD	856,934	690,509	727,433	811,009	711,804	764,542	794,142	744,714	804,350	975,406	794,155	844,159	978,363
GREENLAND	(76,568)	49,734	-	144,471	28,529	-	74,118	56,928	-	362,014	78,642	-	374,349
GREEN'S GRANT	(15,311)	(11,246)		(11,246)	(11,652)		(11,652)	(11,778)		-11827.6007	(12,191)		(11,756)
GREENVILLE	1,384,369	1,451,584	1,477,665	1,539,553	1,505,882	1,612,576	1,527,063	1,567,366	1,812,188	1,804,847	1,644,286	2,011,799	1,807,037
GROTON	294,697	273,274	281,410	307,068	279,634	297,440	301,890	290,654	316,933	366,335	277,518	336,427	367,243
HALES LOCATION	(175,764)	(178,219)		(178,219)	(184,652)		(184,652)	(186,652)		(187,438)	(185,329)		(186,310)
HAMPSTEAD	3,446,438	3,386,010	2,743,833	3,899,831	3,492,549	2,743,833	3,768,882	3,690,302	2,367,189	4,861,509	3,998,755	1,990,544	4,884,468
HAMPTON	(1,385,987)	(1,228,189)	-	(695,570)	(1,365,745)	-	(1,048,682)	(1,255,041)	-	197,942	(1,122,383)	-	259,853
HAMPTON FALLS	(174,008)	52,221	-	131,787	38,921	-	83,806	59477	-	287,843	96133.216	-	296,256
HANCOCK	521,316	410,995	322,661	522,554	411,324	322,661	494,248	431,813	241,996	669,593	478,022	161,331	674,556
HANOVER	(1,258,899)	(1,103,102)	-	(890,890)	(1,195,854)	-	(1,096,308)	(1,144,472)	-	(451,977)	(999,120)	-	(415,961)
HARRISVILLE	164,938	62,622	47,923	144,795	58,570	47,923	127,033	67,071	35,942	213,113	87,833	23,962	216,227
HART'S LOCATION	(14,244)	(22,069)	-	(19,627)	(23,212)	-	(21,448)	(23,084)	-	(17,854)	(22,455)	-	(17,534)
HAVERHILL	2,562,617	2,787,913	2,889,470	3,048,350	2,878,567	2,890,358	3,016,285	2,990,533	2,878,971	3,603,551	3,110,206	2,867,583	3,609,173
HEBRON	(494,062)	(470,322)	-	(456,535)	(489,998)	-	(481,755)	(492,167)	-	(456,828)	(488,566)	-	(452,406)
HENNIKER	2,126,355	2,404,410	2,309,068	2,525,278	2,485,127	2,320,510	2,481,643	2,594,947	2,303,163	3,031,636	2,750,219	2,285,815	3,039,287
HILL	424,590	480,254	477,654	522,883	494,730	513,766	513,755	515,881	560,271	630,032	523,591	606,775	631,633
HILLSBORO	3,626,828	3,264,117	3,544,558	3,783,036	3,365,426	3,660,199	3,734,907	3,500,321	3,803,625	4,485,462	3,672,332	3,947,052	4,493,901
HINSDALE	2,811,182	2,987,460	3,019,525	3,148,594	3,095,457	3,094,801	3,122,546	3,218,899	3,203,443	3,696,996	3,244,695	3,312,086	3,701,563
HOLDERNESS	(397,085)	(220,075)	-	(92,713)	(244,830)	-	(152,342)	(227,697)	-	52,456	(168,791)	-	62,911
HOLLIS	1,307,949	1,606,607	1,017,115	1,984,636	1,596,395	1,017,115	1,827,314	1,697,951	762,836	2,719,500	1,928,836	508,558	2,747,083
HOOKSETT	2,794,547	2,815,667	2,171,010	3,409,759	2,834,231	2,171,010	3,240,742	2,973,543	1,628,258	4,402,633	3,188,144	1,085,505	4,432,267
HOPKINTON	1,764,456	1,903,219	1,630,468	2,311,778	1,941,909	1,630,468	2,235,099	2,047,132	1,402,719	2,878,155	2,151,339	1,174,970	2,891,600
HUDSON	7,497,262	6,919,448	5,425,440	8,075,410	6,993,062	5,425,440	7,742,983	7,305,009	4,452,545	10,240,975	7,847,182	3,479,649	10,299,259

REPRESENTATIVES WALLNER and SMITH
EDUCATION FUNDING COMPARISONS

		HB 608	HB 717		HB 608	HB 717		HB 608	HB 717		HB 608	HB 717	
	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2004	2004	FY 2005	FY 2005	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2006	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2007
	Current	with $10 mil		Current	with $15 mil		Current	with $20 mil		Current	with $25 mil		Current
City/Town	Law	Target		Law	Target		Law	Target		Law	Target		Law
		4.92		4.92	4.72		4.72	4.52		4.52	4.32		4.32
	411,192,479	421,650,499	404,963,346	482,184,740	431,717,012	410,049,963	465,097,668	454,051,812	399,750,586	603,161,438	480,244,999	389,451,207	606,157,310
JACKSON	(697,364)	(647,256)	-	(625,571)	(677,115)	-	(664,300)	(680,081)	-	(623,031)	(657,835)	-	(616,241)
JAFFREY	2,437,571	2,351,558	1,961,937	2,596,111	2,422,781	1,961,937	2,541,309	2,532,318	1,988,865	3,138,646	2,702,093	2,015,792	3,148,254
JEFFERSON	489,854	466,337	397,246	528,306	474,039	397,246	516,674	490,197	361,037	638,013	499,126	324,829	640,052
KEENE	7,885,617	8,840,490	8,734,339	9,733,470	9,132,235	8,761,253	9,531,827	9,561,487	8,619,681	11,764,334	10,156,162	8,478,109	11,799,688
KENSINGTON	401,436	479,612	325,217	560,890	480,621	325,217	525,458	511,466	243,913	746,992	560,704	162,609	753,205
KINGSTON	1,871,285	1,974,380	1,643,788	2,356,373	2,025,951	1,643,788	2,273,879	2,137,518	1,418,969	2,937,861	2,308,945	1,194,150	2,952,325
LACONIA	5,756,193	6,478,976	5,355,695	7,317,222	6,643,166	5,355,695	7,121,133	6,959,132	5,059,040	9,025,228	7,408,238	4,762,385	9,059,608
LANCASTER	2,237,848	2,335,831	2,096,940	2,605,296	2,411,126	2,096,940	2,580,923	2,502,769	2,178,031	3,068,302	2,596,311	2,259,122	3,072,575
LANDAFF	151,986	110,910	100,531	137,774	112,160	100,531	134,007	116,119	100,998	167,541	122,622	101,465	168,201
LANGDON	282,099	255,933	254,479	283,286	263,787	254,483	277,472	275,654	249,322	341,528	289,674	244,161	342,548
LEBANON	1,563,846	2,401,139	1,765,053	3,005,018	2,407,719	1,765,053	2,820,612	2,545,731	1,323,790	3,982,158	2,675,277	882,527	4,014,489
LEE	2,438,600	2,629,194	2,109,061	2,764,624	2,719,024	2,109,061	2,710,994	2,844,159	2,078,888	3,328,752	3,029,000	2,048,715	3,338,155
LEMPSTER	489,623	520,162	517,689	557,017	536,707	544,755	549,080	558,648	579,749	663,483	584,300	614,743	664,875
LINCOLN	(1,233,731)	(1,106,374)	-	(1,035,037)	(1,154,969)	-	(1,102,966)	(1,156,309)	-	(1,004,295)	(1,123,413)	-	(992,385)
LISBON	1,174,026	1,229,828	1,222,557	1,279,383	1,270,808	1,265,384	1,267,914	1,319,185	1,326,331	1,508,871	1,373,402	1,387,278	1,510,881
LITCHFIELD	3,621,359	4,085,947	3,379,817	4,427,449	4,214,671	3,379,817	4,342,095	4,403,624	3,388,394	5,335,028	4,647,894	3,396,972	5,349,994
LITTLETON	3,158,936	3,307,651	2,811,792	3,604,490	3,408,019	2,811,792	3,549,397	3,547,389	2,864,070	4,322,598	3,305,620	2,916,348	4,332,258
LIVERMORE	(299)	(253)		(253)	(263)		(263)	(265)		-266.486544	(275)		(265)
LONDONDERRY	13,006,987	13,698,910	11,408,894	15,176,259	14,126,158	11,408,894	14,841,521	14,787,223	11,384,479	18,404,137	15,686,321	11,360,063	18,462,826
LOUDON	1,947,224	1,937,022	1,733,737	2,307,372	1,994,108	1,733,737	2,253,603	2,089,381	1,725,613	2,807,005	2,225,481	1,717,489	2,816,432
LYMAN	181,409	175,397	148,067	198,472	178,307	148,067	193,823	184,593	136,892	241,484	190,693	125,718	242,299
LYME	220,135	274,956	152,450	338,882	271,283	152,450	306,943	290,265	114,338	477,585	334,860	76,225	483,185
LYNDEBOROUGH	522,515	537,417	493,681	699,448	543,090	493,681	676,336	565,346	474,979	859,846	612,025	456,277	863,899
MADBURY	1,011,475	1,014,900	994,728	1,090,523	1,049,571	1,016,569	1,071,190	1,096,805	1,033,058	1,308,229	1,157,911	1,049,547	1,311,619
MADISON	506,824	515,859	378,120	642,789	516,255	378,120	603,479	544645	291,630	846,549	597689.336	205,141	853,441
MANCHESTER	42,473,084	45,542,819	44,445,524	49,425,039	47,014,453	45,753,878	48,420,083	49,168,557	46,813,792	59,985,743	51,826,096	47,873,706	60,161,941
MARLBOROUGH	1,039,844	1,051,020	1,046,242	1,132,575	1,085,543	1,065,033	1,115,152	1,132,078	1,080,964	1,353,302	1,197,817	1,096,894	1,356,356
MARLOW	399,487	369,211	377,869	410,328	380,435	396,470	403,777	396,248	419,335	489,705	417,436	442,199	490,853
MASON	303,725	235,664	197,461	321,381	236,070	197,461	303,738	249,045	148,096	417,011	275,519	98,731	420,105
MEREDITH	(249,968)	(236,955)	-	53,304	(293,202)	-	(104,680)	(238,256)	-	492,989	(75,037)	-	520,688

REPRESENTATIVES WALLNER and SMITH
EDUCATION FUNDING COMPARISONS

		HB 608	HB 717		HB 608	HB 717		HB 608	HB 717		HB 608	HB 717	
	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2004	2004	FY 2005	FY 2005	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2006	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2007
	Current	with $10 mil		Current	with $15 mil		Current	with $20 mil		Current	with $25 mil		Current
City/Town	Law	Target		Law	Target		Law	Target		Law	Target		Law
		4.92		4.92	4.72		4.72	4.52		4.52	4.32		4.32
	411,192,479	421,650,499	404,963,346	482,184,740	431,717,012	410,049,963	465,097,668	454,051,812	399,750,586	603,161,438	480,244,999	389,451,207	606,157,310
MERRIMACK	10,038,893	9,478,803	7,839,802	11,173,530	9,596,180	7,839,802	10,793,170	9,987,009	6,756,961	13,885,840	10,710,482	5,674,121	13,952,528
MIDDLETON	829,092	867,568	839,388	914,195	895,658	878,220	899,098	933,978	923,870	1,093,532	989,011	969,520	1,096,179
MILAN	799,835	938,967	914,130	963,957	970,235	922,866	953,901	1,008,262	932,065	1,139,365	1,000,029	941,265	1,141,128
MILFORD	5,648,786	5,538,956	5,284,907	6,108,657	5,715,710	5,345,427	5,942,409	6,008,205	5,266,286	7,529,007	6,424,989	5,187,145	7,558,156
MILLSFIELD	(9,666)	(21,316)		(21,316)	(22,174)		(22,174)	(22,441)		(22,546)	(22,085)		(22,395)
MILTON	2,411,754	2,502,257	2,538,347	2,714,561	2,582,007	2,559,959	2,678,998	2,685,469	2,570,551	3,227,309	2,829,206	2,581,144	3,233,544
MONROE	394,084	409,555	357,860	458,925	416,737	357,860	451,877	429,100	359,647	542,541	(164,826)	361,433	543,777
MONT VERNON	908,797	1,092,696	1,070,132	1,205,648	1,128,195	1,079,976	1,178,298	1,182,329	1,069,239	1,461,313	1,265,190	1,058,502	1,466,108
MOULTONBOROUGH	(5,702,257)	(5,217,294)	-	(4,981,035)	(5,438,745)	-	(5,275,896)	(5,455,313)	-	(4,925,432)	(5,296,197)	-	(4,873,734)
NASHUA	29,492,240	26,362,371	21,097,958	30,653,346	26,827,733	21,097,958	29,511,910	28,322,332	20,522,561	38,626,288	30,413,151	19,947,164	38,826,416
NELSON	250,660	203,415	232,575	280,914	206,794	237,316	271,159	218,699	233,103	345,571	236,657	228,890	347,281
NEW BOSTON	1,692,958	1,635,472	1,303,323	1,822,036	1,657,690	1,303,323	1,765,968	1,736,637	1,128,454	2,240,477	1,877,697	953,585	2,250,308
NEW CASTLE	(1,637,460)	(1,572,957)	-	(1,544,931)	(1,634,237)	-	(1,616,824)	(1,645,728)	-	(1,579,331)	(1,612,519)	-	(1,566,726)
NEW DURHAM	913,090	888,432	747,371	1,056,811	899,127	747,371	1,022,239	934,678	718,872	1,308,443	1,004,184	690,373	1,314,504
NEW HAMPTON	818,278	731,735	645,766	880,537	741,733	645,766	857,245	768,540	626,765	1,072,769	805,770	607,765	1,076,853
NEW IPSWICH	2,720,422	2,325,375	2,578,061	2,789,581	2,404,443	2,655,936	2,746,892	2,511,977	2,740,569	3,324,152	2,658,872	2,825,203	3,331,637
NEW LONDON	(1,282,360)	(881,789)	-	(731,353)	(936,302)	-	(826,777)	(924,120)	-	(601,288)	(844,400)	-	(584,557)
NEWBURY	(341,755)	(241,755)	-	(123,030)	(267,061)	-	(180,553)	(251,991)	-	6,494	(192,726)	-	16,580
NEWFIELDS	206,608	336,583	222,411	417,833	335,535	222,411	386,689	356,636	166,808	569,510	402,130	111,206	574,971
NEWINGTON	(2,268,767)	(1,798,400)	-	(1,763,061)	(1,868,668)	-	(1,844,628)	(1,882,464)	-	(1,806,315)	(2,327,449)	-	(1,792,014)
NEWMARKET	2,654,716	2,339,037	1,883,930	2,639,281	2,416,928	1,883,930	2,557,113	2,550,839	1,806,750	3,277,055	2,757,413	1,729,569	3,291,462
NEWPORT	4,327,649	4,698,838	4,729,331	4,952,587	4,857,968	4,815,669	4,907,530	5,045,648	4,932,740	5,852,362	5,280,051	5,049,811	5,860,262
NEWTON	1,842,457	1,968,693	1,667,590	2,232,386	2,030,346	1,667,590	2,180,606	2,128,433	1,628,430	2,712,051	2,226,738	1,589,270	2,721,130
NORTH HAMPTON	(773,913)	(447,344)	-	(236,307)	(493,164)	-	(350,283)	(458,884)	-	51,814	(366,490)	-	71,797
NORTHFIELD	2,776,364	2,889,461	2,887,700	3,052,164	2,991,161	2,929,857	3,018,972	3,113,912	2,979,042	3,615,138	3,256,016	3,028,227	3,620,957
NORTHUMBERLAND	1,885,118	1,956,592	2,004,353	2,078,235	2,023,518	2,032,963	2,063,324	2,099,864	2,076,210	2,443,105	2,114,013	2,119,456	2,445,720
NORTHWOOD	1,769,574	1,913,138	1,949,323	2,189,119	1,969,145	1,975,554	2,140,724	2,059,734	1,968,343	2,656,622	2,196,662	1,961,132	2,665,107
NOTTINGHAM	1,622,910	1,336,303	1,060,736	1,539,082	1,348,783	1,060,736	1,482,112	1,402,104	953,347	1,918,506	1,514,298	845,958	1,928,495
ODELL	(7,208)	(7,910)	138,566	(7,910)	(8,195)	146,203	(8,195)	(8,284)	155,066	(8,319)	(8,195)	163,930	(8,269)
ORANGE	131,869	144,811		152,820	149,838		149,943	156,779		183,806	164,857		184,310

REPRESENTATIVES WALLNER and SMITH
EDUCATION FUNDING COMPARISONS

		HB 608	HB 717		HB 608	HB 717		HB 608	HB 717		HB 608	HB 717	
	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2004	2004	FY 2005	FY 2005	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2006	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2007
	Current	with $10 mil		Current	with $15 mil		Current	with $20 mil		Current	with $25 mil		Current
City/Town	Law	Target		Law	Target		Law	Target		Law	Target		Law
		4.92		4.92	4.72		4.72	4.52		4.52	4.32		4.32
	411,192,479	421,650,499	404,963,346	482,184,740	431,717,012	410,049,963	465,097,668	454,051,812	399,750,586	603,161,438	480,244,999	389,451,207	606,157,310
ORFORD	282,699	302,346	249,500	360,536	305,779	249,500	347,434	318,617	216,541	451,749	342,130	183,582	454,046
OSSIPEE	1,848,045	1,870,460	1,864,513	2,146,945	1,922,846	1,927,932	2,089,945	2,015,458	1,961,214	2,625,048	2,157,975	1,994,496	2,635,041
PELHAM	3,516,938	3,184,282	2,570,209	3,892,194	3,211,014	2,570,209	3,721,269	3,367,600	2,028,437	4,943,901	3,692,377	1,486,665	4,973,869
PEMBROKE	3,364,900	3,354,394	3,258,906	3,573,914	3,465,790	3,295,495	3,510,339	3,620,353	3,300,212	4,305,701	3,836,935	3,304,930	4,316,848
PETERBOROUGH	1,961,763	2,294,933	1,894,416	2,629,413	2,358,665	1,894,416	2,551,745	2,477,006	1,837,928	3,214,800	2,671,371	1,781,439	3,228,418
PIERMONT	255,157	276,839	271,876	314,637	284,348	273,751	306,007	297,958	267,471	386,995	317,874	261,191	388,509
PINKHAM'S GRANT	(14,889)	(14,698)		(14,698)	(15,228)		(15,228)	(15,393)		-15457.8114	(15,877)		(15,365)
PITTSBURG	(160,277)	(81,992)	-	(39,270)	(91,191)	-	(61,326)	(84,897)	-	13,508	(82,296)	-	17,375.
PITTSFIELD	3,021,626	2,936,204	2,996,072	3,129,797	3,044,270	3,132,215	3,102,809	3,168,096	3,329,468	3,681,803	3,310,797	3,526,721	3,686,535
PLAINFIELD	745,037	765,068	575,862	820,283	773,802	575,862	792,435	802,560	479,412	1,019,188	855,599	382,961	1,024,071
PLAISTOW	1,931,952	2,044,456	1,554,352	2,459,121	2,059,724	1,554,352	2,334,504	2,164,056	1,165,764	3,194,817	2,316,416	777,176	3,216,666
PLYMOUTH	2,615,673	2,890,112	2,890,351	3,057,891	2,989,042	2,909,650	3,024,078	3110249.92	2,922,500	3,626,974	3254486.324	2,935,350	3,632,903
PORTSMOUTH	(3,713,873)	(4,090,043)	-	(3,381,258)	(4,344,655)	-	(3,889,187)	(4,243,451)	-	(2,458,950)	(4,238,216)	-	(2,369,895)
RANDOLPH	5,944	9,850	-	23,581	8,036	-	16,980	10,881	-	45,646	1,433	-	46,803
RAYMOND	5,612,487	5,408,392	5,440,175	5,934,080	5,586,023	5,624,343	5,834,401	5,831,558	5,819,670	7,113,371	6,178,410	6,014,997	7,130,847
RICHMOND	581,427	583,279	585,588	637,202	601,984	596,125	626,785	627,769	603,867	758,210	661,642	611,609	760,037
RINDGE	1,697,976	1,656,024	1,363,301	1,922,571	1,677,150	1,363,301	1,860,555	1,742,907	1,270,305	2,379,091	1,868,475	1,177,309	2,389,964
ROCHESTER	14,607,127	14,170,036	14,330,039	15,576,109	14,636,408	14,379,733	15,324,629	15,272,854	14,266,337	18,713,787	16,142,304	14,152,942	18,757,879
ROLLINSFORD	517,546	528,775	380,993	601,114	535,474	380,993	570,902	569,094	285,745	774,041	627,875	190,497	779,338
ROXBURY	100,992	84,986	71,128	98,184	86,157	71,128	95,377	89,352	71,241	119,880	95,422	71,355	120,373
RUMNEY	699,940	733,573	843,508	931,849	747,370	843,512	914,020	778,488	827,448	1,121,269	812,158	811,383	1,124,395
RYE	(3,178,954)	(2,887,698)	-	(2,737,489)	(3,026,723)	-	(2,948,876)	(3,018,417)	-	(2,571,943)	(2,867,860)	-	(2,534,881)
SALEM	3,229,970	3,093,858	1,472,198	4,410,765	3,009,957	1,472,198	3,872,626	3,307,259	1,104,149	6,590,801	3,923,037	736,099	6,685,153
SALISBURY	398,310	398,627	355,234	486,899	404,631	355,234	473,578	420,255	345,120	597,258	427,626	335,006	599,594
SANBORNTON	483,874	596,015	482,017	780,492	597,705	482,017	738,235	629,517	361,513	1,015,933	692,949	241,009	1,023,342
SANDOWN	2,968,709	2,913,067	2,968,987	3,265,811	3,007,294	2,973,370	3,205,906	3,143,295	2,931,232	3,925,928	3,340,438	2,889,094	3,936,431
SANDWICH	(382,532)	(309,772)	-	(199,952)	(330,743)	-	(240,890)	(323,046)	-	(119,836)	(295,320)	-	(112,658)
SARGENT'S PURCHASE	(25,788)	(25,183)		(25,183)	(26,092)		(26,092)	(26,375)		(26,486)	(27,300)		(26,326)
SEABROOK	1,385,724	1,510,450	1,035,579	1,917,472	1,506,697	1,035,579	1,778,120	1,602,066	776,684	2,599,166	(1,670,854)	517,790	2,623,598
SECOND COLLEGE GR.	(5,924)	(7,881)		(7,881)	(8,166)		(8,166)	(8,254)		(8,289)	(8,544)		(8,239)

LBAO, 04/02/2003

REPRESENTATIVES WALLNER and SMITH
EDUCATION FUNDING COMPARISONS

		HB 608	HB 717		HB 608	HB 717		HB 608	HB 717		HB 608	HB 717	
	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2004	2004	FY 2005	FY 2005	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2006	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2007
	Current	with $10 mil		Current	with $15 mil		Current	with $20 mil		Current	with $25 mil		Current
City/Town	Law	Target		Law	Target		Law	Target		Law	Target		Law
		4.92		4.92	4.72		4.72	4.52		4.52	4.32		4.32
	411,192,479	421,650,499	404,963,346	482,184,740	431,717,012	410,049,963	465,097,668	454,051,812	399,750,586	603,161,438	480,244,999	389,451,207	606,157,310
SHARON	62,117	80,295	60,473	98,598	80,410	60,473	93,160	84,398	48,225	126,709	92,385	35,977	127,663
SHELBURNE	116,973	100,317	86,425	128,448	101,282	86,425	123,191	106,011	72,127	163,534	(13,652)	57,829	164,455
SOMERSWORTH	5,360,083	5,186,538	4,353,126	5,631,586	5,358,061	4,353,126	5,535,954	5,595,547	4,428,354	6,775,708	5,900,383	4,503,582	6,792,475
SOUTH HAMPTON	66,315	77,963	21,638	117,185	73,866	21,638	98,709	82,829	16,229	184,253	101,773	10,819	187,492
SPRINGFIELD	216,446	348,605	336,999	420,326	351,711	347,707	403,509	369,840	343,536	528,122	403,220	339,364	531,070
STARK	391,130	407,369	418,437	439,555	416,193	431,572	435,293	428,251	449,592	519,480	367,256	467,612	520,228
STEWARTSTOWN	587,500	485,873	445,041	560,390	498,609	445,041	553,712	516,979	449,194	663,768	479,010	453,347	664,939
STODDARD	(182,774)	(110,547)	-	(70,999)	(120,637)	-	(91,922)	(116,061)	-	(27,523)	(96,872)	-	(23,855)
STRAFFORD	1,950,080	1,959,959	1,607,364	2,148,049	2,018,574	1,607,364	2,098,888	2,111,119	1,526,660	2,607,855	2,255,691	1,445,957	2,616,474
STRATFORD	721,266	712,659	765,595	788,293	733,414	794,256	783,712	757,571	838,686	920,394	687,772	883,116	921,198
STRATHAM	1,232,610	1,419,814	882,878	1,740,940	1,411,469	882,878	1,600,701	1,502,774	662,159	2,395,644	1,650,285	441,439	2,420,232
SUCCESS	(37,453)	(39,743)		(39,743)	(41,177)		(41,177)	(41,623)		(41,798)	(41,225)		(41,547)
SUGAR HILL	(103,066)	(116,237)	-	(90,247)	(124,114)	-	(105,032)	(121,644)	-	(64,206)	(111,466)	-	(61,614)
SULLIVAN	339,318	316,738	331,608	353,501	326,898	337,499	349,082	340,041	344,349	415,734	356,778	351,200	416,509
SUNAPEE	(335,707)	(440,846)	-	(316,993)	(482,396)	-	(413,411)	(456,248)	-	(99,247)	(369,953)	-	(82,342)
SURRY	167,974	175,499	155,551	225,332	177,100	155,551	217,051	184,633	121,694	280,039	198,328	87,837	281,491
SUTTON	394,408	443,203	371,984	560,607	446,169	371,984	536,416	466,424	306,966	708,704	508,015	241,948	712,946
SWANZEY	3,709,873	3,985,186	4,017,583	4,311,822	4,120,105	4,025,748	4,252,439	4,293,813	4,000,967	5,101,907	4,534,352	3,976,186	5,112,318
TAMWORTH	912,616	915,849	803,914	1,101,545	940,683	803,914	1,071,466	986,601	759,894	1,348,463	1,026,139	715,875	1,353,736
TEMPLE	542,844	543,790	554,666	630,448	559,034	557,095	615,154	585,087	545,826	763,244	626,679	534,557	765,925
THOM. & MES. PURCH.	(22,483)	(21,970)		(21,970)	(22,764)		(22,764)	(23,010)		(23,107)	(23,817)		(22,968)
THORNTON	580,100	549,958	445,857	669,759	554,491	445,857	641,204	586,226	396,116	849,556	632,284	346,374	854,562
TILTON	1,094,469	1,285,764	1,065,415	1,512,522	1,302,012	1,065,415	1,462,031	1,354,575	1,056,679	1,881,031	1,422,948	1,047,942	1,889,883
TROY	1,384,397	1,383,677	1,418,891	1,491,409	1,431,872	1,498,362	1,476,773	1,489,099	1,611,559	1,751,011	1,558,451	1,724,755	1,753,577
TUFTONBORO	(1,126,999)	(1,001,623)	-	(841,390)	(1,053,249)	-	(923,358)	(1,047,693)	-	(750,878)	(994,037)	-	(736,506)
UNITY	434,778	528,099	445,013	579,722	544,452	445,013	569,136	568,198	449,025	692,976	598,221	453,038	694,832
WAKEFIELD	1,192,308	1,820,927	1,418,258	2,031,275	1,842,549	1,418,258	1,960,462	1,915,076	1,144,470	2,535,673	2,046,178	870,682	2,548,089
WALPOLE	1,262,141	1,365,739	1,135,889	1,566,190	1,403,997	1,135,889	1,521,719	1,473,388	1,021,819	1,925,403	1,546,171	907,748	1,933,200
WARNER	1,187,698	1,102,627	1,233,685	1,382,627	1,135,562	1,279,675	1,352,568	1,189,276	1,319,849	1,671,337	1,274,718	1,360,023	1,676,607
WARREN	578,899	647,983	650,660	678,623	669,912	684,739	672,980	695,411	734,556	798,960	701,579	784,373	799,950

REPRESENTATIVES WALLNER and SMITH
EDUCATION FUNDING COMPARISONS

		HB 608	HB 717		HB 608	HB 717		HB 608	HB 717		HB 608	HB 717	
	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2004	2004	FY 2005	FY 2005	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2006	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2007
	Current	with $10 mil		Current	with $15 mil		Current	with $20 mil		Current	with $25 mil		Current
City/Town	Law	Target		Law	Target		Law	Target		Law	Target		Law
		4.92		4.92	4.72		4.72	4.52		4.52	4.32		4.32
	411,192,479	421,650,499	404,963,346	482,184,740	431,717,012	410,049,963	465,097,668	454,051,812	399,750,586	603,161,438	480,244,999	389,451,207	606,157,310
WASHINGTON	130,570	64,690	20,672	116,201	59,734	20,672	97,693	67,841	15,504	180,264	89,609	10,336	183,509
WATERVILLE VALLEY	(966,724)	(799,653)	-	(790,815)	(830,116)	-	(825,370)	(836,672)	-	(813,873)	(828,964)	-	(807,815)
WEARE	4,860,039	5,123,558	5,076,675	5,481,182	5,296,216	5,164,424	5,399,545	5,523,033	5,238,689	6,534,576	5,843,098	5,312,954	6,548,889
WEBSTER	633,941	579,593	605,349	692,770	588,913	607,491	675,127	611,005	593,430	846,951	617,034	579,369	850,044
WENTWORTH	645,501	600,687	614,822	650,886	619,557	648,348	643,607	643,371	694,691	766,490	649,904	741,033	767,766
WENTWORTH LOC.	(2,608)	(25,880)		(25,880)	(27,331)		(27,331)	(27,782)		(27,959)	(27,064)		(27,705)
WESTMORELAND	553,670	693,701	596,400	791,438	713,358	596,400	774,324	744,998	592,935	950,700	796,346	589,471	953,701
WHITEFIELD	1,272,509	1,285,229	1,315,548	1,394,908	1,326,304	1,321,735	1,378,892	1,378,155	1,322,905	1,648,548	1,398,333	1,324,075	1,651,356
WILMOT	377,485	402,422	312,587	447,082	414,670	312,587	431,599	437,554	288,762	553,889	471,139	264,937	556,603
WILTON	1,111,366	918,084	829,090	1,214,568	926,664	829,090	1,167,699	968,806	682,992	1,518,907	1,058,443	536,895	1,527,125
WINCHESTER	3,101,147	3,162,224	3,264,849	3,396,664	3,269,797	3,348,730	3,370,061	3,393,734	3,471,724	3,985,069	3,540,785	3,594,718	3,989,733
WINDHAM	2,356,046	2,508,169	1,807,703	3,243,880	2,500,897	1,807,703	3,021,466	2,651,800	1,355,777	4,324,566	2,985,449	903,852	4,363,562
WINDSOR	12,600	36,288	28,126	40,891	36,405	33,038	38,315	38,358	37,018	54,610	41,898	40,998	55,062
WOLFEBORO	(294,072)	(334,145)	-	16,638	(394,223)	-	(141,129)	(343,350)	-	436,036	(155,950)	-	463,697
WOODSTOCK	181,937	14,358	-	79,410	6,737	-	52,649	17,995	-	167,950	39,427	-	172,641
Total	411,192,479	421,650,499	404,963,346	482,184,740	431,717,012	410,049,963	465,097,668	454,051,812	399,750,586	603,161,438	480,244,999	389,451,207	606,157,310

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HB 608 EDUCATION FUNDING COMPARISONS

	Actual	HB 608	HB 717	HB 608	HB 717	HB 608	HB 717	HB 608	HB 717
	FY 03	FY 2004	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2007
	Grants	with $10 mil		with $15 mil		with $20 mil		with $20 mil	
City/Town	Under	Target		Target		Target		Target	
	Current Law	4.92		4.72		4.52		4.32	
	411,192,479	421,650,499	404,963,346	431,717,012	410,049,963	454,051,812	399,750,586	475,244,937	389,451,207
ACWORTH	454,885	444,282	470,433	458,850	488,263	478,869	508,258	495,999	528,252
ALBANY	296,462	299,390	294,471	307,678	306,706	322,319	315,306	342,334	323,906
ALEXANDRIA	664,882	678,444	590,785	689,523	590,785	715,169	592,503	722,082	594,221
ALLENSTOWN	2,988,367	3,109,664	3,061,895	3,226,774	3,165,589	3,361,882	3,312,123	3,490,113	3,458,657
ALSTEAD	1,068,301	1,188,641	1,184,065	1,228,474	1,236,909	1,277,756	1,308,408	1,327,145	1,379,908
ALTON	(671,701)	(1,015,589)	-	(1,084,631)	-	(1,056,272)	-	(938,383)	-
AMHERST	4,497,298	4,499,018	3,541,543	4,546,795	3,541,543	4,743,056	2,778,911	5,087,835	2,016,280
ANDOVER	738,141	653,948	555,524	661,089	555,524	686,921	541,453	715,536	527,381
ANTRIM	1,709,311	1,771,781	1,806,001	1,831,902	1,935,628	1,908,172	2,113,633	1,991,761	2,291,638
ASHLAND	775,763	774,082	669,901	796,131	669,901	833,258	672,619	879,060	675,337
ATK. & GILMANTON A	(2,859)	(3,666)		(3,798)		(3,839)		(3,974)	
ATKINSON	659,805	691,834	337,587	673,775	337,587	739,926	253,190	897,280	168,794
AUBURN	2,017,132	1,906,335	1,587,787	1,934,424	1,587,787	2,009,888	1,457,354	2,145,462	1,326,921
BARNSTEAD	1,882,860	1,916,247	1,657,848	1,970,497	1,657,848	2,057,870	1,646,059	2,161,106	1,634,270
BARRINGTON	3,317,670	3,197,793	2,650,423	3,300,194	2,650,423	3,462,081	2,580,749	3,661,616	2,511,076
BARTLETT	(943,667)	(685,616)	-	(731,722)	-	(711,833)	-	(655,215)	-
BATH	499,308	501,298	531,294	511,981	545,438	531,545	560,848	524,924	576,257
BEAN'S PURCHASE	(394)	(383)		(397)		(402)		(416)	
BEDFORD	2,936,292	3,302,186	2,017,879	3,260,123	2,017,879	3,493,247	1,513,409	4,014,905	1,008,940
BELMONT	3,749,353	3,061,599	2,608,362	3,151,013	2,608,362	3,290,746	2,632,168	3,460,784	2,655,975
BENNINGTON	798,620	767,764	788,136	793,438	846,806	826,502	927,504	854,226	1,008,201
BENTON	146,106	101,237	99,827	102,824	100,268	106,438	98,052	107,184	95,837
BERLIN	5,219,978	6,326,338	5,314,655	6,545,235	5,314,655	6,792,752	5,546,336	6,821,800	5,778,017
BETHLEHEM	1,173,593	1,207,506	1,160,961	1,245,306	1,183,693	1,300,187	1,194,918	1,359,102	1,206,142
BOSCAWEN	1,673,764	1,552,644	1,557,963	1,605,950	1,613,521	1,678,263	1,674,195	1,754,259	1,734,868
BOW	3,316,195	3,419,192	2,797,384	3,465,260	2,797,384	3,600,622	2,400,246	3,434,771	2,003,107
BRADFORD	611,928	563,826	602,094	571,184	624,882	592,560	638,322	633,872	651,761
BRENTWOOD	744,921	888,773	664,244	896,167	664,244	952,533	509,431	1,031,535	354,618
BRIDGEWATER	(180,095)	(237,591)	-	(253,213)	-	(248,083)	-	(352,221)	-
BRISTOL	1,277,699	1,288,054	1,070,541	1,322,370	1,070,541	1,385,119	1,015,287	1,447,777	960,032

HB 608 EDUCATION FUNDING COMPARISONS

City/Town	Actual FY 03 Grants Under Current Law	HB 608 FY 2004 with $10 mil Target 4.92	HB 717 FY 2004	HB 608 FY 2005 with $15 mil Target 4.72	HB 717 FY 2005	HB 608 FY 2006 with $20 mil Target 4.52	HB 717 FY 2006	HB 608 FY 2007 with $20 mil Target 4.32	HB 717 FY 2007
	411,192,479	421,650,499	404,963,346	431,717,012	410,049,963	454,051,812	399,750,586	475,244,937	389,451,207
BROOKFIELD	200,549	111,878	81,765	111,177	81,765	117,963	61,324	131,883	40,883
BROOKLINE	2,300,454	2,344,807	1,917,236	2,420,837	1,917,236	2,534,785	1,875,006	2,668,527	1,832,775
CAMBRIDGE	(13,196)	(24,957)		(25,964)		(26,277)		(26,280)	
CAMPTON	1,585,768	1,360,633	1,142,752	1,399,622	1,142,752	1,461,943	1,132,929	1,532,821	1,123,105
CANAAN	1,690,129	1,782,839	1,497,556	1,842,661	1,497,556	1,922,887	1,538,641	2,005,365	1,579,727
CANDIA	1,489,959	1,419,372	1,199,966	1,460,050	1,199,966	1,535,977	1,105,755	1,626,327	1,011,544
CANTERBURY	566,397	474,124	393,153	477,390	393,153	499,474	294,865	541,325	196,577
CARROLL	(357,402)	(228,087)	-	(241,865)	-	(238,729)	-	(223,873)	-
CENTER HARBOR	(778,220)	(664,927)	-	(697,723)	-	(695,042)	-	(659,552)	-
CHANDLER'S PURCH	(86)	(83)		(86)		(87)		(90)	
CHARLESTOWN	2,966,468	3,340,965	3,311,165	3,459,973	3,394,380	3,596,005	3,514,827	3,712,110	3,635,274
CHATHAM	65,689	93,416	68,673	93,642	68,673	98,669	56,928	108,134	45,183
CHESTER	1,508,829	1,432,623	1,250,246	1,472,690	1,250,246	1,552,949	1,113,754	1,643,754	977,261
CHESTERFIELD	1,211,939	1,440,637	1,118,281	1,476,084	1,118,281	1,548,494	981,389	1,658,824	844,497
CHICHESTER	722,688	706,045	624,705	715,052	624,705	743,387	591,492	790,100	558,280
CLAREMONT	7,770,492	7,591,450	7,641,634	7,850,026	7,675,797	8,168,191	7,687,131	8,486,030	7,698,466
CLARKSVILLE	122,483	76,346	60,478	76,926	60,478	79,888	45,359	84,076	30,239
COLEBROOK	1,248,812	1,313,254	1,148,993	1,358,837	1,148,993	1,413,226	1,195,578	1,413,156	1,242,162
COLUMBIA	379,895	386,470	428,226	394,432	434,039	407,968	439,766	341,378	445,494
CONCORD	13,953,855	14,266,407	11,926,751	14,709,444	11,935,407	15,455,983	11,881,410	16,118,014	11,827,412
CONWAY	2,538,172	2,706,791	2,228,168	2,730,140	2,228,168	2,861,442	1,682,021	3,075,968	1,135,874
CORNISH	786,045	806,749	663,333	831,096	663,333	866,353	680,030	906,052	696,727
CRAWFORD'S PURC	(1,199)	(694)		(719)		(726)		(752)	
CROYDON	238,249	183,903	168,631	186,475	170,782	194,103	166,450	205,671	162,119
DALTON	460,940	534,170	551,980	550,711	570,418	572,723	592,825	595,010	615,231
DANBURY	615,998	490,176	517,829	503,539	537,374	525,007	556,268	551,509	575,161
DANVILLE	1,760,257	1,932,661	1,880,647	2,001,352	1,885,252	2,100,227	1,850,560	2,203,619	1,815,868
DEERFIELD	1,724,247	1,878,642	1,581,711	1,931,728	1,581,711	2,019,748	1,586,799	2,112,471	1,591,886
DEERING	847,031	961,541	1,076,906	990,908	1,093,855	1,031,537	1,109,033	1,076,921	1,124,210
DERRY	19,489,262	19,934,524	19,181,610	20,642,417	19,888,747	21,575,339	20,680,620	22,582,174	21,472,492
DIX GRANT	(3,348)	(3,979)		(4,122)		(4,167)		(4,122)	
DIXVILLE	(78,321)	(84,941)		(88,007)		(88,960)		(88,471)	
DORCHESTER	184,385	214,663	213,347	221,728	233,761	231,083	261,668	239,948	289,576

HB 608 EDUCATION FUNDING COMPARISONS

	Actual	HB 608	HB 717	HB 608	HB 717	HB 608	HB 717	HB 608	HB 717
	FY 03	FY 2004	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2007
	Grants	with $10 mil		with $15 mil		with $20 mil		with $20 mil	
City/Town	Under	Target		Target		Target		Target	
	Current Law	4.92		4.72		4.52		4.32	
	411,192,479	421,650,499	404,963,346	431,717,012	410,049,963	454,051,812	399,750,586	475,244,937	389,451,207
DOVER	6,337,094	5,577,784	4,337,779	5,717,467	4,337,779	6,080,190	3,253,334	6,531,652	2,168,890
DUBLIN	(8,210)	(211,374)	-	(228,170)	-	(222,170)	-	(194,084)	-
DUMMER	91,376	113,415	83,912	113,975	83,912	118,685	65,755	79,946	47,599
DUNBARTON	592,454	657,515	587,123	663,257	587,123	690,277	493,705	715,830	400,286
DURHAM	1,430,893	1,608,488	1,123,327	1,647,792	1,123,327	1,760,802	842,495	1,930,637	561,664
EAST KINGSTON	606,917	631,127	505,515	647,847	505,515	685,356	490,531	677,790	475,548
EASTON	(18,992)	(39,430)	-	(42,349)	-	(41,208)	-	(37,855)	-
EATON	14,632	62,010	24,780	59,890	24,780	63,535	18,585	75,427	12,390
EFFINGHAM	426,013	513,373	498,365	528,440	507,672	554,818	504,185	585,100	500,699
ELLSWORTH	19,893	6,983	1,377	6,723	1,377	7,419	1,033	8,453	689
ENFIELD	1,236,383	1,286,914	1,055,340	1,305,432	1,055,340	1,372,636	836,075	1,457,245	616,810
EPPING	2,595,364	2,554,018	2,516,537	2,640,687	2,578,870	2,767,377	2,617,471	2,911,926	2,656,072
EPSOM	1,543,580	1,573,536	1,258,149	1,620,348	1,258,149	1,696,446	1,225,512	1,792,974	1,192,875
ERROL	(32,345)	(15,891)	-	(18,694)	-	(16,564)	-	(64,047)	-
ERVING'S GRANT	(315)	(465)		(481)		(486)		(504)	
EXETER	4,258,782	4,652,248	3,538,960	4,807,621	3,538,960	5,091,279	3,193,486	5,368,541	2,848,012
FARMINGTON	4,648,241	4,865,565	4,928,872	5,031,554	5,052,637	5,226,515	5,226,496	5,426,444	5,400,356
FITZWILLIAM	939,203	818,016	736,048	830,196	736,048	861,655	718,158	906,579	700,269
FRANCESTOWN	539,501	575,371	503,682	582,460	503,682	604,222	495,105	644,513	486,528
FRANCONIA	40,405	(34,537)	-	(43,732)	-	(35,112)	-	(7,591)	-
FRANKLIN	5,267,689	5,339,119	5,521,212	5,520,625	5,690,730	5,738,229	5,925,223	5,904,142	6,159,716
FREEDOM	(474,235)	(634,410)	-	(665,012)	-	(664,519)	-	(638,813)	-
FREMONT	1,412,976	1,543,706	1,257,574	1,592,296	1,257,574	1,670,222	1,209,386	1,770,618	1,161,198
GILFORD	243,439	353,480	-	312,521	-	387,549	-	574,674	-
GILMANTON	1,218,445	1,192,859	935,655	1,207,668	935,655	1,256,410	827,223	1,334,170	718,791
GILSUM	300,713	322,823	346,980	333,041	364,746	347,126	387,470	360,834	410,194
GOFFSTOWN	5,501,613	5,190,024	4,418,877	5,333,265	4,418,877	5,595,705	4,044,119	5,909,345	3,669,360
GORHAM	1,161,654	1,410,835	1,170,199	1,457,598	1,170,199	1,520,972	1,187,379	1,441,396	1,204,559
GOSHEN	411,628	420,600	442,330	434,109	464,065	452,163	491,890	471,431	519,715
GRAFTON	535,651	585,945	588,126	605,657	600,693	631,822	612,682	656,273	624,670
GRANTHAM	(364,891)	(260,543)	-	(283,335)	-	(269,563)	-	(223,305)	-
GREENFIELD	856,934	690,509	727,433	711,804	764,542	744,714	804,350	784,958	844,159
GREENLAND	(76,568)	49,734	-	28,529	-	56,928	-	78,642	-

HB 608 EDUCATION FUNDING COMPARISONS

	Actual	HB 608	HB 717	HB 608	HB 717	HB 608	HB 717	HB 608	HB 717
	FY 03	FY 2004	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2007
	Grants	with $10 mil		with $15 mil		with $20 mil		with $20 mil	
City/Town	Under	Target		Target		Target		Target	
	Current Law	4.92		4.72		4.52		4.32	
	411,192,479	421,650,499	404,963,346	431,717,012	410,049,963	454,051,812	399,750,586	475,244,937	389,451,207
GREEN'S GRANT	(15,311)	(11,246)		(11,652)		(11,778)		(12,191)	
GREENVILLE	1,384,369	1,451,584	1,477,665	1,505,882	1,612,576	1,567,366	1,812,188	1,627,033	2,011,799
GROTON	294,697	273,274	281,410	279,634	297,440	290,654	316,933	274,960	336,427
HALES LOCATION	(175,764)	(178,219)		(184,652)		(186,652)		(185,329)	
HAMPSTEAD	3,446,438	3,386,010	2,743,833	3,492,549	2,743,833	3,690,302	2,367,189	3,942,570	1,990,544
HAMPTON	(1,385,987)	(1,228,189)	-	(1,365,745)	-	(1,255,041)	-	(1,122,383)	-
HAMPTON FALLS	(174,008)	52,221	-	38,921	-	59477	-	96133.216	-
HANCOCK	521,316	410,995	322,661	411,324	322,661	431,813	241,996	477,799	161,331
HANOVER	(1,258,899)	(1,103,102)	-	(1,195,854)	-	(1,144,472)	-	(999,120)	-
HARRISVILLE	164,938	62,622	47,923	58,570	47,923	67,071	35,942	87,833	23,962
HART'S LOCATION	(14,244)	(22,069)	-	(23,212)	-	(23,084)	-	(22,455)	-
HAVERHILL	2,562,617	2,787,913	2,889,470	2,878,567	2,890,358	2,990,533	2,878,971	3,084,000	2,867,583
HEBRON	(494,062)	(470,322)	-	(489,998)	-	(492,167)	-	(488,566)	-
HENNIKER	2,126,355	2,404,410	2,309,068	2,485,127	2,320,510	2,594,947	2,303,163	2,719,405	2,285,815
HILL	424,590	480,254	477,654	494,730	513,766	515,881	560,271	518,249	606,775
HILLSBORO	3,626,828	3,264,117	3,544,558	3,365,426	3,660,199	3,500,321	3,803,625	3,640,972	3,947,052
HINSDALE	2,811,182	2,987,460	3,019,525	3,095,457	3,094,801	3,218,899	3,203,443	3,212,200	3,312,086
HOLDERNESS	(397,085)	(220,075)	-	(244,830)	-	(227,697)	-	(168,791)	-
HOLLIS	1,307,949	1,606,607	1,017,115	1,596,395	1,017,115	1,697,951	762,836	1,928,836	508,558
HOOKSETT	2,794,547	2,815,667	2,171,010	2,834,231	2,171,010	2,973,543	1,628,258	3,188,144	1,085,505
HOPKINTON	1,764,456	1,903,219	1,630,468	1,941,909	1,630,468	2,047,132	1,402,719	2,122,554	1,174,970
HUDSON	7,497,262	6,919,448	5,425,440	6,993,062	5,425,440	7,305,009	4,452,545	7,790,068	3,479,649
JACKSON	(697,364)	(647,256)	-	(677,115)	-	(680,081)	-	(657,835)	-
JAFFREY	2,437,571	2,351,558	1,961,937	2,422,781	1,961,937	2,532,318	1,988,865	2,673,133	2,015,792
JEFFERSON	489,854	466,337	397,246	474,039	397,246	490,197	361,037	496,130	324,829
KEENE	7,885,617	8,840,490	8,734,339	9,132,235	8,761,253	9,561,487	8,619,681	10,042,288	8,478,109
KENSINGTON	401,436	479,612	325,217	480,621	325,217	511,466	243,913	550,974	162,609
KINGSTON	1,871,285	1,974,380	1,643,788	2,025,951	1,643,788	2,137,518	1,418,969	2,278,237	1,194,150
LACONIA	5,756,193	6,478,976	5,355,695	6,643,166	5,355,695	6,959,132	5,059,040	7,336,810	4,762,385
LANCASTER	2,237,848	2,335,831	2,096,940	2,411,126	2,096,940	2,502,769	2,178,031	2,574,372	2,259,122
LANDAFF	151,986	110,910	100,531	112,160	100,531	116,119	100,998	122,622	101,465
LANGDON	282,099	255,933	254,479	263,787	254,483	275,654	249,322	286,426	244,161
LEBANON	1,563,846	2,401,139	1,765,053	2,407,719	1,765,053	2,545,731	1,323,790	2,642,006	882,527

HB 608 EDUCATION FUNDING COMPARISONS

	Actual	HB 608	HB 717	HB 608	HB 717	HB 608	HB 717	HB 608	HB 717
	FY 03	FY 2004	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2007
	Grants	with $10 mil		with $15 mil		with $20 mil		with $20 mil	
City/Town	Under	Target		Target		Target		Target	
	Current Law	4.92		4.72		4.52		4.32	
	411,192,479	421,650,499	404,963,346	431,717,012	410,049,963	454,051,812	399,750,586	475,244,937	389,451,207
LEE	2,438,600	2,629,194	2,109,061	2,719,024	2,109,061	2,844,159	2,078,888	2,993,084	2,048,715
LEMPSTER	489,623	520,162	517,689	536,707	544,755	558,648	579,749	578,572	614,743
LINCOLN	(1,233,731)	(1,106,374)	-	(1,154,969)	-	(1,156,309)	-	(1,123,413)	-
LISBON	1,174,026	1,229,828	1,222,557	1,270,808	1,265,384	1,319,185	1,326,331	1,361,944	1,387,278
LITCHFIELD	3,621,359	4,085,947	3,379,817	4,214,671	3,379,817	4,403,624	3,388,394	4,596,447	3,396,972
LITTLETON	3,158,936	3,307,651	2,811,792	3,408,019	2,811,792	3,547,389	2,864,070	3,273,927	2,916,348
LIVERMORE	(299)	(253)		(263)		(265)		(275)	
LONDONDERRY	13,006,987	13,698,910	11,408,894	14,126,158	11,408,894	14,787,223	11,384,479	15,506,627	11,360,063
LOUDON	1,947,224	1,937,022	1,733,737	1,994,108	1,733,737	2,089,381	1,725,613	2,200,137	1,717,489
LYMAN	181,409	175,397	148,067	178,307	148,067	184,593	136,892	190,693	125,718
LYME	220,135	274,956	152,450	271,283	152,450	290,265	114,338	334,860	76,225
LYNDEBOROUGH	522,515	537,417	493,681	543,090	493,681	565,346	474,979	612,025	456,277
MADBURY	1,011,475	1,014,900	994,728	1,049,571	1,016,569	1,096,805	1,033,058	1,144,510	1,049,547
MADISON	506,824	515,859	378,120	516,255	378,120	544645	291,630	597689.336	205,141
MANCHESTER	42,473,084	45,542,819	44,445,524	47,014,453	45,753,878	49,168,557	46,813,792	51,284,346	47,873,706
MARLBOROUGH	1,039,844	1,051,020	1,046,242	1,085,543	1,065,033	1,132,078	1,080,964	1,185,602	1,096,894
MARLOW	399,487	369,211	377,869	380,435	396,470	396,248	419,335	413,315	442,199
MASON	303,725	235,664	197,461	236,070	197,461	249,045	148,096	275,519	98,731
MEREDITH	(249,968)	(236,955)	-	(293,202)	-	(238,256)	-	(75,037)	-
MERRIMACK	10,038,893	9,478,803	7,839,802	9,596,180	7,839,802	9,987,009	6,756,961	10,710,482	5,674,121
MIDDLETON	829,092	867,568	839,388	895,658	878,220	933,978	923,870	978,527	969,520
MILAN	799,835	938,967	914,130	970,235	922,866	1,008,262	932,065	990,110	941,265
MILFORD	5,648,786	5,538,956	5,284,907	5,715,710	5,345,427	6,008,205	5,266,286	6,342,662	5,187,145
MILLSFIELD	(9,666)	(21,316)		(22,174)		(22,441)		(22,085)	
MILTON	2,411,754	2,502,257	2,538,347	2,582,007	2,559,959	2,685,469	2,570,551	2,804,047	2,581,144
MONROE	394,084	409,555	357,860	416,737	357,860	429,100	359,647	(164,826)	361,433
MONT VERNON	908,797	1,092,696	1,070,132	1,128,195	1,079,976	1,182,329	1,069,239	1,250,057	1,058,502
MOULTONBOROUGH	(5,702,257)	(5,217,294)	-	(5,438,745)	-	(5,455,313)	-	(5,296,197)	-
NASHUA	29,492,240	26,362,371	21,097,958	26,827,733	21,097,958	28,322,332	20,522,561	30,028,632	19,947,164
NELSON	250,660	203,415	232,575	206,794	237,316	218,699	233,103	233,272	228,890
NEW BOSTON	1,692,958	1,635,472	1,303,323	1,657,690	1,303,323	1,736,637	1,128,454	1,856,023	953,585
NEW CASTLE	(1,637,460)	(1,572,957)	-	(1,634,237)	-	(1,645,728)	-	(1,612,519)	-
NEW DURHAM	913,090	888,432	747,371	899,127	747,371	934,678	718,872	999,091	690,373

HB 608 EDUCATION FUNDING COMPARISONS

	Actual	HB 608	HB 717	HB 608	HB 717	HB 608	HB 717	HB 608	HB 717
	FY 03	FY 2004	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2007
	Grants	with $10 mil		with $15 mil		with $20 mil		with $20 mil	
City/Town	Under	Target		Target		Target		Target	
	Current Law	4.92		4.72		4.52		4.32	
	411,192,479	421,650,499	404,963,346	431,717,012	410,049,963	454,051,812	399,750,586	475,244,937	389,451,207
NEW HAMPTON	818,278	731,735	645,766	741,733	645,766	768,540	626,765	803,135	607,765
NEW IPSWICH	2,720,422	2,325,375	2,578,061	2,404,443	2,655,936	2,511,977	2,740,569	2,628,728	2,825,203
NEW LONDON	(1,282,360)	(881,789)	-	(936,302)	-	(924,120)	-	(844,400)	-
NEWBURY	(341,755)	(241,755)	-	(267,061)	-	(251,991)	-	(192,726)	-
NEWFIELDS	206,608	336,583	222,411	335,535	222,411	356,636	166,808	402,130	111,206
NEWINGTON	(2,268,767)	(1,798,400)	-	(1,868,668)	-	(1,882,464)	-	(2,327,449)	-
NEWMARKET	2,654,716	2,339,037	1,883,930	2,416,928	1,883,930	2,550,839	1,806,750	2,718,780	1,729,569
NEWPORT	4,327,649	4,698,838	4,729,331	4,857,968	4,815,669	5,045,648	4,932,740	5,235,439	5,049,811
NEWTON	1,842,457	1,968,693	1,667,590	2,030,346	1,667,590	2,128,433	1,628,430	2,199,583	1,589,270
NORTH HAMPTON	(773,913)	(447,344)	-	(493,164)	-	(458,884)	-	(366,490)	-
NORTHFIELD	2,776,364	2,889,461	2,887,700	2,991,161	2,929,857	3,113,912	2,979,042	3,223,213	3,028,227
NORTHUMBERLAND	1,885,118	1,956,592	2,004,353	2,023,518	2,032,963	2,099,864	2,076,210	2,095,773	2,119,456
NORTHWOOD	1,769,574	1,913,138	1,949,323	1,969,145	1,975,554	2,059,734	1,968,343	2,173,027	1,961,132
NOTTINGHAM	1,622,910	1,336,303	1,060,736	1,348,783	1,060,736	1,402,104	953,347	1,514,298	845,958
ODELL	(7,208)	(7,910)	138,566	(8,195)	146,203	(8,284)	155,066	(8,195)	163,930
ORANGE	131,869	144,811		149,838		156,779		162,858	
ORFORD	282,699	302,346	249,500	305,779	249,500	318,617	216,541	342,130	183,582
OSSIPEE	1,848,045	1,870,460	1,864,513	1,922,846	1,927,932	2,015,458	1,961,214	2,134,007	1,994,496
PELHAM	3,516,938	3,184,282	2,570,209	3,211,014	2,570,209	3,367,600	2,028,437	3,638,898	1,486,665
PEMBROKE	3,364,900	3,354,394	3,258,906	3,465,790	3,295,495	3,620,353	3,300,212	3,795,083	3,304,930
PETERBOROUGH	1,961,763	2,294,933	1,894,416	2,358,665	1,894,416	2,477,006	1,837,928	2,638,395	1,781,439
PIERMONT	255,157	276,839	271,876	284,348	273,751	297,958	267,471	314,327	261,191
PINKHAM'S GRANT	(14,889)	(14,698)		(15,228)		(15,393)		(15,877)	
PITTSBURG	(160,277)	(81,992)	-	(91,191)	-	(84,897)	-	(82,296)	-
PITTSFIELD	3,021,626	2,936,204	2,996,072	3,044,270	3,132,215	3,168,096	3,329,468	3,278,102	3,526,721
PLAINFIELD	745,037	765,068	575,862	773,802	575,862	802,560	479,412	855,599	382,961
PLAISTOW	1,931,952	2,044,456	1,554,352	2,059,724	1,554,352	2,164,056	1,165,764	2,316,416	777,176
PLYMOUTH	2,615,673	2,890,112	2,890,351	2,989,042	2,909,650	3110249.92	2,922,500	3225188.374	2,935,350
PORTSMOUTH	(3,713,873)	(4,090,043)	-	(4,344,655)	-	(4,243,451)	-	(4,238,216)	-
RANDOLPH	5,944	9,850	-	8,036	-	10,881	-	1,433	-
RAYMOND	5,612,487	5,408,392	5,440,175	5,586,023	5,624,343	5,831,558	5,819,670	6,114,248	6,014,997
RICHMOND	581,427	583,279	585,588	601,984	596,125	627,769	603,867	654,722	611,609
RINDGE	1,697,976	1,656,024	1,363,301	1,677,150	1,363,301	1,742,907	1,270,305	1,855,898	1,177,309

HB 608 EDUCATION FUNDING COMPARISONS

	Actual	HB 608	HB 717	HB 608	HB 717	HB 608	HB 717	HB 608	HB 717
	FY 03	FY 2004	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2007
	Grants	with $10 mil		with $15 mil		with $20 mil		with $20 mil	
City/Town	Under	Target		Target		Target		Target	
	Current Law	4.92		4.72		4.52		4.32	
	411,192,479	421,650,499	404,963,346	431,717,012	410,049,963	454,051,812	399,750,586	475,244,937	389,451,207
ROCHESTER	14,607,127	14,170,036	14,330,039	14,636,408	14,379,733	15,272,854	14,266,337	15,983,301	14,152,942
ROLLINSFORD	517,546	528,775	380,993	535,474	380,993	569,094	285,745	618,062	190,497
ROXBURY	100,992	84,986	71,128	86,157	71,128	89,352	71,241	95,422	71,355
RUMNEY	699,940	733,573	843,508	747,370	843,512	778,488	827,448	805,456	811,383
RYE	(3,178,954)	(2,887,698)	-	(3,026,723)	-	(3,018,417)	-	(2,867,860)	-
SALEM	3,229,970	3,093,858	1,472,198	3,009,957	1,472,198	3,307,259	1,104,149	3,923,037	736,099
SALISBURY	398,310	398,627	355,234	404,631	355,234	420,255	345,120	427,626	335,006
SANBORNTON	483,874	596,015	482,017	597,705	482,017	629,517	361,513	692,949	241,009
SANDOWN	2,968,709	2,913,067	2,968,987	3,007,294	2,973,370	3,143,295	2,931,232	3,303,649	2,889,094
SANDWICH	(382,532)	(309,772)	-	(330,743)	-	(323,046)	-	(295,320)	-
SARGENT'S PURCHA	(25,788)	(25,183)		(26,092)		(26,375)		(27,300)	
SEABROOK	1,385,724	1,510,450	1,035,579	1,506,697	1,035,579	1,602,066	776,684	(1,670,854)	517,790
SECOND COLLEGE G	(5,924)	(7,881)		(8,166)		(8,254)		(8,544)	
SHARON	62,117	80,295	60,473	80,410	60,473	84,398	48,225	92,385	35,977
SHELBURNE	116,973	100,317	86,425	101,282	86,425	106,011	72,127	(13,652)	57,829
SOMERSWORTH	5,360,083	5,186,538	4,353,126	5,358,061	4,353,126	5,595,547	4,428,354	5,839,502	4,503,582
SOUTH HAMPTON	66,315	77,963	21,638	73,866	21,638	82,829	16,229	101,773	10,819
SPRINGFIELD	216,446	348,605	336,999	351,711	347,707	369,840	343,536	397,975	339,364
STARK	391,130	407,369	418,437	416,193	431,572	428,251	449,592	367,256	467,612
STEWARTSTOWN	587,500	485,873	445,041	498,609	445,041	516,979	449,194	475,013	453,347
STODDARD	(182,774)	(110,547)	-	(120,637)	-	(116,061)	-	(96,872)	-
STRAFFORD	1,950,080	1,959,959	1,607,364	2,018,574	1,607,364	2,111,119	1,526,660	2,229,912	1,445,957
STRATFORD	721,266	712,659	765,595	733,414	794,256	757,571	838,686	683,436	883,116
STRATHAM	1,232,610	1,419,814	882,878	1,411,469	882,878	1,502,774	662,159	1,650,285	441,439
SUCCESS	(37,453)	(39,743)		(41,177)		(41,623)		(41,225)	
SUGAR HILL	(103,066)	(116,237)	-	(124,114)	-	(121,644)	-	(111,466)	-
SULLIVAN	339,318	316,738	331,608	326,898	337,499	340,041	344,349	353,186	351,200
SUNAPEE	(335,707)	(440,846)	-	(482,396)	-	(456,248)	-	(369,953)	-
SURRY	167,974	175,499	155,551	177,100	155,551	184,633	121,694	198,328	87,837
SUTTON	394,408	443,203	371,984	446,169	371,984	466,424	306,966	508,015	241,948
SWANZEY	3,709,873	3,985,186	4,017,583	4,120,105	4,025,748	4,293,813	4,000,967	4,486,613	3,976,186
TAMWORTH	912,616	915,849	803,914	940,683	803,914	986,601	759,894	1,014,227	715,875
TEMPLE	542,844	543,790	554,666	559,034	557,095	585,087	545,826	619,561	534,557

HB 608 EDUCATION FUNDING COMPARISONS

	Actual	HB 608	HB 717	HB 608	HB 717	HB 608	HB 717	HB 608	HB 717
	FY 03	FY 2004	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2007
	Grants	with $10 mil		with $15 mil		with $20 mil		with $20 mil	
City/Town	Under	Target		Target		Target		Target	
	Current Law	4.92		4.72		4.52		4.32	
	411,192,479	421,650,499	404,963,346	431,717,012	410,049,963	454,051,812	399,750,586	475,244,937	389,451,207
THOM. & MES. PURC	(22,483)	(21,970)		(22,764)		(23,010)		(23,817)	
THORNTON	580,100	549,958	445,857	554,491	445,857	586,226	396,116	623,548	346,374
TILTON	1,094,469	1,285,764	1,065,415	1,302,012	1,065,415	1,354,575	1,056,679	1,422,948	1,047,942
TROY	1,384,397	1,383,677	1,418,891	1,431,872	1,498,362	1,489,099	1,611,559	1,542,966	1,724,755
TUFTONBORO	(1,126,999)	(1,001,623)	-	(1,053,249)	-	(1,047,693)	-	(994,037)	-
UNITY	434,778	528,099	445,013	544,452	445,013	568,198	449,025	591,807	453,038
WAKEFIELD	1,192,308	1,820,927	1,418,258	1,842,549	1,418,258	1,915,076	1,144,470	2,046,178	870,682
WALPOLE	1,262,141	1,365,739	1,135,889	1,403,997	1,135,889	1,473,388	1,021,819	1,527,665	907,748
WARNER	1,187,698	1,102,627	1,233,685	1,135,562	1,279,675	1,189,276	1,319,849	1,260,050	1,360,023
WARREN	578,899	647,983	650,660	669,912	684,739	695,411	734,556	695,220	784,373
WASHINGTON	130,570	64,690	20,672	59,734	20,672	67,841	15,504	89,609	10,336
WATERVILLE VALLE	(966,724)	(799,653)	-	(830,116)	-	(836,672)	-	(828,964)	-
WEARE	4,860,039	5,123,558	5,076,675	5,296,216	5,164,424	5,523,033	5,238,689	5,779,423	5,312,954
WEBSTER	633,941	579,593	605,349	588,913	607,491	611,005	593,430	617,034	579,369
WENTWORTH	645,501	600,687	614,822	619,557	648,348	643,371	694,691	643,912	741,033
WENTWORTH LOC.	(2,608)	(25,880)		(27,331)		(27,782)		(27,064)	
WESTMORELAND	553,670	693,701	596,400	713,358	596,400	744,998	592,935	787,954	589,471
WHITEFIELD	1,272,509	1,285,229	1,315,548	1,326,304	1,321,735	1,378,155	1,322,905	1,385,731	1,324,075
WILMOT	377,485	402,422	312,587	414,670	312,587	437,554	288,762	464,087	264,937
WILTON	1,111,366	918,084	829,090	926,664	829,090	968,806	682,992	1,050,155	536,895
WINCHESTER	3,101,147	3,162,224	3,264,849	3,269,797	3,348,730	3,393,734	3,471,724	3,511,466	3,594,718
WINDHAM	2,356,046	2,508,169	1,807,703	2,500,897	1,807,703	2,651,800	1,355,777	2,985,449	903,852
WINDSOR	12,600	36,288	28,126	36,405	33,038	38,358	37,018	41,898	40,998
WOLFEBORO	(294,072)	(334,145)	-	(394,223)	-	(343,350)	-	(155,950)	-
WOODSTOCK	181,937	14,358	-	6,737	-	17,995	-	39,427	-
Total	411,192,479	421,650,499	404,963,346	431,717,012	410,049,963	454,051,812	399,750,586	475,244,937	389,451,207

DIVISION IV

2003 SESSION

B # 608

PUBLIC HEARING: 3/20/03

EXECUTIVE SESSION: 3/31/03

Amendment # -- proposed/adopted
1053 H

	YEAS	NAYS	OTHER	ABSENT
KURK, NEAL M., CHM.	✓			
WENDLEBOE, FRAN, V. CHM.	✓			
RODESCHIN, BEVERLY T.,CLERK	✓			
WEYLER, KENNETH L.	✓			
STONE, JOSEPH E.	✓			
MITCHELL, MCKIM		✓		
WHEELER, ROBERT L.	✓			
WALLNER, MARY JANE		✓		
SMITH, MARJORIE K.		✓		
KING, FREDERICK	✓			

COMMITTEE REPORT: OTP

(OTP/A) Kurt/Wendleboe

7-3

HB608 Copy

MINUTES
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
EXECUTIVE SESSION – April 2, 2003
Room 210-211, Legislative Office Building

Rep. Kurk, chairman, called the executive session to order at 1:30 p.m.

Members Present: Reps. Kurk, Weyler, Holbrook, Robert Johnson, Stone, Anderson, Wendelboe, Hager, Mercer, Emerton, Wheeler, Rodeschin, Rogers Johnson, Elliott, Dodge, King, Wallner, Smith, Blanchard, Coes, Mitchell, Densmore, Eaton

HB 25 FN-A, making appropriations for capital improvements.

Division II Chairman, **Rep. Weyler**, explained the capital budget and the changes his division made to HB25. In addition he responded to question regarding Instream Flow Pilot Program Study report, SRF matching funds, University System and Walker budget moving expenses. **Rep. Weyler** moved and **Rep. Dodge** seconded the motion to OTPA. Roll call vote of 21-2.

HB 135 FN-L, relative to charter schools.

Rep. Weyler explained the bill and the amendment 1066h specifically the IEP moving along in charter schools just as they would in a public school system. **Rep. Weyler** moved OTPA and **Rep. Mercer** seconded this motion. Passed, roll call vote 18-4.

HB 705, (New Title) establishing a committee to study the application of the communications services tax to the provision of Internet services and relative to the rate of the communications services tax and the property tax exemption for wooden poles and conduits.

Rep. Hager moved to OTP and **Rep. Eaton** seconded this motion. Passed roll call vote of 21-2

HB 785, requiring the commissioner of the department of education to establish a public school choice initiative.

Rep. Hager moved to retain this bill and **Rep. Eaton** seconded this motion. Passed, roll call vote 20-2.

HB 280 FN, relative to the poison information center.

Rep. Elliott moved to OTP and **Rep. Wallner** seconded this motion. Passed, roll call vote 21-2.

HB 735 FN, relative to prescription drugs and medicaid best practices.

Rep. Wendelboe moved and **Rep. Emerton** seconded this motion of OTPA. **Rep. Wendelboe** described the target as the poorest of the poor (income greater than 100% of poverty and less than 120% of federal poverty). However, the funding was stripped from the bill leaving the Senior RX program for 2004, $3 and for 2005, $3, the Federal funds for 2004, $1 and 2005, $1, Gifts and grants form 2004, $1 and 2005, $1, the general fund for 2004, $1 and 2005, $1. Passed, roll call vote of 21-2.

HB 608 FN, (New Title) reducing the education property tax rate and relative to the calculation of adequate education grants.

Rep. Kurk moved to OTPA and **Rep. Wendelboe** seconded this motion. **Rep. Kurk** described the Cost of an Adequate Education and the indexing formula also changes the transportation expenses, 100% of K-8th instead of 70% of k-12th, established the education property in 2004 of $4.92 and in 2005 of $.4.72 in 2006 of $4.52, in 2007 of $4.32, 2008 of $4.12 and 2009 of $3.92. $5.80 and $955,000 in total is raised by current tax without adjustment. **Rep. Kurk** responded to further question. Amendment 1053h – spreadsheets not yet available. The amendment 1053h, passed 13-9. OTPA, roll call vote 13-9.

HB 746 FN-A, revising the property tax relief program.

Rep. Wallner presented amendment 1070h and explained the reduction in rate and the demand to "keep our promise" to local districts. **Rep. Wendelboe** moved and **Rep. King** seconded the motion of OTPA. Passed, roll call vote of 22-0.

HB 717, relative to targeted aid to education.

Amendment 1035h deferring the effective date to July 1, 2005 to allow for consideration of a constitutional amendment. Passed, 16-7. Amendment 1092h passed 14-8. **Rep. King** moved and **Rep. Wendelboe** seconded this motion of OTPA and it passed by a roll call vote of 15-7.

Recessed at 5:20 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Rep. Robert Wheeler
For the Committee

OFFICE OF THE HOUSE CLERK

2003 SESSION

FINANCE

Bill #: HB608 **Title:**

PH Date: 3/20/03 **Exec Session Date:** 04/02/03

Motion: OTP-A **Amendment #:** ~~1053~~ 1105

MEMBER	YEAS	NAYS
Kurk. Neal M. Chairman	13	
Wevler. Kenneth L. V Chairman	1	
Holbrook. Robert G	2	
Johnson. Robert A		1
Stone. Joseph E	3	
Anderson. Eric	4	
Wendelboe. Fran		
Hager. Elizabeth S		2
Mercer. Robert S	5	
Emerton. Larrv A	6	
Wheeler. Robert L	7	
Rodeschin. Beverlv T	8	
Johnson. Rogers J	9	
Elliott. Larrv G	10	
Dodge. Robert K	11	
Hunter. Bruce F		
King. Frederick W	12	
Wallner. Marv Jane		3
Smith. Mariorie K		4
Blanchard. MarvAnn N		5
Coes. Betsv A		6
Mitchell. McKim W		7
Densmore. Edward D		8
Eaton. Daniel A		9
TOTAL VOTE:	13	9

Printed: 1/6/2003

Speakers

SIGN UP SHEET

To Register Opinion If Not Speaking

Bill # HB608-FN-L Date March 20 2003

Committee reducing the education property tax rate and relative to the calculation of adequate education Grants

** Please Print All Information **

Name	Address	Phone	Representing	(check one) Pro	Con
EDMOND GIONET	LINCOLN	745-2240	DIST 11		X

Fill in *ONLY* if *SPEAKING* on Bill

Bill # HB 608 Date 3/20/03

Committee Finance

I support the bill ✓ in part

I oppose the bill ____

I have written testimony ____

(Number of copies) ____

Time needed to speak: 2 min.

Name Keith Herman

Address ____

____

Phone ____

Representing Gov's office

Fill in *ONLY* if *SPEAKING* on Bill

Bill # HB608/717 Date 3/20/03

Committee Finance

I support the bill ✓ Wouldamend

I oppose the bill ____

I have written testimony ____

(Number of copies) ____

Time needed to speak: 2-3 min

Name Rep. Vivian Clark

Address ____

____

Phone ____

Representing ____

Fill in *ONLY* if *SPEAKING* on Bill

Bill # HB608 Date 3/20/03

Committee ____

I support the bill ____

I oppose the bill ✓

I have written testimony ____

(Number of copies) ____

Time needed to speak: 3-5 minutes

Name Donna Clairmont

Address 175 Barnstead Rd

Pittsfield NH 03263

Phone 435-5506 ext 14

Representing Barnstead/Pittsfield

School Districts

Fill in *ONLY* if *SPEAKING* on Bill

Bill # 608 Date 3-20-03

Committee Finance

I support the bill ____

I oppose the bill X

I have written testimony ____

(Number of copies) ____

Time needed to speak: 6 minutes

Name Peg E. Jacobson

Address New London

Phone ____

Representing Merrimack 32

Fill in *ONLY* if *SPEAKING* on Bill

Bill # HB608 + HB717 Date 3/20/03

Committee Finance

I support the bill ____

I oppose the bill ✓

I have written testimony ____

(Number of copies) ____

Time needed to speak: 3-4 minutes

Name Mark Joyce
Dean Michener

Address ____

753-4479
Phone 228-2061

Representing NH School Admin Assn
NH School Boards Assn

Fill in *ONLY* if *SPEAKING* on Bill

Bill # 608 Date 3/20/03

Committee Finance

I support the bill ____

I oppose the bill X

I have written testimony ____

(Number of copies) ____

Time needed to speak: 3 min

Name Tom McCormack

Address PO Box 133

Phone 526-4477

Representing Merr 32

Fill in *ONLY* if *SPEAKING* on Bill

Bill # 608 Date 3-20-03

Committee Finance

I support the bill ____

I oppose the bill ✓

I have written testimony ____

(Number of copies) ____

Time needed to speak: 2:00

Name Burl

Address ____

____

Phone ____

Representing Democrat

Fill in *ONLY* if *SPEAKING* on Bill

Bill # 608 Date 3/20/03

Committee Finance

I support the bill ✓

I oppose the bill ____

I have written testimony ____

(Number of copies) ____

Time needed to speak: 10 min

Name Rep David W. Hess

Address ____

____

Phone ____

Representing Sel & H Ho
Leadership

Hearing Minutes

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

PUBLIC HEARING ON HB 608

BILL TITLE: **(New Title) reducing the education property tax rate and relative to the calculation of adequate education grants.**

DATE: 2/11

LOB ROOM: 202 **Time Public Hearing Called to Order:** 10:03

Time Adjourned: 11:06

(please circle if present)

Committee Members: Reps. Major, J. Gilbert, V. Clark, Hess, Langone, Giuda, Griffin, Gibson, Jasper, Hinkle, Hughes, Ingram, McCormick, Roessner, Vaillancourt, Almy, Davis, Espiet, C. Hamm, Hammond and C. Pappas.

Bill Sponsors: Reps. Hess, Kurk, Sens. O'Hearn, Clegg

TESTIMONY

* Use asterisk if written testimony and/or amendments are submitted.

See attached

Minutes of the

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

Public Hearings – February 11, 2003
Room 202, Legislative Office Building

Chairman Major called the committee to order at 10:00 a.m. Also present were Reps. Almy, Clark, Davis, Espiefs, Gilbert, Gibson, Guida Hamm, Hammond, Hinkle, Hughes, Ingram, Jasper, Langone, McCormick, Pappas, and Roessner.

HB608

Chairman Major opened the hearing on this bill at 10:03 and recognized Sen. Clegg, a sponsor of the bill. He said that the bill has two great points: It collects only enough money from the statewide property tax to fund education, and it holds harmless the communities with respect to the state education aid they receive.

No questions.

The chair next recognized Rep. Hess, prime sponsor of the bill. He gave a little history of how the current education funding program came to be, and said that the legislature has spent the next several years trying to correct its problems. He described the formation of the Adequacy Commission, and some of the problems on which they "honed in." One of those was that the adequacy formula itself causes spiraling education costs. This bill is one of several which have been intended to address that problem. He said that other attempts have either had some other problem, or have been vetoed by the Governor. This one, for which he provided an updated amendment # 0139h, references the base cost of an adequate education to the northeast region consumer price index, and also lowers the rate of the statewide property tax. It also changes the transportation component of the adequacy formula and eliminates state support for home-schooled students. He provided a handout stating the goals that everyone seems to agree on, with respect to statewide education funding; and also states the actions produced by this bill. Finally, he provided a spreadsheet demonstrating its effects on a town-by-town basis.

QUESTIONS:
Rep. Major: What do the numbers in parentheses represent?
Ans.: Negative numbers. A reduction in amount.

Rep. Davis: Looking at page 2, lines 22-24, this would eliminate transportation costs for high school, sports, field trips and such?
Ans.: Yes; all ancillary transportation.

Rep. Almy: Since 1985, the cost of school expenditures in this state has gone up by 87%, wages by 90%, and per-capita income by 97%. The CPI has gone up by 67%. Doesn't this mean that the adequate education grants would go down proportionally over time?

Ans: You are correct that NH statistics do not match education expenses; that's why we chose to use the regional one. It very closely parallels our education costs.
Followup: If costs do come to outpace this index, do you think that the formula would be adjusted later?
Ans: I don't have any reason to believe that would happen; but I have no doubt that there will be continuous amendments to how we educate, measure education, and fund education in the future.

Rep. Clark: Your chart shows a subtraction between two reductions in receipts; a reducation in the state grant, and a reduction in what is raised locally. How is that justified?
Ans: The increase in property values will cause greater income from the local property tax, and therefore this number just shows how much reduction from that increase will be caused. The districts will still be receiving more total tax.
Followup: Isn't it misleading, then, to pass out a sheet that implies that this bill would cause towns to see a reduction in taxes paid, when in fact local taxes are increasing to cover the reduction in state aid?
Ans: You may feel that way. We could add a column to show the change in evaluation and taxes received from that change.

Rep. McCormick: If we could eliminate the statewide property tax completely, would we still need this bill?
Ans: Yes, I think so, because the problems with the spending formula would still exist. This bill has a property tax component, but that is not the significant part of it.

No further questions.

The chair next recognized Sen. Jane O'Hearn, another sponsor of the bill, who said that last year the Governor vetoed a bill which would have made technical corrections to the adequacy formula, and indexed payment to inflation. This bill again tries to limit the growth of the adequacy payments, and also corrects the school districts receiving payments for students who do not in fact attend the schools. She left a copy of her testimony for the record.

QUESTIONS:
Rep. Roessner: Can you tell us how large an effect the removal of home-schooled students and the change in transportation has?
Ans: I think it's about $15 million.

Rep. Hammond: Are you saying that the aid proposed in this bill reflects the true cost of an adequate education?
Ans: We are saying that the funding for adequacy is growing at an impossible rate. The state has a deficit and stabilizing this expenditure now is critical.

Rep. Guida: Home- schoolers sometimes move in and out of the public school, and sometimes receive limited programs through the school. Does this bill zero those students out?
Ans: I'm not sure about the ones taking one or two courses.

Rep. Hinkle: Aren't private elementary students entitled to public school transportation? Would they not be, under this bill?
Ans: Transportation for them is guaranteed under current law, at least within their district. One of our questions is about high school, where some students are charged for transportation and we don't know if schools are reporting that income.

No further questions.

The chair next recognized Rep. Neal Kurk, who said that he had served as chairman of the Adequacy Commission and felt that we will always be trying to fine-tune our education assistance to assure that we meet our constitutional obligation. Currently, the more schools spend, the more the future cost of an adequate education rises. This bill is an attempt to de-link adequacy cost from spending. Doing that, and correcting for students that the state never intended to provide support for, allowed lowering the statewide property tax. That was not the original intent of the bill, however.

QUESTIONS:
Rep. McCormack: On page 1, line 19 of the bill, it indicates that the formula change would take place July 1, 2005. Is that correct?
Ans: (Rep. Hess stepped in) That is when the new formula would take effect, but the change is phased in during the 2004 year, via a later portion of the bill.

Rep. Gilbert: Isn't this really just changing the control of the adequacy amount from the localities to the state?
Ans: Not exactly, it's just an attempt to have the adequacy amount grow at the rate that would actually reflect increasing costs of the components of adequacy.

Rep. Hammond: Looking at $3,390 as the cost of an adequate education, does anyone actually think that is the cost of an adequate education?
Ans: No, and it's important that you look at the title there: that's the BASE amount. That number has to be adjusted for special education, high school, free and reduced lunch kids, and similar effects.

No further questions.

Rep. Christiansen had submitted a card in support of the bill but was not present to speak.

The chair next recognized Dean Michener, of the NH School Boards Association, who said that he had several concerns. They start with the adequacy formula in the first place, which he feels is inadequate. He thinks that the cost should be what is actually spent. He does not think that school district meetings are just arbitrarily voting increases in their

budgets. Increases in school spending have been made to address needs which the district feels otherwise were not or would not be met.

No questions.

There being no further testimony offered, the hearing on HB 608 was closed at 11:06 a.m.

Rep. Guida left.

Respectfully submitted,

Rep. Vivian R. Clark,
Clerk of the Committee

Sub-Committee Minutes

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

SUBCOMMITTEE WORK SESSION ON HB 608

BILL TITLE: **reducing the education property tax rate and relative to the base cost for calculating adequate education grants.**

DATE: 3/4/03 1:30PM

Subcommittee Members: Reps. MAJOR, HESS, GIOIA, GILBERT, HUGHES ROESNER, McCORMICK, ALMY, HAMM

Comments and Recommendations:

Recessed meeting ~~until~~ to 3/5/03 @ 1PM. Waiting for 2 more amendments from sponsor.

Amendments:

Sponsor: Rep. _____ OLS Document #: _____ Adopted/Failed

Sponsor: Rep. _____ OLS Document #: _____ Adopted/Failed

Sponsor: Rep. _____ OLS Document #: _____ Adopted/Failed

Motions: OTP, OTP/A, ITL, Interim Study (Please circle one.)

Moved by Rep. _____

Seconded by Rep. _____

Vote: _____

Motions: OTP, OTP/A, ITL, Interim Study (Please circle one.)

Moved by Rep. _____

Seconded by Rep. _____

Vote: _____

Respectfully submitted,

Rep. Norman L. Major

Testimony

GOALS

- STABILIZE EDUCATION FUNDING
- REDUCE THE STATEWIDE PROPERTY TAX
  - BENEFITS ALL COMMUNITIES
  - LOWERS DONOR TOWN PAYMENTS
- ENHANCE LOCAL CONTROL
- TARGET ADDITIONAL AID TO NEEDIEST COMMUNITIES

FILE COPY

HB 608: WHAT IT DOES

- INDEXES BASE COST OF ADEQUACY TO THE N.E.C.P.I.
- REDUCES THE STATEWIDE PROPERTY TAX BY MORE THAN 10%
- ALLOWS COMMUNITIES MORE SAY IN EDUCATION FUNDING -- TAX RELIEF
- FREES UP FUNDS FOR MORE TARGETED AID

Senator Jane O'Hearn

testimony

2/11/03

FILE COPY

HB608

- Last year the legislature passed, and the Governor vetoed, SB425, a technical corrections bill that revised the formula used to determine the cost of an adequate education. HB608 continues the process of revising the base cost formula including some of the ideas in SB425.
- With the Hess amendment HB608 addresses one of the issues previously identified by the Adequacy Commission - removing home school pupils from the grant distribution formula. When we passed the original adequacy legislation we didn't intend to pay for home schooled pupils. The amendment corrects that problem.
- Some parts of the Hess amendment are new – such as changing the way we calculate transportation cost. That idea deserves review to ensure that we are paying for an adequate education, but not overpaying for things that go beyond adequacy.
- While there are some differences between the way the senate has approached stabilization and HB608, the important things is to focus on the goals that unite us:
  1. Stabilize state education grants for FY04. The current formula feeds itself. It increases based on what schools spend, not by what it costs to provide an adequate education.
  2. Provide reliable state education aid amounts to schools before their district meetings in March. Local officials have been reading in the paper about state budget deficits and possible cuts. They need to know now how much state aid they can count on.
  3. Remove home-schoolers from the distribution formula.
  4. Reduce the rate of the statewide property tax. Equalized valuations are rising across the state. Reducing the rate of the statewide property tax will mean a tax cut for homeowners and business in every city and town in New Hampshire.
- HB608 addresses these goals. I hope that this committee can support the bill and will recommend that the House pass it with the Hess amendment.

FILE COPY

Info Services
NH Dept of Ed

HB 1259

Feb. 7, 2001

Comparison of NE CPI and SPI for Alternative Cost Calculation

Year	NE CPI Index	Increase from Previous Year	SPI Index Table 5.1	Increase from Previous Year
1991	142.5		152.3	
1992	147.3	3.4%	158.5	4.1%
1993	151.4	2.8%	162.2	2.3%
1994	155.1	2.4%	167.1	3.0%
1995	159.1	2.6%	170.9	2.3%
1996	163.6	2.8%	177.5	3.9%
1997	167.6	2.4%	182	2.5%
1998	170.0	1.4%	184.9	1.6%
1999	173.5	2.1%	189.5	2.5%
2000	179.4	3.4%	194.2	2.5%
2001	184.4	2.8%	201.8	3.9%

The NE CPI index for all consumer items, not seasonally adjusted is published by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics. The SPI is published by Research Associates of Washington.

Alternative Base Cost for FY04/05

Base cost inflation should be 2 times the annual rate.

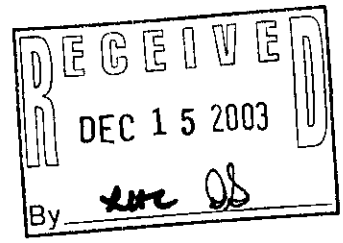
Average Annual CPI/ SPI increase over the last 4 years

Year	CPI Increase	SPI Increase
1998	1.4%	1.6%
1999	2.1%	2.5%
2000	3.4%	2.5%
2001	2.8%	3.9%
Annual Average	**2.4%**	**2.6%**
FY02/03 Base Cost	$3,311	$3,311
X 1 plus 2 time annual increase	104.8%	105.2%
Alternative Base Cost for FY04/05	**$3,470**	**$3,483**
Index % Change for 00 plus 01	106.2%	106.4%
Est. for Alternative Base Cost for FY05/06	**$3,685**	**$3,706**

Comparative Data

10 Year Annual Average as shown	2.6%	2.9%
The 2001 SPI index was published in June of 2001. This is probably closer to the 2000 CPI published Jan. 2001.		
9 Yr Avg matching 2000 CPI to 2001 SPI	2.6%	2.7%





THOMAS R. EATON
PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

THE GENERAL COURT
OF
NEW HAMPSHIRE
CONCORD 03301

GENE G. CHANDLER
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

DATE: December 15, 2003

TO: Honorable Craig Benson, Governor
Honorable Thomas R. Eaton, President of the Senate
Honorable Gene G. Chandler, Speaker of the House of Representatives
Steven J. Winter, Senate Clerk
Karen O. Wadsworth, House Clerk
Michael York, State Librarian

FROM: Representative Frederick W. King, Chairman

SUBJECT: INTERIM REPORT OF HOUSE BILL 608-FN-LOCAL

The three members of the House appointed by the Speaker were:

Honorable Frederick W. King, Chairman
Honorable David W. Hess
Honorable Norman L. Major

The three members of the Senate appointed by the President were:

Honorable Theodore L. Gatsas
Honorable Jane E. O'Hearn
Honorable Charles W. Morse

In the 2003 Legislative Session there were two funding bills introduced that dealt with the State of New Hampshire's education funding for K-12 programs and how the State's contribution to the communities in the State would be allocated. The House of Representatives passed the two bills, HB608 and HB717. HB608 as amended would have funded FY2004 and 2005 obligations with HB717 becoming the obligation for FY 2006. Both of these bills were sent to the Senate for its consideration. The Senate found HB-717 inexpedient to legislate and replaced the House version of HB-608 with a revised version of the bill.

Both the House and the Senate adopted the final version of the legislation in June 2003. The House version of HB608 allocates the funding for FY 2004 and the Senate version the funding for FY 2005. At that time it was agreed by the committee there was a problem with the distribution of grants in FY 2005. The agreement was to form a special

committee by legislation to work on fixing the grant distributions in FY05 and beyond with an interim report in December 2003 for the purpose of fast-tracking legislation in an effort to fix the distributions. The final legislation established a committee of three Senators and three House members that would study and make recommendations concerning the method of distribution of education aid under existing law and any additional methods of distribution as may be deemed necessary by the committee. An impact will be experienced in FY 2005 due to $10 million dollars that was transferred from FY 2005 to FY 2004 for purposes of increased targeted aid to needy communities in FY 2004.

The committee was directed to provide an interim report by December 14, 2003, and a final report on or before November 15, 2004.

The first meeting of the committee was held on September 25, 2003. A total of ten public hearings were held in order to allow participation of interested parties in the discussion. Copies of these can be made available by calling 271- 2111. The committee agreed that the total amount of state funding for FY 2005 was $428,553,890. The statewide property tax rate will be $3.24 per thousand of valuation. In addition, the committee agreed with recommendations made by the Attorney General's office for certain technical corrections to the bill. Everything else was open for discussion. The primary goal was to modify the FY 2005 funding distribution with the revisions passed by the Legislature and signed into law by the Governor prior to the date in March 2004 when the communities must adopt their FY2005 school budgets.

The committee to study the method of distribution of education aid under existing law recommends by a vote of 4-2 that:

1. Legislation should be introduced and adopted by the legislature based on the 11/03/03 recommendations of the NH Attorney General that will clarify the statutory language of RSA 198 so that the legislative intent of HB608 is more clearly expressed and that will facilitate the accurate implementation of the law by state agencies.

And

2. Legislation should be introduced and adopted by the legislature based on the 12/01/03 proposal by Senator Gatsas that will modify the distribution of state education grants in FY 2005 by clarifying that special education transportation costs are included in transportation aid, that restores the previous $300 per pupil reduction in free and reduced lunch aid, that changes the threshold for eligibility for targeted aid, and that creates a separate category of transition grants in FY 2005.

Minority Recommendation

There was unanimous agreement within the committee that HB 608 as enacted in 2003 provides significant benefits for the more property-poor towns (the so called "plaintiff" towns) in the form of increased grants, and for the very property-rich towns (the "donor" towns) in the form of a greatly reduced statewide property tax. However, these benefits were derived at the expense of 116 towns (the so called "middle tier" property value towns) which will see their state grants decrease, in some instances significantly, in FY 2005 over 2004. Because the 12/2/03 proposal by Rep. Major substantially moderates those reductions, provides higher grants than the Gatsas proposal to over 90 of these towns and, in our opinion, provides a more equitable basis for distributing State education aid to all of our communities, we support that proposal rather than Sen. Gatsas' proposal.

Rep. David W. Hess
Rep. Norman Major

Committee members want to thank everyone who took the time to communicate their thoughts on this bill. We want to thank Deputy Attorney General Anne Edwards, Sallie Fellows of the Department of Education and Mike Marr from the Legislative Budget Assistant's Office for their time and effort in helping us understand the issues. Also, we want to especially thank Kristy Stuart from the Senate Staff for keeping us on time, organized and for preparing the ver complete record of our meetings.

State of New Hampshire

GENERAL COURT

CONCORD

RECEIVED
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By

DATE: October 25, 2004

TO: Honorable Craig Benson, Governor
Honorable Gene G. Chandler, Speaker of the House of Representatives
Honorable Thomas R. Eaton, President of the Senate
Honorable Karen O. Wadsworth, House Clerk
Honorable Steven J. Winter, Senate Clerk
Michael York, State Librarian

FROM: Representative Frederick W. King, Chairman

SUBJECT: **FINAL REPORT OF HOUSE BILL 608-FN-LOCAL**
(Chapter 241:28, Laws of 2003)
Method of Distribution of Education Aid Under Existing Law Study

The three members of the House appointed by the Speaker were:
Honorable Frederick W. King, Chairman
Honorable David W. Hess
Honorable Norman L. Major

The three members of the Senate appointed by the President were:
Honorable Theodore L. Gatsas
Honorable Jane E. O'Hearn
Honorable Charles W. Morse

In the 2003 Legislative Session there were two funding bills introduced that dealt with the State of New Hampshire's education funding for K-12 programs and how the State's contribution to the communities in the State would be allocated. The House of Representatives passed the two bills, HB 608 and HB 717. HB 608, as amended, would have funded FY 2004 obligations with HB 717 becoming the obligation for FY 2005. Both of these bills were sent to the Senate for its consideration. The Senate found HB 717 *Inexpedient to Legislate* and replaced the House version of HB 608 with a revised version of the bill.

Both the House and the Senate adopted the final version of the legislation in June 2003. The House version of HB 608 allocated the funding for FY 2004, and the Senate version the funding for FY 2005. In addition, the final legislation established a committee of three Senators and three House members that would study and make recommendations concerning the method of distribution of education aid under existing law and any additional methods of distribution as may be deemed necessary by the committee.

The committee was directed to provide an interim report by December 15, 2003, and a final report on or before November 15, 2004.

The first meeting of the committee was held on September 25, 2003. A total of ten public hearings were held in order to allow participation of interested parties in the discussion. An interim report was filed as required on December 15, 2003. Copies of the hearings were attached to this report, along with the committee recommendations for changes in the statutes. The committee agreed with recommendations made by the Attorney General's office for certain technical corrections to the bill. The primary goal was to modify the FY 2005 funding distribution with the revisions passed by the Legislature and signed into law by the Governor prior to the date in March 2004 when the communities needed to adopt their school budgets. As a result of the information developed during the hearings, a majority of the committee filed legislation to make revisions in the funding formula for 2005. This bill was SB 302-FN-LOCAL. After a great deal of debate, this bill had undergone major substantive revisions to those perceived by the sponsors and it was finally adopted by the Legislature in late May, 2004, and became law without the Governor's signature.

The committee met again on August 5, 2004, to consider what, if any, responsibilities remained to be met prior to filing a final report. It was recognized that the committee would not be able to again recommend, if desired, new legislation to again look at the funding formula for FY 2005. It was decided that the committee would not consider further statutory revisions for FY 2006-7. However, the Department of Education did offer for the Legislature's consideration technical changes, which the committee does recommend and that are attached to this report, along with copies of our most recent meetings.

The committee would like to thank everyone who took the time to participate in our meetings and to especially thank Ms. Sandy Guinan for her assistance in recording the minutes of our sessions.

Respectfully submitted,
Representative Frederick W. King, Chair

Method of Distribution of Education Aid Under Existing Law Study
(HB 608-FN-L, Chapter 241:28, Laws of 2003)

Minutes of Regular Meeting

August 5, 2004
10:00 a.m.
Rooms 210-211 LOB
(moved from Room 209 LOB)

Members Present: Rep. Frederick W. King, Chair
Sen. Theodore L. Gatsas
Rep. Norman L. Major
Sen. Jane E. O'Hearn
Rep. David W. Hess
Sen. Charles W. Morse

Testifying: Assistant Attorney General Anne Edwards
Nicholas Donohue, Commissioner of Education
Doug Hall and Rick Minard, N.H. Center for Policy Studies
Sallie Fellows, Department of Education

All committee members being present, Chairman King called the meeting to order at 10:07 a.m. He then gave a brief history of the committee, which has met eleven times. An interim report was submitted December 15, 2003, which offered recommendations by a 4-2 vote of the committee. Chairman King then read those recommendations:

(1) *Legislation should be introduced and adopted by the legislature based on the 11/03/03 recommendations of the NH Attorney General that will clarify the statutory language of RSA 198 so that the legislative intent of HB 608 is more clearly expressed and that will facilitate the accurate implementation of the law by state agencies.*

(2) *Legislation should be introduced and adopted by the legislature based on the 12/01/03 proposal by Senator Gatsas that will modify the distribution of state education grants in FY 2005 by clarifying that special education transportation costs are included in transportation aid, that restores the previous $300 per pupil reduction in free and reduced lunch aid, that changes the threshold for eligibility for targeted aid, and that creates a separate category of transition grants in FY 2005*

Chairman King then read the minority recommendation from the interim report:

(1) *There was unanimous agreement within the committee that HB 608 as enacted in 2003 provides significant benefits for the more property-poor towns (the so called "plaintiff" towns) in the form of increased grants, and for the very property-rich towns (the "donor" towns) in the form of a greatly reduced statewide property tax. However, these benefits were derived at the expense of 116 towns (the so called "middle tier" property value towns) which will see their state grants decrease, in some instances significantly, in FY 2005 over 2004. Because the 12/2/03 proposal by Rep. Major substantially moderates those reductions, provides higher grants than the Gatsas proposal to over 90 of these towns and, in our opinion, provides a more equitable basis for distributing State education aid to all our communities, we support that proposal rather than Sen. Gatsas' proposal. Rep. David W. Hess and Rep. Norman Major.*

In light of a new formula adopted this past legislative session, the chairman asked the committee to think about the following questions: Should the committee continue to meet to develop statistics for future legislation? Does the committee have recommendations for specific legislation? Or, should we just say the committee is done with its work and end?

Chairman King then called upon Doug Hall and Rick Minard from the N.H. Center for Public Policy Studies who had compiled three position papers to share with the committee. Rick Minard discussed his report, Putting Pressure on Property Taxes, a compilation of statistical studies which shows that since the legislative reforms of 1999 to create equity in taxes, the state's share of school spending has been declining, property taxes have been rising, and taxpayer equity is eroding. The study projects that if current trends continue with the legislative constraints currently in place, in five years property taxes will double (from $1.3 billion to $2.6 billion) to keep up with declining state aid and increasing school spending. The spending per pupil has also risen, regardless of the earlier reforms. The towns with the highest tax rates ($9,000 per pupil) also had the highest increase in spending and in tax rates. Tax rates fell in the towns with the lowest rates, further indicating an inequitable trend in property tax rates for education.

Rep. Major asked if he could be provided with a copy of the data supporting the curves on the graphs in the publication, as well as the assumptions used in the figures. Rick Minard and Doug Hall said they would.

Senator O'Hearn asked Doug Hall if the state has achieved equalized assessment. He replied that the Department of Revenue Administration could better respond to that question.

Doug Hall then discussed his paper, Discrepancies Between the Intent and the Language of the Adequacy Calculations of SB 302. His concerns are that, as written and passed, SB 302 will make it very difficult for the Department of Education to carry out the intent of the law while following the language of the law. The effective dates and repeal dates for different sections of the bill need to be combined so that the terminology and method of calculating will be clear and consistent. For example, the term "base cost per pupil" is used in the prior law, which other parts of SB 302 have repealed. The new term is "average per pupil adequacy cost."

Doug Hall asked how does the Department of Education calculate cost based on SB 302? The intent is clear, but the language isn't.

Senator Gatsas said he thinks the intent was to use base cost derived from 2003 and then apply the Consumer Price Index for the base cost of 2004, so they wouldn't come up with an absurd number.

Doug Hall agreed. He then discussed his next paper, Targeting of Adequacy Aid, stating that the Supreme Court, through its decisions and opinions, has allowed education aid to be targeted, as long as it is based on "the cost of a constitutionally adequate education." Not all school districts have the same financial needs for education funding. Targeting districts can be done by using demographic and socioeconomic information, but he suggested coming up with a formula first and then getting the results for each town, rather than starting with each town. A town-by-town comparison might result in an immediate comparison which could unfairly influence the results.

Assistant Attorney General Anne Edwards shared the next segment with Commissioner Donohue and Sallie Fellows of the Department of Education. Attorney Edwards stated that there are two pending lawsuits relative to SB 302, so her discussion and answers to questions would have to be somewhat guarded, depending on what specific issues were touched upon. She explained that the state has filed pleadings on the existing law regarding legislative intent and how it is reflected with the submission of spreadsheets. It is the state's position that school-funding issues having House and Senate spreadsheets as part of the record is acceptable to understand and explain these increasingly complex issues.

In responding to a question from Senator Gatsas, Attorney Edwards stated that spreadsheets were never entered into the record of HB 608, but were included in the record of SB 302. He then asked what is done when there is ambiguity between intent and language in a law. Attorney Edwards said that they look at the language first and then search for the legislative intent.

Senator Gatsas asked Sallie Fellows if back when the $60 million shortfall was discovered, was it with the '04 or '05 distribution? She replied that it was for '05. He further asked if there were spreadsheets for that and she didn't believe so. Ms. Fellows informed the committee that the distribution payment schedule for '05 is: 9/1/04 – 20 %; 11/1/04 – 20%; 1/1/05 – 30%; 4/1/05 – 30%.

Senator Gatsas asked Commissioner Donohue what the Department of Education does when there is a discrepancy in the law, and he replied that they would go to the Attorney General.

Senator Morse questioned the purpose of the committee, in light of the recent charge that SB 302 is unconstitutional.

Chairman King said that constitutionality was never an issue before and doesn't think it is now, but the committee's purpose is to make recommendations for changes to the new law.

There was discussion on whether money not used from the Education Trust Fund could be used by a municipality for something else. Attorney Edwards said it should be looked into if there are concerns, but the law needs to be followed and it has to be spent on schools.

Chairman King asked if there were any representatives of the School Boards Association or members of the public wishing to speak, and there were none.

Chairman King then stated that he had asked State Treasurer Michael Ablowich what he thought about the state distributing property tax money directly to the school districts after all the towns had sent their money to the state. Mr. Ablowich thought they could turn it around in 15 days. He offered to discuss this proposal at an upcoming meeting if the committee desired.

Rep. Major stated that if the Treasurer was invited, the committee should also ask the Municipal Association. Chairman King added that the Department of Revenue Administration would also need to join the discussion.

Rep. Hess liked the idea and it provides clarity, but similar attempts have been "clobbered."

Senator O'Hearn also likes the idea, but she doesn't believe it will go. However, it should still be investigated.

Senator Gatsas then directed a statement to Rep. Hess regarding the spreadsheets in 2003. He said they weren't available to the committee because of client/attorney privilege, and the committee never saw when the technical corrections were made.

Rep. Hess responded that this is the reason they want spreadsheets in the record now.

There being no further discussion, Chairman King adjourned the meeting at 12:15 p.m., with the next meeting to be held on August 19, 2004. It was recommended to change the time from 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

Method of Distribution of Education Aid Under Existing Law Study
(HB 608-FN-L, Chapter 241:28, Laws of 2003)

Minutes of Regular Meeting

August 19, 2004
10:00 a.m.
Rooms 210-211 LOB
(moved from Room 209 LOB)

Members Present: Rep. Frederick W. King, Chair
Sen. Theodore L. Gatsas
Rep. Norman L. Major
Sen. Jane E. O'Hearn
Rep. David W. Hess
Sen. Charles W. Morse

Testifying: Nicholas Donohue, Commissioner of Education
Doug Hall and Rick Minard, N.H. Center for Policy Studies
Sallie Fellows, Department of Education
Rep. Tom McCormick, New London
Rep. Mark Carter, Peterborough
Dean Michener, Associate Director, N.H. School Boards Association

All members being present, Chairman King called the meeting to order at 10:25 a.m. and distributed the minutes from the August 5, 2004, meeting.

Doug Hall and Rick Minard from the N.H. Center for Policy Studies appeared before the committee to answer additional questions relative to their presentation at the last meeting.

Rep. Major stated that he had received information from them on the computer and had questions regarding the formula used in Figure 7 (page 8) from "Putting Pressure on Property Taxes." It was agreed that Mr. Hall and Mr. Minard will meet separately with Rep. Major to go over specific technical questions.

Chairman King reminded those present that the committee is responsible for giving recommendations to the Speaker and Senate President of any possible changes in the distribution formula.

There being no further questions for Mr. Hall and Mr. Minard, Chairman King called upon Dean Michener of the School Boards Association to offer any comments. Mr. Michener expressed the frustration of school districts not knowing how much money they will be receiving, especially since there are increasing requirements for the school districts and declining state aid.

Commissioner Donohue appeared next. Chairman King asked him if he knew the distribution amounts for September 1st.

Commissioner Donohue said that he had talked with Anne Edwards of the Attorney General's Office and they are currently verifying data. He stated they will be ready to make the data public any day now.

Chairman King asked if the distribution would be different from what the spreadsheets indicate.

Commissioner Donohue said perhaps a little, but not significantly in a negative way.

Senator Gatsas asked if the Attorney General included homeschoolers in the '05 distribution.

Chairman Donohue stated that he believed they are not included.

Senator Gatsas asked if they were excluded by law or from the spreadsheet.

Sallie Fellows stated that it was in the law of '03. They didn't repeal the definition in HB 608, but the ADM changed so homeschoolers would not be included.

Chairman King said the committee might want to make recommendations to clarify the inclusion or exclusion of homeschoolers by making a technical correction in the next session.

Appearing next was Representative Tom McCormick, who had formulated a funding proposal for the committee's consideration based on the fiscal capacity of towns to meet their funding needs. His figures are a compilation of a town's population and median household income as compared to the state average.

Representative Hess then spoke in reference to a letter (dated August 12, 2004) which he sent to Chairman King addressing his concerns that the committee's work has been stretching outside the scope of the charge outlined in HB 608.

Chairman King wondered how the committee can make recommendations unless it understands existing law.

Representative Mark Carter of Peterborough asked if the committee is looking for new funding proposals.

Chairman King responded in the negative stating that there is no time for public hearings nor does the committee get enough exposure to write a piece of legislation. However, committee members may decide to pursue legislation individually.

Senator Morse stated that he didn't want another bill to become law with constitutional questions looming again.

Chairman King agreed. He said that before a vote, the bill should be studied to see if it may be perceived as being unconstitutional.

The next meeting is scheduled for September 16, 2004, at 1:00 p.m. The State Treasurer is expected to appear at that time to speak in regard to alternative methods of distributing property tax money back to the towns.

Chairman King adjourned the meeting at 11:20 a.m.

Method of Distribution of Education Aid Under Existing Law Study
(HB 608-FN-L, Chapter 241:28, Laws of 2003)

Minutes of Regular Meeting

September 16, 2004
1:00 p.m.
Rooms 210-211 LOB

Members Present: Rep. Frederick W. King, Chair
Sen. Theodore L. Gatsas
Rep. Norman L. Major
Sen. Charles W. Morse

Testifying: Michael Ablowich, State Treasurer
George Blatsos, Commissioner of Revenue Administration
Nicholas Donohue, Commissioner of Education
Sallie Fellows, Department of Education
Doug Hall and Rick Minard, N.H. Center for Policy Studies

Chairman King called the meeting to order at 1:05 p.m. and distributed the minutes from the August 19, 2004, meeting.

The chairman then asked Rep. Major, who had spoken again with Rick Minard and Doug Hall, if his questions had been answered. Rep. Major replied that he was satisfied with the clarification he received.

Chairman King recommended to the committee that there be one more meeting to finalize the final report. Since there is no change in the 2005 distribution, the committee will just make suggestions to the legislature on how to make the law easier to understand. He will present a draft report at the next meeting. The members present had no objection.

Sen. Gatsas stated that he would like to know what money is actually going to education, when it has been reported that some municipalities, such as Nashua, use a portion of the money to enhance their rainy day fund. No one present could respond to his concern.

The chairman then called upon Michael Ablowich, State Treasurer, who distributed a handout and discussed an estimated timeline for statewide property tax collections and their remittance to the state. The proposal would include collection to be finished at the local level by August 1, payment to the state by August 15, and payment from the state to the municipality by September 1. This would happen two times a year to correspond with the twice-a-year property tax billings of most municipalities. The second cycle would likely be February 1, February 15 and March 1. Mr. Ablowich said that it couldn't be done once a year because a large amount would go to the school districts at once, which would create an imbalance between the municipality and the school district. Some towns even distribute the money to the school districts monthly.

George Blatsos, Commissioner of the Department of Revenue Administration, stated that the way the system is now, the department deals directly with the towns, not the school districts. The state will have to know how all funds are applied. All education aid figures come to Revenue Administration from the towns.

Commissioner Nicholas Donohue and Sallie Fellows of the Department of Education appeared with a handout for the committee on recommended legislative changes. One recommendation was to clarify that kindergarteners are included in the free/reduced lunch. After reviewing the spreadsheets for SB 302 and discussing the subject with the Attorney General, it was felt that the intent of the bill was to include kindergarteners among school children eligible for free/reduced lunch.

Another suggestion was to change wording in the CPI adjustment to state that: *"...the average per pupil adequacy cost calculated for the previous biennium shall be **adjusted*** (rather than ***multiplied**) by 2 times the average annual percentage rate of inflation..."* to reflect the current rate of inflation.

Sen. Gatsas asked what the cost for 2005 was based on, and Sallie Fellows responded that it was covered in Section 25 of SB 302 (it is the same for the biennium); therefore no CPI was applied for 2005.

Next Ms. Fellows spoke of another recommended change to 198:38: *"Average daily membership in attendance" means average daily membership in attendance, as defined in RSA 189:1-d, III* [delete: ***as of September 30th***] *of the second school year preceding the year in which the calculation is made."* This way, the Department of Education's ADM figures would have had time for verification and correction since they are required to wait until November 15 of the following year before publishing Adequacy Aid allocations.

Another recommendation to the committee by the Department of Education was to replace the term "base cost per pupil," which is old language, with "average per pupil adequacy cost" in Section 25 of SB 302. The remainder of SB 302 uses "average per pupil adequacy cost."

Doug Hall stated that he thought the Department of Education's recommendations would solve problems for the future.

Chairman King stated that the final meeting would be Thursday, October 7, 2004, at 1:00 p.m. Before then, he would do a draft of the final report, including suggestions that have been made by the Department of Education and others.

The meeting was adjourned at 2:05 p.m.

Method of Distribution of Education Aid Under Existing Law Study
(HB 608-FN-L, Chapter 241:28, Laws of 2003)

Minutes of Regular Meeting

October 7, 2004
1:00 p.m.
Rooms 210-211 LOB

Members Present: Rep. Frederick W. King, Chair
Sen. Theodore L. Gatsas
Rep. Norman L. Major
Sen. Jane E. O'Hearn
Rep. David W. Hess
Sen. Charles W. Morse

Chairman King opened the meeting at 1:05 p.m.

Finalizing the draft report of the committee, which had been mailed to the members, was the focus of the meeting.

Rep. Hess offered an amendment to page 2 of the draft, which mentioned an opinion released by the Attorney General's Office.

Chairman King stated that he didn't feel the committee's report should include such as a statement of fact when it had not been formally presented to the committee.

Sen. Gatsas agreed.

Sen. O'Hearn said that Chairman King had a valid point, but she understood why Rep. Hess brought it up. She wondered if it were put into the report, would it mean the committee supported what the courts have stated.

Chairman King said the committee has had to be careful while lawsuits are still ongoing.

A discussion ensued on whether any future funding legislation should be first sent to the Attorney General for an advisory opinion on whether it would be constitutional. Some members felt it would be an awkward position for that office, even though they have suggested technical corrections.

Sen. O'Hearn asked if there should be a continuation of the committee to deal with education funding. Chairman King said it would be up to the Speaker and Senate President.

Before the committee voted on the final report, Rep. Hess recommended that the two sentences beginning on line 5 of page 2 regarding the 2005 state funding amount and the statewide property tax rate be deleted.

Sen. Gatsas moved to accept the report with the deletion of those two sentences. Sen. O'Hearn seconded. The vote was unanimous to approve the report with that change.

Chairman King then adjourned the meeting at 1:30 p.m.

Department of Education
September 16, 2004

Adequacy Aid Study Committee

Free/Reduced

In the new formula each town receives additional aid of base equal to 60% of the base cost ($2,034 for FY05) for each eligible F/R student. More specific language is needed to explain how kindergarten students should be treated. In the past, kindergarten students have not been included. The FY05 formula of 608 specified grades 1 -12. SB302 does not specify grades. The kindergarten counts are low because meals or milk are not always offered to ½ day kindergarten students. FY05 counts:

Free/Reduced meals grades 1 -12:	*30,595*
Free/Reduced meals kindergarten:	*805*
Free Milk kindergarten:	*314*

Possible language:

198:41 Targeted Aid; Determination of Adequate Education Grants.

I. A municipality shall receive aid for **resident** low income pupils which shall be calculated by multiplying the average per pupil adequacy cost,[~~determined in RSA 198:40, I,~~] by 0.6 and multiplying the result by the number of pupils **in grades kindergarten through 12** in the municipality eligible to receive a free or reduced-price meal **or free milk** as reported to the department.

CPI Adjustment for FY06 and beyond

If the current language is applied literally the base cost for FY06/07 would be only $190 ($3,390 X 5.6%).

Suggested language for amendment:

200:7 New Subparagraph; Determination of Average Per Pupil Adequacy Cost; Consumer Price Index Adjustment; Version Effective July 1, 2005. Amend RSA 198:40, I by inserting after subparagraph (c) the following new subparagraph:

(d) For each biennium beginning July 1, 2005 and every biennium thereafter, the average per pupil adequacy cost calculated for the previous biennium shall be [~~multiplied~~] **adjusted** by 2 times the average annual percentage rate of inflation for the immediately preceding 4 calendar years based on the northeast region consumer price index for all urban consumers, as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

Definition of ADM

By September 30, ADM has been collected, but not completely verified or audited. The verification and audit process always identifies errors that are corrected after September 30. The 2004 HB1281 requires that the Department wait until November 15th of the following year before publishing Adequacy Aid

allocations. Since aid figures can't be published until then, there is no reason to not use the correct figures.

Suggested amendment:

198:38 Definitions. In this subdivision:

V. "Average daily membership in attendance" means average daily membership in attendance, as defined in RSA 189:1-d, III, [~~as of September 30th~~] of the second school year preceding the year in which the calculation is made.

FY06

Section 25, where the per pupil amount for FY05 is set, refers to this amount as the "Base Cost Per Pupil" (old language). The rest of SB302 uses "Average Per Pupil Adequacy Cost." The inflation adjusted "Base Cost Per Pupil" of $3,390 specified in section 25 has been used to determine aid for FY05.

RSA 198:40 specifies how to calculate the "Average Per Pupil Adequacy Cost" for each biennium using test performance results and actual per pupil expenditure. That figure was never calculated for FY04 because it was not needed. Section 25 was used instead. Effective for FY06, Section 6 of SB302 adds a new paragraph on the end of 198:40 that changes "Average Per Pupil Adequacy Cost" from a calculated figure based on performance, to a figure adjusted by inflation.

A literal interpretation of how to determine the per pupil amount for FY06 would be to take the never calculated, never used, FY04 "Average Per Pupil Adequacy Cost" per RSA 198:40, and adjust that figure by inflation. This would result in a figure about $200 higher than the figure you would get if you adjused the FY04 $3,390 for inflation.

There may be a better way to correct this situation, but one way might be to change the words "calculated for" to "used in

(d) For each biennium beginning July 1, 2005 and every biennium thereafter, the average per pupil adequacy cost [~~calculated for~~] **used in** the previous biennium shall be [~~multiplied~~] **adjusted** by 2 times the average annual percentage rate of inflation for the immediately preceding 4 calendar years based on the northeast region consumer price index for all urban consumers, as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

Voting Sheets

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

EXECUTIVE SESSION on HB 608

BILL TITLE: **reducing the education property tax rate and relative to the base cost for calculating adequate education grants.**

DATE: 3/6/03

LOB ROOM: 202

Amendments:

Sponsor: Rep. Hess / Gibson — OLS Document #: 0139h accepted

Sponsor: Rep. Clark / Ingram — OLS Document #: change $4.92 to $5.00 failed

Sponsor: Rep. — OLS Document #:

Motions: OTP, ~~OTP/A~~, ITL, Interim Study (Please circle one.)

Moved by Rep. Gilbert

Seconded by Rep. Guida

Vote: 11-10 (Please attach record of roll call vote.)

Motions: OTP, OTP/A, ITL, Interim Study (Please circle one.)

Moved by Rep.

Seconded by Rep.

Vote: (Please attach record of roll call vote.)

CONSENT CALENDAR VOTE: NO

(Vote to place on Consent Calendar must be unanimous.)

Statement of Intent: Refer to Committee Report

Respectfully submitted,

Rep. Vivian R. Clark, Clerk

OFFICE OF THE HOUSE CLERK 2003 SESSION

WAYS AND MEANS

Bill #: HB608 **Title:** _____

PH Date: ___/___/___ **Exec Session Date:** 3/6/03

Motion: OTP/A **Amendment #:** 0139h

MEMBER	YEAS	NAYS
Major, Norman L, Chairman	11	
Gilbert, Jeffrey D, V Chairman	1	
Clark, Vivian R, Clerk	2	
Hess, David W	3	
Langone, John S		1
Giuda, Robert J	4	
Camm, Kevin L	5	
Griffin, Mary E	6	
Gibson, John M		2
Jasper, Shawn N		3
Hinkle, Peyton B	7	
Hughes, Daniel M		4
Ingram, Russell F	8	
McCormick, Tom F	9	
Roessner, Kurt J	10	
Almy, Susan W		5
Davis, Frank W		6
Espiefs, Peter S		7
Hamm, Christine C		8
Hammond, Lee M		9
Pappas, Christopher C		10
	11-10	
TOTAL VOTE:		

Printed: 2/13/2003

Committee Report

MINORITY
COMMITTEE REPORT

COMMITTEE: **Ways and Means**

BILL NUMBER: **HB 608-FN-L**

TITLE: reducing the education property tax rate and relative to the base cost for calculating adequate education grants.

DATE: March 5, 2003 CONSENT CALENDAR YES ☐ NO ☒

☐ OUGHT TO PASS

☐ OUGHT TO PASS WITH AMENDMENT

☒ INEXPEDIENT TO LEGISLATE

☐ REFER TO COMMITTEE FOR INTERIM STUDY
(Available only in second year of biennium.)

STATEMENT OF INTENT
(Include Committee Vote)

This bill shifts the tax burden from the state level to local communities. It increases grants to the wealthiest towns in the state and decreases them to the neediest towns, including plaintiff towns. Despite lowering the statewide property tax, the tax burden remains, now to be borne by local taxpayers as school budgets necessarily continue to rise and must be paid for. The existing formula for calculating school aid is based on the third of districts with average educational results that spend the least. It tracks the cost of fiscally-disciplined school districts very well, with any reductions in the statewide property tax reverting to the local school tax.

Vote .

Rep. Christine C. Hamm
FOR THE MINORITY

Original: House Clerk
cc: Committee Bill file

USE ANOTHER REPORT FOR MINORITY REPORT

Ways and Means

HB 608-FN-L, reducing the education property tax rate and relative to the base cost for calculating adequate education grants. **INEXPEDIENT TO LEGISLATE**

Rep. Christine C. Hamm for the Minority of Ways and Means: This bill shifts the tax burden from the state level to local communities. It increases grants to the wealthiest towns in the state and decreases them to the neediest towns, including plaintiff towns. Despite lowering the statewide property tax, the tax burden remains, now to be borne by local taxpayers as school budgets necessarily continue to rise and must be paid for. The existing formula for calculating school aid is based on the third of districts with average educational results that spend the least. It tracks the cost of fiscally-disciplined school districts very well, with any reductions in the statewide property tax reverting to the local school tax. .

COMMITTEE REPORT Minority

COMMITTEE: **Ways and Means**

BILL NUMBER: **HB 608-FN-L**

TITLE: reducing the education property tax rate and relative to the base cost for calculating adequate education grants.

DATE: March 5, 2003 CONSENT CALENDAR YES ☐ NO ☒

☐ OUGHT TO PASS

☐ OUGHT TO PASS WITH AMENDMENT

☒ INEXPEDIENT TO LEGISLATE

☐ REFER TO COMMITTEE FOR INTERIM STUDY
(Available only in second year of biennium.)

STATEMENT OF INTENT
(Include Committee Vote)

This bill shifts the tax burden from the state level to local communities. It increases grants to the wealthiest towns in the state and decreases them to the neediest towns, including plaintiff towns. Despite lowering the statewide property tax, the tax burden remains, now to be borne by local taxpayers as school budgets necessarily continue to rise and must be paid for. The existing formula for calculating school aid is based on the third of districts with average educational results that spend the least. It tracks the cost of fiscally-disciplined school districts very well, with any reductions in the statewide property tax reverting to the local school tax.

Vote

Rep. Christine C. Hamm
FOR THE COMMITTEE

Original: House Clerk
cc: Committee Bill file

USE ANOTHER REPORT FOR MINORITY REPORT

MAJORITY
COMMITTEE REPORT

COMMITTEE: **Ways and Means**

BILL NUMBER: **HB 608-FN-L**

TITLE: reducing the education property tax rate and relative to the base cost for calculating adequate education grants.

DATE: March 6, 2003 CONSENT CALENDAR YES ☐ NO ☒

☐ OUGHT TO PASS

☒ OUGHT TO PASS WITH AMENDMENT 0139h

☐ INEXPEDIENT TO LEGISLATE

☐ REFER TO COMMITTEE FOR INTERIM STUDY
(Available only in second year of biennium.)

STATEMENT OF INTENT
(Include Committee Vote)

HB 608 as amended reduces the statewide property tax by 83 (98¢) cents to $4.97 ($4.92) for fiscal years 2004 and 2005. This rate reduction is necessary to offset the recent rise in property values. Without this change most of our property owners would be required to pay a significant increase in their state tax obligations. The second key feature of the bill is that it indexes future increases in the state's per pupil education funding obligation to the Northeast Consumer Price Index. This feature was enacted by large margins in the House and Senate last year and vetoed by the Governor, notwithstanding her proposal of just such a provision in 2001. Finally, HB 608 revises the base cost formula by reimbursing 100% of the transportation costs for students in Grades K through 8 to and from school and removes home schooled students who do not use public schools from the census. This bill is essential to re-align our education funding formula and to bring under control the runaway cost increases the present law encourages. Without these charges we will all face unmanageable budget deficits resulting in either massive service cuts or tax increases.

Vote 11-10.

Rep. Jeff Gilbert
FOR THE MAJORITY

Original: House Clerk
cc: Committee Bill file

USE ANOTHER REPORT FOR MINORITY REPORT

Changed before calendar printed

Ways and Means

HB 608-FN-L, reducing the education property tax rate and relative to the base cost for calculating adequate education grants. **OUGHT TO PASS WITH AMENDMENT**

Rep. Jeff Gilbert for the Majority of Ways and Means: HB 608 as amended reduces the statewide property tax by 83 cents to $4.97 for fiscal years 2004 and 2005. This rate reduction is necessary to offset the recent rise in property values. Without this change most of our property owners would be required to pay a significant increase in their state tax obligations. The second key feature of the bill is that it indexes future increases in the state's per pupil education funding obligation to the Northeast Consumer Price Index. This feature was enacted by large margins in the House and Senate last year and vetoed by the Governor, notwithstanding her proposal of just such a provision in 2001. Finally, HB 608 revises the base cost formula by reimbursing 100% of the transportation costs for students in Grades K through 8 to and from school and removes home schooled students who do not use public schools from the census. This bill is essential to re-align our education funding formula and to bring under control the runaway cost increases the present law encourages. Without these charges we will all face unmanageable budget deficits resulting in either massive service cuts or tax increases. **Vote 11-10.**

COMMITTEE REPORT

COMMITTEE: **Ways and Means**

BILL NUMBER: **HB 608-FN-L**

TITLE: reducing the education property tax rate and relative to the base cost for calculating adequate education grants.

DATE: March 6, 2003 CONSENT CALENDAR YES ☐ NO ☒

☐ OUGHT TO PASS

☒ OUGHT TO PASS WITH AMENDMENT

☐ INEXPEDIENT TO LEGISLATE

☐ REFER TO COMMITTEE FOR INTERIM STUDY
(Available only in second year of biennium.)

STATEMENT OF INTENT
(Include Committee Vote)

HB 608 as amended reduces the statewide property tax by 83 cents to $4.97 for fiscal years 2004 and 2005. This rate reduction is necessary to offset the recent rise in property values. Without this change most of our property owners would be reuired to pay a significant increase in their state tax obligations. The second key feature of the bill is that it indexes future increases in the state's per pupil education funding obligation to the Northeast Consumer Price Index. This feature was enacted by large margins in the House and Senate last year and ~~inexplicably~~ vetoed by the Governor, ~~not~~ Notwithstanding her proposal of just such a provision in 2001. Finally, HB 608 revises the base cost formula by reimbursing 100% of the transportation costs for students in Grades K through 8 and to from school and removes home schooled students who do not use public schools from the census. This bill is essential to re-align our education funding formula and to bring under control the runaway cost increases the present law encourages. Without these charges we will all face unmanageable budget deficits resulting in either massive service cuts or tax increases.

Vote 11-10.

Rep. Jeff Gilbert
FOR THE COMMITTEE

Original: House Clerk
cc: Committee Bill file

USE ANOTHER REPORT FOR MINORITY REPORT

OTP ~~and~~ HB 608 as Amended Jan 29 for the Committee. HB608 as amended reduce the ~~statewide property tax by~~ 83¢ to $4.97 for fiscal years 2004 and 2005. ~~Most Rates that the state's property owners the increase in property values~~ This rate reduction is necessary to offset the recent rise in property values. Without this change most of our property owners would ~~have~~ be required to ~~pay~~ a significant increase in their ~~tax~~ state ~~bill~~. The second key feature of ~~the~~ bill is ~~that~~ it index future increases in the ~~State's~~ per pupil ~~public~~ education funding obligation to the Northeast Consumer Price Index. This feature ~~has~~ ~~been~~ was eroded by large margins in the House and Senate last year and inexplicably vetoed by the Governor ~~after~~ notwithstanding her proposals of just such a provision in 2001. Finally ~~the~~ HB 608 ~~also~~ revises the Base Cost formula by reimbursing 100% of the transportation costs for students in Grades K thru 8 to and from school and removes home schooled students who

obligations

do not use public schools from the census.

This bill is essential ~~to the taxpayers~~ to ~~control~~ re-align our education funding formula and to bring under control the run away cost increases the present law encourages. Without these changes ~~we face the State~~ we will all face unmanageable budget deficits ~~each~~ resulting in either massive service cuts or tax increases.

MAJORITY
COMMITTEE REPORT

COMMITTEE: Finance

BILL NUMBER: **HB 608-FN-L**

TITLE: (New Title) reducing the education property tax rate and relative to the calculation of adequate education grants.

DATE: April 2, 2003 CONSENT CALENDAR YES ☐ NO ☒

☐ OUGHT TO PASS

☒ OUGHT TO PASS WITH AMENDMENT

☐ INEXPEDIENT TO LEGISLATE

☐ RE-REFER

☐ REFER TO COMMITTEE FOR INTERIM STUDY
(Available only in second year of biennium.)

STATEMENT OF INTENT
(Include Committee Vote)

HB 608 sets in law lower rates for the statewide property tax, decreasing yearly from $4.92 in 2004 to $3.92 in 2009 and thereafter in inverse proportion to the increase in equalized property valuation. In addition, the bill establishes a targeted aid program funded at $10 million in 2004, $15 million in 2005 and $20 million each in FY 2006 and 2007. The bill modifies the existing education funding formula to reflect more accurately the cost of providing an adequate education. The base cost in the formula is indexed to the northeast regional consumer price index. Transportation covers the full cost of what is required by state statute. Home schooled pupils are included in the weighting system in proportion to the costs borne by their districts. It is estimated that the cost of an adequate education will be $885 million in FY 2004 and $910 in FY 2005.

Vote 13-9.

Rep. Neal M. Kurk
FOR THE MAJORITY

Original: House Clerk
cc: Committee Bill file

USE ANOTHER REPORT FOR MINORITY REPORT

Finance

HB 608-FN-L, (New Title) reducing the education property tax rate and relative to the calculation of adequate education grants. **OUGHT TO PASS WITH AMENDMENT**

Rep. Neal M. Kurk for the Majority of Finance. HB 608 sets in law lower rates for the statewide property tax, decreasing yearly from $4.92 in 2004 to $3.92 in 2009 and thereafter in inverse proportion to the increase in equalized property valuation. In addition, the bill establishes a targeted aid program funded at $10 million in 2004, $15 million in 2005 and $20 million each in FY 2006 and 2007. The bill modifies the existing education funding formula to reflect more accurately the cost of providing an adequate education. The base cost in the formula is indexed to the northeast regional consumer price index. Transportation covers the full cost of what is required by state statute. Home schooled pupils are included in the weighting system in proportion to the costs borne by their districts. It is estimated that the cost of an adequate education will be $885 million in FY 2004 and $910 in FY 2005. **Vote 13-9.**

Rep. Kurk
April 1, 2003

Draft Blurb for HB 608

HB 608 sets in law lower rates for the statewide property tax, decreasing yearly from $4.92 in 2004 to $3.93 in 2009 and thereafter in inverse proportion to the increase in equalized property valuation. In addition, the bill establishes a targeted aid program funded at $10 million in 2004, $15 million in 2005 and $20 million each in FY 2006 and 2007. The bill modifies the existing education funding formula to reflect more accurately the cost of providing an adequate education. The base cost in the formula is indexed to the northeast regional consumer price index. Transportation covers the full cost of what is required by state statute. Home school pupils are included in the weighting system in proportion to the costs borne by their districts. It is estimated that the cost of an adequate education will be $885 million in FY 2004 and ~~$xxx~~ $910 million in FY 2005.

HB 608-FN-L, (New Title) reducing the education property tax rate and relative to the calculation of adequate education grants.

HB 608 sets in law lower rates for the statewide property tax, decreasing yearly from $4.92 in 2004 to $3.92 in 2009 and thereafter in inverse proportion to the increase in equalized property valuation. In addition, the bill establishes a targeted aid program funded at $10 million in 2004, $15 million in 2005 and $20 million each in FY 2006 and 2007. The bill modifies the existing education funding formula to reflect more accurately the cost of providing an adequate education. The base cost in the formula is indexed to the northeast regional consumer price index. Transportation covers the full cost of what is required by state statute. Home schooled pupils are included in the weighting system in proportion to the costs borne by their districts. It is estimated that the cost of an adequate education will be $885 million in FY 2004 and $910 in FY 2005.

~~Wheeler~~
~~Anderson~~
~~Dodge~~
~~Stone~~

Blurbs

MINORITY
COMMITTEE REPORT

COMMITTEE: Finance

BILL NUMBER: **HB 608-FN-L**

TITLE: (New Title) reducing the education property tax rate and relative to the calculation of adequate education grants.

DATE: April 2, 2003 CONSENT CALENDAR YES ☐ NO ☒

☐ OUGHT TO PASS

☒ OUGHT TO PASS WITH AMENDMENT

☐ INEXPEDIENT TO LEGISLATE

☐ RE-REFER

☐ REFER TO COMMITTEE FOR INTERIM STUDY
(Available only in second year of biennium.)

STATEMENT OF INTENT
(Include Committee Vote)

The minority agrees with the majority that the costing methodology the legislature has chosen to use may not accurately reflect the cost of continuing to provide adequate education opportunity over time. While we do not share their goal, we also agree with the majority that HB 608 will reduce the state responsibility now and even more so over time. The minority believes that HB 608 as amended by the majority shifts that responsibility to local taxpayers, most of whom will have a more difficult time raising dollars necessary to pay the increase in local school taxes which will be the unavoidable result of passage of HB 608 as amended by the majority. The minority proposes, instead, to continue the plan now in place until the legislature is ready to grapple with the complicated underlying issues. The minority amendment does that. It lowers the property tax in each succeeding biennium parallel to those reductions in HB 608. These decreases take into account the anticipated increase in statewide property values. The amendment uses the adequacy figures determined by the Department of Education. The minority suggests that it is in the best interests of school districts and of local taxpayers that we don't keep changing the rules until we have figured out an appropriate long term solution.

Rep. Elizabeth S. Hager
FOR THE MINORITY

Original: House Clerk
cc:Committee Bill file

Finance

HB 608-FN-L, (New Title) reducing the education property tax rate and relative to the calculation of adequate education grants. **OUGHT TO PASS WITH AMENDMENT**

Rep. Elizabeth S. Hager for the minority of Finance: The minority agrees with the majority that the costing methodology the legislature has chosen to use may not accurately reflect the cost of continuing to provide adequate education opportunity over time. While we do not share their goal, we also agree with the majority that HB 608 will reduce the state responsibility now and even more so over time. The minority believes that HB 608 as amended by the majority shifts that responsibility to local taxpayers, most of whom will have a more difficult time raising dollars necessary to pay the increase in local school taxes which will be the unavoidable result of passage of HB 608 as amended by the majority. The minority proposes, instead, to continue the plan now in place until the legislature is ready to grapple with the complicated underlying issues. The minority amendment does that. It lowers the property tax in each succeeding biennium parallel to those reductions in HB 608. These decreases take into account the anticipated increase in statewide property values. The amendment uses the adequacy figures determined by the Department of Education. The minority suggests that it is in the best interests of school districts and of local taxpayers that we don't keep changing the rules until we have figured out an appropriate long-term solution.

Alyssa 1

Amendment

DRAFT 608

Minority – Ought to Pass with Amendment Hager

The minority agrees with the majority that the costing methodology the legislature has chosen to use may not accurately reflect the cost of continuing to provide adequate education opportunity over time. While we do not share their goal, we also agree with the majority that HB 608 will reduce the state responsibility now and even more so over time. The minority believes that HB 608 as amended by the majority shifts that responsibility to local taxpayers, most of whom will have a more difficult time raising dollars necessary to pay the increase in local school taxes which will be the unavoidable result of passage of HB 608 as amended by the majority. The minority proposes, instead, ~~that~~ to we continue the plan now in place until the legislature is ready to grapple with the complicated underlying issues. The minority amendment does ~~several things~~ that. It lowers the property tax in each succeeding biennium parallel to those reductions in HB 608. These decreases take into account the anticipated increase in state-wide property values. ~~We use~~ the amendment uses the adequacy figures determined by the Department of Education ~~to be $3,556 in FY 2004-2005 and $4,125 for FY 2006-2007. We continue to pay 70% of transportation costs for all students, and we use the system of weighted pupils now in place. We continue to count home-schoolers because of our belief that parents should have the right not only to home-school their children, but also to take advantage of all appropriate resources of the local public school. Most important, we do not put an artificial cap on the rate that state contributions for the cost of education will increase over time.~~ The amendment continues current practice uses HB 1 the amendment does Clearly

See next Pg

~~the majority~~ does not believe that HB 608 is an appropriate solution. By supporting ~~HB~~ the majority is 717 at the ~~same~~ time that the majority supports HB 608, ~~they are~~ acknowledging the ~~legislature~~ has ~~to look~~ elsewhere than HB 608 to ~~resolve this problem~~. The minority suggests that it is in the best interests of school districts and of local taxpayers that we don't keep changing the rules until we have figured out an appropriate long term solution.