



NH SCHOOL
Funding Fairness
Project

NH School Funding Fairness Project

Advocating to make school funding more equitable for
students & taxpayers alike

White Mountains Regional School District – September 16, 2024

AGENDA

We view these challenges in 3 core tenets:

- 1. Taxpayers and Students are not treated equitably or fairly**
- 2. The problem continues to get worse**
- 3. The current system is unconstitutional**

1 | THE CHALLENGE

Taxpayers and Students are not treated equitably

2 | AN ADEQUATE EDUCATION

The constitutional requirements and the specific components

3 | UNEQUAL TAXES

The current property tax system aggravates inequality for students and taxpayers, because of great disparities in property wealth across the state

4 | ADVOCACY IN COURT AND IN THE LEGISLATURE

Two lawsuits and proposed legislation that may impact school funding and property taxes

5 | ACTIONS YOU CAN TAKE

How can you support school funding reform?

THE CHALLENGE

Public High School Metric Comparison

Criteria	Public High School A	Public High School B
Percentage 3 rd Graders who are Proficient or Above in Math & Reading	78% Math, 71% Reading	29% Math, 31% Reading

Public High School Metric Comparison

Criteria	Public High School A	Public High School B
Percentage 3 rd Graders who are Proficient or Above in Math & Reading	78% Math, 71% Reading	29% Math, 31% Reading
Percentage of Students who Graduate	97%	78%

Public High School Metric Comparison

Criteria	Public High School A	Public High School B
Percentage 3 rd Graders who are Proficient or Above in Math & Reading	78% Math, 71% Reading	29% Math, 31% Reading
Percentage of Students who Graduate	97%	78%
Percentage of AP Test Takers Scoring 3 or Above	79%	39%

Public High School Metric Comparison

Criteria	Public High School A	Public High School B
Percentage 3 rd Graders who are Proficient or Above in Math & Reading	78% Math, 71% Reading	29% Math, 31% Reading
Percentage of Students who Graduate	97%	78%
Percentage of AP Test Takers Scoring 3 or Above	79%	39%
Average Teacher Salary	\$85,582	\$51,491

Public High School Metric Comparison

Criteria	Public High School A	Public High School B
Percentage 3 rd Graders who are Proficient or Above in Math & Reading	78% Math, 71% Reading	29% Math, 31% Reading
Percentage of Students who Graduate	97%	78%
Percentage of AP Test Takers Scoring 3 or Above	79%	39%
Average Teacher Salary	\$85,582	\$51,491
Median Household Income	\$91,915	\$61,664

Public High School Metric Comparison

Criteria	Public High School A	Public High School B
Percentage 3 rd Graders who are Proficient or Above in Math & Reading	78% Math, 71% Reading	29% Math, 31% Reading
Percentage of Students who Graduate	97%	78%
Percentage of AP Test Takers Scoring 3 or Above	79%	39%
Average Teacher Salary	\$85,582	\$51,491
Median Household Income	\$91,915	\$61,664
Education Property Taxes (includes SWEPT)	\$5.65 per \$1,000	\$13.25 per \$1,000

Public High School Metric Comparison

Criteria	Public High School A	Public High School B
Percentage 3 rd Graders who are Proficient or Above in Math & Reading	78% Math, 71% Reading	29% Math, 31% Reading
Percentage of Students who Graduate	97%	78%
Percentage of AP Test Takers Scoring 3 or Above	79%	39%
Average Teacher Salary	\$85,582	\$51,491
Median Household Income	\$91,915	\$61,664
Education Property Taxes (includes SWEPT)	\$5.65 per \$1,000	\$13.25 per \$1,000
Education Property Tax Bill on \$350,000 Home	\$1,645	\$4,371

Public High School Metric Comparison

Which Schools are these...

Portsmouth

Claremont

Criteria	Public High School A	Public High School B
Percentage 3 rd Graders who are Proficient or Above in Math & Reading	78% Math, 71% Reading	29% Math, 31% Reading
Percentage of Students who Graduate	97%	78%
Percentage of AP Test Takers Scoring 3 or Above	79%	39%
Average Teacher Salary	\$85,582	\$51,491
Median Household Income	\$91,915	\$61,664
Education Property Taxes (includes SWEPT)	\$5.65 per \$1,000	\$13.25 per \$1,000
Education Property Tax Bill on \$350,000 Home	\$1,645	\$4,371

New Hampshire School Funding

NH Relies Overwhelmingly on Local Property Taxes to Fund Public Education

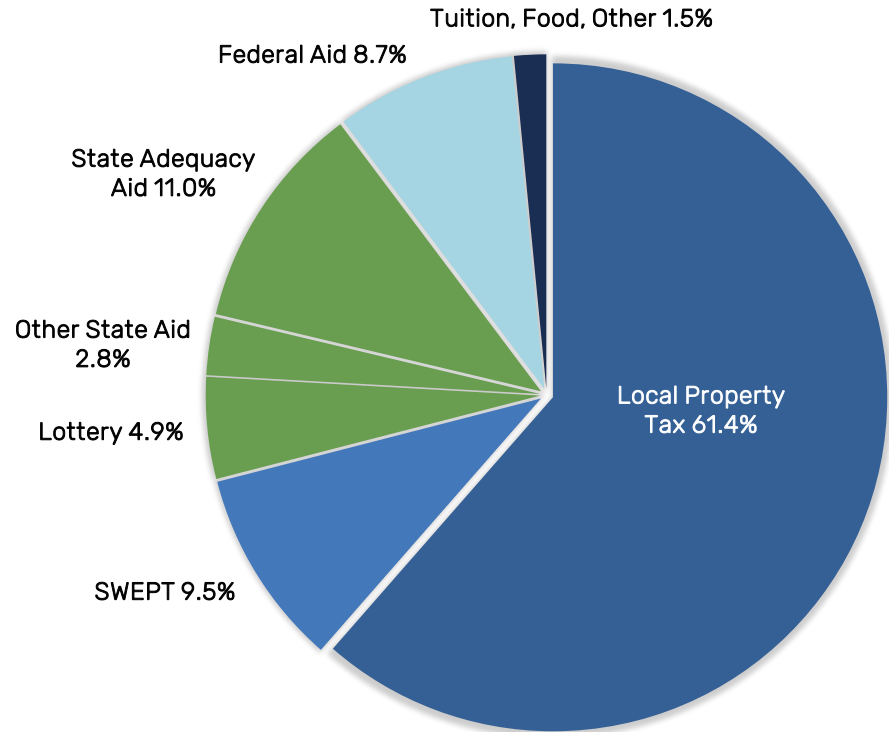
'22 - '23 Revenue Breakdown of NH School Districts

\$3.8B in Total Revenue

Federal Aid: 8.7%

State Revenue: 18.7%

Property Taxes: 70.9%



New Hampshire School Funding

NH Relies Overwhelmingly on Local Property Taxes to Fund Public Education

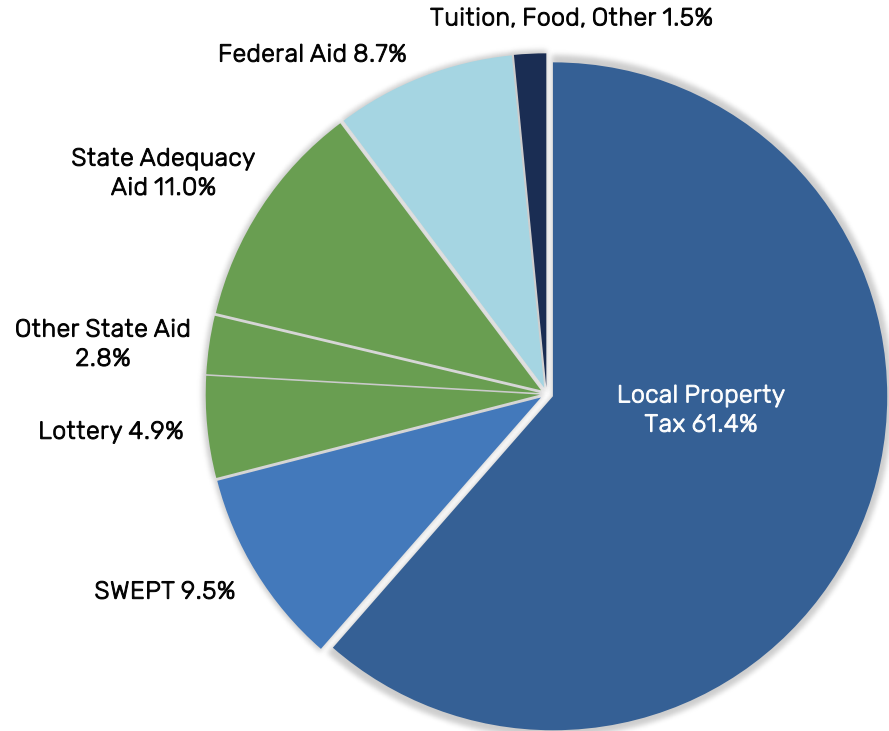
'22 - '23 Revenue Breakdown of NH School Districts

\$3.8B in Total Revenue

Property Taxes: 70.9%

=

**Almost \$2.7 Billion
Downshifted Annually**



AN ADEQUATE EDUCATION

The Claremont Rulings

In the 90s, 5 school districts came together to sue the state to fight for education funding equality

School Districts including Claremont, Pittsfield, Lisbon Regional, Franklin, and Allenstown as well as 8 taxpayers & parents and 5 students all came together to sue the state of New Hampshire.

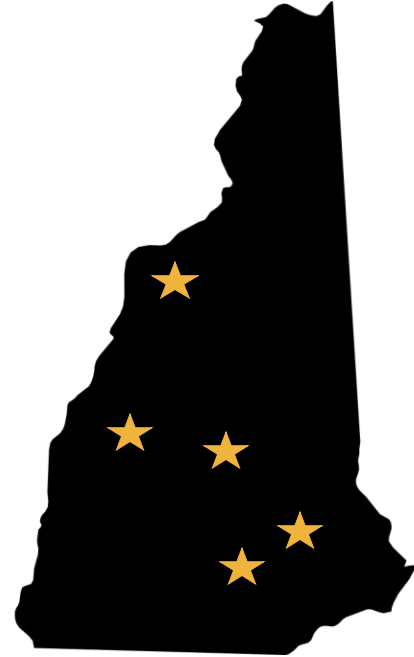


The Claremont Rulings

In the 90s, 5 school districts came together to sue the state to fight for education funding equality

After 7 years, the Plaintiffs come out victorious. The ruling can be summarized into 2 key factors:

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.

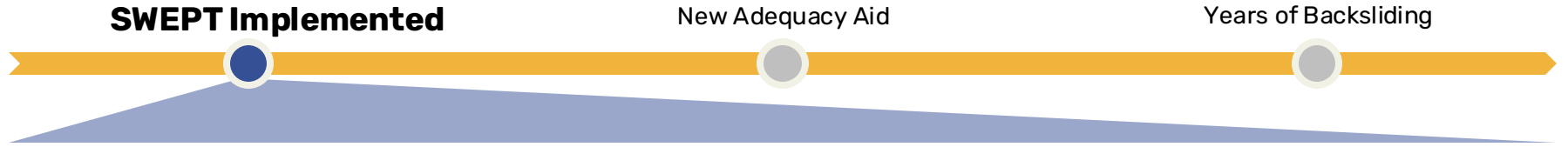


The Scope of an “Adequate Education”: Expansive and Future-Oriented

“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

Post-Claremont Reform



SWEPT Implemented

New Adequacy Aid

Years of Backsliding

State-
Wide
Education
Property
Tax

1999 - SWEPT (\$6.60)
implemented in the state
of New Hampshire

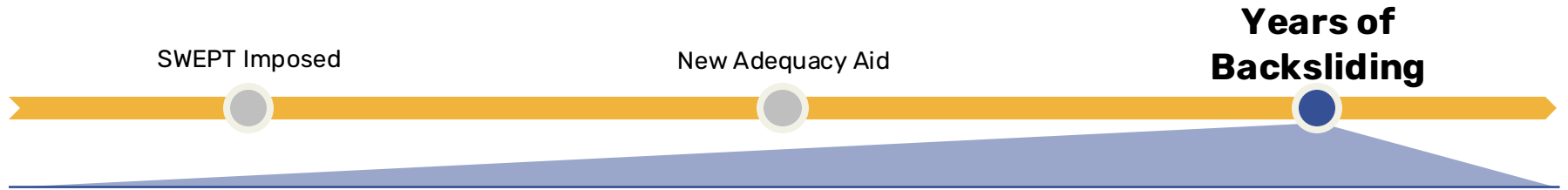
Post-Claremont Reforms



New 'adequacy aid' funding comes from the 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

Post-Claremont Backsliding



- Coalition of property wealthy towns lobbied to change SWEPT to a local-only tax (Now, some locations have **negative** tax rates)
- Courts again ruled legislature must define & pay for an adequate education in 2006
- From '12-'22, the burden on local property tax payers to fund public education increased by \$614M (compared to the State's \$47M increase)

Calculating the Cost of an Adequate Education

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

+ \$2,300

For each student eligible for free and reduced-priced meals

+ \$2,100

For each student receiving special education services

+ \$800

For each student who qualifies as an English Language Learner

= \$5,995

Average Adequacy Aid Per Student

Calculating the Cost of an Adequate Education

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

+\$2,300

For each student eligible for free and reduced-priced meals

+\$29,556

~~+\$2,100~~

For each student receiving special education services

+\$800

For each student who qualifies as an English Language Learner

= \$5,995

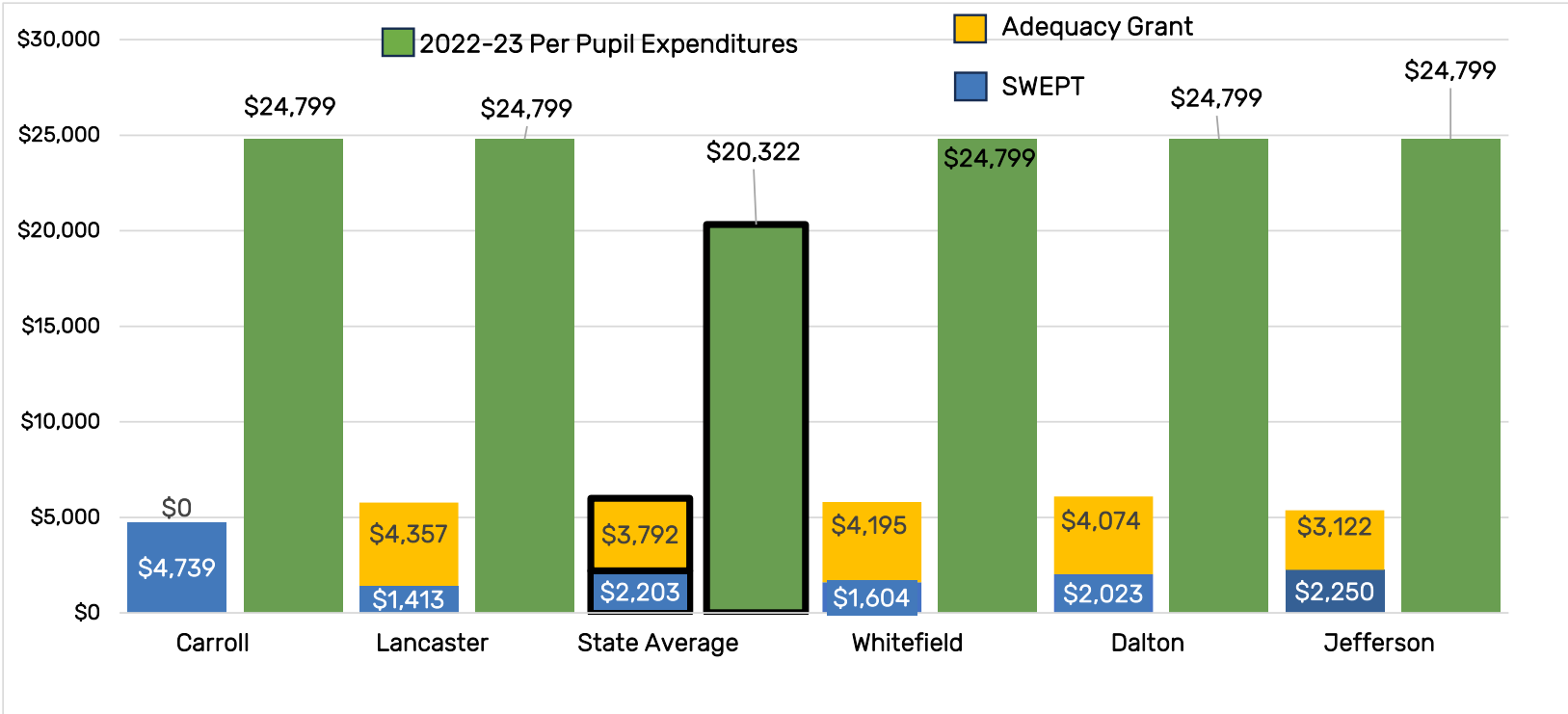
Average Adequacy Aid Per Student

\$20,322

School Funding & Students with Disabilities

- During the 2022-2023 school year, 30,964 (19.67%) students received services through an Individualized Education Program (IEP).
- State and Federal Governments only paid 17.47% of costs associated with IEPs in 2023, which was one percent less than in 2022.
- In 2023, 60 New Hampshire public school districts spent over 25% of their total expenditures on IEP related expenses.

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



What does an 'Adequate' K-12 Education Cost?

An Example...

1. The Problem

1. The Problem

2. Round 1 Cuts - Operations & Supplies

3. Round 2 Cuts - Learning & Program Support

4. Round 3 Cuts - Supporting Staff

5. Round 4 Cuts - Educational Staff

6. Potential Offenses

7. Tuition Cuts

8. Final Staff and Grade Cuts

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.

Let's see what we must pair down to reach the adequate education target budget...

What does an 'Adequate' K-12 Education Cost?

An Example...

2. Round 1 Cuts - Operations & Supplies

1. The Problem	
2. Round 1 Cuts - Operations & Supplies	
3. Round 2 Cuts - Learning & Program Support	
4. Round 3 Cuts - Supporting Staff	
5. Round 4 Cuts - Educational Staff	
6. Potential Offenses	
7. Tuition Cuts	
8. Final Staff and Grade Cuts	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Eliminate all busing (including special education busing)✗ 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 payments on the school building bond (<i>resulting in default</i>)✗ Eliminate all food services✗ 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...

3. Round 2 Cuts - Learning & Program Support

1. The Problem	
2. Round 1 Cuts - Operations & Supplies	
3. Round 2 Cuts - Learning & Program Support	
4. Round 3 Cuts - Supporting Staff	
5. Round 4 Cuts - Educational Staff	
6. Potential Offenses	
7. Tuition Cuts	
8. Final Staff and Grade Cuts	

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

What does an 'Adequate' K-12 Education Cost?

An Example...

4. Round 3 Cuts - Staff

1. The Problem		
2. Round 1 Cuts - Operations & Supplies		
3. Round 2 Cuts - Learning & Program Support		
4. Round 3 Cuts - Supporting Staff		
5. Round 4 Cuts - Educational Staff		
6. Potential Offenses		
7. Tuition Cuts		
8. Final Staff and Grade Cuts		

- X Eliminate two secretaries
- X Eliminate three of 4 custodians
- X Eliminate all school board stipends and fees
- X Eliminate one of the 2 nurses
- X Eliminate both guidance counselors
- X Eliminate both street crossing guards
- X Eliminate technology support personnel
- X Eliminate the assistant principal
- X Eliminate 2/17 special education paraprofessionals (special education coordinator cut to half-time)
- X Eliminate special education speech/language pathologist
- X Eliminate all substitute salaries
- X Eliminate the reading specialist
- X Eliminate the special education secretary
- X Eliminate the library media specialist
- X Eliminate the speech language pathologist
- X Eliminate reduced library aid to half-time

What does an 'Adequate' K-12 Education Cost?

An Example...

5. Round 4 Cuts - Staff

1. The Problem	
2. Round 1 Cuts - Operations & Supplies	
3. Round 2 Cuts - Learning & Program Support	
4. Round 3 Cuts - Supporting Staff	
5. Round 4 Cuts - Educational Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✗ Eliminate the art teacher✗ Eliminate the music teacher✗ Eliminate the physical education teacher✗ Eliminate the behavior teacher✗ Eliminate one of 7 special education teachers
6. Potential Offenses	
7. Tuition Cuts	
8. Final Staff and Grade Cuts	

What does an 'Adequate' K-12 Education Cost?

An Example...

6. Potential Offenses

Aside from the clear decrease in the quality of the education provided as a result of the cuts, many of the cuts are also violations of laws & collective bargaining agreements

1. The Problem	
2. Round 1 Cuts - Operations & Supplies	
3. Round 2 Cuts - Learning & Program Support	
4. Round 3 Cuts - Supporting Staff	
5. Round 4 Cuts - Educational Staff	
6. Potential Offenses	
7. Tuition Cuts	
8. Final Staff and Grade Cuts	

- X Eliminate all busing (including special education busing)
- X Eliminate all English Language Learner support
- X Eliminate all special education contracted services
- X Eliminate all special education appraisal services
- X Eliminate all special education out-of-district placements
- X Eliminate all supplies, copier machines, liability insurance, plumbing and heating repairs
- X Eliminate all educational materials (including new textbooks)
- X Eliminate all art, music, and PE equipment
- X Eliminate all Chromebook technology and software contracts
- X Eliminate all co-curricular clubs, sports, field trips, and student assemblies
- X Eliminate two secretaries
- X Eliminate three of 4 custodians
- X Eliminate all school board stipends and fees
- X Eliminate all payments on the school building bond (*resulting in default*)
- X Eliminate all summer programs
- X Eliminate all food services
- X Eliminate the art teacher
- X Eliminate the music teacher
- X Eliminate the physical education teacher
- X Eliminate the behavior teacher
- X Eliminate all substitute salaries
- X Eliminate one of the 2 nurses
- X Eliminate both guidance counselors
- X Eliminate both street crossing guards
- X Eliminate technology support personnel
- X Eliminate the assistant principal
- X Eliminate two of 17 special education paraprofessionals (and reduced special education coordinator to half-time)
- X Eliminate special education speech/language pathologist
- X Eliminate one of 7 special education teachers
- X Eliminate the reading specialist
- X Eliminate the special education secretary
- X Eliminate the library media specialist
- X Eliminate the speech language pathologist
- X Eliminate reduced library aid to half-time
- X Eliminate grounds maintenance (including plowing)
- X 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...

7. Tuition Cuts

In addition, 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

1. The Problem

2. Round 1 Cuts - Operations & Supplies

3. Round 2 Cuts - Learning & Program Support

4. Round 3 Cuts - Supporting Staff

5. Round 4 Cuts - Educational Staff

6. Potential Offenses

7. Tuition Cuts

8. Final Staff and Grade Cuts

What does an 'Adequate' K-12 Education Cost?

An Example...

8. Final Staff and Grade Cuts

1. The Problem	
2. Round 1 Cuts - Operations & Supplies	
3. Round 2 Cuts - Learning & Program Support	
4. Round 3 Cuts - Supporting Staff	
5. Round 4 Cuts - Educational Staff	
6. Potential Offenses	
7. Tuition Cuts	
8. Final Staff and Grade Cuts	<p>The Budget at this point is still far above the State's "adequacy" level</p> <p>In order to reach the State's "adequacy" level of \$2,418,121 and given everything else that has been cut, the remaining items involve teaching staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Grades K-4 would have 29 students / teacher ratio• Grades 5-8 would have 38 students / teacher ratio• An "adequate education" would need end in the 8th grade...

What does an 'Adequate' K-12 Education Cost?

An Example...

1. The Problem	<h2>How does anyone believe that this will provide an adequate education for Allenstown's 511 students?</h2>
2. Round 1 Cuts – Operations & Supplies	
3. Round 2 Cuts – Learning & Program Support	
4. Round 3 Cuts – Supporting Staff	
5. Round 4 Cuts – Educational Staff	
6. Potential Offenses	
7. Tuition Cuts	
8. Final Staff and Grade Cuts	

Unequal Taxation

Basing School Funding on Property Tax results in inequity based on Property Value

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

Basing School Funding on Property Tax results in inequity based on Property Value

Property Value	Tax Rate (per Thousand)	Revenue Raised
\$1,000,000	\$10.00	\$10,000
\$400,000	\$10.00	\$4,000
<i>For a community with lower property value, to raise the target \$10,000, a significantly higher tax rate would be require</i>		
\$400,000	\$25.00	\$10,000

Community Comparison

Town	Pupils	Equalized Value Per Pupil	Equalized School Tax Rate	Amount Raised Per Pupil
Berlin	940	\$780,708	\$11.11	\$8,674
Lisbon	197	\$865,025	\$15.05	\$13,019
Lancaster	374	\$1,053,327	\$6.51	\$6,857
Whitefield	250	\$1,486,346	\$7.03	\$10,449
Jefferson	106	\$1,804,030	\$9.42	\$16,994
New Hampshire	157,405	\$1,884,285	\$8.55	\$16,111
Dalton	86	\$1,891,444	\$7.50	\$14,186
Conway	1,069	\$2,289,858	\$6.15	\$14,083
Madison	248	\$2,945,234	\$6.15	\$18,113
Freedom	105	\$9,068,889	\$2.89	\$26,209
Carroll	51	\$11,070,001	\$4.84	\$53,579

Which Home Has the Larger Property Tax Bill?



Turn-Key Opportunity: Historic Applebrook Bed & Breakfast in Jefferson, NH! Step into a slice of history with Applebrook Bed & Breakfast, a stunning Victorian gem built in 1890, nestled in the picturesque village of Jefferson, NH. Set on 5.01 serene acres, this enchanting 13-bedroom estate offers you the perfect blend of charm, comfort, & commercial potential, making it an ideal family compound or business venture



Nestled amidst the picturesque allure of the White Mountains, this exquisite middle-unit townhouse presents an enticing blend of modern comfort and scenic beauty. Embraced by the captivating vista of the nearby ski slope, this home invites you to experience the epitome of mountain living. The main level of this townhouse offer convenient mudroom, a spacious kitchen with w/granite countertops and large pantry with storage galore, open concept living/dining room with wood burning fireplace and well-situated laundry area and 1/2 bath.

Which Home Has the Larger Property Tax Bill?



Jefferson

2024 market price: \$875,000
Total School Tax Rate: \$9.42

2024 School Property Tax: **\$8,242**



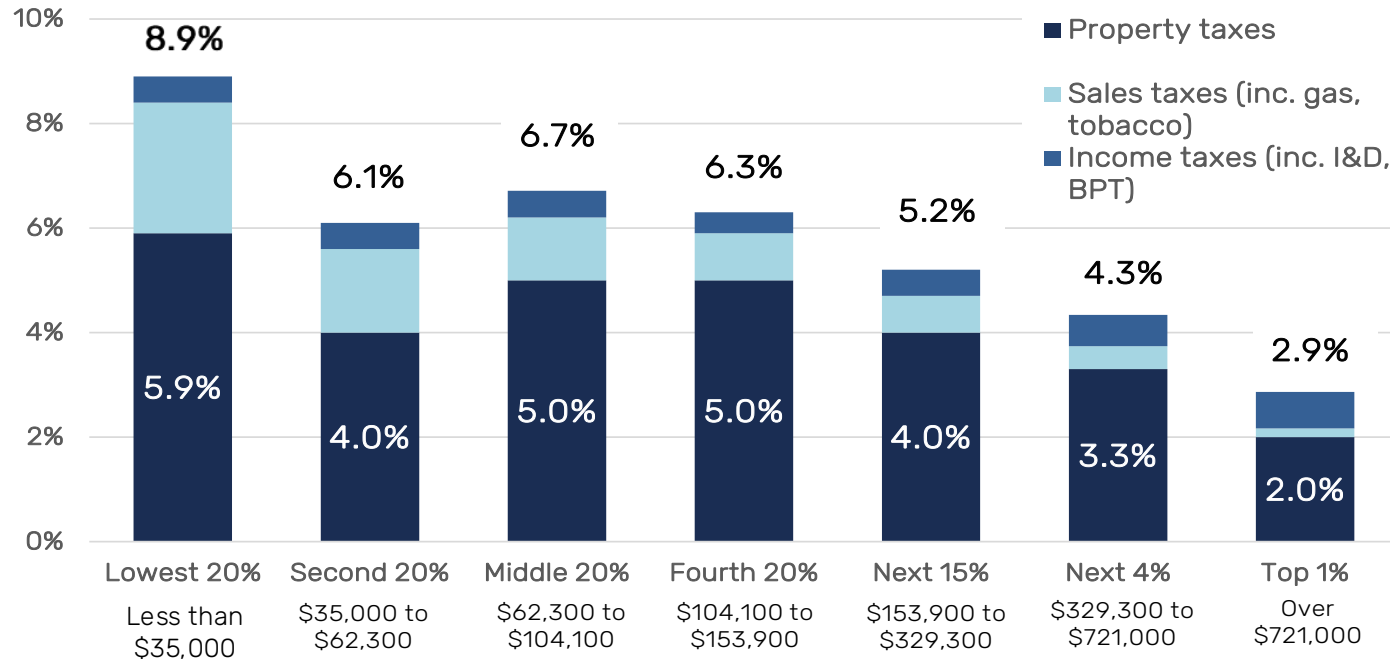
Carroll

2024 market price: \$955,000
Total School Tax Rate: \$4.84

2024 School Property Tax: **\$4,622**

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

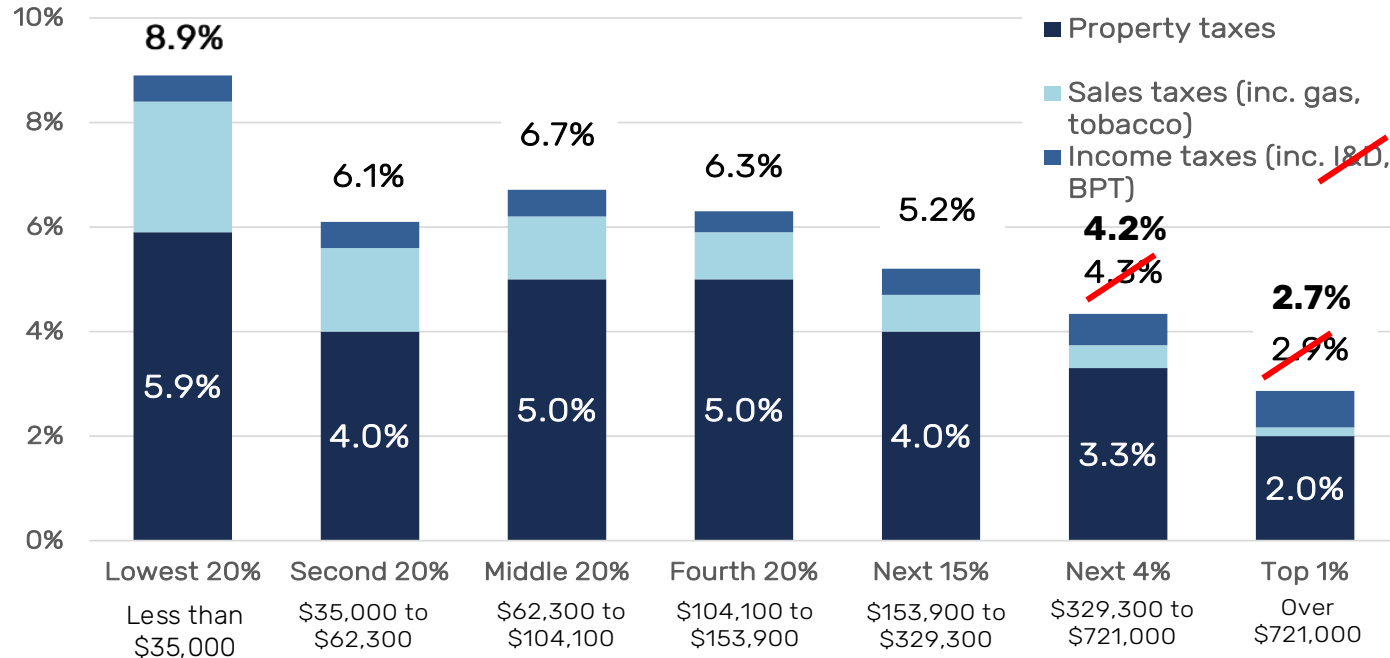
Taxes as a Share of Income, by Income Group, 2024



Source: Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy

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

Taxes as a Share of Income, by Income Group, 2024



Source: Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy

ADVOCACY IN COURT AND THE LEGISLATURE

Contoocook Valley School District vs. New Hampshire

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

SUPPORT

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
- Plainfield



DECISION



JUSTIFICATION

Contoocook Valley School District vs. New Hampshire

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

DECISION

SUPPORT

"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 base adequacy cost can be no less than **\$7,356 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 in base adequacy aid to New Hampshire Schools. **Thus, the current allocation of \$4,100 per pupil is unconstitutional.**"

JUSTIFICATION

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

Contoocook Valley School District vs. New Hampshire

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

DECISION

"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."

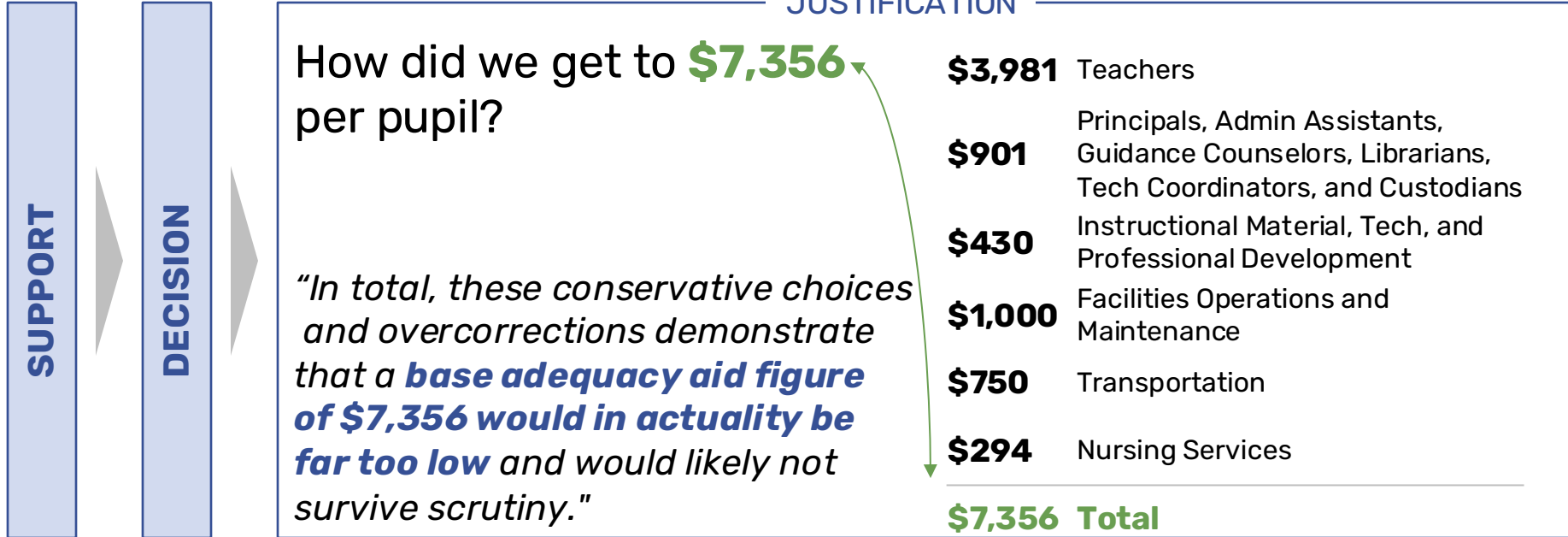
-Decision in *ConVal v. State of New Hampshire*

SUPPORT

JUSTIFICATION

Contoocook Valley School District vs. New Hampshire

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



'22 - '23 Revenue Breakdown of NH School Districts

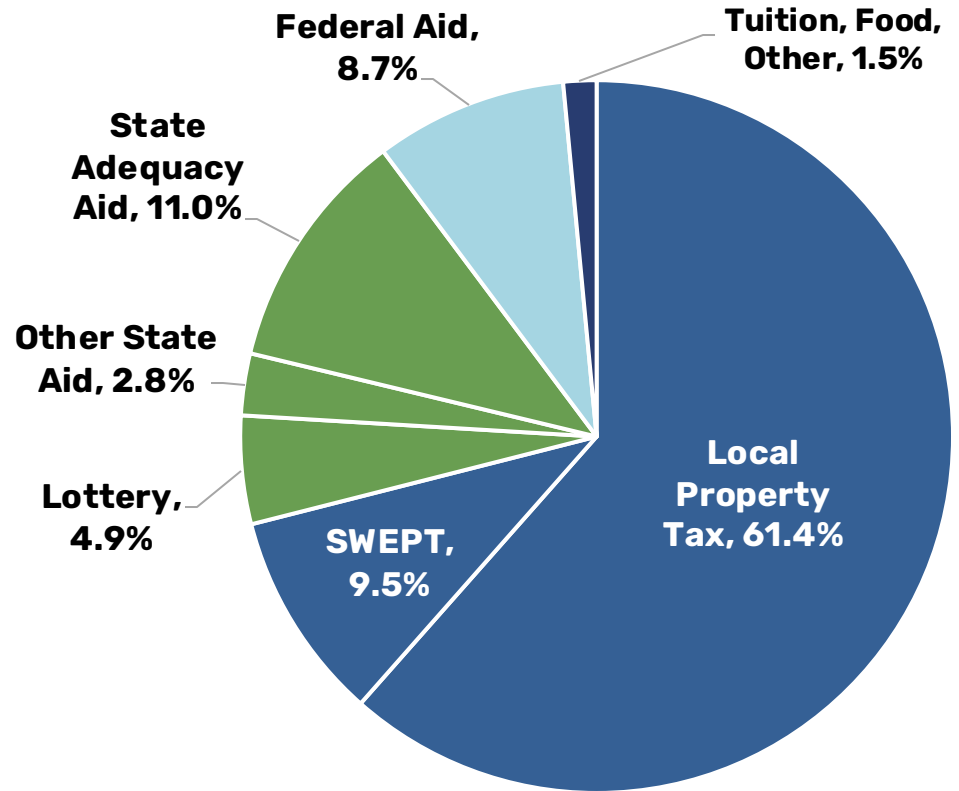
Current System:

\$3.8B in Total Revenue

Federal Aid: 8.7%

State Revenue: 18.7%

Property Taxes: 70.9%



'22 - '23 Revenue Breakdown of NH School Districts

System with ConVal Ruling:

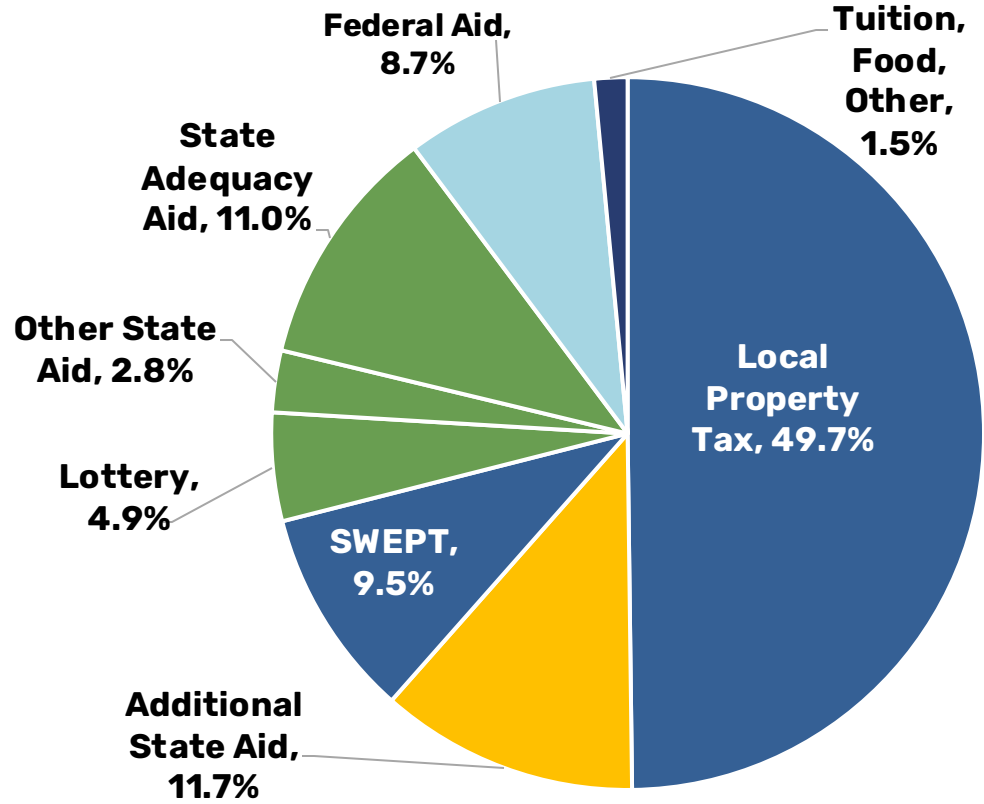
\$3.8B in Total Revenue

Federal Aid: 8.7%

State Revenue: 18.7%

Property Taxes: 59.2%

Additional State Aid: 11.7%



Possible Revenue Sources

INCREASE CONTRIBUTION FROM SWEPT

Example revenue estimates:

- ConVal lawsuit base adequacy amount (\$9,929 per pupil) – SWEPT of about \$9 per \$1,000
- ConVal Superior Court ruling base adequacy minimum (\$7,356.01) – SWEPT rate of about \$5 per \$1,000

Could be paired with policies to protect lower income residents, such as a Homestead Exemption or increases to the Low and Moderate Property Tax Relief Program

INTEREST & DIVIDEND TAX

Reinstate the interest & dividend tax ~\$135M

BUSINESS TAXES

The NH Fiscal Policy Institute estimated the state lost ~\$496M – \$729M between 2015–2022 due to cutting business taxes

CAPITAL GAINS TAX

Existing Low and Moderate Income Property Tax Relief Program

- In 2021, just 5,572 claims averaging only \$236 were granted
- In 2022 the total amount of relief provided for the entire state was only \$1.4 million
- In 2003, there were 27,207 claims granted (\$7.5 million)
- The average property tax bill for Granite Staters was about \$7,470 in 2021

Rand vs. the State of New Hampshire (2022)

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

Argument

- Rand argues that local property taxes, used to fund the bulk of the State's funding obligation for public education, are **not uniform in rate**, which 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).

JUDGMENT MOTION



Rand vs. the State of New Hampshire (2022)

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

ARGUMENT

SUMMARY JUDGMENT 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.

2024 Legislation - Funding Attempts

HB 1583 – increase base adequacy to \$10,000

HB 1656 – increase special education adequacy grant to \$27,000 per student

HB 1670 – state pays for all special education costs

HB 1586 – changes to adequacy formula, SWEPT, and property tax relief in line with Commission to Study School Funding recommendations

SUMMARY & ACTIONS

Summary

- Neither taxpayers nor students are treated equitably or fairly.
- The problem is getting worse.
- **\$2.7 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?

-  1 Talk to your Legislators and Candidates
-  2 Testify on Legislation
-  3 Can't testify in person? Use our advocacy tools to email testimony
-  4 Share our content on social media
-  5 Write letters to the editor
-  6 Talk to your family, friends, and neighbors
-  7 Subscribe to our newsletter to stay up to date with school funding news and ways to get involved



NH SCHOOL

**Funding Fairness
Project**

Defining an Adequate Education

Per 193-E:2-a the specific criteria & substantive educational program that deliver the opportunity for an adequate education shall be defined & id'd as the school approval standards in the following

- (1) English/language arts and reading.
- (2) Mathematics.
- (3) Science.
- (4) Social studies, including civics, government, economics, geography, history, and Holocaust and genocide education.
- (5) Arts education, including music and visual arts.
- (6) World languages.
- (7) Health and wellness education, including a policy for violations of RSA 126-K:8, I(a).
- (8) Physical education.
- (9) Engineering and technologies including technology applications.
- (10) Personal finance literacy.
- (11) Computer science.

What the State Thinks You Need to Provide an “Adequate” Education

Requirement	Cost (2008)
1 Teacher per 25 students K-2, per 30 students 3-12	
1 Specialist teacher for every 5 teachers	
1 Principal per 500 students	
1 Principal admin Assistant per 500 students	
1 Guidance Counselor per 400 students	
1 Library Media Specialist per 500 students	
1 Technology Coordinator per 1,200 students	
1 Custodian per 500 students	
Instructional Materials	
Technology	
Teacher Professional Development	
Facilities Operation and Maintenance	
Transportation	

What the State Thinks You Need to Provide an “Adequate” Education

Requirement	Cost (2008)
1 Teacher per 25 students K-2, per 30 students 3-12	\$47,267
1 Specialist teacher for every 5 teachers	\$47,267
1 Principal per 500 students	\$101,014
1 Principal admin Assistant per 500 students	\$42,177
1 Guidance Counselor per 400 students	\$51,867
1 Library Media Specialist per 500 students	\$47,267
1 Technology Coordinator per 1,200 students	\$47,267
1 Custodian per 500 students	\$36,628
Instructional Materials	\$250
Technology	\$75
Teacher Professional Development	\$20
Facilities Operation and Maintenance	\$195
Transportation	\$315