

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
Superior Court
Rockingham, ss.
Case No. 215-2022-CV-00167

Steven Rand et al.

Plaintiffs,

v.

The State of New Hampshire,

Defendant.

**STATEMENT OF UNDISPUTED FACTS IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS' MOTION
FOR PARTIAL SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

NOW COME Steven Rand, Randvest, Inc., Dr. Robert Gabrielli, the Gabrielli Family Ltd. Partnership, Jessica Wheeler Russell, Adam Russell, James Lewis, and John Lunn (collectively, the "Plaintiffs"), by and through their counsel, and pursuant to Rule 12 of the Superior Court of the State of New Hampshire, and other applicable law, move the Court to issue a partial summary judgment based on the following facts Plaintiffs consider material and uncontested.

1. In New Hampshire, the property tax year is determined by statute and runs from April 1 through March 31. RSA 76:2.
2. All property taxes are assessed based on the inventory taken in April of the property tax year. RSA 76:2.
3. Property taxes may be collected on a semi-annual or a quarterly basis. RSA 76:15-a, RSA 76:15-aa.
4. In towns and cities where taxes are collected semi-annually, the first property tax payment is due by July 1. Tax bills for this payment are mailed out in late May or early June. This

initial payment is computed by taking the previous year's assessed valuation and multiplying it by one-half of the previous year's tax rate. RSA 76:15-a.

5. By November, the Department of Revenue Administration (the "DRA") receives data from various state agencies, towns, cities, and school districts that is used to set local tax rates for the current fiscal year. RSA 21-J:35.

6. This data includes estimated appropriations certified or voted upon by municipalities, in the prior winter or spring, and the Department of Education's estimate of the state aid to be disbursed to each school district to cover the cost of an adequate education pursuant to RSA 198:40-a. RSA 21-J:34, RSA 21-J:35.

7. RSA 76:8 determines how the Statewide Education Property Tax ("SWEPT") is calculated and raised. First, the DRA Commissioner calculates a municipality's tax base for SWEPT. Then, the equalized tax rate set under RSA 76:3 is multiplied by that tax base to determine the total amount of revenue generated by the SWEPT in that municipality.¹ RSA 76:8, I(a), (b).

8. By statute, the Commissioner is directed to set the SWEPT rates by December 15 of each year.² RSA 76:8.

9. In practice, the DRA Commissioner sets the SWEPT rates and begins issuing warrants starting in late September through November, with towns collecting the SWEPT tax in December.³

10. Payments made in December comprise the second tax payment of the current property tax year. While the first tax payment, made during the summer, is based on the prior year's tax

¹ State's Objection to Plaintiffs Motion for Preliminary Injunction ("Objection") at 3.

² First Amended Complaint ("Complaint") ¶ 29; State's Answer to First Amended Complaint ("Answer") ¶ 29.

³ NH Department of Revenue Administration, Municipal Matters: Technical Assistance for Tax Collectors 51 (2019), <https://www.revenue.nh.gov/mun-prop/municipal/documents/tax-collector-municipal-matters-manual.pdf>.

rate, the second tax payment reflects the actual tax rates set by the DRA for the current year. RSA 76:15-a.

11. The SWEPT is collected and distributed locally by each municipality to fund the State's cost of funding an adequate education.⁴ RSA 76:8.

12. Although assessed, collected, and distributed locally, the SWEPT is a state tax.⁵

13. From 2005 to 2021, the New Hampshire Legislature (the "Legislature") set the total to be raised by the SWEPT at \$363 million annually. RSA 76:3.

14. This amount is not adjusted for inflation. *See* RSA 76:3.

15. For the 2022-2023 state fiscal year only, the Legislature lowered the amount of the money to be collected by the SWEPT from \$363 million to \$263 million.⁶

16. That amount is expected to revert back to \$363 million for the 2023-2024 fiscal year.⁷

17. The State factors in revenue generated by the SWEPT in each municipality when calculating total education grants under RSA 198:41. In municipalities where the amount of SWEPT generated cannot cover the full cost of an adequate education, the State provides supplemental funding. This supplemental funding comes from the State's Education Trust Fund.⁸ *See* RSA 198:40-a, RSA 198:41, RSA 198:42.

18. In some municipalities, the revenues raised by the SWEPT exceed the total cost of providing a constitutionally adequate education in that community, as calculated by the State.⁹

19. In the past, the State has required these municipalities to remit the excess revenue generated to the State's Education Trust Fund.

⁴ Complaint ¶ 19; Answer ¶ 19.

⁵ Complaint ¶ 28; Answer ¶ 28.

⁶ Complaint ¶ 30; Answer ¶ 30; Objection at 14.

⁷ Complaint ¶ 20; Answer ¶ 20.

⁸ Complaint ¶¶ 19-21; Objection at 4.

⁹ Complaint ¶ 21; Complaint ¶ 33; Answer ¶ 21; Answer ¶ 33.

20. However, since 2011, communities have been permitted to retain the excess amounts raised by the SWEPT when the amount raised by the SWEPT exceeds the total cost of adequacy.¹⁰

The communities permitted to retain excess SWEPT revenues for tax year 2021 are listed in Table 1, appended to the affidavit of Mr. Douglas Hall attached hereto as Exhibit A.

21. When the DRA sets the local education tax rates in these communities, the DRA permits communities that retain excess funds to characterize these excess funds as proper sources of revenue. RSA 21-J:35.

22. The DRA also sets negative local education tax rates in a small number of communities to offset SWEPT revenues.¹¹ The communities the DRA instructed to levy negative local education taxes, and the SWEPT tax rates for those communities, for tax year 2021 are listed in Table 3 to Exhibit A.

23. Plaintiffs reside in, or own commercial property in, communities that do not generate excess SWEPT or issue negative local education tax rates.

24. Plaintiffs pay the full SWEPT tax rate set by the DRA. Taxpayers who own property in communities permitted to keep excess SWEPT revenues, or those with negative tax rates, do not pay the full SWEPT rate as set by the DRA. This is because the negative tax rates and the retention of excess funds serve as offsets to the full SWEPT rate. As a result, the SWEPT tax rate, as administered by the DRA, is not uniform throughout the state.

¹⁰ Complaint ¶ 22; Complaint ¶ 34; Answer ¶ 22; Answer ¶ 34.

¹¹ Complaint ¶ 35; Answer ¶ 35.

Dated: Concord, New Hampshire
December 21, 2022

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Natalie J. Laflamme

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a true copy of this motion was electronically filed in the court's electronic filing system and thereby served on counsel for the State, Samuel Garland, Anthony Galdieri, and on John-Mark Turner, counsel for the Intervenor, this 21st day of December, 2022.

/s/ Natalie Laflamme

Natalie Laflamme

EXHIBIT A

Affidavit of Mr. Douglas Hall

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
Superior Court
Grafton, ss.
Case No. 215-2022-CV-00167

Steven Rand and Randvest, Inc.,

*Dr. Robert Gabrielli and the
Gabrielli Family Ltd. Partnership,*

Jessica Wheeler Russell and Adam Russell,

James Lewis, and

John Lunn

Plaintiffs,

v.

The State of New Hampshire,

Defendant.

Affidavit of Douglas Hall

Now comes, Douglas Hall, under the pains and penalties of perjury, and states as follows.

1. I have worked with the attorneys on the Plaintiffs' legal team and gathered data that is being presented to the Court in support of Plaintiffs' Motion for Preliminary Injunction. I gathered the relevant data, completed the calculations and compiled the tables that are attached to this Affidavit in support of Plaintiffs' Reply Memorandum (the "tables").

2. My relevant training and experience to perform the functions outlined in paragraph 1 are as follows.

- A. Early in my career I was USAID Science Education Advisor to the Government of Nepal and managed research funded by UNICEF and the Ministry of Education related to school finance and management.
- B. In 1986-1993 I was a member of the NH House of Representatives. For six years I was a member of the House Appropriations Committee subcommittee that included responsibility for allocating State funds for “foundation aid” and other school aid programs. I chaired that subcommittee for four years.
- C. Subsequently, I was a researcher at the UNH Institute for Policy and Social Science Research and later the founding Executive Director of the NH Center for Public Policy Studies. During this period, 1995-2006, I conducted more than 40 data analysis and research projects related to NH schools, educational achievement, school finance, and history of school funding in NH.
- D. Shortly after the NH Supreme Court's ruling in the Claremont II case, I organized and convened the symposium on “Defining Educational Adequacy in Ways that Can Be Costed.” With other sponsoring organizations, we provided NH policy-makers comparative information from other states to support their efforts.
- E. For the NH Department of Education in 2002 I created the spreadsheet that automatically aggregates all school district annual financial reports (DoE-25) into a single worksheet and creates statewide totals. The file is still in use. I also assisted legislative sponsors of the bill that finally required the creation of the first statewide student data system to better track our students.
- F. I served one term on the Chichester School Board and seventeen years as Town Moderator in Chichester NH.
- G. More recently, in retirement, I became one of the founding members of the NH School Funding Fairness Project. For that organization I have authored research papers on sports in NH high schools, graduation rates and funding history. I have also authored papers and given presentations in dozens of towns and school districts that answer key questions about school funding in their community in the statewide context.

3. The original data in the tables comes from downloadable Excel data files maintained on the websites of the New Hampshire Department of Education (“NHDOE”) and the New Hampshire Department of Revenue Administration (“NHDRA”).

4. Plaintiffs' table entitled, "2021-2022 SWEPT Taxes" is populated with the following data from the indicated sources. See attached Exhibit 1. Columns A and B in this table come from the "Alpha order" worksheet columns N and P in the following NHDRA file: <https://www.revenue.nh.gov/mun-prop/property/equalization-2021/documents/tax-rate-comparison.xlsx>. Columns C and D in this table come from the NHDOE "FY2022 Muni Rpt" worksheet data in columns Z and AA in the following NHDOE file: <https://www.education.nh.gov/sites/g/files/ehbemt326/files/inline-documents/sonh/adequacy-fy-22-muni-summary.xlsx>

5. The "SWEPT in Excess of Adequacy" in column E in Exhibit 1 is calculated by simply subtracting the number in column C from the number in column D for those where there is an excess. For the plaintiffs' communities there is no excess and the amount is \$0.

6. If there is an excess in Column E, the "Effective Equalized SWEPT Rate for Adequacy" in column F in Exhibit 1 is calculated by multiplying the tax rate in column B by the ratio of column C to column D. If there is no excess in column E, then the entire tax rate in column B is for SWEPT and the amount in column B is entered in Column F.

7. Plaintiffs' table entitled, "2022-2023 SWEPT Taxes" is populated with the following data from the indicated sources. See attached Exhibit 2. Columns A and B in Exhibit 2 are blank because the NHDRA has not yet released its report with this data that is comparable to their file for 2021-2022. Columns C and D in Exhibit 2 come from the columns U and V in NHDOE "FY2023 Muni Rpt" worksheet data in the following NHDOE file: <https://www.education.nh.gov/sites/g/files/ehbemt326/files/inline-documents/sonh/adequacy-fy23-muni-estimate-summary.xlsx>.

8. The "SWEPT in Excess of Adequacy" in column E in Exhibit 2 is calculated by simply subtracting the number in column C from the number in column D for those where there is an excess. For the plaintiffs' communities there is no excess and the amount is \$0.

9. The "Effective Equalized SWEPT Rate for Adequacy" in column F in Exhibit 2 table is blank because the data for column B has not yet been released by NHDRA.

10. Plaintiffs' table entitled, "2021-2022 Negative Tax Rate Communities" is populated with the following data from the indicated sources. See attached Exhibit 3. Columns A through G in this table come from the "Alpha order" worksheet columns N, O, P, R, I, J, and L in the following NHDRA file: <https://www.revenue.nh.gov/mun-prop/property/equalization-2021/documents/tax-rate-comparison.xlsx>. Column I in

Exhibit 3 come from column Z in the NHDOE “FY2022 Muni Rpt” worksheet in the following NHDOE file: <https://www.education.nh.gov/sites/g/files/ehbemt326/files/inline-documents/sonh/adequacy-fy-22-muni-summary.xlsx>

11. The “Net Amount Raised for Schools (SWEPT + Local)” in column H in Exhibit 3 is calculated by simply adding the numbers in columns R and L.

12. Plaintiffs’ table entitled, “2022-2023 Potential Negative Tax Rate Communities” is populated with the following data from the indicated sources. See attached Exhibit 4. Columns A through C and E through G in Exhibit 4 are blank because the NHDRA has not yet released its report with this data that is comparable to their file for 2021-2022. Columns D and I in Exhibit 4 come from columns V and U in the NHDOE “FY2023 Muni Rpt” worksheet data in the following NHDOE file: <https://www.education.nh.gov/sites/g/files/ehbemt326/files/inline-documents/sonh/adequacy-fy23-muni-estimate-summary.xlsx>.

13. “Net Amount Raised for Schools (SWEPT + Local)” in column H in Exhibit 4 is blank because the data for column G has not yet been released by NHDRA

14. Further the affiant sayeth not.

I certify under the pains and penalties of perjury that the above representations are true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ Douglas Hall
Douglas Hall

Dated: October 31, 2022

2021-2022 SWEPT Taxes

Table 1

Sources of data >	A NH DRA	B NH DRA	C NH DOE	D NH DOE	E Calculation	F Calculation
Municipalities	Equalized SWEPT Taxable Property Value	Equalized SWEPT Tax Rate	Total Calculated Cost of an Adequate Education	Statewide Education Property Tax (SWEPT)	SWEPT In Excess of Adequacy	Effective Equalized SWEPT Rate for Adequacy
EXCESS SWEPT COMMUNITIES						
Alton	\$2,615,908,160	\$1.38	\$2,856,768	\$3,602,058	\$745,290	\$1.09
Bartlett	\$1,741,642,919	\$1.30	\$1,204,464	\$2,261,385	\$1,056,921	\$0.69
Bridgewater	\$625,362,136	\$1.22	\$400,848	\$761,930	\$361,082	\$0.64
Carroll	\$155,603,410	\$1.40	\$273,354	\$694,873	\$421,519	\$0.55
Center Harbor	\$717,205,779	\$1.30	\$421,610	\$932,360	\$510,750	\$0.59
Easton	\$104,378,656	\$1.32	\$124,139	\$137,664	\$13,525	\$1.19
Eaton	\$148,183,711	\$1.40	\$123,348	\$206,754	\$83,406	\$0.84
Errol	\$113,628,450	\$1.28	\$75,631	\$145,440	\$69,809	\$0.67
Franconia	\$429,641,756	\$1.39	\$466,021	\$595,288	\$129,267	\$1.09
Freedom	\$876,376,288	\$1.25	\$481,591	\$1,093,545	\$611,954	\$0.55
Hale's Location	\$96,305,287	\$1.53	\$3,787	\$147,484	\$143,697	\$0.04
Hampton	\$4,969,659,393	\$1.45	\$6,895,423	\$7,202,600	\$307,177	\$1.39
Harrisville	\$319,054,924	\$1.24	\$381,830	\$396,687	\$14,857	\$1.19
Hart's Location	\$23,706,209	\$1.45	\$20,970	\$34,406	\$13,436	\$0.88
Hebron	\$410,082,254	\$1.40	\$236,296	\$572,472	\$336,176	\$0.58
Holderness	\$1,061,557,696	\$1.45	\$971,743	\$1,536,970	\$565,227	\$0.92
Jackson	\$627,246,361	\$1.38	\$380,950	\$863,513	\$482,563	\$0.61
Lincoln	\$1,268,436,733	\$1.46	\$645,322	\$1,855,168	\$1,209,846	\$0.51
Meredith	\$3,283,198,418	\$1.29	\$3,596,481	\$4,239,607	\$643,126	\$1.09
Moultonborough	\$4,642,281,723	\$1.40	\$2,053,055	\$6,520,888	\$4,467,833	\$0.44
New Castle	\$1,114,507,955	\$1.31	\$316,925	\$1,461,482	\$1,144,557	\$0.28
New London	\$1,685,372,489	\$1.42	\$1,424,334	\$2,387,037	\$962,703	\$0.85
Newbury	\$1,096,273,096	\$1.51	\$889,806	\$1,655,815	\$766,009	\$0.81
Newington	\$770,060,593	\$1.43	\$309,366	\$1,103,024	\$793,658	\$0.40
North Hampton	\$1,633,697,589	\$1.42	\$2,106,229	\$2,324,606	\$218,377	\$1.29
Pittsburg	\$440,534,953	\$1.31	\$225,630	\$576,820	\$351,190	\$0.51
Portsmouth	\$7,923,930,153	\$1.52	\$9,956,106	\$12,043,851	\$2,087,745	\$1.26
Rye	\$3,181,416,817	\$1.45	\$2,269,789	\$4,611,845	\$2,342,056	\$0.71
Sandwich	\$588,686,090	\$1.39	\$600,894	\$815,639	\$214,745	\$1.02
Sugar Hill	\$267,356,897	\$1.13	\$293,336	\$302,615	\$9,279	\$1.10
Sunapee	\$1,860,051,495	\$1.45	\$1,711,668	\$2,688,500	\$976,832	\$0.92
Tuftonboro	\$1,680,674,511	\$1.29	\$1,183,710	\$2,166,667	\$982,957	\$0.70
Waterville Valley	\$435,803,386	\$1.38	\$277,287	\$602,993	\$325,706	\$0.63
Wolfeboro	\$3,130,674,895	\$1.36	\$3,188,805	\$4,244,568	\$1,055,763	\$1.02
TOTAL	\$50,038,501,182		\$46,367,514	\$70,786,554	\$24,419,040	
PLAINTIFFS' COMMUNITIES						
Hopkinton	\$969,693,285	\$1.48	\$3,857,552	\$1,025,173	\$0	\$1.48
Newport	\$617,503,168	\$1.35	\$3,889,289	\$605,418	\$0	\$1.35
Penacook	?	?	\$3,401,573	\$534,984	\$0	?
Plymouth	\$601,379,000	\$1.56	\$2,645,193	\$644,104	\$0	\$1.56

Data sources

<https://www.revenue.nh.gov/mun-prop/property/equalization-2021/documents/tax-rate-comparison.xlsx>

<https://www.education.nh.gov/sites/g/files/ehbemt326/files/inline-documents/sonh/adequacy-fy-22-muni-summary.xlsx>

2022-2023 SWEPT Taxes

Table 2

Sources of data >	A NH DRA	B NH DRA	C NHDOE	D NH DOE	E Calculation	F Calculation
Municipalities	Equalized SWEPT Taxable Property Value	Equalized SWEPT Tax Rate	Total Calculated Cost of an Adequate Education	Statewide Education Property Tax (SWEPT)	SWEPT In Excess of Adequacy	Effective Equalized SWEPT Rate for Adequacy
EXCESS SWEPT COMMUNITIES						
Bartlett			\$1,081,268	\$1,733,107	\$651,839	
Bridgewater			\$383,713	\$568,297	\$184,584	
Carroll			\$249,336	\$528,925	\$279,589	
Center Harbor			\$372,470	\$705,855	\$333,385	
Errol			\$67,538	\$109,442	\$41,904	
Franconia			\$410,661	\$435,991	\$25,330	
Freedom			\$427,654	\$768,313	\$340,659	
Hale's Location			\$0	\$102,556	\$102,556	
Hart's Location			\$21,179	\$26,016	\$4,837	
Hebron			\$219,581	\$375,535	\$155,954	
Holderness			\$909,816	\$1,234,705	\$324,889	
Jackson			\$355,049	\$619,389	\$264,340	
Lincoln			\$598,027	\$1,379,320	\$781,293	
Moultonborough			\$2,010,580	\$4,698,493	\$2,687,913	
New Castle			\$224,348	\$1,139,881	\$915,534	
New London			\$1,403,322	\$1,766,871	\$363,549	
Newbury			\$910,878	\$1,192,291	\$281,413	
Newington			\$334,413	\$788,247	\$453,834	
Pittsburg			\$235,731	\$406,777	\$171,046	
Rye			\$2,226,169	\$3,344,277	\$1,118,108	
Sandwich			\$584,915	\$607,555	\$22,640	
Sunapee			\$1,549,775	\$1,812,575	\$262,800	
Tuftonboro			\$1,083,819	\$1,624,383	\$540,564	
Waterville Valley			\$245,554	\$427,471	\$181,917	
Wolfboro			\$2,772,244	\$3,171,553	\$399,309	
TOTAL			\$18,678,037	\$29,567,825	\$10,889,788	
PLAINTIFFS' COMMUNITIES						
Hopkinton			\$3,857,552	\$1,025,173	\$0	
Newport			\$3,889,289	\$605,418	\$0	
Penacook			\$3,401,573	\$534,984	\$0	
Plymouth			\$2,645,193	\$644,104	\$0	

Data Sources

2022 DRA data not yet available on the DRA website

<https://www.education.nh.gov/sites/g/files/ehbemt326/files/inline-documents/sonh/adequacy-fy23-muni-estimate-summary.xlsx>

2021-2022 Negative Tax Rate Communities

Table 3

Sources of data ----->

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	NH DRA	NH DRA	NH DRA	NH DRA	NH DRA	NH DRA	NH DRA	Calculated	NH DOE

Locations	Equalized SWEPT Taxable Property Value	Locally Stated SWEPT Tax Rate	Equalized SWEPT Tax Rate	Amount Raised by SWEPT	Locally Stated Local School Tax Rate	Equalized Local School Tax Rate	Amount Raised by Local School Tax	Net Amount Raised for Schools (SWEPT+Local)	Total Calculated Cost of an Adequate Education
Atkinson & Gilmanton Academy Grant	\$996,035	\$1.95	\$1.66	\$1,652.00	-\$1.95	-\$1.66	-\$1,652.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Bean's Grant	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Bean's Purchase	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Cambridge	\$11,097,430	\$2.01	\$1.68	\$18,653.00	-\$1.64	-\$1.37	-\$15,653.00	\$3,000.00	\$0.00
Chandler's Purchase	\$44,424	\$2.11	\$1.76	\$78.00	-\$1.97	-\$1.64	-\$78.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Crawford's Purchase	\$275,456	\$2.11	\$1.76	\$485.00	-\$2.11	-\$1.76	-\$485.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Dix's Grant	\$1,267,208	\$1.91	\$1.62	\$2,047.00	-\$1.91	-\$1.62	-\$2,047.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Dixville	\$10,132,547	\$1.92	\$1.61	\$16,276.00	-\$1.88	-\$0.49	-\$16,276.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Erving's Location	\$69,382	\$1.59	\$1.38	\$96.00	-\$1.59	-\$1.38	-\$96.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Green's Grant	\$9,595,397	\$2.09	\$1.73	\$16,572.00	-\$2.05	-\$1.70	-\$16,572.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Hale's Location	\$96,305,287	\$1.82	\$1.53	\$147,484.00	-\$1.82	-\$1.52	-\$147,484.00	\$0.00	\$3,786.66
Kilkenny	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Livermore	\$136,600	\$1.82	\$1.82	\$249.00	-\$1.82	\$0.00	-\$249.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Martin's Location	\$0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Millsfield	\$10,420,678	\$2.13	\$1.78	\$18,572.00	-\$2.06	-\$0.19	-\$18,355.00	\$217.00	\$19,077.07
Odell	\$3,450,091	\$2.50	\$1.67	\$5,772.00	-\$2.50	-\$1.67	-\$5,772.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Pinkham's Grant	\$4,983,267	\$3.02	\$1.69	\$8,438.00	-\$2.80	-\$1.61	-\$8,438.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Sargent's Purchase	\$2,264,424	\$2.11	\$1.76	\$3,984.00	-\$2.11	-\$1.76	-\$3,984.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Second College Grant	\$1,823,706	\$1.80	\$1.53	\$2,796.00	-\$1.80	-\$1.53	-\$2,796.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Success	\$15,451,984	\$2.17	\$1.72	\$26,594.00	-\$2.15	-\$1.71	-\$26,594.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Thompson & Meserve's Purchase	\$7,952,944	\$1.91	\$1.51	\$11,988.00	-\$1.90	-\$1.50	-\$11,988.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Wentworth's Location	\$9,188,145	\$2.06	\$1.72	\$15,813.00	-\$2.02	-\$1.69	-\$15,813.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
TOTAL	\$185,455,005			\$297,549.00			-\$294,332.00	\$3,217.00	\$22,863.73

Data sources

<https://www.revenue.nh.gov/mun-prop/property/equalization-2021/documents/tax-rate-comparison.xlsx>

<https://www.education.nh.gov/sites/g/files/ehbemt326/files/inline-documents/sonh/adequacy-fy-22-muni-summary.xlsx>

2022-2023 Potential Negative Tax Rate Communities

Table 4

Sources of data ----->	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	NH DRA	NH DRA	NH DRA	NH DOE	NH DRA	NH DRA	NH DRA	Calculated	NH DOE
Locations	Equalized SWEPT Taxable Property Value	Locally Stated SWEPT Tax Rate	Equalized SWEPT Tax Rate	Amount Raised by SWEPT	Locally Stated Local School Tax Rate	Equalized Local School Tax Rate	Amount Raised by Local School Tax	Net Amount Raised for Schools (SWEPT+Local)	Total Calculated Cost of an Adequate Education
Atkinson & Gilmanton Academy Grant				\$1,097.00					\$0.00
Bean's Grant				\$0.00					\$0.00
Bean's Purchase				\$0.00					\$0.00
Cambridge				\$12,787.00					\$0.00
Chandler's Purchase				\$52.00					\$0.00
Crawford's Purchase				\$324.00					\$0.00
Dix's Grant				\$1,416.00					\$0.00
Dixville				\$11,762.00					\$0.00
Erving's Location				\$71.00					\$0.00
Green's Grant				\$11,285.00					\$0.00
Hale's Location				\$102,556.00					\$0.00
Kilkenny				\$0.00					\$0.00
Livermore				\$168.00					\$0.00
Martin's Location				\$0.00					\$0.00
Millsfield				\$11,787.00					\$12,779.97
Odell				\$3,880.00					\$0.00
Pinkham's Grant				\$5,612.00					\$0.00
Sargent's Purchase				\$2,667.00					\$0.00
Second College Grant				\$1,966.00					\$0.00
Success				\$17,880.00					\$0.00
Thompson & Meserve's Purchase				\$8,014.00					\$0.00
Wentworth's Location				\$10,736.00					\$0.00
TOTAL	\$0			\$204,060.00			\$0.00	\$0.00	\$12,779.97

Data Sources

DRA data not yet available; tax rates are currently being set

<https://www.education.nh.gov/sites/g/files/ehbemt326/files/inline-documents/sonh/adequacy-fy23-muni-estimate-summary.xlsx>