Bill as Introduced

2003 SESSION

03-0172
04/09

HOUSE BILL ***751-FN-LOCAL***

AN ACT implementing an alternative school building aid grant formula, establishing size and cost standards for the construction of new school facilities, and permitting high school vocational technical education programs which lease space to be eligible for school building aid grants.

SPONSORS: Rep. Alger, Graf 14; Rep. Giuda, Graf 13; Rep. Weyler, Rock 79; Rep. Hager, Merr 40; Rep Letourneau, Rock 77; Sen. Boyce, Dist 4; Sen. O'Hearn, Dist 12

COMMITTEE: Education

ANALYSIS

This bill creates an optional school building aid grant formula which shall be available to school districts beginning July 1, 2005, and establishes maximum cost and maximum size standards for the purpose of construction of school buildings or school administrative unit facilities.

The bill also authorizes high school vocational technical education programs which enter into a lease agreement for permanent space to be eligible for school building aid grants beginning July 1, 2003.

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Matter which is either (a) all new or (b) repealed and reenacted appears in regular type.

03-0172
04/09

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

In the Year of Our Lord Two Thousand Three

AN ACT implementing an alternative school building aid grant formula, establishing size and cost standards for the construction of new school facilities and permitting high school vocational technical education programs which lease space to be eligible for school building aid grants.

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

1 School Money; School Building Aid Annual Grant Amended. Amend RSA 198:15-a to read as follows:

198:15-a Annual Grant for the Payment of Debt Service for School Construction. To aid local school districts in meeting the costs of the payment of debt for school buildings and educational administration buildings, including office facilities for school administrative units, ***and to meet the costs of leasing permanent space in a building which is used for the operation of a high school vocational technical education program,*** the [~~state board~~] ***department*** of education shall, from funds appropriated by the general court to carry out the provisions of this subdivision, pay annually to the school districts of the state, sums in accordance with the provisions of this subdivision ***or the alternative school building aid provisions under RSA 198:15-u through RSA 198:15-w, depending on which option a school district elects.***

2 New Subdivision; Alternative School Building Aid. Amend RSA 198 by inserting after section 15-t the following new subdivision:

Alternative School Building Aid

198:15-u Definitions. As used in this subdivision:

I. "Median family income" means that income for each municipality using the most recent data available from the United States Bureau of the Census.

II. "Equalized valuation per pupil" means the average equalized valuation within the school district over the most recent 5 years divided by the current number of pupils within the school district expressed as an average from the most recent 5 years of available data collected by the department of education.

198:15-v Alternative School Building Aid Grants.

I. The amount of the annual grant to any school district duly organized, any city maintaining a school department within its corporate organization, any cooperative school district as defined in RSA 195:1, or any receiving district operating an area school as defined in RSA 195-A:1, shall be determined as follows:

(a) Determine each municipality's equalized valuation per pupil by dividing the municipality's equalized valuation by the average daily membership in residence within each municipality. Assign each municipality a rank beginning with the municipality having the lowest equalized valuation per pupil ranked as number one, and continuing therefrom.

(b) Determine each municipality's median family income, and assign each municipality a rank beginning with the municipality having the lowest median family income ranked as number one and continuing therefrom.

(c) Add the rankings assigned in subparagraphs I(a) and I(b) and divide the sum by 2 to yield the building aid factor.

II.(a) The amount of the annual grant in this subdivision shall be a sum equal to a percentage of the amount of the annual payment of principal on all outstanding borrowings of the school district, city, cooperative school district, joint maintenance agreement, or receiving district, for all approved costs of construction or purchase of school buildings and school administrative unit facilities, for which loans are approved after July 1, 2005 according to the following table:

Building Aid Factor	Single District	Preexisting District in a Cooperative School District, A.R.E.A. School, or Joint Maintenance Agreement
0-59	60 percent	60 percent
60-69	55 percent	60 percent
70-89	45 percent	55 percent
90-114	40 percent	50 percent
115 or greater	30 percent	40 percent

(b) The percentage once determined for a particular borrowing shall not thereafter be subject to change.

III. A cooperative school district, receiving district operating an A.R.E.A. school, or joint maintenance agreement grant amount shall be determined by calculating the percentage of the average daily membership in residence represented by each municipality which has entered into the agreement and multiplying this percentage by each municipality's percentage of annual building aid eligibility under paragraph II of this section. This product shall be multiplied by the projected cost of the building project. The sum of the resulting products shall be the annual building aid grant for the cooperative school district, A.R.E.A. school, or joint maintenance agreement.

198:15-w Alternative School Building Aid Grants; Procedures. The provisions of RSA 198:15-c through 198:15-h shall apply to any grant made under this subdivision.

3 School Building Aid; Amount of Annual Grant. Amend RSA 198:15-b, IV(c) to read as follows:

(c) Planning, construction, or both, of additions to existing buildings [~~to provide additional pupil capacity~~].

4 New Paragraph; School Building Aid; Cost and Size Standards. Amend RSA 198:15-b by inserting after paragraph VI the following new paragraph;

VII. In this paragraph, "new construction" means additional square footage but shall not mean the renovation of school buildings or school administrative unit facilities. The provisions of this paragraph shall apply to any school building aid grants made pursuant to RSA 198:15-a through RSA 198:15-w.

(a) The department of education shall issue annually maximum eligible cost standards for the construction of new school buildings or school administrative unit facilities, less site acquisition costs, qualifying for school building aid. These standards shall take into account the type, size, and location of the school or school administrative unit facility and shall be based on an appropriate construction cost index developed or adopted by the department which shall reflect cost differences in the several regions of the state. Maximum cost standards shall be computed and published annually and expressed as a maximum cost per square foot.

(b) Maximum size standards for new construction shall be as follows:

(1) Maximum gross square footage per pupil:

	Student Population	
	under 250	250 and over
Elementary school	144	120
Middle or junior high school	168	140
Senior high school (excluding vocational-technical centers)	192	160

(2) Maximum usable site size for new schools:

Elementary School	20 acres plus 1 acre for each 100 pupils
Middle or junior high school	25 acres plus 1 acre for each 100 pupils
Senior high school	30 acres plus 1 acre for each 100 pupils

(c) For the purpose of calculating the total school building aid grants made under RSA 198:15-a through RSA 198:15-w, the final approved cost for school construction or school project, shall not exceed the cost that would result if the project conformed to the maximum cost and size standards. The provisions of this section shall not preclude an eligible applicant from exceeding the maximum standards provided, however, the cost of the portion of the facilities which exceed the maximum standards shall not be eligible for school building aid. The maximum cost and size standards in effect at the time general contract work begins shall be used for the purposes of determining school building aid.

(d) The commissioner of the department of education shall have the authority to waive eligible cost and size standards for new construction for good reason shown.

5 New Section; School Building Aid; Grants for High School Vocational Technical Education Programs. Amend RSA 198 by inserting after section 15-h the following new section:

198:15-hh Annual Grant for Leased Space.

I. The amount of the annual grant for a lease to any school district duly organized, any city maintaining a school department within its corporate organization, any cooperative school district as defined in RSA 195:1, or any receiving district operating an area school as defined in RSA 195-A:1, shall be a sum equal to 30 percent of the amount of the annual payment of the lease incurred, for the cost of leasing permanent space in a building or buildings not owned by the school district or school

administrative unit which is used for the operation of a high school vocational technical education program, to the extent approved by the state board of education, provided that the amount of the annual grant in the case of a cooperative school district, joint maintenance agreement, or a receiving district operating an area school, shall be 40 percent plus 5 percent for each pre-existing district in excess of 2 and each sending district, in excess of one, and provided further that no cooperative school district, joint maintenance agreement, or receiving district operating an area school, shall receive an annual grant in excess of 55 percent. For the purposes of this section, the amount of the annual grant for a lease to a vocational technical education center shall be calculated in the same manner as a cooperative school district. Such lease agreements shall be eligible for grants under this section, provided all of the following conditions apply:

(a) A school district, city, cooperative school district, joint maintenance agreement, or receiving district operating an area school as defined in RSA 195-A:1, which receives grants under this section shall remain eligible to apply for, receive, and expend moneys from other state or federal sources made available for the purpose of purchasing new equipment, materials, or supplies necessary for the operation of the program. Moneys received from such other state or federal sources shall not be used to make permanent upgrades or renovations to the leased space.

(b) A lease agreement for permanent space shall be adopted in the same manner as required by law for the passage of construction bonds in the school district, city, cooperative school district, joint maintenance agreement, or receiving district operating an area school as defined in RSA 195-A:1.

(c) An initial lease agreement for a term of 10 years or less shall be eligible to receive grants under this section. Upon renewal, a lease agreement may remain eligible to receive grants, provided the commissioner of the department of education determines that the lease agreement represents an efficient use of state and local resources.

(d) In any fiscal year where the state pays a pro rata share of school building aid grants, the state shall pay the same pro rata share for lease agreements approved under this section.

II. Lease agreements for the use of portable or modular classroom space shall not be eligible for grants.

III. A school district, city, cooperative school district, joint maintenance agreement, or receiving district operating an area school as defined in RSA 195-A:1, shall submit details of the lease arrangement, including a copy of the proposed lease agreement, in writing to the state board of education on such forms as the state board may prescribe. Grant applications for leased space shall be submitted before January 1 of each year in order to be eligible for grants in the fiscal year following the year of submittal. The state board of education shall, no later than August 1, 2003, adopt rules pursuant to RSA 541-A, relative to procedures for grant applications for leased space.

6 Department of Education; School Building Aid Information. Beginning January 1, 2004, and every year thereafter, the commissioner of the department of education shall provide to the house

and senate education committees, the house and senate finance committees, and the governor, information from the most recent 5 years detailing the total square footage of school construction projects for which school building aid grants were disbursed categorized by existing building size, size of the addition, new building size, and in each case the type of school and number of pupils served.

7 Effective Date.

I. Sections 5 and 6 of this act shall take effect July 1, 2003.

II. The remainder of this act shall take effect July 1, 2005.

LBAO
03-0172
1/27/03

HB 751-FN-LOCAL - FISCAL NOTE

AN ACT implementing an alternative school building aid grant formula, establishing size and cost standards for the construction of new school facilities, and permitting high school vocational technical education programs which lease space to be eligible for school building aid grants.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Due to time constraints, the Office of Legislative Budget Assistant is unable to provide a fiscal note for this bill at this time. When completed, the fiscal note will be forwarded to the House Clerk's Office.

LBAO
03-0172
Revised 2/20/03

HB 751 FISCAL NOTE

AN ACT implementing an alternative school building aid grant formula, establishing size and cost standards for the construction of new school facilities, and permitting high school vocational technical education programs which lease space to be eligible for school building aid grants.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The Department of Education indicates this bill will increase state general fund expenditures and local revenue by $66,000 in FY 2004, $66,000 in FY 2005, $62,625 in FY 2006 and $34,250 in FY 2007. There will be no fiscal impact on state and county revenue or county and local expenditures.

METHODOLOGY:

This bill introduces three changes to the current building aid program. In FY 2004 it allows for reimbursement of a portion of lease costs, and beginning in FY 2006 establishes maximum cost and size standards, and establishes an alternative method for calculating school building aid. The Department made the following assumptions:

- The annual number of new construction projects under current law is assumed to be constant.
- Schools will be built within the new limits established in this bill.
- The alternative building aid formula established in this bill will result in 3 or 4 new projects in poorer communities that would not otherwise be built.
- Any leases for vocational education will cost no more than $66,000 per year.
- Construction costs remain constant year to year.

The Department estimated the increase in state general fund expenditures and local school district revenue using the last three years of available building aid data.

	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Leased Vocational Tech. Facilities	$66,000	$66,000	$66,000	$66,000
Change in aid due to Alternative Building Aid Formula and Cost and Size Standards	0	0	(28,375)	(56,750)

Additional construction due to				
Alternative Building Aid formula	0	0	25,000	25,000
Total Fiscal Impact	$66,000	$66,000	$62,625	$34,250

LBAO
03-0172
Revised 2/20/03

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Committee Minutes

MINUTES
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
DIVISION II - WORK & EXECUTIVE SESSION
March 21, 2003 – Room 209, Legislative Office Building

Division Members Present: Reps. Dodge, Eaton, Hager, Weyler, M. Smith, Mercer

Chairman called committee into session at 9:15 a.m.

****HB 724 extending the effective date of the Skyhaven airport transfer plan.**

Rep. Kern introduced the bill; he is the Chair of the Skyhaven Airport Commission. **Rochester Development Director, Ken Ortmond. Ron Warner, Department of Transportation, Division of Aeronautics** – 39 hanger units occupied and 62 people on a waiting list. **Russell Mcalister, city manager. Rep. Smith** moved to OTP and **Rep. Eaton** seconded the motion. OTP roll call vote 5-0.

9:45 a.m.
*****HB 786 relative to the participation of the state and its political subdivisions in the federal No Child Left Behind Act of 2001.**

Rep. Alger presents. **Rep. Mark Carter, Peterborough,** opposes, please ITL. **Mark Joyce, NH School Administrators Association** in support of the bill.

*****HB 751 implementing an alternative school building aid grant formula, establishing size and cost standards for the construction of new school facilities, and permitting high school vocational technical education programs which lease space to be eligible for school building aid grants.**

Rep. John Alger, former Rep. Bob McKinley and Ed Murdough for Department of Education presented the bill. **Rep. Dodge** moved and **Rep. Mercer** seconded this motion of OTP. Roll call vote 6-0 OTP.

*****HB 677-FN increasing the number of reserved student slots in medical programs, and establishing a loan forgiveness program for physicians who practice in undeserved areas, and making an appropriation therefor.**

Rep. Sandra Harris appeared to explain the bill. **Brian Ayres from Community and Public Health** appeared to discuss the bill. He has a loan forgiveness program in his department. **Palmer Jones** appeared to support the bill. **Kathryn Dodge** appeared to discuss the bill. She says she currently has contract with Dartmouth for 5 slots. She has been in contact with ME for 5 slots at $5000 per slot and UVM for 10 slots at $5000 per slot. She answered questions from the committee. **Ann McLane Kuster** appeared to discuss the bill

*****HB 619 FN-A expanding opportunities for dropout prevention and dropout recovery and making an appropriation therefor.**

Rep. Leber presented the bill. Education Committee unanimously passed this bill after amending it to involve fewer schools and appropriate $350,000 each year. **Dr. John O'Donnell and Craig Mueller from Mascoma** favored this bill. **Priscilla Parisien from Jobs for NH Graduates** is in favor of this bill. **Dr. Paul Leather** brought financial information. They want to add 5 districts.

*****HB 786 FN-L relative to the participation of the state and its political subdivisions in the federal No Child Left Behind Act of 2001.**

Rep. Dodge moved to OTP and **Rep. Hager** seconded this motion. Passed unanimously by roll call vote 6-0 OTP.

*****HB304 relative to state acquisition of certain acreage in the Connecticut Lakes headwaters tract and making an appropriation therefor.**

Johanna Dodge appeared with a letter from **Richard McLeod and Philip Bryce. Charles Levesque and Charles Niebling** also addressed the committee. **Rep. Weyler** moved an amendment to have the bond payments made from the Forest Management and Protection Fund. **Rep. Hager** seconded the motion and pass unanimously, 5-0. **Rep. Weyler** moved OTPA and **Rep. Eaton** seconded to report HB 304 OTPA. The motion passed on a roll call vote of 5-0.

*****HB 621-A establishing an early childhood literacy program.**

(**Joshua Jones** is a law student intern with the **Department of Education**. He is here in case the committee has any questions from the department). **Rep. Kurk** presented an amendment. **Rep. Smith** moved the amendment and **Rep. Eaton** seconded the motion, which passed unanimously. **Rep. Smith** moved OTPA and **Rep. Dodge** seconded the motion which passed, roll call vote, OTPA, 5-1.

Budget Work Session:
Mike Marr, LBA, reviewed a chart of the division's actions to date. **Mike Buckley, LBA,** joined him and further expanded on the chart. Committee confirmed that it had approved Fish and Game budget with suggested changes.

Division II recessed at 4:10 pm.

Respectfully submitted:

Rep. Elizabeth Hager & Rep. Daniel Eaton
Clerk & Temporary Clerk for Division II

DIVISION II
2003 SESSION

Date: 03/21/03 Bill #: 751

Bill Title: implementing, etc

Amendments

Sponsor: OLS Document #:

Sponsor: OLS Document #:

Sponsor: OLS Document #:

Motions: (OTP) OTPA, ITL, TABLE, RETAIN

Motion made by: Dodge **Seconded by:** Mercer

	YEAS	NAYS	ABSENT
Weyler, Kenneth, Chairman	✓		
Mercer, Robert, Vice Chairman	✓		
Hager, Elizabeth, Clerk	✓		
Dodge, Robert	✓		
Eaton, Daniel	✓		
Hunter, Bruce			✓
Smith, Marjorie	✓		
Kurk, Neal			✓

6 0

E. Hager

Rep. Elizabeth Hager
Division II Clerk

MINUTES
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
WORK AND EXECUTIVE SESSION – March 24, 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. Kurk, Chairman at 9:30 a.m.

***HB 353 making an appropriation for the pilot program to study and establish protected instream flows and water management plans on the Lamprey River and the Souhegan River.**

Rep. Blanchard moved to ITL and **Rep. Coes** seconded this motion. Will be addressed in the budget bill no necessary. Roll Call vote, ITL, 18-2.

***HB 643-FN relative to establishing the family division of the courts statewide.

Rep. Wheeler moved and **Rep. Holbrook** seconded the motion to retain this bill. Roll call vote, 14-6.

***HB 649-FN (New Title) establishing a building permit surcharge to fund regional planning initiatives.**

Rep. Wheeler moved and **Rep. Anderson** seconded this motion to retain this bill. Roll call vote, 20-0.

***HB 738 FN-A-L permitting aid to public water systems to be used for forming or improving regional water systems and making an appropriation therefor.**

Rep. Blanchard moved and **Rep. King** seconded the motion of OTPA (#0952), roll call vote 19-0.

***HB 578 establishing a program for self-certification by small quantity hazardous waste generators and making an appropriation therefor.**

Rep. Blanchard moved and **Rep. King** seconded the motion to OTP. Roll call vote, OTP, 18-1

***HB 728-FN-A establishing a dedicated fund for organic certification inspections.**

Rep. King moved and **Rep. Coes** seconded this motion of OTP. Roll call vote, OTP, 20-0.

***HB 737 FN-A relative to the state conservation committee and making an appropriation therefore.**

Rep. Holbrook moved and **Rep. King** seconded this motion of OTPA. Amendment 0951h reduced appropriation to $1. Discussion followed regarding process and administration. Amendment passed, 20-1. Roll call vote OTPA, 20-1.

***HB 719 relative to the duties, function, and operation of the Pease development authority.**

Provides for a new position of Deputy Chief Harbor Master at grade #21. **Rep. Wheeler** moved and **Rep. King** seconded this motion of OTP. Roll call vote, OTP, 21-0.

*****HB 702 relative to payment of medical benefits costs for disabled group II members of the retirement system.**

Rep. Wheeler moved and **Rep. Holbrook** seconded the motion of OTP. Passed on a roll call vote, 20-0.

*****HB 621 FN-A-L establishing an early childhood literacy program.**

Rep. Smith moved and **Rep. Dodge** seconded to OTP as amended. Amendment 0955h discussed and accepted by voice vote. Roll call vote, OTPA, 17-2.

*****HB 304-A relative to state acquisition of certain acreage in the Connecticut Lakes headwaters tract and making an appropriation therefor.**

Rep. Weyler moved and **Rep. Eaton** seconded this motion. OTP as amended, amendment 0945h submitted and discussed and it passed. Roll call vote, OTPA, 20-0.

*****HB 786 FN-L relative to the participation of the state and its political subdivisions in the federal No Child Left Behind Act of 2001.**

Rep. Dodge moved OTP and **Rep. Smith** seconded this motion. Roll call vote, OTP, 18-1.

11:00 **Governor, Staff, Department heads** appeared before the Finance Committee to present the details that were absent in the Governor's earlier presentation. IT, planning, Energy, Distance Learning.

*****HB 751 FN-L implementing an alternative school building aid grant formula, establishing size and cost standards for the construction of new school facilities, and permitting high school vocational technical education programs which lease space to be eligible for school building aid grants.**

Rep. Dodge moved and **Rep. Mercer** seconded the motion of OTP. Fiscal note revised 2/20/03. Roll call vote, OTP, 17-3.

*****HB 724 FN-L establishing a committee to study the relationship between groundwater withdrawals and the ownership of watershed land.**

Rep. Smith moved and **Rep. Eaton** seconded the motion of OTP, extending the effective date of the Skyhaven transfer plan, passed on a roll call vote, 21-0.

*****HB788 FN-A (New Title) transferring the duties of the health services planning and review board.**

Certificate of review of proposed new institutional health services. **Rep. Wendelboe** moved OTPA and **Rep. Rogers Johnson** seconded this motion. Passed on a roll call vote 15-7.

Adjourned work and executive session at 1:35 p.m.

Respectfully Submitted:

Rep. Robert L. Wheeler
Clerk for the Committee

OFFICE OF THE HOUSE CLERK

2003 SESSION

FINANCE

Bill #: HB 251 **Title:** _____

PH Date: ____/____/____ **Exec Session Date:** ____/____/____

Motion: OTP **Amendment #:** _____

MEMBER	YEAS	NAYS
Kurk, Neal M, Chairman	17	
Wevler, Kenneth L, V Chairman	1	
Holbrook, Robert G		
Johnson, Robert A	2	
Stone, Joseph E		1
Anderson, Eric	3	
Wendelboe, Fran	4	
Hager, Elizabeth S		
Mercer, Robert S		
Emerton, Larry A	5	
Wheeler, Robert L		2
Rodeschin, Beverly T	7	
Johnson, Rogers J		3
Elliott, Larry G	8	
Dodge, Robert K	9	
Hunter, Bruce F		
King, Frederick W	10	
Wallner, Mary Jane	11	
Smith, Marjorie K	12	
Blanchard, MaryAnn N	13	
Coes, Betsy A	14	
Mitchell, McKim W		
Densmore, Edward D	15	
Eaton, Daniel A	16	
TOTAL VOTE:	17	3

Printed: 1/6/2003

#3751

ALGER

MURDOCH

McKINLEY

? CARTER

? COLCORD

WEYLER

SNYDER

CETOURNEAU

COLCORD

BOYCE

MINARD

ENRIGHT

MCHUGH x3

JOYCE

SEN ALLEN

ALGER

CANSON

PAGE NUMBER	DATE	SUBJECT
	/ /	(1)

John Alger - Handout #2

Rep. Carter: —

We have the same law, but there is a size constraint

Rep. Colcord: Concerned about growth. How do you address this in this bill?

Based on design capacity. Part of the process is a discussion concerning wether or not the current design allows for growth.

Ken Wyler

This bill has had years of study. There needs to be a balance. The building dept of DOE was performace audited & Mr. Mundo was hired to address the concerns voiced during the audit. The estimates used in this ~~bill~~ bill are on the high side. This bill is revenue neutral.

* written testimony Handout #3.

Rep. Lynder: My bill that provided money for Voc-Tech schools went astray. How does this effect the revolving fund?

People were taking out money Vs. putting money in. This provides a more steady stream of revenue.

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PAGE NUMBER	DATE	SUBJECT
	/ /	2

Rep. Robert Letourneau - Rock 17 - Support

In Derry, we currenty have 10 trailers w/ school children taught inside. Derry cannot afford to build a new school. Taxes in Derry are so high that we cannot afford to a new school. This formula seems to work well and will benefit Derry at a higher rate. If this bill doesnt pass, we cannot build a school we desperately need.

Rep. Colcord: Is Derry a SB 2 town?

Yes.

Sen. Robert Boyce - Dist 4.

Bill is a good compromise. Spoke of the situation in Arizona were the State took over the building of schools. They fund 100% of all costs if you build according to ~~there~~ their plans. If you don't, the town assumes the total costs. This bill is similar in regards to the size limits. It helps to control costs to taxpayers. I am concerned w/ the lease part of this bill. ≠

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PAGE NUMBER	DATE	SUBJECT
	/ /	(3)

Richard Menard

- Tool used Median family income Vs. Per Capita income - Handout #2. We worked w/ Rep. Alger on this bill.

- Tom Enright - NHSBA. OPPOSES.

- This bill is way to complicated. How does this apply to every given application? I challenge the idea about extravagence in school buildings. I believe this is because of a filtering process that doesn't allow extravagent programs to go ~~fo~~ forward. I also ~~o~~ object to the size restrictions. ~~Size~~ No reimbursement for site development, architectural / engineering fees and a host of others are gone from this bill. By setting standard so small, it excludes middle & High schools. I'm concerned about the acreage. There is no ideal piece of land. You deal w/ wetlands, ledge, etc. The idea of giving more aid to towns that need it.

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Rep. McHugh: Have you seen Nashua H.S.?
: Yes
: So you consider it extravagent?
: In some respects, yes.
: Is it possible to adopt this bill, but allow communities to spend more money if they chose to?
: The problem is the 2/3rds. threshold. N.H. has the highest threshold.
: Would this allow for more field space in high schools Vs. a grammar school.
: The 30 acre restriction will hurt high schools more than any other type of school.

Mark Joyce NHSA - OPPOSES.

Objects to limits in size. NH has an extremely restrictive system which filters out the "taj Mahals." It is unrealistic to apply this bill for 2 reasons

A) This bill is taken out of context. It is based on a version currently in use in Vermont. N.H. is very conservative in funding aid, but locals pay all the interests.

~~This~~

2). Public schools are changing. 50 years ago, only 50% of all school eligible Children were in

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schools. Today. 100% are. There is a cost w/ this. These children come w/ special needs that have to be addressed. Technology also has an impact. All these factors are pushing up the costs. Buildings are not the ultimate costs, it is the costs associated.

Senator O'Hearn - supports.

Speakers

SIGN UP SHEET

To Register Opinion If Not Speaking

Bill # HB 751-FN-L Date ____________

Committee ____________

**** Please Print All Information ****

Name	Address	Phone	Representing	Pro	Con
VIRGINIA O IRWIN	NHDOE	271-3867	Tech Center	✓	
Sen [illegible]			Nashua	✓	

Hearing Minutes

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

PUBLIC HEARING ON HB 751-FN-LOCAL

BILL TITLE: implementing an alternative school building aid grant formula, establishing size and cost standards for the construction of new school facilities, and permitting high school vocational technical education programs which lease space to be eligible for school building aid grants.

DATE: March 3, 2003

LOB ROOM: 207 **Time Public Hearing Called to Order:** 10:00 am

Time Adjourned: 11:15 am

(please circle if present)

Committee Members: Reps. L'Heureux, Alger, Dearborn, Flint, Carson, Colcord, Balboni, Leone, McHugh, Naro, Laurent, Tufts, M. Carter, Hagan, Ingbretson, Snyder, Claire Clarke, Jean, Rush, Scovner and J. Dunn.

Bill Sponsors: Rep. Alger, Rep. Giuda, Rep. Weyler, Rep. Hager, Rep. Letourneau, Sen. Boyce, Sen. O'Hearn

TESTIMONY

* Use asterisk if written testimony and/or amendments are submitted.

Representative John Alger introduced bill and submitted written testimony. (Handout #1) Put in lease option.

Ed Murdough from the Department of Education discussed handout #1 and stated that formula does not apply to renovations.

Robert McKinley representing himself supports this bill and stated that the schools that need the help the most are not spending money to build palaces.

Ed Murdough from the Department of Education stated the revised fiscal note on HB 751 saves approximately 28 thousand dollars per year. The lease provisions take effect immediately. All other projects 2005.

Respectively submitted,

Sharon M. Carson

Rep. Sharon M. Carson
Committee Clerk

Testimony

Handouts #1

HB 751
SCHOOL BUILDING AID
BACK UP DATA

1. CALCULATION OF ALTERNATE FORMULA BY TOWN
2. CALCULATION OF ALTERNATE FORMULA FOR COOPERATIVE DISTRICTS
3. COMPARISON OF CURRENT AND ALTERNATE FORMULAS
4. THREE CHARTS SHOWING IMPACT OF ALTERNATE FORMULA ON MOST RECENT THREE YEARS
5. THREE CHARTS SHOWING IMPACT OF ALTERNATE FORMULA AND SIZE RESTRICTIONS ON MOST RECENT THREE YEARS
6. FISCAL IMPACT
7. ALTERNATE FORMULA

HB 751

1. CALCULATION OF ALTERNATE FORMULA BY TOWN

HB 751

ALTERNATE SCHOOL BUILDING AID CALCULATION FOR FY 2003

2/25/03

District	Five-Year Average Equalized Valuation	Five-Year Average ADM-R	Equal Val dividied by ADM-R	Rank	Median Family Income 2000	Rank	Building Aid Factor	Alternate % aid based on rank	
								Single	Coop/AREA Factor
ACWORTH	45,066,463	169.2	266,382	50	41,397	24	37.0	60	60
ALBANY	45,975,525	119.9	383,513	134	39,250	10	72.0	45	55
ALEXANDRIA	87,520,531	250.2	349,746	108	45,938	60	84.0	45	55
ALLENSTOWN	135,369,986	851.5	158,975	2	51,659	105	53.5	60	60
ALSTEAD	78,142,565	350.0	223,277	20	47,311	69	44.5	60	60
ALTON	595,136,270	660.2	901,394	209	46,467	64	136.5	30	40
AMHERST	897,916,865	2,379.8	377,308	130	97,913	236	183.0	30	40
ANDOVER	128,597,385	314.2	409,311	149	52,212	113	131.0	30	40
ANTRIM	110,845,904	528.0	209,943	12	50,650	99	55.5	60	60
ASHLAND	112,340,215	302.8	371,029	126	38,487	7	66.5	55	60
ATKINSON	509,117,251	899.1	566,239	186	77,631	225	205.5	30	40
AUBURN	286,036,840	890.8	321,101	95	72,578	213	154.0	30	40
BARNSTEAD	201,408,213	692.2	290,951	67	49,404	88	77.5	45	55
BARRINGTON	372,103,882	1,269.8	293,051	69	56,136	142	105.5	40	50
BARTLETT	460,786,561	428.4	1,075,699	217	43,203	39	128.0	30	40
BATH	54,923,129	158.1	347,483	105	47,000	67	86.0	45	55
BEDFORD	1,660,876,209	3,094.5	536,722	183	91,868	234	208.5	30	40
BELMONT	319,485,104	1,166.3	273,921	56	53,125	120	88.0	45	55
BENNINGTON	57,535,666	272.5	211,156	13	52,153	111	62.0	55	60
BENTON	13,555,465	39.5	342,829	101	40,417	13	57.0	60	60
BERLIN	316,498,186	1,461.1	216,616	17	38,750	8	12.5	60	60
BETHLEHEM	122,077,065	429.4	284,297	63	48,333	80	71.5	45	55
BOSCAWEN	126,501,200	548.7	230,530	27	45,850	59	43.0	60	60
BOW	643,135,725	1,584.4	405,912	147	83,567	231	189.0	30	40
BRADFORD	91,764,665	265.1	346,177	104	57,083	149	126.5	30	40
BRENTWOOD	205,235,321	483.1	424,830	152	71,875	210	181.0	30	40
BRIDGEWATER	160,131,044	137.9	1,161,380	221	54,722	132	176.5	30	40
BRISTOL	199,471,754	537.2	371,290	127	44,766	48	87.5	45	55
BROOKFIELD	47,219,518	104.8	450,740	165	54,688	130	147.5	30	40
BROOKLINE	241,446,568	817.4	295,391	73	80,214	228	150.5	30	40
CAMBRIDGE	4,566,989	1.6	2,854,368	235	40,654	15	125.0	30	40
CAMPTON	160,172,605	508.1	315,263	90	46,492	65	77.5	45	55
CANAAN	147,026,445	608.6	241,597	32	46,339	62	47.0	60	60
CANDIA	209,595,713	670.7	312,503	88	67,163	195	141.5	30	40
CANTERBURY	119,715,954	271.3	441,203	161	62,583	181	171.0	30	40
CARROLL	117,772,066	92.0	1,280,410	223	45,227	54	138.5	30	40
CENTER HARBOR	205,585,825	162.3	1,266,390	222	55,938	141	181.5	30	40
CHARLESTOWN	152,086,405	868.9	175,025	4	45,172	51	27.5	60	60
CHATHAM	24,534,077	49.6	495,038	176	40,156	12	94.0	40	50
CHESTER	231,628,930	665.7	347,948	106	75,092	220	163.0	30	40
CHESTERFIELD	264,313,084	646.0	409,141	148	58,516	156	152.0	30	40
CHICHESTER	116,677,980	351.1	332,340	99	60,333	167	133.0	30	40
CLAREMONT	465,799,552	2,072.8	224,718	22	42,849	36	29.0	60	60
CLARKSVILLE	17,704,863	39.6	447,545	164	44,688	47	105.5	40	50
COLEBROOK	89,181,538	385.2	231,508	28	42,260	32	30.0	60	60
COLUMBIA	39,210,650	122.4	320,348	93	42,143	31	62.0	55	60
CONCORD	1,838,006,974	5,322.6	345,320	103	52,418	116	109.5	40	50
CONWAY	720,574,136	1,461.2	493,132	174	41,818	28	101.0	40	50
CORNISH	79,981,178	309.1	258,789	44	60,313	166	105.0	40	50
CROYDON	36,117,363	98.8	365,560	118	50,556	97	107.5	40	50
DALTON	43,316,769	139.7	309,981	86	41,667	26	56.0	60	60
DANBURY	53,509,246	194.2	275,480	57	40,809	19	38.0	60	60
DANVILLE	195,244,472	662.1	294,878	72	63,239	185	128.5	30	40
DEERFIELD	216,512,422	707.2	306,137	81	64,737	190	135.5	30	40
DEERING	77,452,138	315.6	245,412	33	53,889	126	79.5	45	55
DERRY	1,478,409,645	6,699.4	220,679	19	61,625	173	96.0	40	50
DIXVILLE	14,299,270	1.8	7,944,039	239	40,654	16	127.5	30	40
DORCHESTER	19,109,088	66.8	285,893	64	42,292	33	48.5	60	60
DOVER	1,400,979,275	3,163.4	442,877	162	57,050	148	155.0	30	40

District	Five-Year Average Equalized Valuation	Five-Year Average ADM-R	Equal Val dividied by ADM-R	Rank	Median Family Income 2000	Rank	Building Aid Factor	Alternate % aid based on rank	
								Single	Coop/AREA Factor
DUBLIN	142,308,964	197.1	722,087	198	57,578	153	175.5	30	40
DUMMER	26,888,469	54.5	493,366	175	42,708	35	105.0	40	50
DUNBARTON	137,790,364	313.8	439,075	160	67,448	198	179.0	30	40
DURHAM	470,666,754	993.7	473,651	170	83,609	232	201.0	30	40
EAST KINGSTON	132,535,563	347.9	381,003	133	71,705	209	171.0	30	40
EASTON	27,943,355	37.0	755,226	201	69,375	202	201.5	30	40
EATON	40,928,553	63.0	649,866	194	53,750	124	159.0	30	40
EFFINGHAM	75,049,546	197.8	379,498	131	38,000	5	68.0	55	60
ELLSWORTH	6,675,131	12.7	524,774	180	34,750	3	91.5	40	50
ENFIELD	229,573,803	604.5	379,750	132	53,631	123	127.5	30	40
EPPING	258,097,888	924.5	279,188	61	54,722	133	97.0	40	50
EPSOM	180,972,899	631.3	286,676	65	56,875	146	105.5	40	50
ERROL	43,227,900	38.1	1,134,591	220	47,500	72	146.0	30	40
EXETER	846,046,655	2,302.6	367,428	120	63,088	184	152.0	30	40
FARMINGTON	206,870,116	1,176.3	175,871	5	44,788	49	27.0	60	60
FITZWILLIAM	115,826,738	373.5	310,079	87	55,476	137	112.0	40	50
FRANCESTOWN	103,595,566	267.6	387,099	137	71,471	208	172.5	30	40
FRANCONIA	112,629,307	141.3	797,206	205	46,979	66	135.5	30	40
FRANKLIN	296,486,704	1,380.6	214,755	15	41,698	27	21.0	60	60
FREEDOM	204,483,788	151.7	1,347,949	225	49,167	87	156.0	30	40
FREMONT	178,987,864	578.9	309,208	82	63,808	186	134.0	30	40
GILFORD	735,180,681	1,166.9	630,007	191	56,554	144	167.5	30	40
GILMANTON	189,565,420	533.6	355,244	111	51,712	106	108.5	40	50
GILSUM	31,628,450	118.8	266,233	49	50,469	96	72.5	45	55
GOFFSTOWN	729,728,845	2,334.5	312,585	89	61,718	175	132.0	30	40
GORHAM	164,253,130	505.2	325,151	97	41,008	21	59.0	60	60
GOSHEN	36,020,306	146.2	246,411	34	45,208	53	43.5	60	60
GRAFTON	53,003,089	201.4	263,199	46	41,875	29	37.5	60	60
GRANTHAM	257,256,104	279.3	921,074	210	69,271	201	205.5	30	40
GREENFIELD	75,318,680	283.9	265,337	48	56,250	143	95.5	40	50
GREENLAND	328,514,968	480.9	683,125	195	67,188	196	195.5	30	40
GREENVILLE	57,339,146	383.8	149,414	1	48,750	85	43.0	60	60
GROTON	31,053,127	86.4	359,328	112	46,250	61	86.5	45	55
HAMPSTEAD	566,978,750	1,619.3	350,143	109	79,114	227	168.0	30	40
HAMPTON	1,566,874,462	1,943.7	806,130	206	86,229	233	219.5	30	40
HAMPTON FALLS	235,952,378	311.8	756,646	202	66,000	192	197.0	30	40
HANCOCK	130,060,066	278.4	467,203	169	64,423	188	178.5	30	40
HANOVER	942,776,884	952.5	989,750	214	99,158	237	225.5	30	40
HARRISVILLE	89,053,567	139.9	636,370	192	55,083	135	163.5	30	40
HART'S LOCATION	7,057,790	5.0	1,405,934	227	70,833	206	216.5	30	40
HAVERHILL	167,615,249	548.2	305,767	80	44,816	50	65.0	55	60
HEBRON	115,162,416	50.6	2,275,937	234	54,688	131	182.5	30	40
HENNIKER	201,132,458	810.2	248,250	37	59,527	162	99.5	40	50
HILL	50,403,793	169.6	297,122	76	50,000	91	83.5	45	55
HILLSBORO	227,240,227	959.4	236,862	30	50,445	95	62.5	55	60
HINSDALE	158,622,903	778.6	203,718	10	43,413	42	26.0	60	60
HOLDERNESS	284,998,071	325.3	876,055	208	55,526	138	173.0	30	40
HOLLIS	682,482,034	1,283.4	531,785	182	104,737	239	210.5	30	40
HOOKSETT	731,611,916	1,726.9	423,651	151	68,673	200	175.5	30	40
HOPKINTON	375,501,618	961.4	390,570	140	69,737	204	172.0	30	40
HUDSON	1,433,491,645	3,943.3	363,522	115	71,313	207	161.0	30	40
JACKSON	177,904,752	86.3	2,060,514	233	59,327	159	196.0	30	40
JAFFREY	252,922,828	844.5	299,487	77	48,703	84	80.5	45	55
JEFFERSON	63,650,773	173.1	367,711	122	42,067	30	76.0	45	55
KEENE	1,041,200,227	3,117.4	334,001	100	49,935	90	95.0	40	50
KENSINGTON	152,005,901	312.8	485,921	171	72,679	214	192.5	30	40
KINGSTON	381,070,525	1,029.1	370,281	124	66,509	193	158.5	30	40
LACONIA	961,201,017	2,372.9	405,078	146	45,307	55	100.5	40	50
LANCASTER	136,775,389	598.9	228,362	23	43,333	40	31.5	60	60

ALTERNATE SCHOOL BUILDING AID CALCULATION FOR FY 2003

District	Five-Year Average Equalized Valuation	Five-Year Average ADM-R	Equal Val dividied by ADM-R	Rank	Median Family Income 2000	Rank	Building Aid Factor	Alternate % aid based on rank	
								Single	Coop/AREA Factor
LANDAFF	19,292,204	51.9	371,432	128	48,500	82	105.0	40	50
LANGDON	30,934,606	98.1	315,466	91	43,125	38	64.5	55	60
LEBANON	992,586,290	1,869.0	531,067	181	52,133	110	145.5	30	40
LEE	230,456,207	907.2	254,019	42	62,330	180	111.0	40	50
LEMPSTER	45,824,604	161.5	283,744	62	45,385	56	59.0	60	60
LINCOLN	350,662,531	192.1	1,825,797	232	44,063	44	138.0	30	40
LISBON	61,987,803	283.4	218,729	18	41,250	23	20.5	60	60
LITCHFIELD	366,593,697	1,413.8	259,297	45	76,931	224	134.5	30	40
LITTLETON	325,064,842	995.4	326,574	98	49,915	89	93.5	40	50
LONDONDERRY	1,428,532,649	5,128.0	278,577	60	73,513	217	138.5	30	40
LOUDON	236,650,042	803.6	294,480	71	59,096	158	114.5	30	40
LYMAN	25,115,834	68.3	367,621	121	48,365	81	101.0	40	50
LYME	155,964,717	272.0	573,442	187	64,531	189	188.0	30	40
LYNDEBOROUGH	94,035,583	243.7	385,834	136	70,223	205	170.5	30	40
MADBURY	87,922,008	347.7	252,897	41	67,981	199	120.0	30	40
MADISON	188,424,958	384.4	490,128	173	51,080	103	138.0	30	40
MANCHESTER	4,580,716,601	14,783.5	309,853	85	50,039	93	89.0	45	55
MARLBORO	87,495,170	346.9	252,249	40	50,927	102	71.0	45	55
MARLOW	31,875,294	118.7	268,446	52	47,813	75	63.5	55	60
MASON	75,083,396	172.4	435,418	158	61,908	176	167.0	30	40
MEREDITH	704,371,918	945.0	745,367	200	54,764	134	167.0	30	40
MERRIMACK	1,642,307,682	4,777.2	343,782	102	72,011	211	156.5	30	40
MIDDLETON	67,582,036	274.2	246,434	35	48,529	83	59.0	60	60
MILAN	59,251,930	259.4	228,384	24	47,361	71	47.5	60	60
MILFORD	721,883,647	2,332.1	309,542	83	61,682	174	128.5	30	40
MILLSFIELD	3,864,012	2.1	1,805,613	230	40,654	17	123.5	30	40
MILTON	163,899,288	658.5	248,905	38	48,033	78	58.0	60	60
MONROE	134,888,417	143.2	942,221	211	46,346	63	137.0	30	40
MONT VERNON	124,059,382	400.5	309,730	84	77,869	226	155.0	30	40
MOULTONBOROUGH	1,265,465,016	705.7	1,793,104	229	51,729	107	168.0	30	40
NASHUA	5,061,655,444	12,834.1	394,391	141	61,102	169	155.0	30	40
NELSON	47,179,371	121.4	388,627	139	59,464	161	150.0	30	40
NEW BOSTON	232,488,635	725.7	320,373	94	69,458	203	148.5	30	40
NEW CASTLE	298,181,426	100.9	2,954,046	236	93,290	235	235.5	30	40
NEW DURHAM	182,357,687	425.2	428,895	156	52,941	119	137.5	30	40
NEW HAMPTON	127,697,783	297.8	428,804	155	52,366	114	134.5	30	40
NEW IPSWICH	165,835,857	860.2	192,792	9	57,865	154	81.5	45	55
NEW LONDON	440,723,929	389.8	1,130,699	219	82,201	230	224.5	30	40
NEWBURY	307,554,319	290.0	1,060,386	215	61,389	172	193.5	30	40
NEWFIELDS	143,873,331	280.1	513,613	178	75,078	219	198.5	30	40
NEWINGTON	499,696,029	97.9	5,105,190	238	76,202	223	230.5	30	40
NEWMARKET	343,951,614	1,075.3	319,878	92	53,750	125	108.5	40	50
NEWPORT	237,131,808	1,115.6	212,556	14	45,508	57	35.5	60	60
NEWTON	220,049,104	766.8	286,978	66	62,271	178	122.0	30	40
NORTH HAMPTON	469,070,362	648.2	723,651	199	72,500	212	205.5	30	40
NORTHFIELD	228,027,668	840.0	271,474	55	48,787	86	70.5	45	55
NORTHUMBERLAND	88,385,825	481.2	183,693	7	34,444	2	4.5	60	60
NORTHWOOD	213,210,719	701.0	304,161	79	53,953	127	103.0	40	50
NOTTINGHAM	235,915,758	648.0	364,056	117	65,510	191	154.0	30	40
ORANGE	15,610,219	53.2	293,425	70	40,625	14	42.0	60	60
ORFORD	67,615,101	158.0	428,052	153	50,577	98	125.5	30	40
OSSIPEE	279,364,289	719.0	388,567	138	38,790	9	73.5	45	55
PELHAM	699,234,168	1,885.5	370,848	125	73,365	216	170.5	30	40
PEMBROKE	277,432,318	1,211.6	228,973	26	57,106	150	88.0	45	55
PENACOOK	189,209,379	707.4	267,479	51	52,418	117	84.0	45	55
PETERBOROUGH	380,266,942	947.7	401,244	143	54,375	128	135.5	30	40
PIERMONT	44,486,944	115.8	384,303	135	44,531	46	90.5	40	50
PITTSBURG	111,101,084	139.5	796,424	204	42,500	34	119.0	30	40
PITTSFIELD	127,089,924	766.2	165,862	3	44,233	45	24.0	60	60

District	Five-Year Average Equalized Valuation	Five-Year Average ADM-R	Equal Val dividied by ADM-R	Rank	Median Family Income 2000	Rank	Building Aid Factor	Alternate % aid based on rank Single	Coop/AREA Factor
PLAINFIELD	125,303,249	355.3	352,649	110	61,205	170	140.0	30	40
PLAISTOW	568,466,626	1,296.5	438,462	159	66,852	194	176.5	30	40
PLYMOUTH	169,832,611	724.7	234,362	29	43,797	43	36.0	60	60
PORTSMOUTH	2,181,276,642	2,241.1	973,315	213	59,630	163	188.0	30	40
RANDOLPH	37,155,984	53.1	700,000	197	52,083	109	153.0	30	40
RAYMOND	427,849,166	1,870.0	228,791	25	50,889	100	62.5	55	60
RICHMOND	51,482,850	191.2	269,290	54	54,625	129	91.5	40	50
RINDGE	277,203,534	761.7	363,927	116	52,500	118	117.0	30	40
ROCHESTER	1,113,937,298	4,439.9	250,892	39	47,324	70	54.5	60	60
ROLLINSFORD	138,998,726	324.2	428,691	154	60,625	168	161.0	30	40
ROXBURY	13,710,263	37.2	368,160	123	56,875	147	135.0	30	40
RUMNEY	93,939,697	259.2	362,422	114	42,895	37	75.5	45	55
RYE	918,527,931	688.1	1,334,876	224	74,956	218	221.0	30	40
SALEM	2,335,766,984	4,336.3	538,657	184	67,278	197	190.5	30	40
SALISBURY	69,029,552	188.6	366,010	119	62,321	179	149.0	30	40
SANBORNTON	181,287,876	391.4	463,131	168	52,179	112	140.0	30	40
SANDOWN	256,957,214	1,041.4	246,742	36	73,083	215	125.5	30	40
SANDWICH	204,200,706	192.0	1,063,324	216	55,417	136	176.0	30	40
SEABROOK	1,876,083,568	1,033.3	1,815,588	231	47,718	74	152.5	30	40
SHARON	24,920,657	54.5	457,428	167	75,325	221	194.0	30	40
SHELBURNE	44,271,313	74.1	597,776	189	59,375	160	174.5	30	40
SOMERSWORTH	439,989,212	1,635.3	269,064	53	47,933	77	65.0	55	60
SOUTH HAMPTON	80,795,924	129.6	623,618	190	75,778	222	206.0	30	40
SPRINGFIELD	88,195,411	161.3	546,643	185	58,068	155	170.0	30	40
STARK	31,462,038	104.1	302,287	78	40,089	11	44.5	60	60
STEWARTSTOWN	45,014,914	140.1	321,306	96	34,911	4	50.0	60	60
STODDARD	112,326,633	103.7	1,083,606	218	48,125	79	148.5	30	40
STRAFFORD	209,628,882	758.8	276,256	58	62,238	177	117.5	30	40
STRATFORD	38,310,377	150.6	254,419	43	33,295	1	22.0	60	60
STRATHAM	599,138,983	1,183.6	506,183	177	81,391	229	203.0	30	40
SUGAR HILL	69,908,268	73.3	954,249	212	60,288	165	188.5	30	40
SULLIVAN	24,088,113	116.0	207,692	11	52,386	115	63.0	55	60
SUNAPEE	450,526,546	532.2	846,504	207	55,909	140	173.5	30	40
SURRY	42,179,293	104.9	402,167	144	60,179	164	154.0	30	40
SUTTON	111,185,997	245.6	452,638	166	56,685	145	155.5	30	40
SWANZEY	295,099,538	1,237.6	238,441	31	51,500	104	67.5	55	60
TAMWORTH	169,754,784	401.9	422,360	150	41,121	22	86.0	45	55
TEMPLE	69,574,081	234.9	296,186	74	64,297	187	130.5	30	40
THORNTON	138,233,094	311.3	444,080	163	45,172	52	107.5	40	50
TILTON	246,006,466	567.1	433,782	157	50,143	94	125.5	30	40
TROY	71,701,695	395.8	181,138	6	47,500	73	39.5	60	60
TUFTONBORO	404,370,955	296.6	1,363,263	226	51,875	108	167.0	30	40
UNITY	55,885,069	188.5	296,473	75	47,045	68	71.5	45	55
WAKEFIELD	351,101,313	679.9	516,386	179	45,774	58	118.5	30	40
WALPOLE	231,613,328	581.2	398,509	142	53,561	122	132.0	30	40
WARNER	131,671,057	450.6	292,213	68	50,926	101	84.5	45	55
WARREN	36,907,012	164.5	224,386	21	38,125	6	13.5	60	60
WASHINGTON	90,887,612	132.5	686,151	196	50,000	92	144.0	30	40
WATERVILLE VALLEY	176,809,218	37.2	4,750,382	237	55,625	139	188.0	30	40
WEARE	353,435,988	1,644.1	214,975	16	62,661	182	99.0	40	50
WEBSTER	87,089,897	249.3	349,282	107	57,396	152	129.5	30	40
WENTWORTH	45,419,358	163.1	278,476	59	47,917	76	67.5	55	60
WENTWORTH LOCATION	6,422,839	4.0	1,621,929	228	40,654	18	123.0	30	40
WESTMORELAND	94,146,613	251.5	374,311	129	62,857	183	156.0	30	40
WHITEFIELD	95,218,840	360.1	264,438	47	41,528	25	36.0	60	60
WILMOT	76,800,748	190.9	402,351	145	57,143	151	148.0	30	40
WILTON	208,692,280	576.6	361,911	113	61,311	171	142.0	30	40
WINCHESTER	141,246,913	754.2	187,285	8	43,393	41	24.5	60	60
WINDHAM	958,480,668	1,970.3	486,454	172	99,570	238	205.0	30	40

District	Five-Year Average Equalized Valuation	Five-Year Average ADM-R	Equal Val dividied by ADM-R	Rank	Median Family Income 2000	Rank	Building Aid Factor	Alternate % aid based on rank Single	Alternate % aid based on rank Coop/AREA Factor
WINDSOR	11,840,502	20.2	585,584	188	58,750	157	172.5	30	40
WOLFEBORO	762,277,793	957.1	796,412	203	53,269	121	162.0	30	40
WOODSTOCK	124,556,116	193.6	643,501	193	40,875	20	106.5	40	50

No ADM in last five years.

DIX GRANT	582,155	-
HALE'S LOCATION	27,085,999	-
MARTIN'S LOCATION	25,972	-
ODELL	1,241,946	-
PINKHAM'S GRANT	2,521,152	-
SUCCESS	6,419,912	-

2. CALCULATION OF ALTERNATE FORMULA FOR COOPERATIVE DISTRICTS

HB 751 ALTERNATE SBA ELIGIBILITY - COOPERATIVE DISTRICTS FY 2003

Calculations for schools under AREA agreements would be done in the same manner.
Grades K-12 except as indicated in parentheses

	Total ADM-R	% of Total	Alt Factor	Alt Coop %	Current %	Larger %
BARTLETT/JACKSON COOP (7-8)	130.8			40%	40%	40%
BARTLETT	109.0	0.833333	40%			
JACKSON	21.8	0.166667	40%			
CONTOOCOOK VALLEY	3090.0			46%	55%	55%
ANTRIM	559.6	0.181100	60%			
BENNINGTON	250.9	0.081197	60%			
DUBLIN	167.3	0.054142	40%			
FRANCESTOWN	272.3	0.088123	40%			
GREENFIELD	276.0	0.089320	50%			
HANCOCK	274.4	0.088803	40%			
PETERBOROUGH	1004.4	0.325049	40%			
SHARON	55.1	0.017832	40%			
TEMPLE	230.0	0.074434	40%			
DERRY COOPERATIVE	6,801.8		50%	50%	40%	50%
DRESDEN (7-12) (Interstate)	1,013.5			NA	45%	45%
HANOVER	577.7	0.570005	NA			
NORWICH, VT.	435.8	0.429995	NA			
EXETER REGION COOP (6-12)	2,841.0					
BRENTWOOD	302.8	0.106582	40%	40%	55%	55%
EAST KINGSTON	181.2	0.063780	40%			
EXETER	1346.2	0.473847	40%			
KENSINGTON	188.4	0.066315	40%			
NEWFIELDS	135.7	0.047765	40%			
STRATHAM	686.7	0.241711	40%			
FALL MOUNTAIN REG	2,065.9			54%	55%	55%
ACWORTH	159.9	0.077400	60%			
ALSTEAD	343.8	0.166417	60%			
CHARLESTOWN	873.0	0.422576	60%			
LANGDON	97.3	0.047098	60%			
WALPOLE	591.9	0.286509	40%			
GOSHEN-LEMPSTER	301.1			60%	40%	60%
GOSHEN	138.7	0.460644	60%			
LEMPSTER	162.4	0.539356	60%			
GOV WENTWORTH REG	2,749.5			46%	55%	55%
BROOKFIELD	99.2	0.036079	40%			
EFFINGHAM	223.5	0.081287	60%			
NEW DURHAM	432.9	0.157447	40%			
OSSIPEE	750.5	0.272959	55%			
TUFTONBORO	293.3	0.106674	40%			
WOLFEBORO	950.1	0.345554	40%			
HAVERHILL COOPERATIVE	727.2		60%	60%	40%	60%

	Total ADM-R	% of Total	Alt Factor	Alt Coop %	Current %	Larger %
HILLSBORO DEERING COOPERATIVE	1,238.9			59%	50%	59%
DEERING	298.4	0.240859	55%			
HILLSBORO	940.5	0.759141	60%			
HOLLIS/BROOKLINE COOP (7-12)	1,031.2			40%	40%	40%
BROOKLINE	404.1	0.391874	40%			
HOLLIS	627.1	0.608126	40%			
INTER-LAKES	1,319.9			40%	45%	45%
CENTER HARBOR	164.9	0.124934	40%			
MEREDITH	958.2	0.725964	40%			
SANDWICH	196.8	0.149102	40%			
JAFFREY-RINDGE COOP	1,658.6			48%	40%	48%
JAFFREY	871.2	0.525262	55%			
RINDGE	787.4	0.474738	40%			
JOHN STARK REGIONAL (9-12)	758.9			50%	40%	50%
HENNIKER	245.1	0.322967	50%			
WEARE	513.8	0.677033	50%			
KEARSARGE REGIONAL	2,065.1			43%	55%	55%
BRADFORD	255.1	0.123529	40%			
NEWBURY	299.8	0.145175	40%			
NEW LONDON	388.7	0.188223	40%			
SPRINGFIELD	187.5	0.090795	40%			
SUTTON	252.3	0.122173	40%			
WARNER	477.8	0.231369	55%			
WILMOT	203.9	0.098736	40%			
LAFAYETTE REGIONAL (K-6)	127.4			40%	45%	45%
EASTON	14.3	0.112245	40%			
FRANCONIA	69.4	0.544741	40%			
SUGAR HILL	43.7	0.343014	40%			
LINCOLN-WOODSTOCK	373.5			45%	40%	45%
LINCOLN	183.1	0.490228	40%			
WOODSTOCK	190.4	0.509772	50%			
LISBON REGIONAL	355.1			58%	45%	58%
LISBON TOWN	293.3	0.825965	60%			
LYMAN	61.8	0.174035	50%			
MASCENIC REGIONAL	1,454.2			55%	45%	55%
GREENVILLE	403.0	0.277128	60%			
MASON	169.0	0.116215	40%			
NEW IPSWICH	882.2	0.606657	55%			
MASCOMA VALLEY REG	1,511.7			52%	55%	55%
CANAAN	594.0	0.392935	60%			
DORCHESTER	67.8	0.044850	60%			
ENFIELD	601.6	0.397963	40%			
GRAFTON	196.4	0.129920	60%			
ORANGE	51.9	0.034332	60%			

	Total ADM-R	% of Total	Alt Factor	Alt Coop %	Current %	Larger %
MERRIMACK VALLEY	2,552.7			49%	55%	55%
BOSCAWEN	540.2	0.211619	60%			
LOUDON	845.4	0.331179	40%			
PENACOOK	728.0	0.285188	55%			
SALISBURY	185.7	0.072747	40%			
WEBSTER	253.4	0.099267	40%			
MONADNOCK REGIONAL	2,498.8			57%	55%	57%
FITZWILLIAM	345.9	0.138426	50%			
GILSUM	113.8	0.045542	55%			
RICHMOND	190.3	0.076157	50%			
ROXBURY	34.3	0.013727	40%			
SULLIVAN	101.7	0.040700	60%			
SURRY	95.1	0.038058	40%			
SWANZEY	1,230.3	0.492356	60%			
TROY	387.4	0.155034	60%			
NEWFOUND AREA	1,524.2			51%	55%	55%
ALEXANDRIA	250.7	0.164480	55%			
BRIDGEWATER	129.8	0.085160	40%			
BRISTOL	526.5	0.345427	55%			
DANBURY	178.9	0.117373	60%			
GROTON	87.5	0.057407	55%			
HEBRON	48.7	0.031951	40%			
NEW HAMPTON	302.1	0.198202	40%			
OYSTER RIVER COOP	2,322.3			44%	45%	45%
DURHAM	1,048.9	0.451664	40%			
LEE	923.2	0.397537	50%			
MADBURY	350.2	0.150799	40%			
PEMI-BAKER REGIONAL (9-12)	828.9			55%	55%	55%
ASHLAND	76.6	0.092412	60%			
CAMPTON	163.2	0.196887	55%			
HOLDERNESS	109.9	0.132585	40%			
PLYMOUTH	245.4	0.296055	60%			
RUMNEY	74.0	0.089275	55%			
THORNTON	107.8	0.130052	50%			
WENTWORTH	52.0	0.062734	60%			
RIVENDELL (Interstate)				NA	45%	45%
ORFORD	263.6		NA			
FAIRLEE, VT			NA			
WEST FAIRLEE, VT			NA			
PROFILE (7-12)	336.6			50%	50%	50%
BETHLEHEM	215.9	0.641414	55%			
EASTON	13.0	0.038621	40%			
FRANCONIA	77.6	0.230541	40%			
SUGAR HILL	30.1	0.089424	40%			
SANBORN REGIONAL	1,841.0			40%	40%	40%
KINGSTON	1,029.0	0.558935	40%			
NEWTON	812.0	0.441065	40%			
SHAKER REGIONAL	1,449.1			52%	40%	52%
BELMONT	1,161.5	0.801532	55%			
CANTERBURY	287.6	0.198468	40%			

	Total ADM-R	% of Total	Alt Factor	Alt Coop %	Current %	Larger %
SOUHEGAN COOP (9-12)	970.7			40%	40%	40%
AMHERST	854.4	0.880190	40%			
MONT VERNON	116.3	0.119810	40%			
TIMBERLANE REGIONAL	4,159.0			40%	50%	50%
ATKINSON	975.9	0.234648	40%			
DANVILLE	773.3	0.185934	40%			
PLAISTOW	1,326.3	0.318899	40%			
SANDOWN	1,083.5	0.260519	40%			
WHITE MOUNTAIN REG	1,384.2			58%	55%	58%
CARROLL	90.7	0.065525	40%			
DALTON	156.0	0.112700	60%			
JEFFERSON	160.2	0.115735	55%			
LANCASTER	630.9	0.455787	60%			
WHITEFIELD	346.4	0.250253	60%			
WILTON-LYNDEBORO (7-12)	356.1			40%	40%	40%
LYNDEBOROUGH	131.4	0.368997	40%			
WILTON	224.7	0.631003	40%			
WINNACUNNET COOP (9-12)	1,104.8			40%	50%	50%
HAMPTON	567.7	0.513849	40%			
HAMPTON FALLS	80.1	0.072502	40%			
NORTH HAMPTON	170.8	0.154598	40%			
SEABROOK	286.2	0.259051	40%			
WINNISQUAM REGIONAL	1,816.1			47%	45%	47%
NORTHFIELD	836.1	0.460382	55%			
SANBORNTON	401.5	0.221078	40%			
TILTON	578.5	0.318540	40%			

3. COMPARISON OF CURRENT AND ALTERNATE FORMULAS

HB 751 COMPARISON OF CURRENT AND ALTERNATE FORMULAS FOR SCHOOL BUILDING AID

2/25/03

	Grades	Current Formula	Alternate Formula	Higher Amount	Comments
District					
ACWORTH	K-12				SEE FALL MOUNTAIN COOP
ALBANY	K-12				NO SCHOOLS, SEE CONWAY AREA
ALEXANDRIA	K-12				SEE NEWFOUND AREA COOP
ALLENSTOWN	K-8	30%	60%	60%	
	9-12				SEE PEMBROKE AREA
ALSTEAD	K-12				SEE FALL MOUNTAIN COOP
ALTON	K-8	30%	30%	30%	
	9-12				SEE ALTON-BARNSTEAD JMA
ALTON-BARNSTEAD JMA	9-12	40%	48%	48%	NEW HS UNDER CONSTRUCTION
AMHERST	K-8	30%	30%	30%	
AMHERST	9-12				SEE SOUHEGAN COOP
ANDOVER	K-8	30%	30%	30%	
	9-12				SEE MERRIMACK VALLEY COOP
ANTRIM	K-12				SEE CONVAL COOP
ASHLAND	K-8	30%	55%	55%	
	9-12				SEE PEMI-BAKER COOP
ATKINSON	K-12				SEE TIMBERLANE COOP
AUBURN	K-8	30%	30%	30%	
	9-12				TUITION TO MANCHESTER & PINKERTON
BARNSTEAD	K-8	30%	45%	45%	
	9-12				SEE ALTON-BARNSTEAD JMA
BARRINGTON	K-8	30%	40%	40%	
	9-12				TUITION TO DOVER
BARTLETT	K-6	30%	30%	30%	
	7-8				SEE BARTLETT-JACKSON COOP
	9-12				SEE CONWAY AREA
BARTLETT-JACKSON COOP	7-8	40%	40%	40%	
BATH	K-6	30%	45%	45%	
	7-12				TUITION TO HAVERHILL COOP
BEDFORD	K-8	30%	30%	30%	
	9-12				TUITION TO MANCHESTER
BELMONT	K-12				SEE SHAKER COOP
BENNINGTON	K-12				SEE CONVAL COOP
BENTON	K-12				NO SCHOOLS, SEE HAVERHILL COOP
BERLIN	K-6	30%	60%	60%	
BERLIN AREA	7-12	45%	60%	60%	
BETHLEHEM	K-6	30%	45%	45%	
	7-12				SEE PROFILE COOP
BOSCAWEN	K-12				SEE MERRIMACK VALLEY COOP
BOW	K-12	30%	30%	30%	
BRADFORD	K-12				SEE KEARSARGE COOP
BRENTWOOD	K-5	30%	30%	30%	
	6-12				SEE EXETER COOP
BRIDGEWATER	K-12				SEE NEWFOUND AREA COOP
BRISTOL	K-12				SEE NEWFOUND AREA COOP
BROOKFIELD	K-12				SEE GOV WENTWORTH COOP
BROOKLINE	K-6	30%	30%	30%	
	7-12				SEE HOLLIS-BROOKLINE COOP
CAMBRIDGE	K-12				NO SCHOOLS, SEE COOS COUNTY
CAMPTON	K-8	30%	45%	45%	
	9-12				SEE PEMI-BAKER COOP
CANAAN	K-12				SEE MASCOMA COOP
CANDIA	K-8	30%	30%	30%	
	9-12				TUITION TO MANCHESTER
CANTERBURY	K-12				SEE SHAKER COOP

	Grades	Current Formula	Alternate Formula	Higher Amount	Comments
District					
CARROLL	K-12				SEE WHITE MOUNTAIN COOP
CENTER HARBOR	K-12				SEE INTERLAKES COOP
CHARLESTOWN	K-12				SEE FALL MOUNTAIN COOP
CHATHAM	K-12				NO SCHOOLS, STUDENTS GO TO MAINE
CHESTER	K-8	30%	30%	30%	
	9-12				TUITION TO PINKERTON ACADEMY
CHESTERFIELD	K-8	30%	30%	30%	
	9-12				SEE KEENE AREA
CHICHESTER	K-8	30%	30%	30%	
	9-12				SEE PEMBROKE AREA
CLAREMONT	K-8	30%	60%	60%	
CLAREMONT AREA	9-12	40%			
CLARKSVILLE	K-12				SEE PITTSBURG AREA
COLEBROOK AREA	K-12	40%	60%	60%	
COLUMBIA	K-12				NO SCHOOLS, SEE COLEBROOK AREA
CONCORD	K-12	30%	40%	40%	
CONVAL COOP	K-12	55%	46%	55%	
CONWAY AREA	K-6	45%	51%	51%	
	7-12	55%	47%	55%	
COOS COUNTY	K-12				NO SCHOOLS, TUITION TO OTHER TOWNS
CORNISH	K-8	30%	40%	40%	
	9-12				TUITION TO CLAREMONT & VERMONT
CROYDON	K-3	30%	40%	40%	
	4-12				SEE NEWPORT AREA
DALTON	K-12				SEE WHITE MOUNTAIN COOP
DANBURY	K-12				SEE NEWFOUND AREA COOP
DANVILLE	K-12				SEE TIMBERLANE COOP
DEERFIELD	K-8	30%	30%	30%	
	9-12				TUITION TO 3 HIGH SCHOOLS
DEERING	K-12				SEE HILLSBORO-DEERING COOP
DERRY COOP	K-8	40%	50%	50%	
	9-12				TUITION TO PINKERTON ACADEMY
DIXVILLE	K-12				NO SCHOOLS, SEE COOS COUNTY
DORCHESTER	K-12				SEE MASCOMA VALLEY COOP
DOVER	K-12	30%	30%	30%	
DRESDEN COOP	7-12	45%	NA	45%	INTERSTATE COOP, RSA 200-B
DUBLIN	K-12				SEE CONVAL COOP
DUMMER	K-6				NO SCHOOLS,SEE MILAN AREA
	7-12				SEE BERLIN AREA
DUNBARTON	K-6	30%	30%	30%	
	7-12				SEE GOFFSTOWN AREA
DURHAM	K-12				SEE OYSTER RIVER COOP
EAST KINGSTON	K-5	30%	30%	30%	
	6-12				SEE EXETER COOP
EASTON	K-6				SEE LAFAYETTE COOP
	7-12				SEE PROFILE COOP
EATON	K-12				NO SCHOOLS, SEE CONWAY AREA
EFFINGHAM	K-12				SEE GOV. WENTWORTH COOP
ELLSWORTH	K-8				NO SCHOOLS, TUITION TO CAMPTON
	9-12				SEE PEMI-BAKER COOP
ENFIELD	K-12				SEE MASCOMA VALLEY COOP
EPPING	K-12	30%	40%	40%	
EPSOM	K-8	30%	40%	40%	
	9-12				SEE PEMBROKE AREA
ERROL	K-8	30%	30%	30%	

	Grades	Current Formula	Alternate Formula	Higher Amount	Comments
District					
	9-12				TUITION TO BERLIN & COLEBROOK
EXETER	K-5	30%	30%	30%	
EXETER REGION COOP	6-12	55%	40%	55%	
FALL MOUNTAIN COOP	K-12	55%	54%	55%	
FARMINGTON AREA	K-12	40%	60%	60%	
FITZWILLIAM	K-12				SEE MONADNOCK COOP
FRANCESTOWN	K-12				SEE CONVAL COOP
FRANCONIA	K-6				SEE LAFAYETTE COOP
	7-12				SEE PROFILE COOP
FRANKLIN	K-6	30%	60%	60%	
FRANKLIN AREA	7-12	40%	60%	60%	
FREEDOM	K-6	30%	30%	30%	
	7-12				SEE CONWAY AREA
FREMONT	K-8	30%	30%	30%	
	9-12				TUITION TO EPPING & PINKERTON
GILFORD	K-8	30%	30%	30%	
GILFORD AREA	9-12	40%	43%	43%	
GILMANTON	K-8	30%	40%	40%	
	9-12				SEE GILFORD AREA
GILSUM	K-12				SEE MONADNOCK COOP
GOFFSTOWN	K-6	30%	30%	30%	
GOFFSTOWN AREA	7-12	45%	40%	45%	
GORHAM	K-12	30%	60%	60%	
GOSHEN	K-8				SEE GOSHEN-LEMPSTER COOP
	9-12				TUITION TO NEWPORT & SUNAPEE
GOSHEN-LEMPSTER COOP	K-8	40%	60%	60%	
GOV WENTWORTH COOP	K-12	55%	46%	55%	
GRAFTON	K-12				SEE MASCOMA COOP
GRANTHAM	K-6	30%	30%	30%	
	7-12				SEE LEBANON AREA
GREENFIELD	K-12				SEE CONVAL COOP
GREENLAND	K-8	30%	30%	30%	
	9-12				SEE PORTSMOUTH AREA
GREENVILLE	K-12				SEE MASCENIC COOP
GROTON	K-12				SEE NEWFOUND AREA COOP
HAMPSTEAD	K-8	30%	30%	30%	
	9-12				TUITION TO PINKERTON ACADEMY
HAMPTON	K-8	30%	30%	30%	
	9-12				SEE WINNACUNNET COOP
HAMPTON FALLS	K-8	30%	30%	30%	
	9-12				SEE WINNACUNNET COOP
HANCOCK	K-12				SEE CONVAL COOP
HANOVER	K-5	30%	30%	30%	
	6				TUITION TO DRESDEN
	7-12				SEE DRESDEN COOP
HARRISVILLE	K-6	30%	30%	30%	
	7-12				SEE KEENE AREA
HART'S LOCATION	K-8				TUITION TO BARTLETT
	9-12				TUITION TO CONWAY
HAVERHILL	K-12				SEE HAVERHILL COOP
HAVERHILL COOP	K-12	40%	60%	60%	
HEBRON	K-12				SEE NEWFOUND AREA COOP
HENNIKER	K-8	30%	40%	40%	
	9-12				SEE JOHN STARK COOP
HILL	K-6	30%	45%	45%	

HB 751 COMPARISON OF CURRENT AND ALTERNATE FORMULAS FOR SCHOOL BUILDING AID 2/25/03

	Grades	Current Formula	Alternate Formula	Higher Amount	Comments
District					
	7-12				SEE FRANKLIN AREA
HILLSBORO	K-12				SEE HILLSBORO-DEERING COOP
HILLSBORO-DEERING COOP	K-8	45%	58%	58%	
HILLSBORO-DEERING COOP AREA	9-12	50%	57%	57%	
HINSDALE	K-12	30%	60%	60%	
HOLDERNESS	K-8	30%	30%	30%	
	9-12				SEE PEMI-BAKER COOP
HOLLIS	K-6	30%	30%	30%	
HOLLIS-BROOKLINE COOP	7-12	40%	40%	40%	
HOOKSETT	K-8	30%	30%	30%	
	9-12				TUITION TO MANCHESTER
HOPKINTON	K-12	30%	30%	30%	
HUDSON	K-12	30%	30%	30%	
INTERLAKES COOP	K-12	45%	40%	45%	
JACKSON	K-6	30%	30%	30%	
	7-8				SEE BARTLETT JACKSON COOP
	9-12				SEE CONWAY AREA
JAFFREY	K-12				SEE JAFFREY-RINDGE COOP
JAFFREY-RINDGE COOP	K-12	40%	48%	48%	
JEFFERSON	K-12				SEE WHITE MOUNTAIN COOP
JOHN STARK COOP	9-12	40%	50%	50%	
KEARSARGE COOP	K-12	55%	43%	55%	
KEENE	K-6	30%	40%	40%	
KEENE AREA	7-12	55%	49%	55%	
KENSINGTON	K-5	30%	30%	30%	
	6-12				SEE EXETER COOP
KINGSTON	K-12				SEE SANBORN COOP
LACONIA	K-12	30%	40%	40%	
LAFAYETTE COOP	K-6	45%	40%	45%	
LANCASTER	K-12				SEE WHITE MOUNTAIN COOP
LANDAFF	K-3	30%	40%	40%	
	4-12				SEE LISBON COOP
LANGDON	K-12				SEE FALL MOUNTAIN COOP
LEBANON	K-6	30%	30%	30%	
LEBANON AREA	7-8	40%	40%	40%	
LEBANON AREA	9-12	45%	40%	45%	
LEE	K-12				SEE OYSTER RIVER COOP
LEMPSTER	K-8				SEE GOSHEN-LEMPSTER COOP
	9-12				TUITION TO NEWPORT
LINCOLN	K-12				SEE LINWOOD COOP
LIN-WOOD COOP	K-12	40%	45%	45%	
LISBON	K-12				SEE LISBON COOP
LISBON COOP	K-12	45%	58%	58%	
LITCHFIELD	K-12	30%	30%	30%	
LITTLETON	K-12	30%	40%	40%	
LONDONDERRY	K-12	30%	30%	30%	
LOUDON	K-12				SEE MERRIMACK VALLEY COOP
LYMAN	K-12				SEE LISBON COOP
LYME	K-8	30%	30%	30%	
	9-12				TUITION TO HS OF CHOICE
LYNDEBOROUGH	K-6	30%	30%	30%	
	7-12				SEE WILTON-LYNDEBOROUGH COOP
MADBURY	K-12				SEE OYSTER RIVER COOP
MADISON	K-6	30%	30%	30%	
	7-12				SEE CONWAY AREA

	Grades	Current Formula	Alternate Formula	Higher Amount	Comments
District					
MANCHESTER	K-12	30%	45%	45%	
MARLBOROUGH	K-8	30%	45%	45%	
	9-12				TUITION TO KEENE
MARLOW	K-6	30%	55%	55%	
	7-12				SEE KEENE AREA
MASCENIC COOP	K-12	45%	55%	55%	
MASCOMA VALLEY COOP	K-12	55%	52%	55%	
MASON	K-12				SEE MASCENIC COOP
MEREDITH	K-12				SEE INTER-LAKES COOP
MERRIMACK	K-12	30%	30%	30%	
MERRIMACK VALLEY COOP	K-12	55%	49%	55%	
MIDDLETON	K-12				SEE FARMINGTON AREA
MILAN	K-6				SEE MILAN AREA
	7-12				SEE BERLIN AREA
MILAN AREA	K-6	40%	59%	59%	
MILFORD	K-12	30%	30%	30%	
MILLSFIELD	K-12				NO SCHOOLS, SEE COOS COUNTY
MILTON	K-12	30%	60%	60%	
MONADNOCK COOP	K-12	55%	57%	57%	
MONROE	K-8	30%	30%	30%	
	9-12				TUITION TO VERMONT
MONT VERNON	K-8	30%	30%	30%	
	9-12				SEE SOUHEGAN COOP
MOULTONBOROUGH	K-12	30%	30%	30%	
NASHUA	K-12	30%	30%	30%	
NELSON	K-6	30%	30%	30%	
	7-12				SEE KEENE AREA
NEW BOSTON	K-6	30%	30%	30%	
	7-12				SEE GOFFSTOWN AREA
NEW CASTLE	K-8	30%	30%	30%	
	9-12				SEE PORTSMOUTH AREA
NEW DURHAM	K-12				SEE GOV. WENTWORTH COOP
NEW HAMPTON	K-12				SEE NEWFOUND AREA COOP
NEW IPSWICH	K-12				SEE MASCENIC COOP
NEW LONDON	K-12				SEE KEARSARGE COOP
NEWBURY	K-12				SEE KEARSARGE COOP
NEWFIELDS	K-5	30%	30%	30%	
	6-12				SEE EXETER COOP
NEWFOUND AREA COOP	K-12	55%	51%	55%	
NEWINGTON	K-6	30%	30%	30%	
	7-8				TUITION TO PORTSMOUTH
	9-12				SEE PORTSMOUTH AREA
NEWMARKET	K-12	30%	40%	40%	
NEWPORT	K-3	30%	60%	60%	
NEWPORT AREA	4-12	40%	60%	60%	
NEWTON	K-12				SEE SANBORN COOP
NORTH HAMPTON	K-8	30%	30%	30%	
	9-12				SEE WINNACUNNET COOP
NORTHFIELD	K-12				SEE WINNISQUAM COOP
NORTHUMBERLAND	K-6	30%	60%	60%	
NORTHUMBERLAND AREA	7-12	40%	60%	60%	
NORTHWOOD	K-8	30%	40%	40%	
	9-12				TUITION TO COE-BROWN ACADEMY
NOTTINGHAM	K-8	30%	30%	30%	
	9-12				TUITION TO DOVER

	Grades	Current Formula	Alternate Formula	Higher Amount	Comments
District					
ORANGE	K-12				SEE MASCOMA VALLEY COOP
ORFORD	K-12				SEE RIVENDELL COOP
OSSIPEE	K-12				SEE GOV. WENTWORTH COOP
OYSTER RIVER COOP	K-12	45%	44%	45%	
PELHAM	K-12	30%	30%	30%	
PEMBROKE	K-8	30%	45%	45%	
PEMBROKE AREA	9-12	50%			
PEMI-BAKER COOP	9-12	55%	55%	55%	
PENACOOK	K-12				SEE MERRIMACK VALLEY COOP
PETERBOROUGH	K-12				SEE CONVAL COOP
PIERMONT	K-8	30%	40%	40%	
	9-12				TUITION TO HAVERHILL COOP
PITTSBURG	K-12				SEE PITTSBURG AREA
PITTSBURG AREA	K-12	40%	42%	42%	
PITTSFIELD	K-12	30%	60%	60%	
PLAINFIELD	K-8	30%	30%	30%	
	9-12				SEE LEBANON AREA
PLAISTOW	K-12				SEE TIMBERLANE COOP
PLYMOUTH	K-8	30%	60%	60%	
	9-12				SEE PEMI-BAKER COOP
PORTSMOUTH	K-8	30%	30%	30%	
PORTSMOUTH AREA	9-12	55%	40%	55%	
PROFILE COOP	7-12	50%	50%	50%	
RANDOLPH	K-12				NO SCHOOLS, TUITION TO GORHAM
RAYMOND	K-12	30%	55%	55%	
RICHMOND	K-12				SEE MONADNOCK COOP
RINDGE	K-12				SEE JAFFREY-RINDGE COOP
RIVENDELL COOP	K-12	45%	NA	45%	INTERSTATE COOP, RSA 200-B
ROCHESTER	K-8	30%	60%	60%	
ROCHESTER AREA	9-12	40%	58%	58%	
ROLLINSFORD	K-6	30%	30%	30%	
	7-12				SEE SOMERSWORTH AREA
ROXBURY	K-12				NO SCHOOLS,SEE MONADNOCK COOP
RUMNEY	K-8	30%	45%	45%	
	9-12				SEE PEMI-BAKER COOP
RYE	K-8	30%	30%	30%	
	9-12				SEE PORTSMOUTH AREA
SALEM	K-8	30%	30%	30%	
SALEM AREA	9-12	40%	40%	40%	
SALISBURY	K-12				SEE MERRIMACK VALLEY COOP
SANBORN COOP	K-12	45%	40%	40%	
SANBORNTON	K-12				SEE WINNISQUAM COOP
SANDOWN	K-12				SEE TIMBERLANE COOP
SANDWICH	K-12				SEE INTER-LAKES COOP
SEABROOK	K-8	30%	30%	30%	
	9-12				SEE WINNACUNNET COOP
SHAKER COOP	K-12	40%	52%	52%	
SHARON	K-12				SEE CONVAL COOP
SHELBURNE	K-12				NO SCHOOLS, TUITION TO GORHAM
SOMERSWORTH	K-6	30%	55%	55%	
SOMERSWORTH AREA	7-12	40%	58%	58%	
SOUHEGAN COOP	9-12	40%	40%	40%	
SOUTH HAMPTON	K-8	30%	30%	30%	
	9-12				TUITION TO AMESBURY, MA
SPRINGFIELD	K-12				SEE KEARSARGE COOP

	Grades	Current Formula	Alternate Formula	Higher Amount	Comments
District					
STARK	K-6	30%	60%	60%	
	7-12				SEE NORTHUMBERLAND AREA
STEWARTSTOWN	K-8	30%	60%	60%	
	9-12				TUITION TO COLEBROOK & VERMONT
STODDARD	K-6	30%	30%	30%	
	7-12				SEE KEENE AREA
STRAFFORD	K-8	30%	30%	30%	
	9-12				TUITION TO COE-BROWN ACADEMY
STRATFORD	K-12	30%	60%	60%	
STRATHAM	K-5	30%	30%	30%	
	6-12				SEE EXETER COOP
SUGAR HILL	K-6				SEE LAFAYETTE COOP
	7-12				SEE PROFILE COOP
SULLIVAN	K-12				SEE MONADNOCK COOP
SUNAPEE	K-12	30%	30%	30%	
SURRY	K-12				SEE MONADNOCK COOP
SUTTON	K-12				SEE KEARSARGE COOP
SWANZEY	K-12				SEE MONADNOCK COOP
TAMWORTH	K-6	30%	45%	45%	
	7-12				SEE CONWAY AREA
TEMPLE	K-12				SEE CONVAL COOP
THORNTON	K-8	30%	40%	40%	
TILTON	9-12				SEE PEMI-BAKER COOP
TIMBERLANE COOP	K-12	50%	40%	50%	
TROY	K-12				SEE MONADNOCK COOP
TUFTONBORO	K-12				SEE GOV. WENTWORTH COOP
UNITY	K-8	30%	45%	45%	
	9-12				SEE CLAREMONT AREA
WAKEFIELD	K-8	30%	30%	30%	
	9-12				SEE ROCHESTER AREA
WALPOLE	K-12				SEE FALL MOUNTAIN COOP
WARNER	K-12				SEE KEARSARGE COOP
WARREN	K-6	30%	60%	60%	
	7-12				TUITION TO OTHERS
WASHINGTON	K-8	30%	30%	30%	
	9-12				SEE HILLSBORO-DEERING COOP
WATERVILLE VALLEY	K-8	30%	30%	30%	
	9-12				TUITION TO PEMI-BAKER COOP
WEARE	K-8	30%	40%	40%	
	9-12				SEE JOHN STARK COOP
WEBSTER	K-12				SEE MERRIMACK VALLEY COOP
WENTWORTH	K-8	30%	55%	55%	
	9-12				SEE PEMI-BAKER COOP
WENTWORTH LOCATION	K-12				SEE COOS COUNTY
WESTMORELAND	K-8	30%	30%	30%	
	9-12				SEE KEENE AREA
WHITE MOUNTAIN COOP	K-12	55%	58%	58%	
WILMOT	K-12				SEE KEARSARGE COOP
WILTON	K-6	30%	30%	30%	
	7-12				SEE WILTON-LYNDEBOROUGH COOP
WILTON-LYNDEBOROUGH COOP	7-12	40%	40%	40%	
WINCHESTER	K-12	30%	60%	60%	
WINDHAM	K-8	30%	30%	30%	
	9-12				SEE SALEM AREA
WINDSOR	K-12				SEE HILLSBORO-DEERING COOP

	Grades	Current Formula	Alternate Formula	Higher Amount	Comments
District					
WINNACUNNET COOP	9-12	50%	40%	50%	
WINNISQUAM COOP	K-12	45%	47%	47%	
WOLFEBORO	K-12				SEE GOV. WENTWORTH COOP
WOODSTOCK	K-12				SEE LIN-WOOD COOP
No ADM in last five years.					
DIX GRANT					
HALE'S LOCATION					
MARTIN'S LOCATION					
ODELL					
PINKHAM'S GRANT					
SUCCESS					

4. THREE CHARTS SHOWING THE IMPACT OF ALTERNATE FORMULA ON MOST RECENT THREE YEARS

HB 751 COMPARISON OF SCHOOL BUILDING AID UNDER CURRENT AND ALTERNATE FORMULAS FOR NEW PROJECTS

FY 2001-2002 NEW PROJECTS

SAU	TOWN/CITY	PROJECT	Total Cost	#Years	Capacity	Current %	Alt SBA %	Current Annual SBA Payment	New Annual SBA Payment	Gain
1	DUBLIN	NEW ELEMENTARY	$1,996,073.00	10	150	55%	46%	$109,784.02	$109,784.02	
13	MADISON	ELEMENTARY ADD/RENO	$2,000,000.00	10	330	30%	30%	$60,000.00	$60,000.00	
14	FREMONT	FIRE SAFETY	$159,274.00	5	NA	30%	30%	$9,556.44	$9,556.44	
16	NEWFIELDS	ELEMENTARY ADDITION	$763,585.00	10	336	30%	30%	$22,907.55	$22,907.55	
20	GORHAM	SAU OFFICE	$80,210.00	5	NA	40%	NA	$6,416.80	$6,416.80	
20	GORHAM	MS/HS ELEVATOR	$250,815.00	5	NA	30%	60%	$15,048.90	$30,097.80	$15,048.90
21	SOUTH HAMPTON	NEW ELEMENTARY	$1,788,000.00	15	160	30%	30%	$35,760.00	$35,760.00	
24	WEARE	HIGH SCHOOL ADDITION	$145,744.00	5		40%	50%	$11,659.52	$14,574.40	$2,914.88
26	MERRIMACK	HIGH SCHOOL ADDITION	$5,915,851.00	20	1750	30%	30%	$88,737.77	$88,737.77	
27	HUDSON	NEW ELEMENTARY	$9,043,000.00	20	550	30%	30%	$135,645.00	$135,645.00	
27	LITCHFIELD	NEW HIGH SCHOOL	$12,016,081.00	16	550	30%	30%	$225,301.52	$225,301.52	
30	LACONIA	PLEASANT ST ES ADD/RENO	$3,931,890.00	20	428	30%	40%	$58,978.35	$78,637.80	$19,659.45
30	LACONIA	ELM ST ES ADD/RENO	$4,028,110.00	20	434	30%	40%	$60,421.65	$80,562.20	$20,140.55
32	PLAINFIELD	ELEMENTARY ADDITION	$957,234.00	10	400	30%	30%	$28,717.02	$28,717.02	
35	LITTLETON	SAU OFFICE	$104,300.00	5	NA	30%	40%	$6,258.00	$8,344.00	$2,086.00
36	WHITEFIELD	VENTILATION UPGRADE	$2,100,000.00	12	NA	55%	58%	$96,250.00	$101,500.00	$5,250.00
38	HINSDALE	FIRE SAFETY	$632,187.00	10	NA	30%	60%	$18,965.61	$37,931.22	$18,965.61
39	MONT VERNON	ELEMENTARY ADD/RENO	$872,662.00	10	360	30%	30%	$26,179.86	$26,179.86	
40	MILFORD	JACQUES ES RENO	$1,586,238.00	20	250	30%	30%	$23,793.57	$23,793.57	
40	MILFORD	NEW ELEMENTARY	$9,309,000.00	20	700	30%	30%	$139,635.00	$139,635.00	
41	HOLLIS	HIGH SCHOOL ADDITION	$3,200,000.00	15	900	40%	40%	$85,333.33	$85,333.33	
41	HOLLIS	SAU OFFICE	$60,000.00	5	NA	40%	NA	$4,800.00	$4,800.00	
42	NASHUA	NEW HIGH SCHOOL	$48,300,000.00	20	2000	30%	30%	$724,500.00	$724,500.00	
42	NASHUA	LAND PURCHASE	$7,000,000.00	20	NA	30%	30%	$105,000.00	$105,000.00	
42	NASHUA	PLANNING & DESIGN	$1,700,000.00	20	NA	30%	30%	$25,500.00	$25,500.00	
51	PITTSFIELD	MS/HS ADDITION	$5,925,396.00	20	570	30%	60%	$88,880.94	$177,761.88	$88,880.94
54	ROCHESTER	EAST ROCHESTER ADD	$1,267,796.00	20	100	30%	60%	$19,016.94	$38,033.88	$19,016.94
55	PLAISTOW	POLLARD ES ADD/RENO	$1,900,520.00	10	760	50%	40%	$95,026.00	$95,026.00	
55	PLAISTOW	MIDDLE SCHOOL ADD/RENO	$2,945,000.00	10	1020	50%	40%	$147,250.00	$147,250.00	
78	ORFORD	ES/MS/HS ADD/RENO	$4,196,623.00	25	450	45%	NA	$75,539.21	$75,539.21	
88	LEBANON	ROOF REPLACEMENT	$164,436.00	5	NA	30%	30%	$9,866.16	$9,866.16	
			$134,340,025.00					$2,560,729.16	$2,752,692.43	$191,963.27

HB 751 COMPARISON OF SCHOOL BUILDING AID UNDER CURRENT AND ALTERNATE FORMULAS FOR NEW PROJECTS

FY 2002-2003 NEW PROJECTS

SAU	TOWN/CITY	PROJECT	Total Cost	#Years	Capacity	Current %	Alt SBA %	Current Annual SBA Payment	New Annual SBA Payment	Gain
2	MERIDITH	INTER-LAKES MS/HS RENO	$1,361,346.00	10	NA	45%	40%	$61,260.57	$61,260.57	
7	COLEBROOK	ES ADD/RENO	$5,840,000.00	15	475	40%	60%	$155,733.33	$233,600.00	$77,866.67
11	DOVER	ALTERNATIVE HS	$852,996.00	15	36	30%	30%	$17,059.92	$17,059.92	
11	DOVER	HS RENOVATIONS	$400,000.00	15	NA	30%	30%	$8,000.00	$8,000.00	
12	LONDONDERRY	SEPARATE KINDERGARTEN	$1,810,235.00	5	495	30%	30%	$108,614.10	$108,614.10	
13	FREEDOM	ELEMENTARY ADDITION	$2,000,000.00	10	200	30%	30%	$60,000.00	$60,000.00	
16	BRENTWOOD	ELEMENTARY ADDITION	$5,873,873.00	20	415	30%	30%	$88,108.10	$88,108.10	
19	GOFFSTOWN	HS ADD/RENO	$11,995,000.00	20	1250	45%	40%	$269,887.50	$269,887.50	
23	HAVERHILL	ELEMENTARY ADDITION	$86,461.00	5	NA	40%	60%	$6,916.88	$10,375.32	$3,458.44
24	WEARE	ELEMENTARY ADDITION	$299,374.00	5	785	30%	40%	$17,962.44	$23,949.92	$5,987.48
25	BEDFORD	SAU OFFICE	$457,809.00	20	NA	40%	NA	$9,156.18	$9,156.18	
25	BEDFORD	VENTILATION UPGRADE	$147,625.00	10	NA	30%	30%	$4,428.75	$4,428.75	
25	BEDFORD	ELEMENTARY ADDITION	$1,978,167.00	20	200	30%	30%	$29,672.51	$29,672.51	
27	HUDSON	MS ADDITION/RENO	$7,625,000.00	20	450	30%	30%	$114,375.00	$114,375.00	
34	WASHINGTON	ELEMENTARY ADDITION	$1,105,012.00	15	125	30%	30%	$22,100.24	$22,100.24	
35	LITTLETON	ELEMENTARY ADDITION	$313,465.00	5	411	30%	40%	$18,807.90	$25,077.20	$6,269.30
39	AMHERST	MS ADDITION	$3,799,000.00	20	850	30%	30%	$56,985.00	$56,985.00	
44	NORTHWOOD	ELEMENTARY ADD/RENO	$4,370,000.00	15	600	30%	40%	$87,400.00	$116,533.33	$29,133.33
52	PORTSMOUTH	ELEMENTARY ADDITION	$1,750,000.00	20	300	30%	30%	$26,250.00	$26,250.00	
57	SALEM	RENOVATIONS	$279,400.00	5	NA	30%	30%	$16,764.00	$16,764.00	
58	NORTHUMBERLAND	RENOVATIONS	$400,000.00	14	NA	30%	60%	$8,571.43	$17,142.86	$8,571.43
59	WINNISQUAM	HS ADD/RENO	$12,375,713.00	20	625	45%	47%	$278,453.54	$290,829.25	$12,375.71
59	WINNISQUAM	MS ADD/RENO	$3,366,000.00	20	525	45%	47%	$75,735.00	$79,101.00	$3,366.00
59	WINNISQUAM	SAU OFFICE	$448,000.00	20	NA	40%	NA	$8,960.00	$8,960.00	
60	FALL MT	FIRE SPRINKLER	$400,000.00	5	NA	55%	54%	$44,000.00	$44,000.00	
60	FALL MT	ELEVATOR	$600,000.00	5	NA	55%	54%	$66,000.00	$66,000.00	
61	FARMINGTON	NEW ELEMENTARY	$6,637,900.00	10	500	30%	60%	$199,137.00	$398,274.00	$199,137.00
61	FARMINGTON	ELEMENTARY ADD/RENO	$2,245,220.00	10	750	30%	60%	$67,356.60	$134,713.20	$67,356.60
65	KEARSARGE	ELEMENTARY ADDITION	$466,875.00	5	150	55%	43%	$51,356.25	$51,356.25	
72	ALTON	SAU OFFICE	$257,443.00	5	NA	40%	NA	$20,595.44	$20,595.44	
75	GRANTHAM	ES ADDITION	$720,000.00	5	80	30%	30%	$43,200.00	$43,200.00	
		TOTALS	$80,261,914.00					$2,042,847.67	$2,456,369.64	$413,521.96

2/3/03

HB 751 COMPARISON OF SCHOOL BUILDING AID UNDER CURRENT AND ALTERNATE FORMULAS FOR NEW PROJECTS

FY 2003-2004 NEW PROJECTS

SAU	TOWN/CITY	PROJECT	Total Cost	#Years	Capacity	Current %	Alt SBA %	Current Annual SBA Payment	New Annual SBA Payment	Gain
5	Durham	OYSTER RIVER HS ADD	$23,026,559.00	20	880	45%	44%	$518,097.58	$518,097.58	
8	Concord	BROKEN GROUND RENO	$435,000.00	5	NA	30%	40%	$26,100.00	$34,800.00	$8,700.00
11	Dover	HORNE ST ADD	$1,035,000.00	10	425	30%	30%	$31,050.00	$31,050.00	
11	Dover	WINDOWS & DOOR	$401,862.50	20	NA	30%	30%	$6,027.94	$6,027.94	
11	Dover	BUS LOOP	$342,512.00	15	NA	30%	30%	$6,850.24	$6,850.24	
11	Dover	HIGH SCHOOL HEATING	$1,000,000.00	10	NA	30%	30%	$30,000.00	$30,000.00	
12	Londonderry	HS & GYM ADD/RENO	$12,030,000.00	19	2000	30%	30%	$189,947.37	$189,947.37	
13	Tamworth	TAMWORTH	$3,200,000.00	20	140	30%	45%	$48,000.00	$72,000.00	$24,000.00
14	Chester	ELEMENTARY ADDITION	$2,042,521.00	10	750	30%	30%	$61,275.63	$61,275.63	
15	Hooksett	NEW MIDDLE SCHOOL	$20,668,850.00	20	900	30%	30%	$310,032.75	$310,032.75	
15	Hooksett	ELEMENTARY RENO	$7,958,600.00	20	675	30%	30%	$119,379.00	$119,379.00	
16	East Kingston	FIRE SAFETY	$157,750.00	7	NA	30%	30%	$6,760.71	$6,760.71	
16	Exeter	LINCOLN ST ELEVATOR	$278,700.00	7	NA	30%	30%	$11,944.29	$11,944.29	
16	Kensington	ELEMENTARY ADDITION	$1,950,000.00	20	275	30%	30%	$29,250.00	$29,250.00	
20	Milan	MILAN ELEM ADDITION	$4,264,008.00	15	275	40%	59%	$113,706.88	$167,717.65	$54,010.77
24	Weare	JOHN STARK HS ADDITION	$5,000,000.00	10	1000	40%	50%	$200,000.00	$250,000.00	$50,000.00
29	Keene	VOC CTR UPGRADE	$1,500,000.00	10	NA	55%	49%	$82,500.00	$82,500.00	
30	Laconia	WOODLAND HEIGHTS ADD	$4,624,300.00	15	540	30%	40%	$92,486.00	$123,314.67	$30,828.67
35	Littleton	LITTLETON HS RENOV	$6,321,535.00	20	400	30%	40%	$94,823.03	$126,430.70	$31,607.68
36	Whitefield	HS SCIENCE RENOVATION	$1,970,000.00	10	650	55%	58%	$108,350.00	$114,260.00	$5,910.00
40	Milford	JACQUES ROOF REPLACE	$550,000.00	5	NA	30%	30%	$33,000.00	$33,000.00	
41	Brookline	BROOKLINE ELEM REVON	$600,000.00	5	407	30%	30%	$36,000.00	$36,000.00	
42	Nashua	South HS Phase II	$38,745,000.00	20	2000	30%	30%	$581,175.00	$581,175.00	
43	Newport	HS RENOVATIONS	$546,800.00	10	NA	30%	60%	$16,404.00	$32,808.00	$16,404.00
47	Jaffrey	JAFFERY-RINDGE GRADE	$1,221,014.00	20	900	40%	48%	$24,420.28	$29,304.34	$4,884.06
49	New Durham	NEW DURHAM ELEM ADD	$474,118.00	10	300	55%	46%	$26,076.49	$26,076.49	
49	Effingham	EFFINGHAM ELEM ADD	$2,583,425.00	10	160	55%	46%	$142,088.38	$142,088.38	
49	Wolfeboro	SAU OFFICE	$787,000.00	5	NA	40%	40%	$62,960.00	$62,960.00	
50	Greenland	ELEMENTARY ADD/RENO	$6,569,133.00	20	300	30%	30%	$98,537.00	$98,537.00	
52	Portsmouth	HIGH SCHOOL ADD/RENO	$36,000,000.00	20	1400	55%	40%	$990,000.00	$990,000.00	
53	Chichester	CHICHESTER CENTRAL AD	$1,600,000.00	15	360	30%	30%	$32,000.00	$32,000.00	
54	Rochester	ROCHESTER MIDDLE ADD	$2,040,000.00	20	1200	30%	60%	$30,600.00	$61,200.00	$30,600.00
65	Sutton	KEARSARGE HS ROOF	$667,500.00	10	NA	55%	43%	$36,712.50	$36,712.50	
72	Alton	ALTON/BARNSTEAD HS	$19,266,000.00	20	800	40%	48%	$385,320.00	$457,567.50	$72,247.50
73	Gilford	HS Expansion	$8,442,372.00	20	560	40%	43%	$168,847.44	$181,511.00	$12,663.56
73	Gilford	MS Expansion	$5,100,600.00	20	520	30%	30%	$76,509.00	$76,509.00	
73	Gilford	ES Expansion	$4,045,303.00	20	600	30%	30%	$60,679.55	$60,679.55	
74	Barrington	New Middle School	$15,199,129.00	20	666	30%	40%	$227,986.94	$303,398.58	$75,411.65
88	Lebanon	LEBANON HEATING & VENT	$2,358,172.00	5	NA	45%	40%	$212,235.48	$212,235.48	
88	Lebanon	LEBANON SCIENCE ADD	$3,950,000.00	10	750	45%	40%	$177,750.00	$177,750.00	
		TOTALS	$248,952,763.50					$5,505,883.45	$5,923,151.33	$417,267.88

2/3/03

5. THREE CHARTS SHOWING IMPACT OF ALTERNATE FORMULA AND SIZE RESTRICTIONS ON MOST RECENT THREE YEARS

FY 2001-2002 NEW PROJECTS

SAU	TOWN/CITY	PROJECT	Total Cost	#Years	Current %	Alt SBA %	Current Annual SBA Payment	New Annual SBA Payment	SF/Student	SF Limit	Size Loss	Final Annual SBA Payment	Net Gain/Loss
1	DUBLIN	NEW ELEMENTARY	$1,996,073.00	10	55%	46%	$109,784.02	$109,784.02	122	144		$109,784.02	
13	MADISON	ELEMENTARY ADD/RENO	$2,000,000.00	10	30%	30%	$60,000.00	$60,000.00	106	120		$60,000.00	
14	FREMONT	FIRE SAFETY	$159,274.00	5	30%	30%	$9,556.44	$9,556.44	NA			$9,556.44	
16	NEWFIELDS	ELEMENTARY ADDITION	$763,585.00	10	30%	30%	$22,907.55	$22,907.55	NO DATA			$22,907.55	
20	GORHAM	SAU OFFICE	$80,210.00	5	40%	NA	$6,416.80	$6,416.80	NA			$6,416.80	
20	GORHAM	MS/HS ELEVATOR	$250,815.00	5	30%	60%	$15,048.90	$30,097.80	NA			$30,097.80	$15,048.90
21	SOUTH HAMPTON	NEW ELEMENTARY	$1,788,000.00	15	30%	30%	$35,760.00	$35,760.00	110	144		$35,760.00	
24	WEARE	HIGH SCHOOL ADDITION	$145,744.00	5	40%	50%	$11,659.52	$14,574.40	148	160		$14,574.40	$2,914.88
26	MERRIMACK	HIGH SCHOOL ADDITION	$5,915,851.00	20	30%	30%	$88,737.77	$88,737.77	NO DATA			$88,737.77	
27	HUDSON	NEW ELEMENTARY	$9,043,000.00	20	30%	30%	$135,645.00	$135,645.00	136	120	($15,958.24)	$119,686.76	($15,958.24)
27	LITCHFIELD	NEW HIGH SCHOOL	$12,016,081.00	16	30%	30%	$225,301.52	$225,301.52	204	160	($48,594.45)	$176,707.07	($48,594.45)
30	LACONIA	PLEASANT ST ES ADD/RENO	$3,931,890.00	20	30%	40%	$58,978.35	$78,637.80	148	120	($14,877.42)	$63,760.38	$4,782.03
30	LACONIA	ELM ST ES ADD/RENO	$4,028,110.00	20	30%	40%	$60,421.65	$80,562.20	147	120	($14,797.14)	$65,765.06	$5,343.41
32	PLAINFIELD	ELEMENTARY ADDITION	$957,234.00	10	30%	30%	$28,717.02	$28,717.02	106	120		$28,717.02	
35	LITTLETON	SAU OFFICE	$104,300.00	5	30%	40%	$6,258.00	$8,344.00	NA			$8,344.00	$2,086.00
36	WHITEFIELD	VENTILATION UPGRADE	$2,100,000.00	12	55%	58%	$96,250.00	$101,500.00	NA			$101,500.00	$5,250.00
38	HINSDALE	FIRE SAFETY	$632,187.00	10	30%	60%	$18,965.61	$37,931.22	NA			$37,931.22	$18,965.61
39	MONT VERNON	ELEMENTARY ADD/RENO	$872,662.00	10	30%	30%	$26,179.86	$26,179.86	126	120	($1,246.66)	$24,933.20	($1,246.66)
40	MILFORD	JACQUES ES RENO	$1,586,238.00	20	30%	30%	$23,793.57	$23,793.57	NA			$23,793.57	
40	MILFORD	NEW ELEMENTARY	$9,309,000.00	20	30%	30%	$139,635.00	$139,635.00	128	120	($8,727.19)	$130,907.81	($8,727.19)
41	HOLLIS	HIGH SCHOOL ADDITION	$3,200,000.00	15	40%	40%	$85,333.33	$85,333.33	172	160	($5,953.49)	$79,379.84	($5,953.49)
41	HOLLIS	SAU OFFICE	$60,000.00	5	40%	NA	$4,800.00	$4,800.00	NA			$4,800.00	
42	NASHUA	NEW HIGH SCHOOL	$48,300,000.00	20	30%	30%	$724,500.00	$724,500.00	181	160	($84,058.01)	$640,441.99	($84,058.01)
42	NASHUA	LAND PURCHASE	$7,000,000.00	20	30%	30%	$105,000.00	$105,000.00	77 ACRES	50 ACRES	($36,750.00)	$68,250.00	($36,750.00)
42	NASHUA	PLANNING & DESIGN	$1,700,000.00	20	30%	30%	$25,500.00	$25,500.00	NA			$25,500.00	
51	PITTSFIELD	MS/HS ADDITION	$5,925,396.00	20	30%	60%	$88,880.94	$177,761.88	148	160		$177,761.88	$88,880.94
54	ROCHESTER	EAST ROCHESTER ADD	$1,267,796.00	20	30%	60%	$19,016.94	$38,033.88	126	144		$38,033.88	$19,016.94
55	PLAISTOW	POLLARD ES ADD/RENO	$1,900,520.00	10	50%	40%	$95,026.00	$95,026.00	NO DATA			$95,026.00	
55	PLAISTOW	MIDDLE SCHOOL ADD/RENO	$2,945,000.00	10	50%	40%	$147,250.00	$147,250.00	NO DATA			$147,250.00	
78	ORFORD	ES/MS/HS ADD/RENO	$4,196,623.00	25	45%	NA	$75,539.21	$75,539.21	NA			$75,539.21	
88	LEBANON	ROOF REPLACEMENT	$164,436.00	5	30%	30%	$9,866.16	$9,866.16	NA			$9,866.16	
			$134,340,025.00				$2,560,729.16	$2,752,692.43			($230,962.58)	$2,521,729.84	($38,999.31)

FY 2002-2003 NEW PROJECTS

SAU	TOWN/CITY	PROJECT	Total Cost	#Years	Current %	Alt SBA %	Current Annual SBA Payment	New Annual SBA Payment	SF/Student	SF Limit	Size Loss	Final Annual SBA Payment	Net Gain/Loss
2	MERIDITH	INTER-LAKES MS/HS RENO	$1,361,346.00	10	45%	40%	$61,260.57	$61,260.57	NA			$61,260.57	
7	COLEBROOK	ES ADD/RENO	$5,840,000.00	15	40%	60%	$155,733.33	$233,600.00	163	120	($61,624.54)	$171,975.46	$16,242.13
11	DOVER	ALTERNATIVE HS	$852,996.00	15	30%	30%	$17,059.92	$17,059.92	441	192	($9,632.47)	$7,427.45	($9,632.47)
11	DOVER	HS RENOVATIONS	$400,000.00	15	30%	30%	$8,000.00	$8,000.00	NA			$8,000.00	
12	LONDONDERRY	SEPARATE KINDERGARTEN	$1,810,235.00	5	30%	30%	$108,614.10	$108,614.10	70	120		$108,614.10	
13	FREEDOM	ELEMENTARY ADDITION	$2,000,000.00	10	30%	30%	$60,000.00	$60,000.00	74	144		$63,157.90	$3,157.90
16	BRENTWOOD	ELEMENTARY ADDITION	$5,873,873.00	20	30%	30%	$88,108.10	$88,108.10	144	120	($14,684.68)	$73,423.42	($14,684.68)
19	GOFFSTOWN	HS ADD/RENO	$11,995,000.00	20	45%	40%	$269,887.50	$269,887.50	137	160		$269,887.50	
23	HAVERHILL	ELEMENTARY ADDITION	$86,461.00	5	40%	60%	$6,916.88	$10,375.32	NA			$10,375.32	$3,458.44
24	WEARE	ELEMENTARY ADDITION	$299,374.00	5	30%	40%	$17,962.44	$23,949.92	78	120		$23,949.92	$5,987.48
25	BEDFORD	SAU OFFICE	$457,809.00	20	40%	NA	$9,156.18	$9,156.18	NA			$9,156.18	
25	BEDFORD	VENTILATION UPGRADE	$147,625.00	10	30%	30%	$4,428.75	$4,428.75	NA			$4,428.75	
25	BEDFORD	ELEMENTARY ADDITION	$1,978,167.00	20	30%	30%	$29,672.51	$29,672.51	78	144		$29,672.51	
27	HUDSON	MS ADDITION/RENO	$7,625,000.00	20	30%	30%	$114,375.00	$114,375.00	195	140	($32,259.62)	$82,115.38	($32,259.62)
34	WASHINGTON	ELEMENTARY ADDITION	$1,105,012.00	15	30%	30%	$22,100.24	$22,100.24	100	144		$22,100.24	
35	LITTLETON	ELEMENTARY ADDITION	$313,465.00	5	30%	40%	$18,807.90	$25,077.20	NO DATA			$25,077.20	$6,269.30
39	AMHERST	MS ADDITION	$3,799,000.00	20	30%	30%	$56,985.00	$56,985.00	145	140	($1,965.00)	$55,020.00	($1,965.00)
44	NORTHWOOD	ELEMENTARY ADD/RENO	$4,370,000.00	15	30%	40%	$87,400.00	$116,533.33	NO DATA			$116,533.33	$29,133.33
52	PORTSMOUTH	ELEMENTARY ADDITION	$1,750,000.00	20	30%	30%	$26,250.00	$26,250.00	136	120	($3,088.24)	$23,161.76	($3,088.24)
57	SALEM	RENOVATIONS	$279,400.00	5	30%	30%	$16,764.00	$16,764.00	NA			$16,764.00	
58	NORTHUMBERLAND	RENOVATIONS	$400,000.00	14	30%	60%	$8,571.43	$17,142.86	NA			$17,142.86	$8,571.43
59	WINNISQUAM	HS ADD/RENO	$12,375,713.00	20	45%	47%	$278,453.54	$290,829.25	202	160	($60,469.45)	$230,359.80	($48,093.74)
59	WINNISQUAM	MS ADD/RENO	$3,366,000.00	20	45%	47%	$75,735.00	$79,101.00	148	140	($4,275.73)	$74,825.27	($909.73)
59	WINNISQUAM	SAU OFFICE	$448,000.00	20	40%	NA	$8,960.00	$8,960.00	NA			$8,960.00	
60	FALL MT	FIRE SPRINKLER	$400,000.00	5	55%	54%	$44,000.00	$44,000.00	NA			$44,000.00	
60	FALL MT	ELEVATOR	$600,000.00	5	55%	54%	$66,000.00	$66,000.00	NA			$66,000.00	
61	FARMINGTON	NEW ELEMENTARY	$6,637,900.00	10	30%	60%	$199,137.00	$398,274.00	112	120		$398,274.00	$199,137.00
61	FARMINGTON	ELEMENTARY ADD/RENO	$2,245,220.00	10	30%	60%	$67,356.60	$134,713.20	109	120		$134,713.20	$67,356.60
65	KEARSARGE	ELEMENTARY ADDITION	$466,875.00	5	55%	43%	$51,356.25	$51,356.25	NO DATA			$51,365.25	
72	ALTON	SAU OFFICE	$257,443.00	5	40%	NA	$20,595.44	$20,595.44	NA			$20,595.44	
75	GRANTHAM	ES ADDITION	$720,000.00	5	30%	30%	$43,200.00	$43,200.00	91	144		$43,200.00	
		TOTALS	$80,261,914.00				$ 2,042,847.67	$2,456,369.64			($184,832.82)	$2,271,536.82	$228,689.14

FY 2003-2004 NEW PROJECTS

SAU	TOWN/CITY	PROJECT	Total Cost	#Years	Current %	Alt SBA %	Current Annual SBA Payment	New Annual SBA Payment	SF/Student	SF Limit	Size Loss	Final Annual SBA Payment	Net Gain/Loss
5	Durham	OYSTER RIVER HS ADD	$23,026,559.00	20	45%	44%	$518,097.58	$518,097.58	225	160	($149,672.63)	$368,424.95	($149,672.63)
8	Concord	BROKEN GROUND RENOV	$435,000.00	5	30%	40%	$26,100.00	$34,800.00	NA			$34,800.00	$8,700.00
11	Dover	HORNE ST ADD	$1,035,000.00	10	30%	30%	$31,050.00	$31,050.00	113	120		$31,050.00	
11	Dover	WINDOWS & DOOR	$401,862.50	20	30%	30%	$6,027.94	$6,027.94	NA			$6,027.94	
11	Dover	BUS LOOP	$342,512.00	15	30%	30%	$6,850.24	$6,850.24	NA			$6,850.24	
11	Dover	HIGH SCHOOL HEATING	$1,000,000.00	10	30%	30%	$30,000.00	$30,000.00	NA			$30,000.00	
12	Londonderry	HS & GYM ADD/RENOV	$12,030,000.00	19	30%	30%	$189,947.37	$189,947.37	NA			$189,947.37	
13	Tamworth	TAMWORTH	$3,200,000.00	20	30%	45%	$48,000.00	$72,000.00	162	120	($18,666.67)	$53,333.33	$5,333.33
14	Chester	ELEMENTARY ADDITION	$2,042,521.00	10	30%	30%	$61,275.63	$61,275.63	108	144		$61,275.63	
15	Hooksett	NEW MIDDLE SCHOOL	$20,668,850.00	20	30%	30%	$310,032.75	$310,032.75	146	140	($12,741.07)	$297,291.68	($12,741.07)
15	Hooksett	ELEMENTARY RENO	$7,958,600.00	20	30%	30%	$119,379.00	$119,379.00	121	120	($986.60)	$118,392.40	($986.60)
16	East Kingston	FIRE SAFETY	$157,750.00	7	30%	30%	$6,760.71	$6,760.71	NA			$6,760.71	
16	Exeter	LINCOLN ST ELEVATOR	$278,700.00	7	30%	30%	$11,944.29	$11,944.29	NA			$11,944.29	
16	Kensington	ELEMENTARY ADDITION	$1,950,000.00	20	30%	30%	$29,250.00	$29,250.00	105	120		$29,250.00	
20	Milan	MILAN ELEM ADDITION	$4,264,008.00	15	40%	59%	$113,706.88	$167,717.65	173	120	($51,381.71)	$116,335.94	$2,629.06
24	Weare	JOHN STARK HS ADDITION	$5,000,000.00	10	40%	50%	$200,000.00	$250,000.00	118	160		$250,000.00	$50,000.00
29	Keene	VOC CTR UPGRADE	$1,500,000.00	10	55%	49%	$82,500.00	$82,500.00	NA			$82,500.00	
30	Laconia	WOODLAND HEIGHTS ADD	$4,624,300.00	15	30%	40%	$92,486.00	$123,314.67	121	120	($1,019.13)	$122,295.54	$29,809.54
35	Littleton	LITTLETON HS RENOV	$6,321,535.00	20	30%	40%	$94,823.03	$126,430.70	218	160	($33,637.53)	$92,793.17	($2,029.85)
36	Whitefield	HS SCIENCE RENOVATION	$1,970,000.00	10	55%	58%	$108,350.00	$114,260.00	NA			$114,260.00	$5,910.00
40	Milford	JACQUES ROOF REPLACE	$550,000.00	5	30%	30%	$33,000.00	$33,000.00	NA			$33,000.00	
41	Brookline	BROOKLINE ELEM REVON	$600,000.00	5	30%	30%	$36,000.00	$36,000.00	NA			$36,000.00	
42	Nashua	South HS Phase II	$38,745,000.00	20	30%	30%	$581,175.00	$581,175.00	182	160	($70,251.92)	$510,923.08	($70,251.92)
43	Newport	HS RENOVATIONS	$546,800.00	10	30%	60%	$16,404.00	$32,808.00	NA			$32,808.00	$16,404.00
47	Jaffrey	JAFFERY-RINDGE GRADE	$1,221,014.00	20	40%	48%	$24,420.28	$29,304.34	120	120		$29,304.34	$4,884.06
49	New Durham	NEW DURHAM ELEM ADD	$474,118.00	10	55%	46%	$26,076.49	$26,076.49	124	120		$25,235.31	($841.18)
49	Effingham	EFFINGHAM ELEM ADD	$2,583,425.00	10	55%	46%	$142,088.38	$142,088.38	148	144	($3,840.23)	$138,248.15	($3,840.22)
49	Wolfeboro	SAU OFFICE	$787,000.00	5	40%	40%	$62,960.00	$62,960.00	NA			$62,960.00	
50	Greenland	ELEMENTARY ADD/RENO	$6,569,133.00	20	30%	30%	$98,537.00	$98,537.00	169	120	($28,569.90)	$69,967.10	($28,569.90)
52	Portsmouth	HIGH SCHOOL ADD/RENO	$36,000,000.00	20	55%	40%	$990,000.00	$990,000.00	193	160	($169,274.61)	$820,725.39	($169,274.61)
53	Chichester	CHICHESTER CENTRAL ADD	$1,600,000.00	15	30%	30%	$32,000.00	$32,000.00	NO DATA	120		$32,000.00	
54	Rochester	ROCHESTER MIDDLE ADD	$2,040,000.00	20	30%	60%	$30,600.00	$61,200.00	125	140		$61,200.00	$30,600.00
65	Sutton	KEARSARGE HS ROOF	$667,500.00	10	55%	43%	$36,712.50	$36,712.50	NA			$36,712.50	
72	Alton	ALTON/BARNSTEAD HS	$19,266,000.00	20	40%	48%	$385,320.00	$457,567.50	170	160	($26,915.74)	$430,651.76	$45,331.76
73	Gilford	HS Expansion	$8,442,372.00	20	40%	43%	$168,847.44	$181,511.00	253	160	($66,721.43)	$114,789.56	($54,057.88)
73	Gilford	MS Expansion	$5,100,600.00	20	30%	30%	$76,509.00	$76,509.00	165	140	($11,592.27)	$64,916.73	($11,592.27)
73	Gilford	ES Expansion	$4,045,303.00	20	30%	30%	$60,679.55	$60,679.55	112	120		$60,679.55	
74	Barrington	New Middle School	$15,199,129.00	20	30%	40%	$227,986.94	$303,398.58	165	140	($45,969.48)	$257,429.10	$29,442.16
88	Lebanon	LEBANON HEATING & VENT	$2,358,172.00	5	45%	40%	$212,235.48	$212,235.48	NA			$212,235.48	
88	Lebanon	LEBANON SCIENCE ADD	$3,950,000.00	10	45%	40%	$177,750.00	$177,750.00	136	160		$177,750.00	
		TOTALS	$248,952,763.50				$5,505,883.45	$5,923,151.33			($692,082.09)	$5,231,069.24	($274,814.21)

6. FISCAL IMPACT

HB 751 **2/3/03**

THREE YEAR FISCAL IMPACT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION ON SCHOOL BUILDING AID

IF THE PROPOSED ALTERNATE FORMULA AND SIZE RESTRICTIONS FOR SCHOOL BUILDING AID HAD BEEN IN EFFECT STARTING WITH FY 2002 THE IMPACT WOULD HAVE BEEN AS FOLLOWS:

	2002	2003	2004
CURRENT TOTAL	$23,536,547.35	$25,194,323.48	$31,215,613.79
CUMULATIVE ANNUAL CHANGE	($38,999.31)	$189,689.83	($85,124.38)
TOTAL FUNDS REQUIRED	$23,497,548.04	$25,384,013.31	$31,130,489.41

LONG-TERM IMPACT: ON AVERAGE, THIS LEGISLATION WOULD RESULT IN A SAVINGS OF ABOUT $28,000 PER YEAR ON PROJECTS THAT WOULD BE BUILT WITH OR WITHOUT THE ALTERNATE FORMULA. THE EFFECT OF THE LEGISLATION WILL BE TO ENCOURAGE CONSTRUCTION IN CERTAIN COMMUNITIES THAT WOULD NOT BE APPROVED UNDER THE CURRENT LAW. THIS LEGISLATION ALSO ALLOWS LEASES FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION. THE NUMBER OF LEASES IS EXPECTED TO BE RELATIVELY SMALL, PROBABLY NO MORE THAN ONE AT A TIME, COSTING NO MORE THAN $66,000 PER YEAR. THREE OR FOUR MORE PROJECTS, PLUS ONE LEASE, WOULD ADD COSTS SLIGHTLY GREATER THAN THE SAVINGS DEMONSTRATED ABOVE. ON AVERAGE, THERE SHOULD BE AN INCREASE OF APPROXIMATELY $60,000 PER YEAR IN THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF SCHOOL BUILDING AID. NORMAL INFLATION WILL HAVE A MUCH MORE SIGNIFICANT IMPACT.

7. ALTERNATE FORMULA

Calculation of "Aid Factor" or District's eligible % of State Aid. R. McK 2/8/03

I. Determine Municipality's "rank"

1. **Determine each municipality's "median family income" and assign a rank beginning with the lowest Med. Family Income as number one, and continuing to the highest rank, what ever that number might be.**

2. **Determine each municipality's "equalized valuation per pupil" by dividing the *municipality's equalized valuation* (EQ.VAL) by the *Average Daily Membership in Residence* (ADM-R) within each municipality. Assign each municipality a rank beginning with the lowest as number one, and continuing there from.**

II. Determine municipality's "Aid Factor" by using the following formula

$$\text{"Aid Factor"} = \frac{\text{MED FAM INCOME "RANK"} + \text{EQ.VAL/ADM-R "RANK"}}{2}$$

Note; RSA 198:15u

1. "Medium family income" means that income for each municipality using the most recent data available from the U.S. Bureau of Census. For the purposes of this subdivision, median family income shall be recalculated at each decennial census.

2. Equalized valuation per pupil means the average equalized valuation within a school district over the most recent five years divided by the current number of pupils within the school district expressed (ADM-R) as an average from the most recent 5 years of available data collected by the department of education.

III. COOP & AREA SCHOOLS

Add 10% to the aid factor for each municipality. This becomes adjusted aid factor.

For each COOP, or AREA school;- Determine total number of pupils in COOP or AREA and the percentage of pupils that come from each municipality.. The final "aid factor" is the sum of the percentage of pupils in each municipality multiplied by the aid factor plus 10% for that municipality.

SAMPLE Assume COOP ""A" has three districts, "a", "b", and "c"

ADD PERCENT OF PUPILS in "a" x ("a" AID FACTOR +10%) =a%
" " " " "b" x ("b" " " ") =b%
" " " " "c" x ("c" " " ") =c%

COOP "A" AID FACTOR

#2

New Hampshire Center for
PUBLIC POLICY Studies

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Plumbing the Numbers #2

Using Per Capita Income in a School Aid Formula:

Concerns and Suggestions

Author:
Douglas E. Hall
Co-Executive Director

in association with the
Institute for Policy and Social Science Research
University of New Hampshire

January 2001

Using Per Capita Income In A School Aid Formula: Concerns and Suggestions

1. The Problem

The incompatibility of two strongly held values in New Hampshire complicates the task of distributing state aid to education. The first value is that the state's priority should be to help those towns with the least wealth, the least capacity to raise funds to pay for an adequate education. In other words, state aid should flow more generously where incomes are low. The state has also valued its tradition of taxing property rather than income. Several lawmakers have shown interest in retaining the traditional tax base while also using some measure of a town's income to determine the town's share of state aid. Doing so is possible, though not as straightforward as it might seem. This paper explains several technical problems that would make it difficult to use per capita income estimates in a state-aid formula. The paper concludes that as long as the principal local tax base is property, using "per capita income" in a distribution formula will not reliably shift tax burdens to those individuals or communities with higher incomes.

2. Background

New Hampshire has always used a mathematical formula of some sort to distribute state aid among towns or school districts. The formula ensures a degree of predictability and consistency in how the state treats each town. Presumably, the formula reflects the underlying values of the legislature and the state.

The simplest formula would distribute aid on a fixed amount per pupil, treating all pupils in all schools the same. For more than 50 years, however, New Hampshire has rejected that approach because it does not "target" the aid where most policy-makers would agree it is most needed. In 1948, New Hampshire adopted a formula for distributing foundation aid based on definitions of "weighted students." The so-called Augenblick formula replaced that system in 1985, but it too incorporated definitions of "weighted students," as has the new "adequacy" formula enacted in 1999. While the weights and student categories were different in each case, the idea was consistent: the cost of schooling is different for different students and the state should direct relatively more of its aid to those students with the highest costs or the greatest educational need. Thus, many aid formulae—including some of those being considered today to replace the adequacy formula—include factors that are attempts to measure educational need quantitatively.

Some formulae also try to take into consideration the financial resources available to a community to support its school system. The Augenblick formula, for example, used both equalized property value per pupil and per capita income. In contrast, the state's new "adequacy" formula does not consider community resources, nor do the existing school building aid or catastrophic special education aid programs.

Proposals are being discussed, however, to include resource measures in revised versions of these formulae. Examples: In the 2000 session of the legislature Senate Bill 462, sponsored by Sen. Fred King, and House Bill 1505, sponsored by Rep. McKinley, both proposed introducing per capita income into aid-distribution formulae.

Per capita income (PCI) is simply the sum of all income earned by a set of individuals divided by the number of individuals in the set. It is the income each person in the group would have if the group's total income were divided equally among them. Typically, children and others with little or no income are included in the group, so the per capita income is lower than the average wage in the community or the average household income.

On the surface, per capita income would seem like a logical data element to use in a formula for distributing school aid among communities on the assumption that communities with higher per capita incomes have more local resources than communities with lower per capita incomes. This is viewed as a method of "means-testing" state aid.

We offer a few cautions and suggestions, however:

1. The U.S. Bureau of the Census stopped tracking per capita income by community in the 1980s, so any law that intends to use PCI as part of an annually updated distribution formula must designate a source of such data.

2. If policy-makers decide that the New Hampshire Department of Revenue Administration should again be required to estimate PCI for each town in the state on an annual basis, they must first recognize that the results are estimates, not hard numbers, and understand the limitations inherent in both the procedures and the underlying data.

3. If policy-makers desire to incorporate an estimate of PCI into an aid distribution formula, the method should count only the towns' residents, not students in dormitories, or people in prisons, nursing homes, long-term care facilities, and other so-called "group quarters."

4. To the extent that formulae for distribution of state aid adjust the distribution to each community on the basis of locally available resources, those resources should be real resources available to be tapped by the community. Under current law, there is no way a community can directly tap the income of its residents. For that reason, using PCI in a state-aid formula will fail to achieve consistently the underlying goal of targeting state resources where they are most needed.

3. The Census Bureau and PCI

At the time of its passage in 1985, the Augenblick formula included use of PCI and specified where the actual figures would be obtained:

"State per capita income" means the state per capita income as calculated by the United States Bureau of the Census, from the most recent available data.[1]

"Local per capita income" means the per capita income of the municipalities whose boundaries correspond with those of the school district, as calculated by the United States Bureau of the Census, from the most recent available data.[2]

At the time of passage, the Census Bureau biennially calculated and published per capita income figures for the state and each municipality. However, in the late 1980s, federal budget cuts resulted in the Census Bureau ending its biennial estimation of PCI for every town in the United States. Since that time the Census Bureau has published PCI only as part of the decennial census. The most current municipal numbers from the Census Bureau, collected during the 1990 census, are for calendar year 1989. Sometime in late 2001 or early 2002, the Census Bureau will release its PCI numbers for 1999 collected during the 2000 census.

Both SB 462 and HB 1505 disregard the fact that the Census Bureau has not produced such annual figures for 15 years. SB 462 repeats verbatim the text quoted above. HB 1505 uses a three year average "as calculated by the United States Bureau of the Census from the most recent three years of available data."

Any law that intends to use PCI as part of an annually updated distribution formula must designate a source of such data other than the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

4. The NH Department of Revenue Administration and PCI

There is an obvious weakness in having such an important measure of community economic well-being only once every 10 years, so when the Census Bureau stopped producing biennial figures, the legislature directed the N.H. Department of Revenue Administration (DRA) to craft a method of estimating PCI annually for each town so that the foundation aid formula could respond to perceived change in incomes among communities. DRA did establish a method to create the required numbers each year.

For example, in 1998 DRA estimated the 1996 PCI by comparing the aggregate income as reported on federal income tax returns of 1996 with those on the income tax returns from 1989, calculating the percentage increase and then applying that percentage to the PCI for 1989 as reported by the Census Bureau and adjusting for population changes as reported by the N.H. Office of State Planning (OSP). IRS data is reported on the basis of zip codes from which taxpayers file, not municipal boundaries. Some taxpayers file from other addresses than their town of residence. Further, DRA placed a subjective cap on the annual change that it would allow for those towns where numbers are small and/or incomes appear to have large fluctuations from year to year.

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[1] RSA 198:28 III
[2] RSA 198:28 IV

In 1989 the Census Bureau reported New Hampshire's PCI as $15,959. DRA calculated the 1996 statewide average as $19,657. The intervening seven years saw DRA's calculated PCI rise by $3,698 or 18.8% and the Consumer Price Index rise from 124.0 to 156.9 or 26.5%. The fact that the estimated PCI did not rise as fast as inflation over this period indicates that the calculations are flawed in some way that needs to be identified; all other measures show that New Hampshire's income did rise faster than inflation during this period. Limitations inherent in the data and the process are probably partly responsible.

While the method used had its weaknesses, it was certainly the best that could be done with the data that were available.

The problem remained that the weaknesses in the data were not understood. The calculated DRA estimate for two towns could have been identical yet an actual direct measure of per capita income could have shown differences of 20%. Thus, although computed with mathematical precision, the amount of state school aid distributed to a particular town could have been considerably more or less than the town's true income resources would have required. This was especially true for the small towns.

In 1999 the legislature repealed the requirement that DRA perform such calculations as part of the new school aid legislation.

If policy-makers decide that DRA should again be required to estimate PCI for each town in the state on an annual basis, they must first recognize that the results are estimates, not hard numbers, and understand the limitations inherent in both the procedures and the underlying data.

5. "Group Quarters" and PCI

PCI is, by definition, the total estimated income of all individuals residing in a community (including children) divided by the total number of residents. The population count used for the denominator has been the town populations as estimated annually by the Office of State Planning.[3]

This count has included residents of nursing homes, college dormitories, county jails, the state prison, and a small number of other "group quarters." For the most part, those individuals have little, if any reportable income that is added to the numerator and are not part of the community in a way that is relevant to school finances. Including residents of group quarters in the denominator lowers the community's PCI and subtly changes its relevance to education funding. PCI should be a measure of the income available to support all the people in that community, hence its inclusion of children. Including prisoners and college students housed in dormitories in the PCI calculation would make sense if the community's householders were solely responsible for supporting them, but of course, they are not. Although OSP does provide a separate annual estimate of the population in group quarters[4], DRA did not use those figures when it calculated

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[3] These estimates can be found at http://www.state.nh.us/osp/planning/SDC/sdcEsts.html
[4] *Ibid*

the PCI for the Augenblick formula.

There are 24 towns in which the group-quarters population exceeds 5% of the town's total population and 16 with 10% or more. The highest percentage is for the town of Durham, where it was 45.4% in 1997. Durham, of course, is home to the main campus of the University of New Hampshire. DRA's published 1996 PCI for Durham was $18,151 ranking it 108th highest out of 244 towns, a result which on its face demonstrates the spuriousness of the calculation. Durham's per capita income nearly doubles when UNH students living in college housing are excluded from the calculation, as illustrated in Table 1, below.

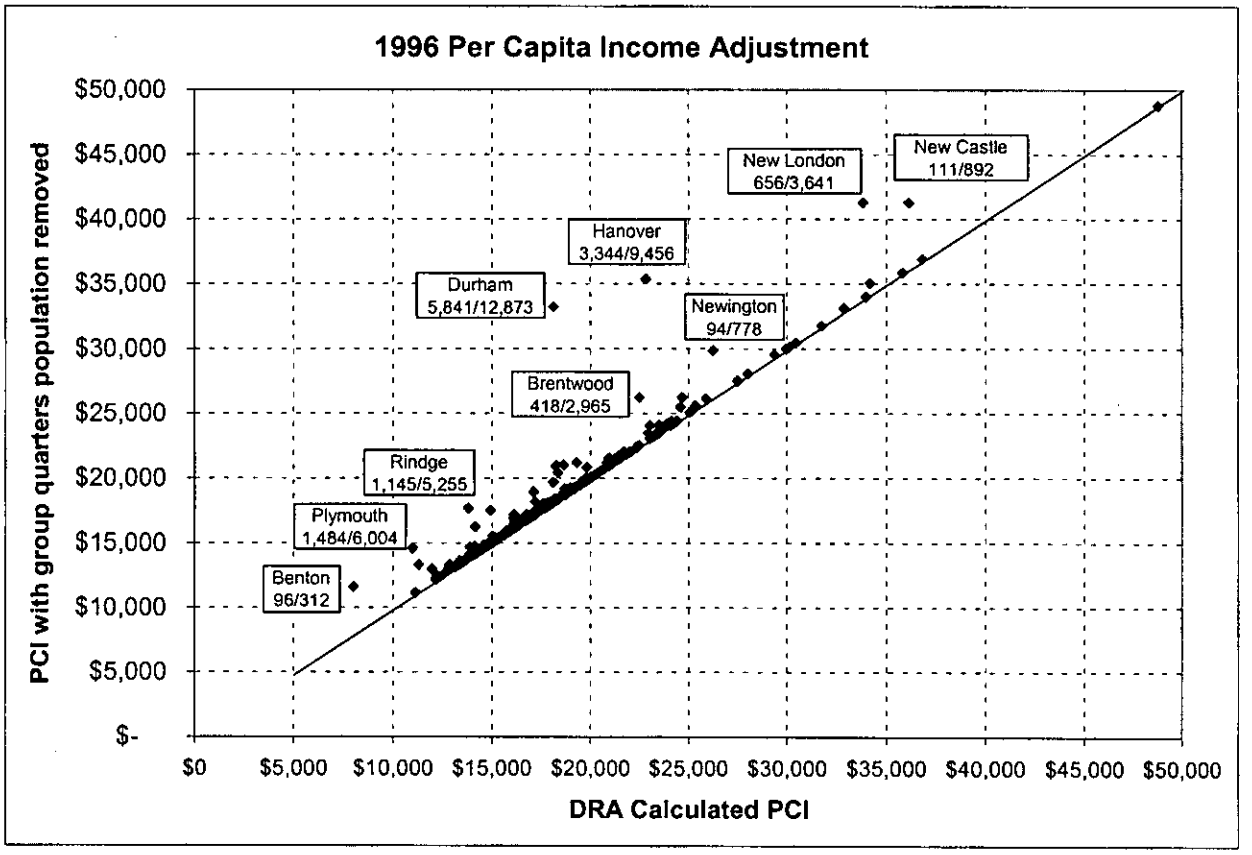
Table 1

Town	1997 % of Population in Group Quarters	1996 PCI as calculated by DRA	1996 PCI after removing group quarters population	Explanation
Benton	30.8%	$8,024	$11,590	Glencliff Home for Elderly
Boscawen	12.7%	$14,166	$16,231	County nursing home and jail
Brentwood	14.1%	$22,514	$26,209	County nursing home and jail
Durham	45.4%	$18,151	$33,228	UNH dorms
Goffstown	11.3%	$18,648	$21,022	County nursing home, jail, women's prison
Greenfield	12.9%	$18,285	$20,992	Crotched Mountain Rehabilitation Center
Hanover	35.4%	$22,850	$35,352	Dartmouth dorms
Henniker	10.0%	$18,360	$20,405	New England College dorms
New Castle	12.4%	$36,159	$41,298	???
Newington	12.1%	$26,256	$29,864	Pease facilities
New London	18.0%	$33,855	$41,295	Colby Sawyer College dorms
Plymouth	24.7%	$10,989	$14,597	Plymouth State College dorms
Rindge	21.8%	$13,808	$17,655	Franklin Pierce College dorms
Stewartstown	15.1%	$11,302	$13,318	County nursing home and jail
Unity	14.8%	$14,927	$17,514	County nursing home and jail
Westmoreland	12.7%	$18,246	$20,896	County nursing home and jail

We recalculated the PCI of each of 244 towns by using only the non-group-quarters population in the denominator. For most towns the adjustment makes little difference. The result is still only an estimate, not a direct measure of the economic well-being of a community. Table 1 displays the results for the 16 towns with 10% or more of the population living in group quarters.

Figure 1 displays the results for all 244 towns in a graphical format. Each town is representated by a dot. Those that lie on the diagonal line have negligible group quarters population and the DRA calculated PCI and adjusted PCI are identical. The further above the line a town lies, the more the DRA-calculated PCI has been affected by inclusion of the group-quarters population. Nine towns from Table 1 are labeled along with their 1997 group-quarters population and total population as estimated by OSP.

Figure 1



We substituted our adjusted PCI in place of DRA's PCI in the Department of Education's calculations of the old Augenblick foundation-aid distribution for schools. We found that the aid amounts for Boscawen, Goffstown, Henniker, Keene, Plymouth, and Rindge would have been reduced by more than $100,000 each using the adjusted PCI. These funds would have been redistributed to other towns. In particular, Londonderry, Manchester, and Rochester would each have received more than $100,000 more. In fact, 101 towns would have received more state aid if the formula had used the adjusted PCI. The only reason the town of Durham received foundation aid under the old Augenblick formula was that the $205.7 million annual income of the town's true residents was considered as if it supported the population of students living in UNH dormitories.

If policy-makers desire to incorporate an estimate of PCI into an aid distribution formula, the method should specifically require that the denominator used in estimating PCI be the non-group-quarters population of the town or school district.

6. Is the Measured Income a Resource?

Means-testing of state aid is based on the idea that locally available resources should be considered in determining how much aid any community actually needs from the larger community of the state.
The Augenblick formula as well as the more recent proposals contained in SB462 and HB1505

incorporate two measures of local resources into their formulae: equalized valuation of property per pupil and PCI. One measures property wealth; the other measures income wealth. They would seem to be complementary measures. We know for example that some communities are income poor (relatively) and property wealthy. Lincoln, Moultonborough, and Seabrook are examples. Others may be income wealthy and property poor (relatively). Lee, Amherst, and Cornish are examples.

There is, however, a major policy difference between these two measures of resources.

The equalized valuation per pupil is a resource that is directly available to be taxed so that it may be used for local public expenditure. Greater resources can directly lead to greater local revenue for local government. Most importantly, the local tax burden falls directly on the owner of the resource. If a particular resident's equalized valuation in a town rose from $150,000 to $300,000 then the tax resources available to the schools from that owner of local resources would increase in the same proportion.

This is not true with local income wealth. If a local resident's income wealth increased from $50,000 to $100,000, local government would have no direct way to tap that increased resource.

In small towns, this can result in an especially ironic interplay between state aid and local tax burden. The best way to explain the problem is to use a specific example. In 1997, the town of Langdon had an estimated population of 640 with an aggregate income of $10.3 million and an equalized valuation of $28.9 million. Assume that one resident that year had an additional income of $1 million in capital gains. The 10 percent increase in per capita income in Langdon would have resulted in lower state foundation aid. Local property taxes would have had to be somewhat higher to make up for the missing state aid and would have been distributed among all the property owners of the town. The other taxpayers of Langdon would have had to pay higher property taxes because of the windfall income of one resident. This is because the income resource measured by PCI is not directly available to support schools; only the property resource is so available.

Had the same resident built an extravagant addition to his home and thus experienced an increase in equalized property value of $1 million, the state aid would have declined, local tax collections would have had to increase, but all the additional tax would have been collected from the individual whose resources had increased.

Under current law, there is no way a community can tap the income of its residents directly. For that reason, use of PCI in any state aid formula is likely to create new inequities or unintended results.

<u>To the extent that formulae for distribution of state aid adjust the distribution to each community on the basis of locally available resources, those resources should be real resources available to be tapped by the community. As long as the principal local tax base is property, using PCI in a distribution formula will not reliably shift tax burdens to those individuals or communities with higher incomes.</u>

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#3

HB 751
Testimony of Representative Kenneth Weyler
Committee on Education Room 205-7 10:00 a.m.

1. **This bill proposes an alternative formula for school construction aid. It also adds limits to state supported projects.**

2. **Large annual increases in construction aid budgets led to a performance audit of this department. As a result, changes have been made.**

3. **Tables published in the audit showed that the other New England states place limits on projects they will subsidize. This bill adopts similar limits.**

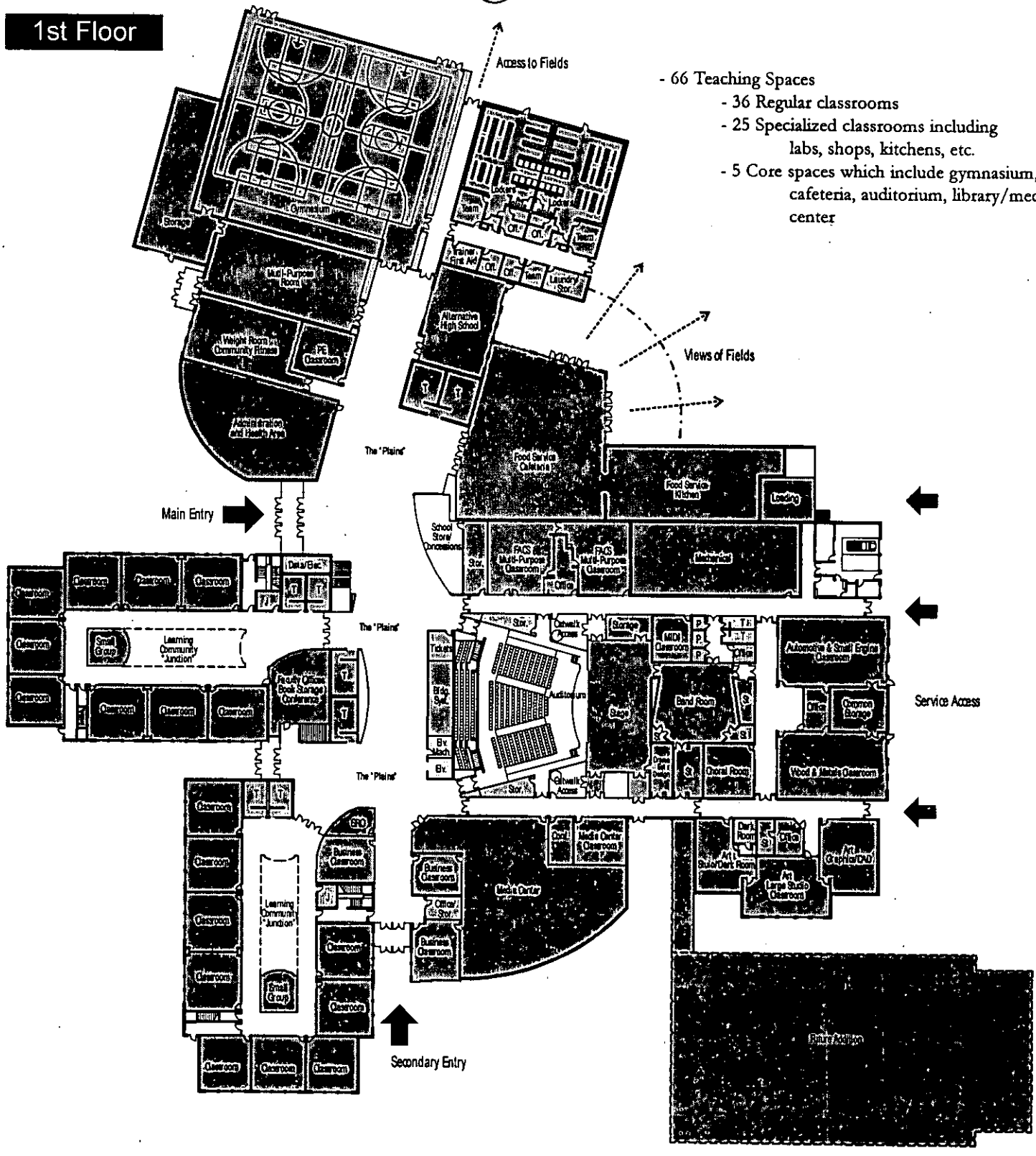
4. **If limits are applied to future projects, they will affect mostly property rich communities. This will offset the increases to property poor communities.**

5. **Opponents will claim that there is no overbuilding. I attach a recent proposal from my district. Proposed limits for high schools: Land – 30 acres plus one acre for every 100 students. Building – 160 square feet per student. Our present high school has 580 students. Even assuming 700 students would result in 700 x 160 = 112,000. Acreage 30 + 7 x 1 = 37 acres. The actual site is 85 acres.**

Note: In 1988 the high school enrollment was 546.

About the building....

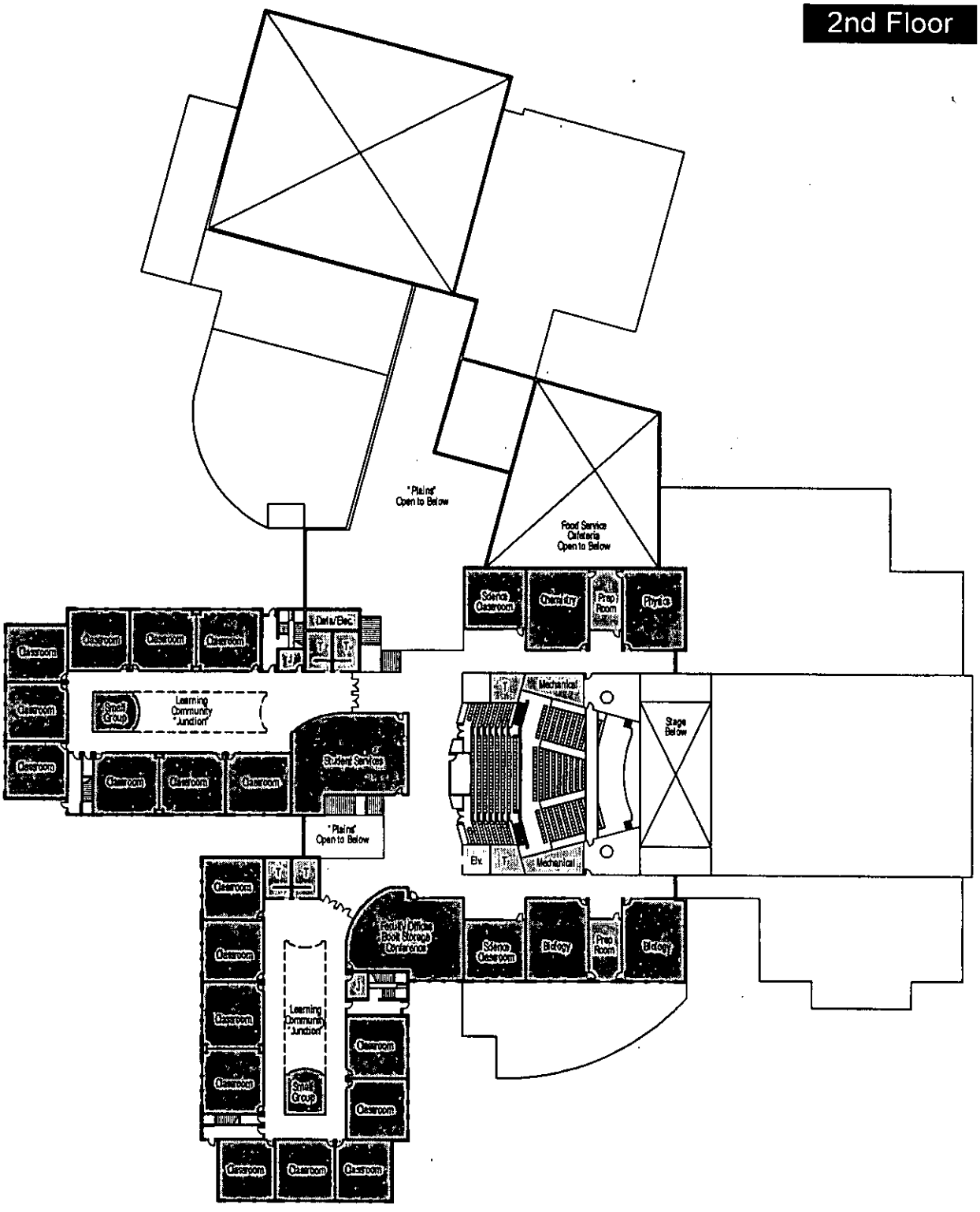
1st Floor



- 66 Teaching Spaces
  - 36 Regular classrooms
  - 25 Specialized classrooms including labs, shops, kitchens, etc.
  - 5 Core spaces which include gymnasium, cafeteria, auditorium, library/media center

- 191,649 Square Feet
- Two-story building w/elevator
- Exterior walls are a mix of glass, brick and split faced block
- Flat membrane roof
- Operable windows
- Air-conditioning in the media center, auditorium, administration area, and select rooms for summer school

- Cafeteria seats approximately 300 people per seating, allowing up to 900 students to eat in three lunch periods
- Auditorium will seat 550 people and will support plays, musical performances, lectures and a variety of community events
- Gymnasium seats 1,200 people
- Student lockers will be located in the "Learning Community Junctions"



- Two practice courts for girls and boys basketball, volleyball and cheerleading
- Weight room with potential community access
- Multi-purpose room for dancing, aerobics, meetings, etc.
- Provisions for an emergency shelter for the community
- Ample storage for maintenance staff and storage needs
- The school security system will include cameras covering critical locations including entrances and parking areas

Voting Sheets

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

EXECUTIVE SESSION on HB 751-FN-LOCAL

BILL TITLE: **implementing an alternative school building aid grant formula, establishing size and cost standards for the construction of new school facilities, and permitting high school vocational technical education programs which lease space to be eligible for school building aid grants.**

DATE: March 4, 2003

LOB ROOM: 207

Amendments:

Sponsor: Rep. OLS Document #:

Sponsor: Rep. OLS Document #:

Sponsor: Rep. OLS Document #:

Motions: (OTP) OTP/A, ITL, Interim Study (Please circle one.)

Moved by Rep. Alger

Seconded by Rep. Colcord

Vote: 10-7 (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:

(Vote to place on Consent Calendar must be unanimous.)

Statement of Intent: Refer to Committee Report

Respectfully submitted,

Rep. Sharon M. Carson, Clerk

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

EXECUTIVE SESSION on HB 751-FN-LOCAL

BILL TITLE: **implementing an alternative school building aid grant formula, establishing size and cost standards for the construction of new school facilities, and permitting high school vocational technical education programs which lease space to be eligible for school building aid grants.**

DATE: 3/4/03

LOB ROOM: 207

Amendments:

Sponsor: Rep. OLS Document #:

Sponsor: Rep. OLS Document #:

Sponsor: Rep. OLS Document #:

Motions: (OTP) OTP/A, ITL, Interim Study (Please circle one.)

Moved by Rep. Alger

Seconded by Rep. Coloord

Vote: 10/7 (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:

(Vote to place on Consent Calendar must be unanimous.)

Statement of Intent: Refer to Committee Report

Respectfully submitted,
Sharon M. Carson
Rep. Sharon M. Carson, Clerk

OFFICE OF THE HOUSE CLERK 2003 SESSION

EDUCATION

Bill #: HB751-FN-L **Title:** Implementing an alternate school building aid grant formula...

PH Date: 3/03/03 **Exec Session Date:** 3/04/03

Motion: OTP **Amendment #:**

MEMBER	YEAS	NAYS
L'Heureux, Stephen R. Chairman	✓	
Alger, John R M. V Chairman	✓	
Dearborn, Bruce L		✓
Flint, Gordon B	✓	
Carson, Sharon M	✓	
Colcord, J D	✓	
Balboni, Michael A		
Leone, Richard C		
McHugh, Claire B	✓	
Naro, Debra A		
Laurent, John J	✓	
Tufts, J Arthur		✓
Carter, Mark S	✓	
Hagan, Barbara J	✓	
Ingbretson, Paul	✓	
Snyder, Clair A		✓
Jean, Claudette R		✓
Clarke, Claire D		✓
Rush, Deanna P		
Scovner, Nancy M		✓
Dunn, James T		✓
	10	7
TOTAL VOTE:		

Printed: 1/6/2003

Committee Report

MAJORITY
COMMITTEE REPORT

COMMITTEE: **Education**

BILL NUMBER: **HB 751-FN-LOCAL**

TITLE: implementing an alternative school building aid grant formula, establishing size and cost standards for the construction of new school facilities, and permitting high school vocational technical education programs which lease space to be eligible for school building aid grants.

DATE: March 4, 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 provides an alternative method of computing school building aid that benefits less wealthy communities, but leaves the existing building aid program in law. In addition, a lease provision is included with a ten year limit after which, renewal requires further approval. In addition, the bill places school room size limitations (square feet per student) above which the state will not pay its cost without preventing school districts from building to their own designs. This size limit and land area limits are similar to those in our surrounding states and were recommended in a recent Legislative Budget Assistance audit of the facilities planning function of the Department of Education. As a result of the size limitations, in spite of the greater state support for less wealthy communities, analysis of projects during recent years shows the bill will be close to revenue neutral.

Vote 10-7.

Rep. John R. M. Alger
FOR THE MAJORITY

Original: House Clerk
cc: Committee Bill file

Education

HB 751-FN-LOCAL, implementing an alternative school building aid grant formula, establishing size and cost standards for the construction of new school facilities, and permitting high school vocational technical education programs which lease space to be eligible for school building aid grants. **OUGHT TO PASS**

Rep. John R. M. Alger for Education: This bill provides an alternative method of computing school building aid that benefits less wealthy communities, but leaves the existing building aid program in law. In addition, a lease provision is included with a ten year limit after which, renewal requires further approval. In addition, the bill places school room size limitations (square feet per student) above which the state will not pay its cost without preventing school districts from building to their own designs. This size limit and land area limits are similar to those in our surrounding states and were recommended in a recent Legislative Budget Assistance audit of the facilities planning function of the Department of Education. As a result of the size limitations, in spite of the greater state support for less wealthy communities, analysis of projects during recent years shows the bill will be close to revenue neutral. **Vote 10-7.**

HB751

Majority Report

This bill provides an alternative method of computing school building aid that benefits less wealthy communities but leaves the existing building and program in law. In addition a lease provision is included with a ten year limit after which renewal requires further approval. In addition the bill places school room size limitations (sq. feet per student) ~~cost~~ above which the State will not pay its cost without preventing school districts from building to these own desires. This size limit and land area limits ~~were~~ are similar to those in our surrounding states and were recommended in a recent LBA audit of ~~the for~~ the ~~school~~ facilities planning function of the Dept. of Education. As a result of the size limitations, in spite of the greater State support for less wealthy communities ~~Has bill~~ analysis of projects during next years shows the bill will be close to revenue neutral

John Algeo

dr

MINORITY
COMMITTEE REPORT

COMMITTEE: **Education**

BILL NUMBER: **HB 751-FN-LOCAL**

TITLE: implementing an alternative school building aid grant formula, establishing size and cost standards for the construction of new school facilities, and permitting high school vocational technical education programs which lease space to be eligible for school building aid grants.

DATE: March 4, 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 creates a new and unrealistically low square foot size limitation for new school construction projects in New Hampshire. This limitation would have adversely affected reimbursements to sixty percent of the projects approved during the last three years according to certain testimony. In addition, this law size limit would adversely impact smaller school communities. This adverse and unintended consequence suggests that this policy change needs further study.

Vote

Rep. Claire D. Clarke
FOR THE MINORITY

Original: House Clerk
cc: Committee Bill file

Education

HB 751-FN-LOCAL, implementing an alternative school building aid grant formula, establishing size and cost standards for the construction of new school facilities, and permitting high school vocational technical education programs which lease space to be eligible for school building aid grants. **INEXPEDIENT TO LEGISLATE**

Rep. Claire D. Clarke for Education: This bill creates a new and unrealistically low square foot size limitation for new school construction projects in New Hampshire. This limitation would have adversely affected reimbursements to sixty percent of the projects approved during the last three years according to certain testimony. In addition, this law size limit would adversely impact smaller school communities. This adverse and unintended consequence suggests that this policy change needs further study. **Vote** .

Education

HB 751 Claire Clarke / for minority

This bill creates a new and unrealistically low sqft size limitations for new school construction projects in N.H. These limitations would have adversely affected reimbursements to 60% of the projects approved during the last three years ~~covered by this testimony~~.

In addition, these low size limits would adversely impact smaller school communities, ~~even though a different standard is applied~~. These adverse and unintended consequences suggest that this policy change needs further study.

COMMITTEE REPORT

COMMITTEE: **Finance**

BILL NUMBER: **HB 751-FN-L**

TITLE: implementing an alternative school building aid grant formula, establishing size and cost standards for the construction of new school facilities, and permitting high school vocational technical education programs which lease space to be eligible for school building aid grants.

DATE: March 24, 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)

The original concept of school construction aid encouraged school districts to form cooperatives by increasing the percentage of state aid from 30% of principle for a single town district, 40% for two towns, and an additional 5% for each additional town for a maximum of 55%. As a result, most towns have some arrangement with multi-town districts. The existing formula does not, however, look at a district's ability to pay. Anecdotally, we have heard of poor districts that could not even include a gymnasium, while affluent districts might include towering atriums and covered tennis courts. This bill not only offers an alternative cost sharing, where even a single town district can be funded at the 60% level, but it also includes standards in building size and site. Most states limit the number of square feet per student that they will pay for, and the number of acres relative to the number and type of school (i.e. elementary, middle, high). It is estimated that by placing a limit on what the state funds, more will be available for the most financially stressed schools. The result will be approximately the same amount of school construction aid as is delivered at present.

Vote 17-3.

Rep. Robert K. Dodge
FOR THE COMMITTEE

Original: House Clerk
cc: Committee Bill file

USE ANOTHER REPORT FOR MINORITY REPORT

Finance

HB 751-FN-L, implementing an alternative school building aid grant formula, establishing size and cost standards for the construction of new school facilities, and permitting high school vocational technical education programs which lease space to be eligible for school building aid grants.

OUGHT TO PASS

Rep. Robert K. Dodge for Finance: The original concept of school construction aid encouraged school districts to form cooperatives by increasing the percentage of state aid from 30% of principle for a single town district, 40% for two towns, and an additional 5% for each additional town for a maximum of 55%. As a result, most towns have some arrangement with multi-town districts. The existing formula does not, however, look at a district's ability to pay. Anecdotally, we have heard of poor districts that could not even include a gymnasium, while affluent districts might include towering atriums and covered tennis courts. This bill not only offers an alternative cost sharing, where even a single town district can be funded at the 60% level, but it also includes standards in building size and site. Most states limit the number of square feet per student that they will pay for, and the number of acres relative to the number and type of school (i.e. elementary, middle, high). It is estimated that by placing a limit on what the state funds, more will be available for the most financially stressed schools. The result will be approximately the same amount of school construction aid as is delivered at present. **Vote 17-3.**

HB 751-FN-L, implementing an alternative school building aid grant formula, establishing size and cost standards for the construction of new school facilities, and permitting high school vocational technical education programs which lease space to be eligible for school building aid grants.

The original concept of school construction aid encouraged school districts to form cooperatives by increasing the percentage of state aid from 30% of principle for a single town district, 40% for two towns, and an additional 5% for each additional town for a maximum of 55%. As a result most towns have some arrangement with multi-town districts. The existing formula does not, however, look at a district's ability to pay. Anecdotally, we have heard of poor districts that could not even include a gymnasium, while affluent districts might include towering atriums and covered tennis courts. HB 751 not only offers an alternative cost sharing, where even a single town district can be funded at the 60% level, but it also includes standards in building size and site. Most states limit the number of square feet per student that they will pay for, and the number of acres relative to the number and type of school (i.e. elementary, middle, high). It is estimated that by placing a limit on what the state funds, more will be available for the most financially stressed schools. The result will be approximately the same amount of school construction aid as is delivered at present.

Rep. Dodge for the committee.

OTP.

HB 751

The original concept of school construction aid encouraged school districts to form cooperatives by increasing the percentage of state aid from 30% of principle ~~to as high as 55% as more districts to reflect the~~ for a single town district, 40% for two towns, and an additional 5% for each additional town, for a maximum of 55%. As a result most towns have some arrangement with multi-town districts. The existing formula does not, however, look at a districts ability to pay. Anecdotally, we have heard of poor school districts that couldn't even include a gymnasium, while affluent districts might include towering atriums and covered tennis courts. HB 751 not only offers an alternative cost sharing, where even a single town district can be funded at the 60% level, but it also includes standards in building size and site. Most other states limit the number of square feet per student that they will pay for, and the number of acres relative to the number and type of school (i.e. elementary, middle, high)

It is estimated that by placing a limit on what the state funds, more will be available for the most financially stressed schools. The result will be approximately the same amount of ~~constru~~ school construction aid as is delivered at present.

Rep Robert Dodge