

# Senate Finance Committee

*Deb Martone 271-4980*

**HB 1583-FN-A**, relative to the per pupil cost of an opportunity for an adequate education.

**Hearing Date:** April 30, 2024

**Time Opened:** 2:20 p.m.

**Time Closed:** 3:45 p.m.

**Members of the Committee Present:** Senators Gray, Innis, Bradley, Birdsell, Pearl and Rosenwald

**Members of the Committee Absent:** Senator D'Allesandro

**Bill Analysis:** This bill increases the base annual cost of providing an opportunity for an adequate education. It also establishes relief aid funding and fiscal disparity aid.

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**Sponsors:**

Rep. Wheeler

Rep. H. Howard

Rep. Selig

Rep. Kenney

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**Who supports the bill:** Please see Senate Finance Committee Aide for complete list of individuals signing in support of HB 1583-FN-A.

**Who opposes the bill:** Julie Smith; Curtis Howland; Michael Dangel;

**Who is neutral on the bill:** Mark Manganiello

**Summary of testimony presented in support:**

Representative Jonah Wheeler, Prime Sponsor:

- As a student of Conval Regional High School, Representative Wheeler knows the ridiculousness of the reality of the situation of how we fund education here in our state. His school received great funding dependant upon how big the district is, resulting in the students having good opportunities. It is a good school.
- Ten minutes down the road in Jaffrey and Rindge they have significantly less resources in their school, and far less opportunities. The school culture is worse due to the lack of funding.
- We need to make how we fund education in our state more level, so that every student in New Hampshire is able to get a good education.

Representative Rick Ladd:

- What inputs do we need to have an adequate education? Up to now, we have not really looked at the actual components of that.
- Representative Ladd distributed two worksheets to committee members. The first sheet listed the average cost of a teacher starting out in the state of New Hampshire. Some are starting out at \$60,000+; others are starting at \$31,000-\$32,000. The average salary is \$42,560.
- The formula was based on all of the components listed on the table. The actual universal cost is \$4,404. This is what Representative Ladd is basing base cost on, for the second year of the next biennium.
- The second worksheet details an explanation of base cost, relief grant and fiscal capacity disparity aid.
- These worksheets were developed in an attempt to address some of the disparities we do have.
- In addition to this information, Representative Ladd acknowledged committee members also need to look at HB 1656-FN, special education differentiated aid.
- Representative Ladd also looked at the statewide education property tax, where we have the issue of "donor" vs "non-donor". However, that issue is not included in HB 1583-FN-A.
- By increasing your base, you are increasing the base for every student and town throughout this state.

Representative David Luneau:

- This bill touches the outcomes of every student in every school district across the state.
- HB 1583-FN-A increases the grant based on low income, using free and reduced price lunch qualifications. That is important as it is a cost driver for school districts. It costs more to educate the average student in Manchester than it does to educate the average student in Bedford. This is because these districts have high incidents of low income families with high needs.
- The bill introduces fiscal capacity disparity aid, which is the ability to access the resources you need to fund your school budget. Some districts do not have to work very hard. Districts with tremendous property valuations or lower student counts find it a bit easier to do, unlike districts like Pittsfield, Berlin and Claremont.
- This bill doesn't do anything with respect to the statewide education property tax. It leaves that completely alone.
- HB 1583-FN-A is really a school funding fairness bill. It doesn't fix school funding, but it moves it in the right direction.
- Senator Birdsell inquired as to what prompted filing the bill in the middle of the budget cycle. The formula was just changed last year. Representative Luneau explained it wasn't changing the formula; it is adding to it. It adds it over and above the hold harmless that is in it currently, but is obviously being eaten into. School districts are not seeing the state grant they were expecting because of the diminishing factors in the current formula. The lawsuits are one reason why the bill was introduced now. It is an opportunity for the Legislature to show the courts we take our obligation seriously when it comes to funding our public schools. Secondly, there are resources within the Education Trust Fund

expected in the year's surplus that are more than double what is being looked at for this. It was both a good opportunity to show the court, and a good use of taxpayer money to fund our schools.

- Property taxpayers all across the state fund their school budgets every year. They have high expectations for their schools. New Hampshire, in general, does very well re student outcomes. The problem is it is just not happening everywhere. We have the financial where with all to be able to do something about that now.
- Representative Ladd added the budget would jump by \$64 million in the first year of the next biennium over where we are currently, according to his table. In the second year of the next biennium it would jump by \$99 million. HB 1656-FN would add another \$17 million approximately.
- Weighted amounts for special education need to be put in place here in this state. There are different costs associated with the programming provided to each youngster.
- The fiscal capacity aid is also needed to help those towns that really do need that support. There are many of them throughout the state.
- It is time we address this formula a bit more than we have in the past. For example, what is base cost? We've tried to revamp the formula in tune with what's going on in today's education.
- Senator Birdsell asked about "showing the courts we're invested". We made a significant increase last year in education funding. Unfortunately, that didn't seem to impact the courts at all. She is unsure as to whether or not it will make an impact on the courts. Representative Luneau explained timing made a difference. The state budget was developed during the time the Conval lawsuit litigation was ongoing. The court then issued its ruling in either January or February. Filing this bill is subsequent to that. We have an expected \$200 million surplus in the Education Trust Fund. That does send a signal. Given the means that we have to help move school funding in a positive direction that is good for student outcomes in an equitable way that supports kids, is a good signal to the court. We hope the court recognizes that should be the lens as to how the state of New Hampshire funds its schools; the lens of student equity and student outcomes, and not necessarily following the path we have done for so long.
- In response to Senator Bradley's question, Representative Luneau stated he does not believe in eviscerating the Education Trust Fund. With no new source of revenue to pay for this bill, Senator Bradley was doubtful. "Absolutely not," responded Representative Luneau. Senator Gray asked Representative Luneau to add up the impact listed on the bill's fiscal note--\$61 million, \$74 million and \$67 million. Representative Luneau indicated the fiscal note numbers don't come anywhere near to eliminating the Education Trust Fund. Senator Gray stated with the income and outgoes of the Trust Fund currently, the fiscal note figures would be additional expenses. By the end of FY 2027, the Education Trust Fund balance would be zero.
- Senator Bradley noted it appears to him and Senator Gray that not only would the Education Trust Fund be gutted, the bill proposes to raise the base adequacy

by only \$300, which is approximately 10 percent of what the court ordered. How is that going to convince the court of any kind of good faith?

- Representative Ladd added when the base is increased, it's not directing the money you are putting into that base to the schools which need that money. Just because the courts have said we need to put \$7,000 per pupil into that base, is that what we're going to do? We've increased the base. We've used solid figures to discern that's what our universal cost is. Now, let's address the other components like differentiated aid. We know the cost of doing business in special education each year when looking at catastrophic aid. School districts do not have the money to support those children that have just moved into their community. The differentiated aid plus the base totals "X" number of dollars, bringing us closer to that mark. Whether we get there or not, we're making the effort to try and discern if we really want to be at that mark.
- In reading the court order the \$7,356 is the base adequacy. Senator Bradley pointed out, however, there is no order for differentiated aid. If some future legislature were looking at this, one way of funding the \$7,356 would be to cut out all differentiated aid. Senator Bradley asked what that would do to a town such as Haverhill. Representative Ladd assumed it would not help. When we're looking at the court order, Representative Ladd is looking at adequacy, not base cost. Everything in adequacy is base cost plus the 3 components of differentiated aid. If you total all of the money going to these towns, we're coming pretty close to what the court ordered. We are a state that is actually supporting those schools that really need it. Haverhill/Woodsville is one of those communities.
- Senator Bradley reiterated the court did not order differentiated aid. If that stands at the New Hampshire Supreme Court, there would be a number of loser towns which need the help the most. Representative Ladd believes the Legislature's responsibility is to provide an adequate education to all students. It doesn't just stop at base cost. He believes they are moving in the right direction. We have to be supporting those communities which need it. If we throw it all into the base cost we won't achieve our goal. We can't do it. Are we going to begin to deal with the various grants we have out there currently, which don't come under adequacy? We also have to look at the foundation formula.
- Representative Luneau reiterated HB 1583-FN-A does direct money to where it is needed. We do think this is a good signal, hopefully to the court, that there are equitable ways of using precious, limited state dollars, to the best way of funding our public schools. It's showing the Legislature can do it in a way that really makes a difference for school districts, and puts the money where it is needed. Hopefully, the court will recognize that as a way forward.
- In wrapping up, Representative Ladd acknowledged we have a funding problem, but more so we have a distribution problem. We should be addressing how we are distributing the dollars we have.

Representative Hope Damon:

- It is valuable to pay close attention to how we fund our schools.

- In this proposed funding structure no community gets less resources than they presently receive. Every community either stays the same or has an increase in funding.
- We continue to remain far below what the court has determined as adequacy. It's a step in the right direction, but it is below what the court has said in their findings
- This isn't just dollars. Dollars matter. We have limited resources and we need to be smart with them. It is also about investment. These kids are our future. We need to fund adequacy to make sure students become capable. Approximately 87 percent of students in New Hampshire attend public schools. For the most part, families and kids like their public schools. And they want more funding.

Sean Parr, Manchester School Board:

- Manchester joined the plaintiffs in the Conval lawsuit. The court ruled in favor of increasing the base adequacy. There is a distribution issue. Manchester is one of those cities that bears some of that difficulty.
- Manchester is New Hampshire's most populous, most diverse and most impoverished student body. And yet we are at the bottom of the state for school funding, spending \$15,044 per student. That's over \$4,000 less per student than the average. With 12,000 students we would need an additional \$50 million to raise our spending level to the average amount. This is the definition of chronic underfunding.
- The city is grateful for the spending boost they received during the last budget cycle. But it does not get the state to where it needs to be a fully funded system.
- Now that the Conval ruling has substantiated the dire need to increase aid and change the adequacy formula, it's time to take those next steps to revise the formula and fully fund New Hampshire schools.
- We need to increase funding, particularly to those districts with the greatest need; Manchester is such a district.
- Over 50 percent of Manchester students qualify for free and reduced meals; about 25 percent qualify for special education services.
- Fully funding education in New Hampshire is desperately needed.

Liz O'Neil, Manchester School Board:

- The lack of adequate education funding in this state creates a burden for our communities. Education is a right, and it is wholeheartedly disappointing to see this right reduced to a burden. Community members in Manchester are frustrated with both their taxes and the growing list of improvements needed by the city's schools.
- Manchester is vibrant. The students represent the best of what New Hampshire has to offer. The children and families deserve a government that invests in them.
- Senator Bradley reminded all that Manchester received approximately \$30 million in last year's budget when adequacy was raised. If HB 1583-FN-A were to pass, would Ms. O'Neil recommend Manchester pull out of the Conval lawsuit? Mr. Parr indicated no; there are still many issues with funding. Manchester has been chronically underfunded for such a long time. This bill

will move the needle in the right direction. We do as much as we can with less. A fully funded system is what our students deserve.

Jennifer Gillis, Superintendent, Manchester School District:

- Manchester is the largest school district in the state, with over 12,000 students and 2,000 employees. This also makes them one of the largest employers in the state.
- In the two years Ms. Gillis has been Superintendent, they have focused their work on educational programming, staffing and facilities.
- They have worked diligently in helping students overcome learning loss during the COVID pandemic. They're beginning to see positive signs of improvement. They've lowered class sizes, added a new curriculum, and expanded opportunities to access higher level learning.
- They have placed a premium on recruiting the best possible staff.
- Manchester School District is one of the lowest funded on a per pupil basis, despite being one of the most diverse districts in the state.
- They have leveraged every dollar of spending to maximize student learning.
- Per pupil funding must increase to truly provide for the dynamic needs of students.

Jim O'Connell, Vice Chair, Manchester School Board:

- The additional funding provided to Manchester allowed them to raise the salary of their custodial workers from \$9.10 to \$15.00 per hour. It also provided for additional special education services, even though the cost of special education in the school district has been growing.
- The funding issue is one of fairness in the way it is distributed.
- Eliminating differentiated aid would be catastrophic.
- Manchester does not have the ability to put all of the services needed in place, and which students deserve.
- There are little human beings being impacted by this Legislature's decisions.
- They actually need more resources, perhaps, than what this state can afford. Passing HB 1583-FN-A is the minium we can do.
- Senator Bradley indicated Manchester's current grant is approximately \$110 million to educate 12,000 students. What they are actually receiving on a per student basis is about \$9,200. And again, the judges ruling does not call for differentiated aid. Mr. O'Connell stated the school district provides substantial services at great cost to private schools, charter schools and home schools--especially when it comes to special education. And these services are not a part of the number Senator Bradley is referring to. The Senator would need to include significant costs for the services Mr. O'Connell refers to. Senator Bradley added the cities of Manchester and Nashua were the two biggest winners of the funding formula just authorized last year, which put a lot of the money into differentiated aid while also increasing base adequacy.

Werner Horn, Franklin:

- There's a constitutional mandate that the state provide an adequate education. For decades, the General Court has done as little as humanly possible to live up to that mandate.

- Four years ago, adequacy was at approximately 25 percent of what it costs to educate a student in this state. That is not adequate. Four years later, we're at \$4,100, 20 percent of what it costs to educate a student. How did we go backwards?
- The court cases are irrelevant to this situation. It is very clear the state budget is the sole prerogative of the General Court. We do not owe the court system anything. The court cases are good for sound bites only.
- This isn't about satisfying the court. It is about whether or not we are doing what we need to educate students in New Hampshire.
- If you give every school district \$10,000 per student, there are school districts in New Hampshire that will gold-plate their Superintendent's office. It's a waste of resources.
- Most of our school districts have the benefit of teachers who have dedicated their craft to student learning. These are not first year teachers. Therefore, the adequacy formula should not base its number on first year teachers. The adequacy formula is based in bad faith.
- How do we properly support students?
- A student experiencing food insecurity does not learn as well as a student who has eaten a full breakfast.
- Children who have adverse events in their childhood do not learn as efficiently as those who have not experienced such events in their past.
- Differentiated aid is important as it recognizes and awards resources based on demonstrated need.
- The conversation is about doing the right thing by our students.
- The intent is to do in some small manner what we should have been doing for decades. What we failed to do four years ago. And that is to look intelligently at the adequacy formula, to understand the role differentiated aid plays, and to allocate resources to address student adequacy.

David Trumble Weare:

- Public school funding is both a constitutional duty and an investment in our state.
- The *Claremont* decision was constitutionally based. It held that it is the state's job to provide education to all children in public schools, not the towns and cities. The state must guarantee the funding.
- It is an investment in our state because the benefits of education flow throughout the state.
- Approximately 85 percent of our children attend public schools. They grow up to be the essence of our state's economy. Without a strong public school system we will have neither an economy nor a democracy.
- Of all the 50 states in this country, New Hampshire is last in funding education.
- The towns pay 70 percent of all education costs. Over 80 percent of special education is paid for by the towns.
- The \$130 million over 2 years in HB 1583-FN-A is \$65 million per year. The Conval decision said we needed to come up with \$500 million a year. The bill will basically cover 10 percent of what Conval is looking for. We have a long way to go, but it's a step in the right direction.

- Additional funds do produce results. There are thousands of New Hampshire children who live in school districts that are either property-poor or have significant populations of low-income families.
- With this funding schools can keep their good teachers, provide reasonable class sizes, provide reading specialists, and offer world language courses and AP courses.
- Professor Jackson of Northwestern University and the National Bureau of Economic Research published a review of 32 studies on the effect of increased funding for schools. An additional \$1,000 per pupil for 4 years will increase test scores by 3 percent, and increase high school graduation by 2 percent. The results apply across all income levels and are significantly higher for low-income students.
- Mr. Trumble's town, Weare, is not a poor town. But it is a property poor town. Almost 95 percent of their tax base is residential.
- This bill would provide Weare with an additional \$718,000 in funding; about \$600 more per pupil.
- Teacher salaries in Weare are \$10,000-\$20,000 less than teacher salaries in neighboring towns. After 2 years, 70 percent leave the town. They don't have the resources to have an adequate mentor program. They don't have the resources to have an adequate intervention program. They need more resources.
- Education should not be looked at as a line item or an expense. It is an investment in our future. If we don't fund our public schools our state will not have a good future.

Kathy Hubert, Newport:

- Newport, Claremont and Charlestown are among the top 10 percent of property tax communities in this state for decades.
- Newport only received a 2 percent increase in funding last year, amounting to \$275,000. It did not meet its needs.
- Why is HB 1583-FN-A crucial to Newport? It directs funds to the state's most vulnerable towns.
- Newport's average median income is \$68,000. That is 23 percent below the state average median income. Approximately 48 percent of the children in Newport qualify for free and reduced lunch.
- Why does Newport have a hard time raising education resources? They have nearly 40 percent less than the statewide average equalized property value.
- The Richards School is in need of improvement. The high school and junior high is ranked lowest in the state.
- Newport cannot pay and retain its teachers.
- Newport High School has one certified English teacher for 300 kids.
- Kids in the freshman class leave school at noon, as the district can't offer them classes.
- Out of 97 teacher positions, 38 are non-certified.
- Newport is having difficulty meeting its state and federal special education obligations.

- Despite its best efforts, this year's proposed budget had a 3 percent increase, a total of \$425,000. The increase was due to health insurance premiums for staff and moderate raises for their paraprofessionals and teachers, in an effort to retain them. The budget failed. Newport taxpayers would have to pay an additional \$1 increase in their local school tax, a 10 percent increase for some of the poorest people in New Hampshire.
- This bill would give Newport \$655,000 next year. They could have survived if they only received \$425,000, but they couldn't raise it.
- That additional funding would increase revenue, address immediate budget needs, stabilize tax rates and eliminate further staff attrition.
- Newport is hemorrhaging.
- This is not a long-term solution but something that would break the cycle of decline.
- Newport, Claremont and Charlestown residents are proud, hardworking people. They manage their resources.
- Please restore their right to a fair and state-funded adequate education.

John Lunn, Newport:

- Mr. Lunn is a plaintiff in the *Rand v. State of New Hampshire* case. Why? Because the cost of education on his property tax bill could cost he and his wife their retirement, their health care and, at the rate it is climbing, possibly their home. They belong to a large and growing constituency of older residents in this state that can't afford to support education at the cost of their own personal survival.
- Mr. Lunn met the age of Medicare last year. The savings he gained from leaving private health care were eaten up by a \$900 increase in his property tax due to a flipped reassessment that pushed their school tax through the roof. Residential homes were assessed higher than businesses because of a stagnant local economy.
- Who is it fair to if Mr. Lunn cannot support increases in school funding? Not their teachers, who are among the lowest paid in the state. Certainly not the students who have large class sizes and canceled curriculum because there are no teachers available. And not special needs children who are required to have mandated paraprofessionals in the classroom. Finally, the town doesn't benefit from the crumbling education structure when businesses are reluctant to move in. Mr. Lunn doesn't benefit either, because the tax rate will continue to increase.
- In a poverty stricken and aging town like Newport the Lunn's find themselves in a death spiral. If Mr. Lunn votes for the increased cost, he must postpone his retirement indefinitely. He hopes his health doesn't decline. His wife's age increases health risks and costs. There are bound to be unaccounted medical and personal expenses that they both will face. Should they sacrifice their home for the sake of educating children that this state government refuses to sufficiently fund?
- This is what so many elderly are facing across New Hampshire. Meanwhile, just 5 miles to the east of Mr. Lunn's home is the town of Sunapee. Simply

because they have a growing economy due to summer residents around their lake, their schools thrive and their homeowners have much lower taxes.

- New Hampshire is one of the top ten wealthiest states in the US. You wouldn't know it by the condition of many towns and schools. Why has our own government sued to perpetuate this dysfunctional system? Why does the Legislature, having the power to put things right, knowing the remedy through fairly adjudicated court decisions and impartial studies, continue to avoid funding education fairly? It is shameful that in a state this wealthy that you would treat our children so poorly.
- When Mr. Lunn first got involved with this problem in his 30s, he never imagined that he would be arguing into his retirement years for equal funding of childhood education that every other US state and every other country in the western world recognize as a human right.
- Because the court recommends a \$7,300 increase does not imply that we should cut money elsewhere. To suggest that as an option misses the point that too many schools are underfunded, and the state needs to step up to its constitutional responsibility.

Donna Magoon, Superintendent, Newport School District:

- Ms. Magoon highlighted for committee members a small number of events that had taken place in the last 5 months in her school district.
- On the day of this hearing, a Tuesday, Ms. Magoon had already read 4 DCYF reports on children that are being abused. This is the Newport school district. A large majority of her students are undergoing these events.
- Out of the 801 students, 213 students are on IEPs; 164 are on a 504 plan. That is 47 percent of her population receiving extra services. Approximately 52 percent of her students receive free and reduced lunch.
- This is what Ms. Magoon's staff goes through on a daily basis.
- Her teachers at Step 1 this year make \$37,379; next year they will make \$38,126. With a teaching Master's Degree and 15 years of service a teacher will make \$62,686. That's over 18 years in the school system.
- This year Ms. Magoon's proposed budget was \$22.6 million. It did not pass. Her default budget is \$21 million. She needs to cut her budget by \$717,261. Her proposed teacher raises were also defeated.
- Ms. Magoon currently has 38 staff members who are on an alternative educator plan.
- Sixth and seventh grade teachers had to fill in periods to teach eighth grade students to cover class times, due to a staffing shortage of teachers. Coming to the end of the school year, Ms. Magoon is still without teachers. Neighboring towns pay up to \$10,000 more than Newport.

Michelle Veasey, Executive Director, New Hampshire Businesses for Social Responsibility:

- Businesses in New Hampshire are unable to hire all the employees they need. When businesses are growing, revenues are growing. This means the state's revenues are growing. When they are not able to find individuals to fill jobs, they can't grow at the rate they need to.

- New Hampshire has the opportunity to remain a leader, but we need to invest in our education.
- This will have a long-term consequence on our state. We need to be realistic about this.
- If we're not going to invest in all of our children, including Newport, we are not going to be prepared and continue to grow our economy. It is unacceptable for all of us.
- Many people are depending on this, not just our kids. But most importantly, our kids.
- Our state is aging. We need our kids to stay here.

Chris Beeso, New Hampshire Association of Special Education Administrators:

- The association represents both public and private schools in New Hampshire.
- This bill would add \$60 million into school districts with low property values. This would have a significant impact on students with disabilities who are on IEPs.
- This would not solve the funding issues we have in New Hampshire. It is a small and meaningful step forward, however, especially funding for students with disabilities.
- The children the association works with are getting more complex. In 2017, autism was being diagnosed in 1 out of 68 children. In 2024, that number is 1 in 36 children.
- Student conditions are becoming extremely complex.

Zack Sheehan, Executive Director, NH School Funding Fairness Project:

- The lack of funding creates huge disparities in equalized school property tax rates, ranging from \$1.21 in Millsfield to \$15.79 in Hinsdale per \$1,000 of value. No school district in the state spends less than 3 times the amount of money it receives in adequate funding,
- About 70 percent of all school district revenue comes from local property taxes.
- During the 2021-2022 school year, Pittsfield and Lisbon had zero AP class offerings, whereby Windham had 23.
- Average teacher salaries ranged from \$41,527 in Stratford to \$88,492 in Stratham.
- During school years 2018-2020 average SAT scores ranged from 905 at Manchester West to 1283 in Hanover.
- Graduation rates ranged from 64 percent at Manchester West to 97 percent at Campbell High over years 2015-2021.
- The court ruled in the Conval case that "the base adequacy cost can be no less than \$7356.01 per pupil per year and the true cost is likely much higher than that."

Byron Champlin, Mayor, City of Concord:

- As a result of the property owned by the state and nonprofits in the city of Concord, the city has the highest percentage of untaxed property of any municipality in New Hampshire. Between 25 and 30 percent of property is off of its tax rolls.

- The additional education funding proposed by HB 1583-FN-A would be very welcome as a way of blunting the impact of educating our children on the property taxpayers of the city.
- The increased base adequacy aid payments proposed in this bill will be a step towards addressing the impact on taxpayers in both of Concord's two school districts.
- By dipping into the state's surplus for the increase, we're hoping it will assure HB 1583-FN-A does not further affect our local property taxpayers. It will help to insure a healthy educational system for our state's children.
- Eleven mayors in this state endorse this legislation.

Desiree McLaughlin, Mayor, City of Franklin:

- If this bill passes it will greatly help the children of the Franklin school district, who desperately need it.
- Franklin is home to several marginalized demographics experiencing poverty. Approximately 58 percent of their school population is on the free and reduced lunch program.
- Their special education accounts for 30 percent of their budget.
- Currently, their per pupil cost is just under \$20,000 per pupil; the state provides \$8,141. The difference between the two is a large number, and Franklin's children suffer for it.
- This year the district was hit with an increased, unanticipated cost in the special education budget. It exceeded the budget by almost \$1 million, from students moving into the city with special education needs. This is also being experienced by other school districts across the state as well.
- Franklin's budget is extremely restricted. If the bill passes, it could offset \$828,246 of those unanticipated costs.
- Franklin is trying very hard to revitalize its city. A thriving school district adds to the value of their community.

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Date Hearing Report completed: May 5, 2024