

NH SCHOOL

Funding Fairness Project

*Advocating to make
school funding more equitable
for students and taxpayers alike*

School Funding and Property Taxes

Overview

- Taxpayers and students are not treated equitably or fairly.
- The problem is getting worse.
- The current system is unconstitutional.



Public High School A

- **79%** of 11th graders are proficient or above in math and **90%** reading
- **96%** of students graduate
- **91%** of AP test takers score a 3 or above
- Teachers make an average of **\$78,930**
- Median household income is **\$136,992**
- Education property taxes are **\$8.14** per \$1,000 value, resulting in a **\$2,849** on a \$350,000 home

Public High School A

- 79% of students are in math
- and over 96% of students are in math
- 91% of students are in math
- Teacher
- Median
- Educa value,



96% of students are in math

10,000
home

Public High School B

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Hanover (A) compared to Claremont (B)

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- **Only 30 miles apart**

2020 Commission to Study School Funding

“The state’s current system is inequitable from both student and taxpayer perspectives... Moreover, the districts with the least property wealth per student impose the highest local education tax rates to be able to fund their children’s education.”

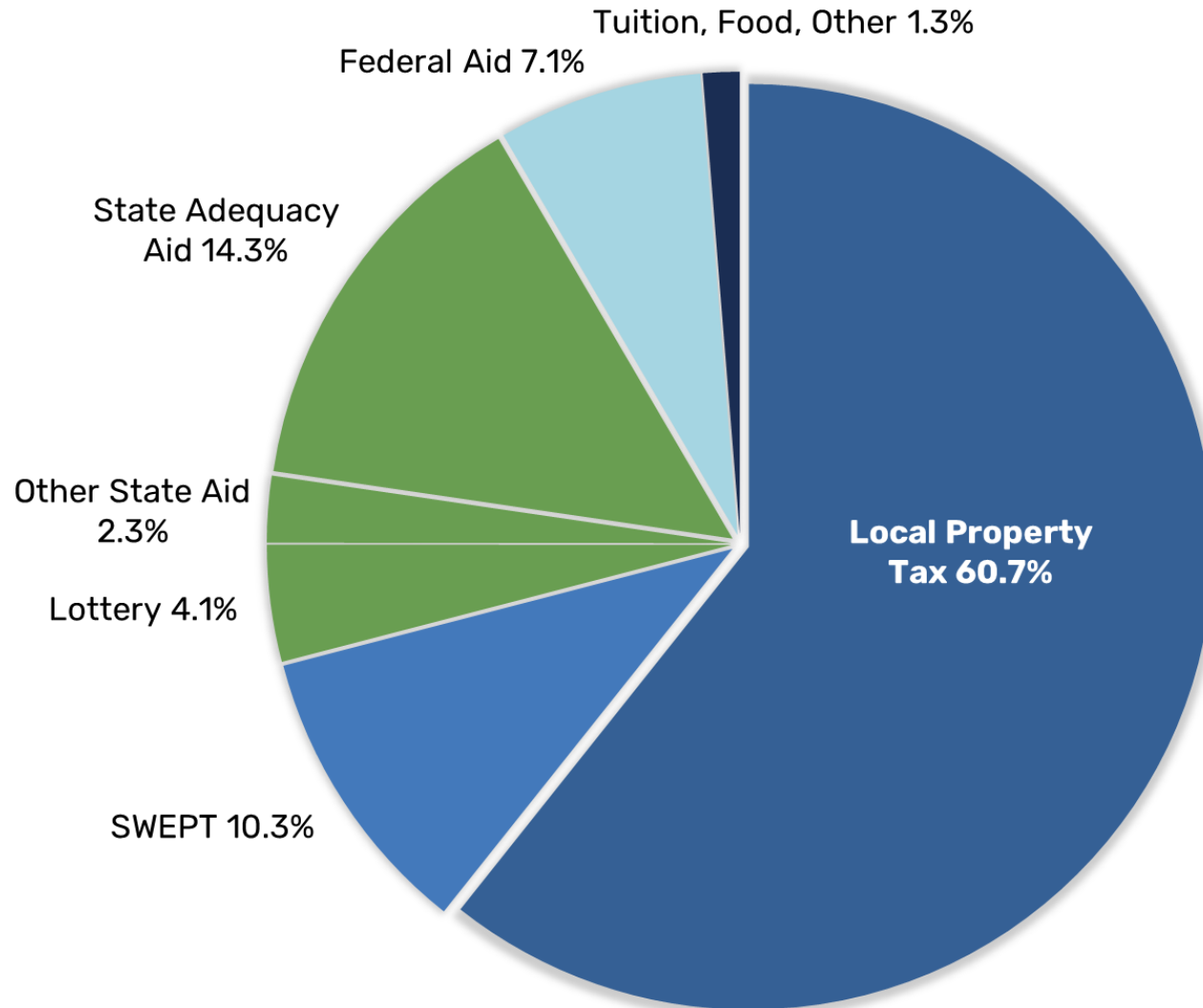
“The negative relationship between districts’ aggregated student outcomes and student poverty (proxied by FRPL rates) is clear and strikingly linear.”

*Equity and Adequacy of New Hampshire School Funding
American Institutes for Research, August 2020*



NH Relies Overwhelmingly on Local Property Taxes to Fund Public Education

2021-2022 Revenue of NH School Districts - \$3.64 billion



State of NH Gets Sued in the 90s

Five School Districts

Claremont, Pittsfield, Lisbon Regional, Franklin, and Allenstown

Eight Taxpayers & Parents

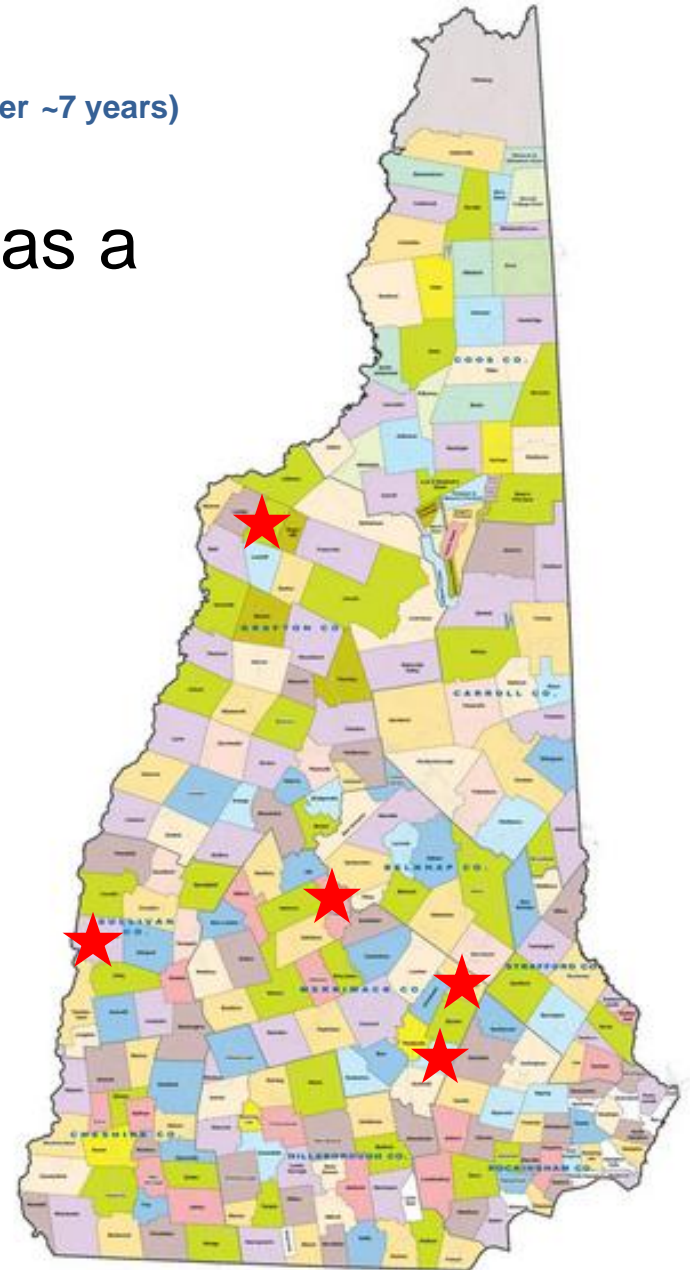
Five Students



Plaintiffs Win! (after ~7 years)

1. The State of New Hampshire has a duty to pay for the cost of a **constitutionally adequate** education for every K-12 student.

2. The taxes that the State uses to pay for this education must have a **uniform rate** across the state.



The Scope of an “Adequate Education”: Expansive and Future-Oriented

“Mere competence in the basics—reading, writing, and arithmetic—is insufficient in the waning days of the twentieth century to insure that this State's public school students are fully integrated into the world around them. A broad exposure to the social, economic, scientific, technological, and political realities of today's society is essential for our students to compete, contribute, and flourish in the twenty-first century.”

Claremont II, 142 N.H. at 474




Reforms Following Claremont Rulings

Stawide Education Property Tax – SWEPT (\$6.04)

New “adequacy aid” funding from State

Local education property taxes **decreased** from \$17.68 in 1998 to \$7.22 in 1999. When combined with the new SWEPT rates, average total education property taxes **still decreased** to \$13.26.



“For the first time in New Hampshire history, the House of Representatives yesterday passed an income tax, sending it to a state Senate that seems even more willing to approve the historic measure. After a day of last-minute maneuvering by supporters and opponents, House Bill 109 passed by the narrow margin of four votes, 194 to 190.”

-March 5, 1999, Portsmouth Herald



The next 20 years: changes at the margins

- Coalition of property wealthy towns lobbied to change SWEPT – only a local tax
 - Now, some locations have **negative** tax rates
- Courts **again** ruled legislature must define and pay for an adequate education in 2006 (Londonderry v. NH)
- From 2012-2022, the burden on local property tax payers to fund public education increased \$614 million (compared to the State's increase of \$47M)

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How Adequacy Aid is Currently Calculated

Every student receives **\$4,100** in “Base Adequacy”

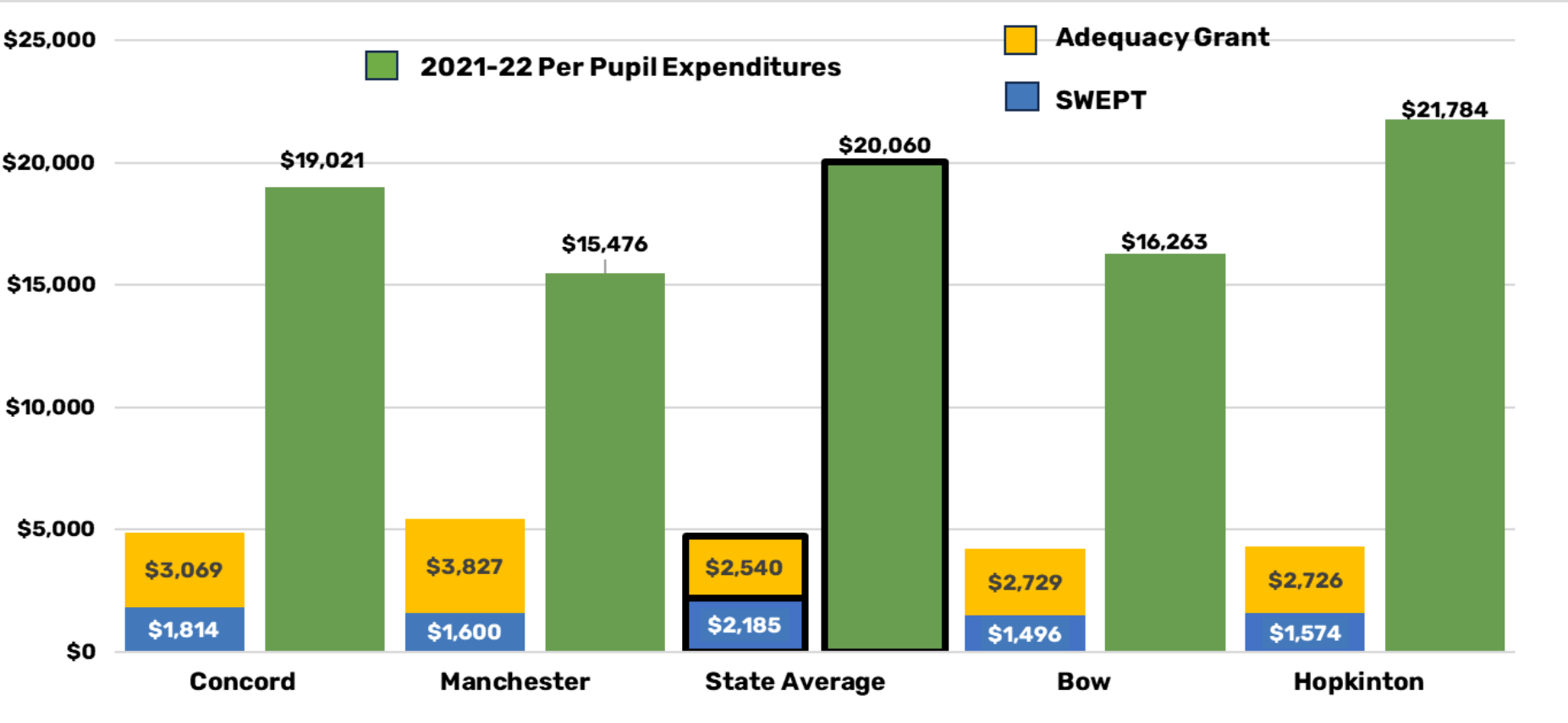
+ \$2,300 for each student eligible for free or reduced-priced lunch

+ \$800 for each student who is an English Language Learner

+ \$2,300 for each student receiving special education services

= \$5,148 per student on average

Current State Adequacy Grants Fall Well Short of Costs Communities Face in Educating Children



What Does an “Adequate” K-12 Education Cost?

An Example

The State of New Hampshire said that, for Allenstown’s 511 students, an adequate education should cost **\$2,418,121** or **\$4,980** per student in 2022-23.

The Allenstown School District budget for 2022-23 was **\$12,243,949** or **\$24,197** per student.

So, let’s pare that budget down.....



So let's pare that budget down...

Eliminate all busing (including special education busing)

Eliminate all English Language Learner support

Eliminate all special education contracted services

Eliminate all special education appraisal services

Eliminate all special education out-of-district placements

Eliminate all supplies, copier machines, liability insurance, plumbing and heating repairs

Eliminate all educational materials (including new textbooks)

Eliminate all art, music, and PE equipment

Eliminate all Chromebook technology and software contracts

Eliminate all co-curricular clubs, sports, field trips, and student assemblies

Eliminate two secretaries

Eliminate three of 4 custodians



So let's pare that budget down...

Eliminate all school board stipends and fees

Eliminate all payments on the school building bond *(resulting in default)*

Eliminate all summer programs

Eliminate all food services

Eliminate the art teacher

Eliminate the music teacher

Eliminate the physical education teacher

Eliminate the behavior teacher

Eliminate all substitute salaries

Eliminate one of the 2 nurses

Eliminate both guidance counselors

Eliminate both street crossing guards

Eliminate technology support personnel

Eliminate the assistant principal



So let's pare that budget down...

Eliminate two of 17 special education paraprofessionals (and reduced special education coordinator to half-time)

Eliminate special education speech/language pathologist

Eliminate one of 7 special education teachers

Eliminate the reading specialist

Eliminate the special education secretary

Eliminate the library media specialist

Eliminate the speech language pathologist

Eliminate reduced library aid to half-time

Eliminate grounds maintenance (including plowing)

Eliminate SAU 53 costs (including the superintendent and staff) and fees for audits and attorneys



What Does an “Adequate” K-12 Education Cost?

An Example

Cut all tuition payments for 147 High School students

- Allentown budgeted \$2.2M for tuition to Pembroke Academy
- There is no way to control this line item, so it had to be cut

Budget at this point is still far above the State’s “adequacy” level

Now cut to the State’s “adequacy” level of \$2,418,121

- Nearly everything else has been eliminated, so now eliminate nearly half of the remaining teachers
- Grades K-4 would have **29 students/teacher**
- Grades 5-8 would have **38 students/teacher**
- An “adequate education” would **end in the 8th grade...**

How does anyone believe that this will provide an adequate education for Allentown’s 511 students?

Role of Property Taxes & Resulting Inequities

It's simple math.

Property Value	Tax Rate (Per Thousand)	Revenue Raised
\$1,000,000	\$10.00	\$10,000
\$400,000	\$10.00	\$4,000



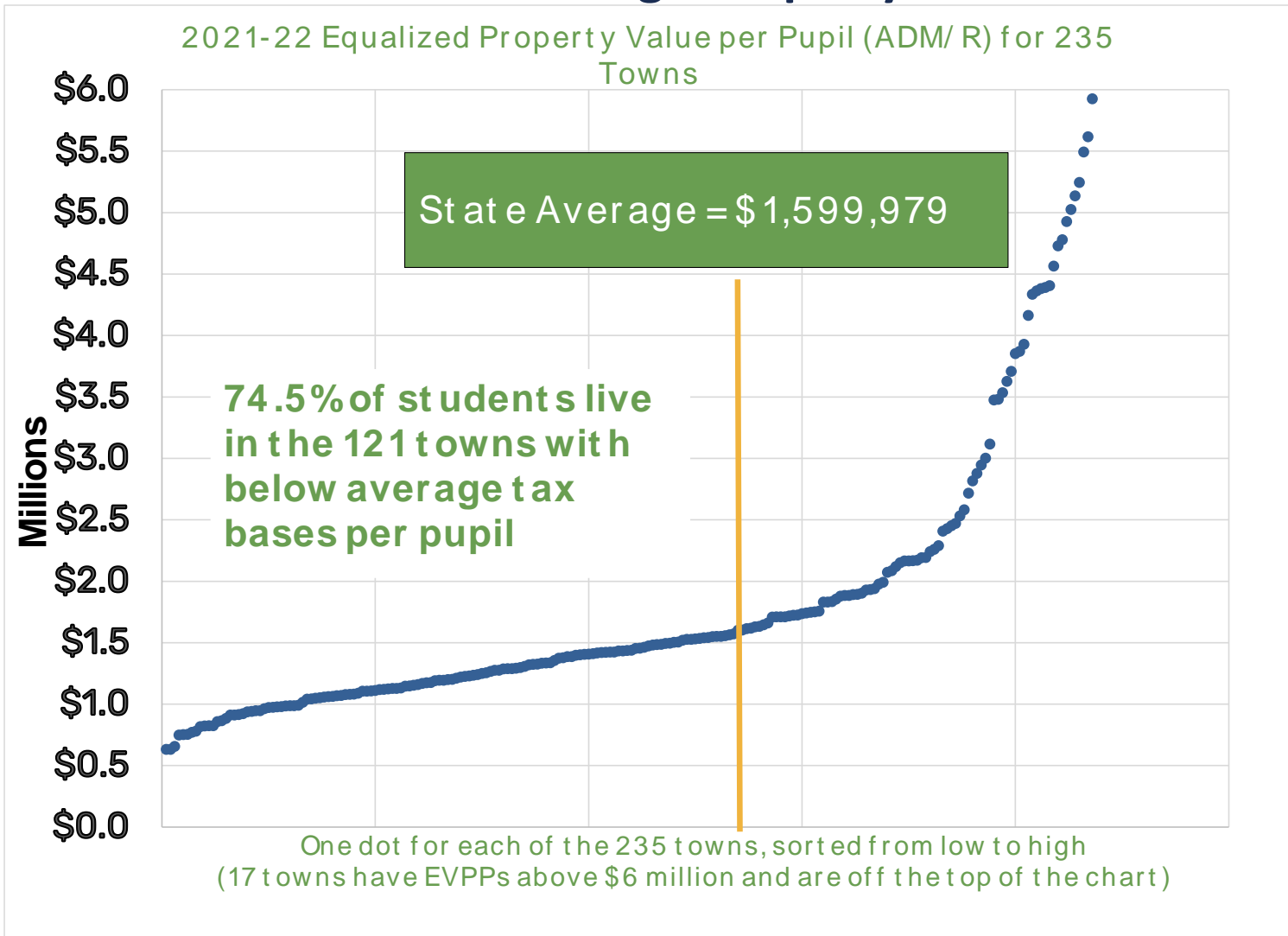
Role of Property Taxes & Resulting Inequities

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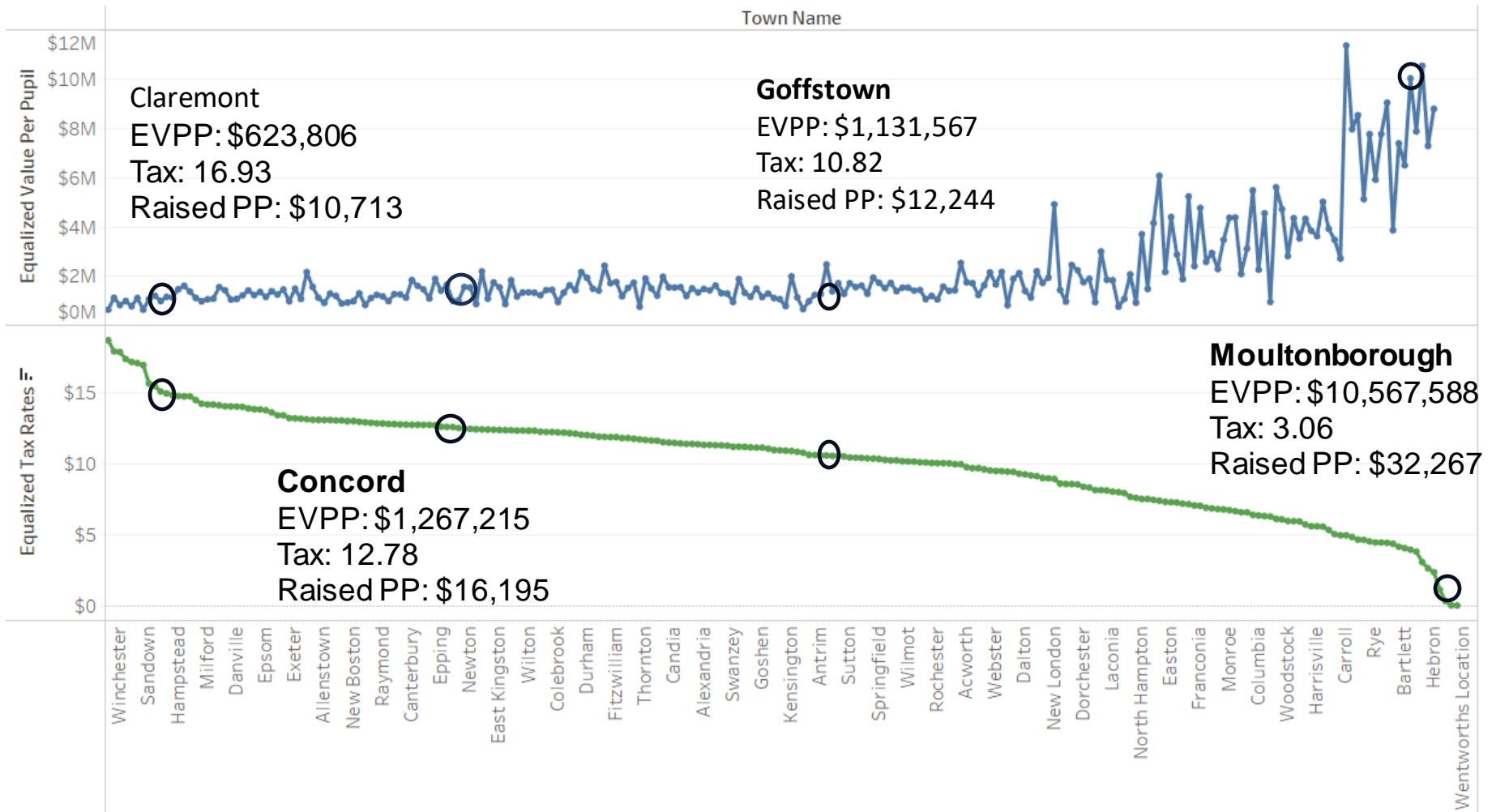
Property Value	Tax Rate (Per Thousand)	Revenue Raised
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\$400,000	\$25.00	\$10,000



Most NH Children Attend School in Communities with Below Average Property Values



Equalized Value Per Pupil and Equalized Tax Rates



Which Home Has the Larger Property Tax Bill?



“Contemporary with lake & mountain views...features an attached 2-car garage with direct entry into the kitchen area with oak cabinets ...attractive brick fireplace in the living room / dining area, which also has a cathedral ceiling...set back on the lot & is accessed by a paved tree-lined driveway”



“This ranch style home is so adorable...Home has a brand new roof just put on front part of home...dining and kitchen has new flooring...2 bedrooms...wonderful yard”



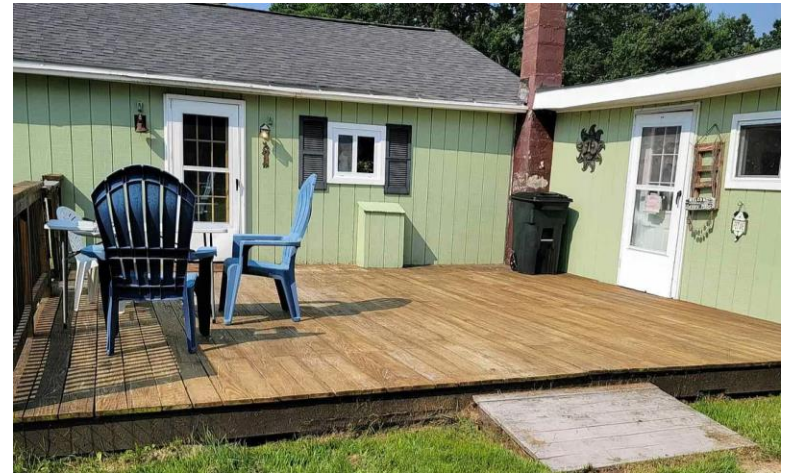
Which Home Has the Larger Property Tax Bill?



Alton

2021 market price: \$421,000
2020 assessed value: \$240,500

2020 school property tax **\$2,027**



Pittsfield

2021 market price: \$211,000
2020 assessed value: \$158,500

2020 school property tax: **\$2,222**





NH SCHOOL
**Funding Fairness
Project**



8.5 miles



Concord

Value: **\$449,900**

Tax Rate: **\$14.63**

School property tax:

\$6,582

Penacook

Value: **\$450,000**

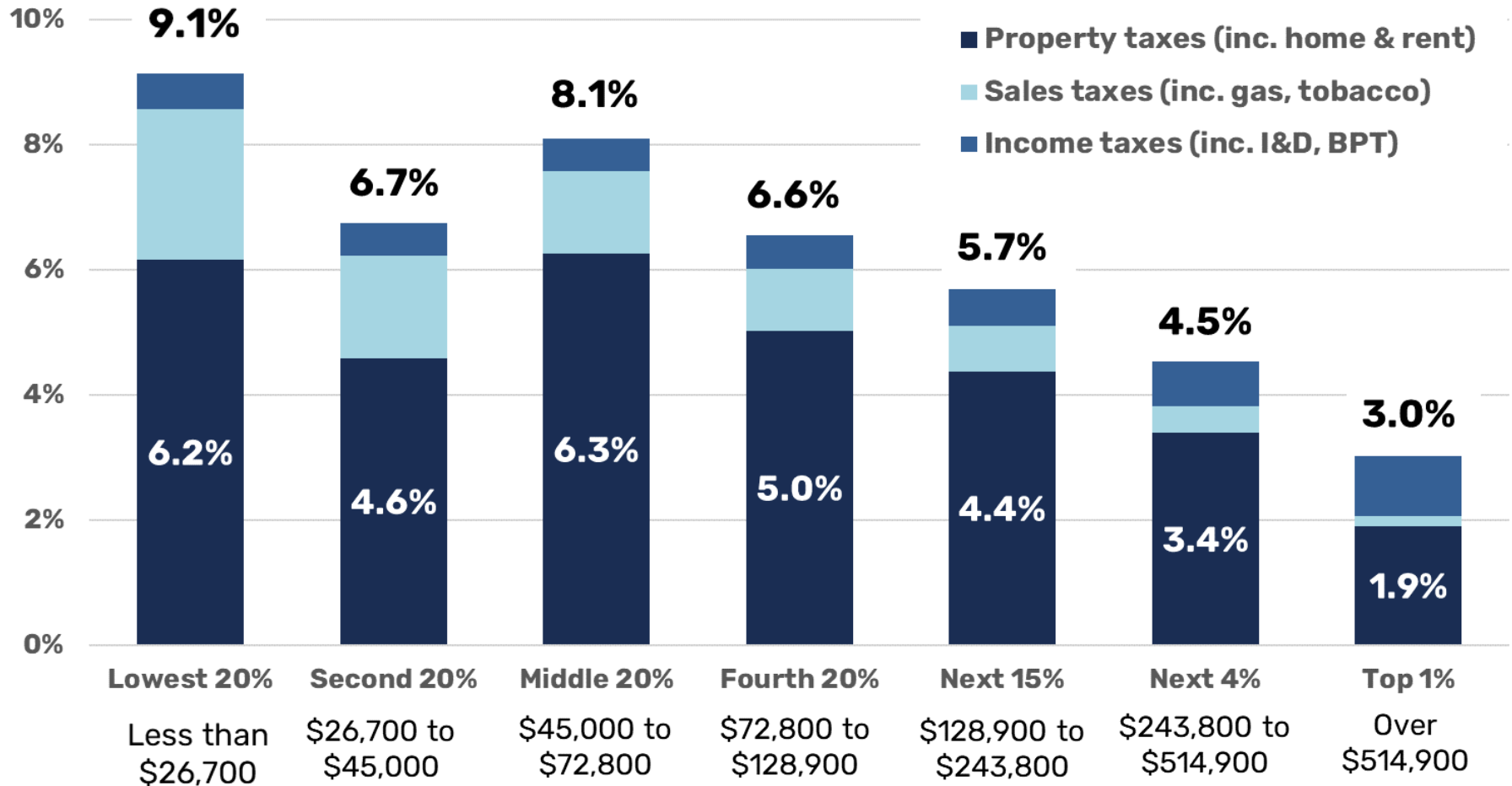
Tax Rate: **\$17.87**

School property tax:

\$8,042

Property Tax Reliance Adds to Regressivity of New Hampshire's Tax System

Taxes as a Share of Income, by Income Group, 2018



Comparing Starting Teacher Salaries

School	BA Level 1 Teacher Salary	School	MA Level 1 Teacher Salary
Pittsfield	\$32,794	Pittsfield	\$36,962
Manchester	\$39,250	Manchester	\$43,720
Bow	\$40,438	Bow	\$45,045
Deerfield	\$40,903	Deerfield	\$43,134
Nashua	\$44,200	Nashua	\$47,700
Concord	\$45,816	Concord	\$53,147
Portsmouth	\$47,867	Portsmouth	\$55,301

Reaching Higher NH: Strategies for Recruiting and Retaining High-Quality Teachers. Teacher Compensation in New Hampshire, 2021-2022



Comparing Starting Teacher Salaries

Figure 4: Teacher Salary Change Over Time, Lowest versus Highest Paying Districts (2021)



Reaching Higher NH: Strategies for Recruiting and Retaining High-Quality Teachers. Teacher Compensation in New Hampshire, 2021-2022

Claremont compared to Hanover

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State of NH Gets Sued AGAIN

ConVal v. State of NH

Started by the Contoocook Valley School District (ConVal) in 2019. They argue that the amount of adequacy money is insufficient to provide an opportunity for an adequate education.

Other school districts representing 25% of all public school students joined: Winchester, Mascenic, Monadnock, Fall Mountain, Claremont, Newport, Hillsboro-Deering, Grantham, Oyster River Cooperative, Manchester, Windham, Derry Cooperative, Hill, Mascoma Valley Regional, Nashua, Lebanon, Hopkinton, and Plainfield.

ConVal v. State of NH Ruling

"What is the base cost to provide the opportunity for an adequate education 239 years after that fundamental right was ratified in our Constitution? The short answer is that the Legislature should have the final word, but 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.** At a minimum this is an increase of \$537,550,970.95 in base adequacy aid to New Hampshire Schools. **Thus, the current allocation of \$4100 per pupil is unconstitutional.**"

-Decision in ConVal v. State of New Hampshire

ConVal v. State of NH Ruling

- **Why \$7,356 per pupil?**
 - **\$3,981** for Teachers
 - **\$901** for principals, administrative assistants, guidance counselors, librarians, technology coordinators, and custodians
 - **\$430** for instructional material, technology, and professional development
 - **\$1,000** for facilities operation and maintenance
 - **\$750** for transportation and **\$294** for nurse services

"In total, these conservative choices and overcorrections demonstrate that a base adequacy aid figure of \$7,356.01 would in actuality be far too low and would likely not survive scrutiny."

ConVal v. State of NH Ruling

"The State presented no evidence to justify the current base adequacy amount. As predicted by the Court in its prior order on summary judgment, the evidence at trial overwhelmingly established that no school could provide the opportunity for an adequate education if it had to rely solely on the base adequacy aid from the State."

-Decision in *ConVal v. State of New Hampshire*

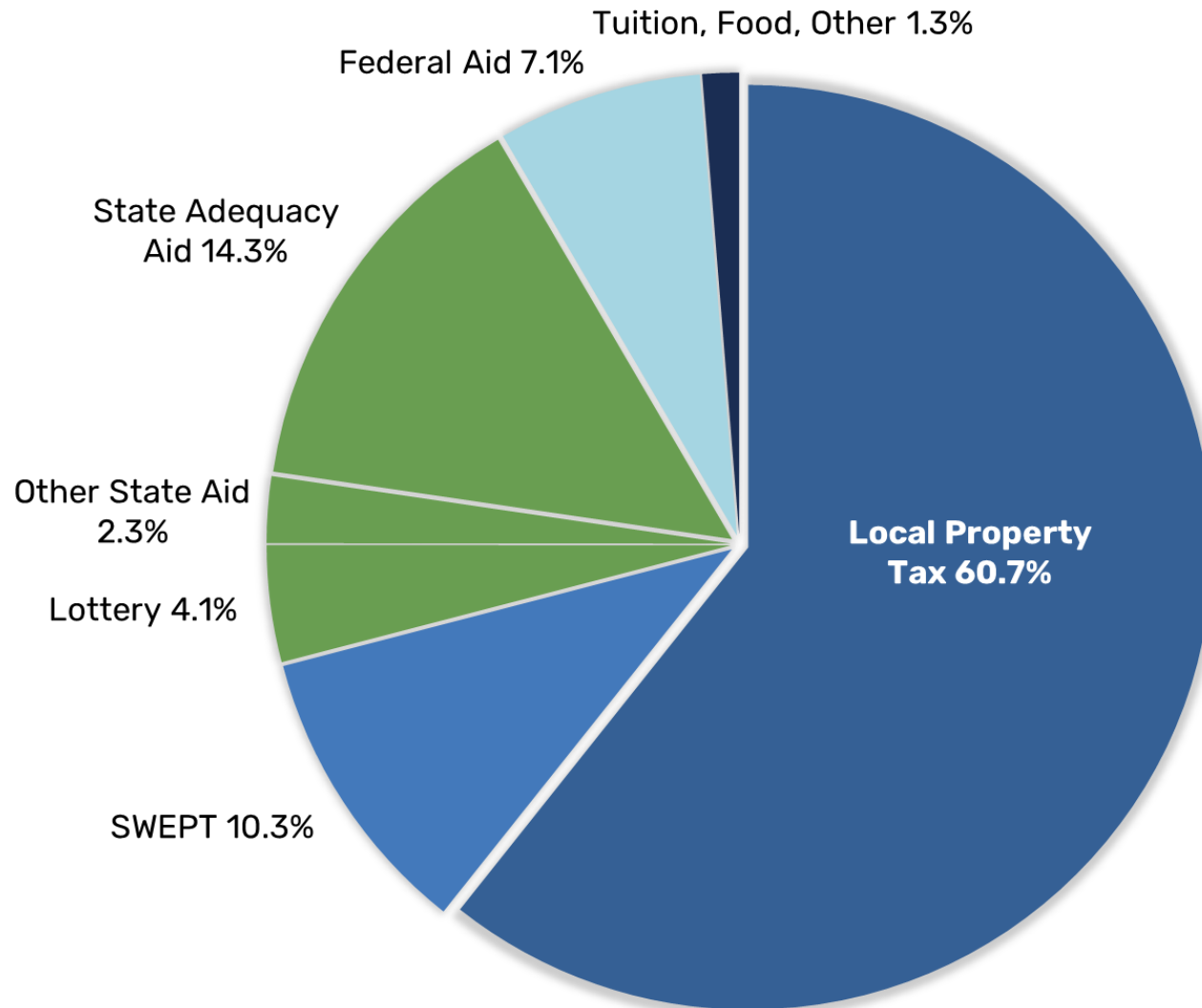
ConVal v. State of NH Ruling

How Does This Change Adequacy Funding?

- Current law sets base adequacy at **\$4,100 per pupil**
- The ruling sets a base adequacy of **\$7,356 per pupil**
- In 2022, the actual per pupil expenditure reported by the NHDOE (including transportation) was \$21,534
- The **\$3,256** per pupil increase in base adequacy adds up to over **\$537 million in new State funding** for education.
- This is not an increase in education funding, but a shift of who is responsible.

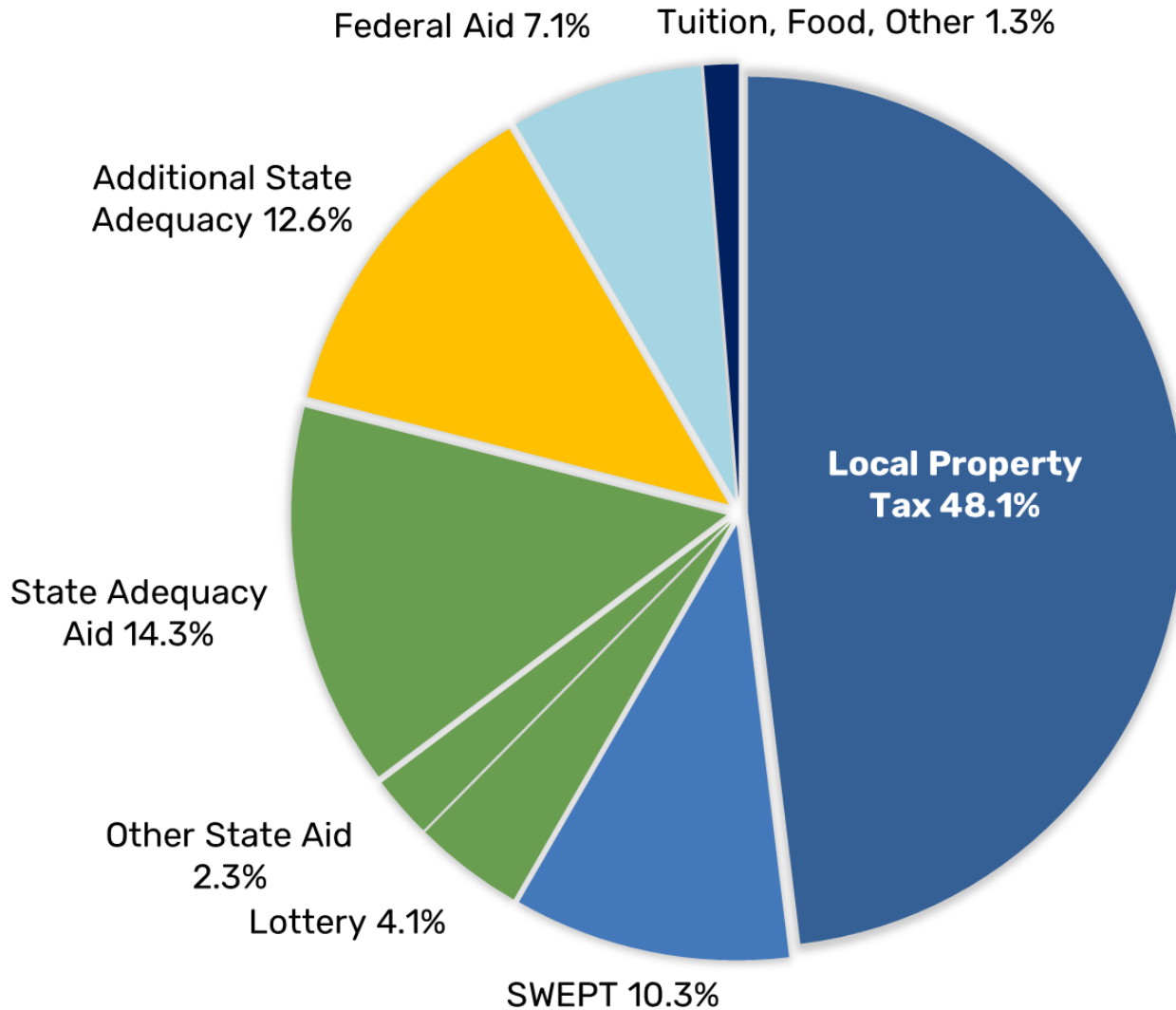
Impact of ConVal Ruling on School District Revenue

2021-2022 Revenue of NH School Districts - \$3.64 billion



Impact of ConVal Ruling on School District Revenue

Same revenue – reduced reliance on local taxes



Possible Revenue Sources

Some revenue sources that could be used to fill \$537m

- Interest and Dividends Tax ~\$135 million
- Additional true SWEPT of about \$2.03 per \$1,000
- Return Business Taxes to 2015 Levels
 - According to analysis done by the NH Fiscal Policy Institute, “the State lost between \$496 million and \$729 million in revenue” between 2015 and 2022 due to cuts in businesses taxes.
- "...the Legislature should have the final word, but 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.“ - Decision in *ConVal v. State of New Hampshire*

and The State Gets Sued AGAIN

Rand v State of NH (2022)

Group of taxpayers from Plymouth, Newport, Penacook, and Hopkinton claim that their rights are being violated due to non-uniform tax rates.

Steve Rand at his family's hardware store in Plymouth, NH.





Rand v. State of NH

- Argues that because local property taxes used to fund the bulk of the State's funding obligation for public education are **not** uniform in rate, that is a violation of standard defined in the Claremont rulings.
- The plaintiffs challenge both base adequacy aid and differentiated aid, contending that the State's obligation should be closer to average spending in the state (roughly \$18,400 plus transportation when filed).

Rand v. State of NH Ruling on Preliminary Injunction Motion

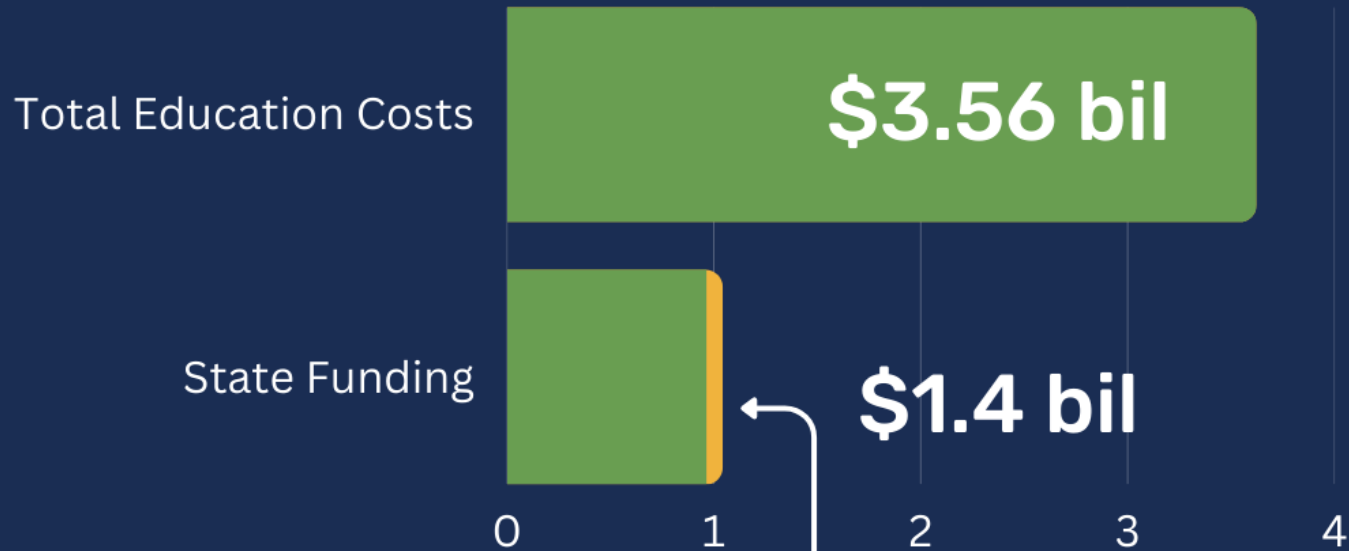
1. The State allowing municipalities to retain excess SWEPT revenues is unconstitutional.
 - Currently, 52 municipalities retain excess SWEPT, and are estimated to retain \$26 million this year.
2. The NH Department of Revenue Administration approving negative local education tax rates to offset the payment of SWEPT is unconstitutional.
 - In 2022, 19 municipalities had negative local education tax rates, resulting in only generating \$239,464 from \$282.7 million in property value.

Recent Legislative Activity

- Largest increase in past budget in years
- Ed funding was major focus of state budget process, necessary for bi-partisan support
- Increase in targeted aid to schools
- **Increased state funding for public schools by about \$157 million over the two years**
- **Increased targeted aid by about \$30 million in FY 2024**



FY 2024 Estimated Education Funding



Orange represents the increase in funding in this budget compared to the previous formula, about \$77.6 million



At the Same Time Legislature Cut Stabilization Aid

- **Eliminated Stabilization Grants (\$157 million in FY23) and Relief Aid (\$17.5 million in FY23)**
- **Created “Hold Harmless” grant to keep state funding at 104% of amount towns would receive under current law**
 - Ensures no communities see decrease in funding for this budget, but these grants will phase out starting in FY 2026, impacting rural communities with high concentrations of students navigating poverty and lower property values most dramatically.



Repealed Revenue Sources

- **Accelerated repeal of Interest and Dividends Tax**
 - Loss of ~\$135 million *per year* in state revenue
 - 52% of revenue came from 2.5% of filers with >\$200k in I&D Income
- **What could that lost revenue have been used for instead of cutting it?**
 - Universal school lunch (estimated cost of \$111 million)
 - Increase Base Adequacy by around \$800 per pupil
 - School Building Aid (\$177 million in unfunded projects in 2023)



New Legislation Proposed for 2024

- **LSR 2209** – increase base adequacy to \$10,000
 - **Similar to ConVal lawsuit argument*
- **LSR 2658** – state pays for all special education costs
- **LSR 2623** – increase special education adequacy grant
- **LSR 2062** – commission to study current funding of special education and identify potential other sources of funding
- **LSR 2249** – changes to adequacy, SWEPT, and property tax relief in line with Commission to Study School Funding recommendations
- **LSR 2448** – Changes to SWEPT to no longer allow negative education property taxes or excess SWEPT
 - **Same as Rand ruling*
- **LSR 2762** – reinstates the Interest and Dividends tax



Summary

- Neither taxpayers nor students are treated equitably or fairly.
- The problem is getting worse.
- **Over \$2 Billion** is downshifted to local property tax payers each year.
- The current system is unconstitutional.
- The solution lies with state level lawmakers, but we need to engage with them to push for change and progress.



What Actions Can You Take?

- Talk to your legislators
- Testify on legislation
- Can't testify in person? Use our advocacy tools to email testimony
- Share our content on social media
- Write letters to the editor
- Talk to your family, friends, and neighbors
- Subscribe to our newsletter to stay up to date with school funding news and ways to get engaged.

