

FY2019 Adequate Education Aid

How the Cost of an Opportunity for an Adequate Education is Determined

RSA 198:38 through 198:42 specify how aid is calculated and distributed.

Students:

Adequacy Aid is calculated using the Average Daily Membership (ADM) of the students who reside within a municipality. A full-time student enrolled in school for the entire year has an ADM of 1.00. If a student moves mid-year, he is counted as a fractional ADM in each municipality. For FY2019 Adequacy Aid, school year 2017-2018 ADM will be used.

The total ADM for a municipality consists of:

- Students who attended a school operated by their resident district.
- Students tuitioned by the resident district to a district-operated school in NH or another state.
- Students tuitioned by the resident district to a non-public school, such as a special education program.
- Kindergarten students are counted as no more than .50 ADM (half-day program).
- Home school students enrolled in high school academic courses at the rate of 0.15 ADM per course. These students will be counted only if the appropriation has excess funds available.
- Preschool students are not included.
- Charter schools students are not included, except as provided for in RSA 194-B:11.

Cost of Adequacy:

Every two years the base per pupil cost and additional costs for certain students are adjusted for inflation and used for both years of the State's biennium. RSA 198:40-d specifies that the US Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, Northeast Region, special aggregate index of "services less medical care services" will be used to make the adjustments. For the biennium starting July 1, 2017, this inflation adjustment is an increase of 1.021%.

For FY2018 and FY2019, the base per pupil rate is \$3,636.06 per ADM. Adequacy includes an additional rate for certain students as follows:

- \$1,818.02 for a free or reduced-price meal eligible student. This determination is based on household income, not participation in a lunch program. Students from households receiving TANF or SNAP are automatically eligible. Others are certified if parents/guardians provide income information.
- \$1,956.09 for a special education student who has an individualized educational plan (IEP).
- \$711.40 for an English Language Learner receiving English Language instruction. Students who have advanced to the monitoring stage are not included.
- \$711.40 for each 3rd grade pupil whose achievement score on the state assessment for reading was below the proficient level, provided the student is not already counted in any of the above three categories. Students who did not take the test are not counted.

For each municipality, the cost of an opportunity for an adequate education is calculated by applying the base rate and applicable additional rates to the ADM of each student.

How Adequacy Grants are Determined

Statewide Education Property Tax Assessment:

Each December, the Department of Revenue Administration determines the minimum tax rate needed to raise at least \$363 million from the Statewide Education Property Tax (SWEPT) for the following school year. The tax rate, rounded to the nearest one-half cent, is applied to equalized valuations without utilities. (RSA 76:3 and RSA 76:8.) Municipalities collect the SWEPT and send the total assessment amount directly to its school district(s). Within cooperative districts the assessment amount is credited to the individual towns. While municipalities are responsible for collecting and distributing this tax revenue, SWEPT is a state tax, not a local tax. For FY2019, a tax rate of \$2.170 per thousand will be applied to April 1, 2016 equalized values.

Preliminary Grant:

When the SWEPT assessment is subtracted from the cost of adequacy the balance is the preliminary grant. If SWEPT is more than the cost of adequacy then the preliminary grant is zero.

Stabilization Grant:

When a new funding formula was enacted for FY2012, to ease the impact on municipalities facing a decrease in aid, the Legislature utilized a stabilization grant to cover the decreases. Not all municipalities received a stabilization grant in 2012. For FY2019, the stabilization grant will be 88% of the 2012 amount. This grant is being phased out over 25 years by reducing the rate by 4% each year.

Inclusion of Home-Schooled Course Credit:

Prior to the final payment of adequacy grants in April, the Department of Education will determine if the appropriation for adequacy aid is sufficient to allow for inclusion of an ADM credit of 0.15 for each enrollment in an academic course by a home-schooled student.

Total Grant:

A municipality's total grant is the sum of its preliminary and stabilization grants. For the final calculation in the spring of 2019, the total grant will be no less than 95% of the November 15, 2017 estimate, and will include home-schooled course credit funding if applicable.

Publication and Payment Schedule

Publication Schedule for Adequacy Aid

The first estimate is published on the November 15th that precedes the beginning of the fiscal year. ADM is estimated using data from the second preceding school year and applying adjustments for anticipated enrollment increases or decreases. This estimate is generally used to set school budgets.

The second estimate is made on October 1st of the fiscal year using preliminary ADM data for the previous school year. This estimate is used by the Department of Revenue Administration to set school tax rates.

The final calculation is usually made by March using the prior year's ADM that has been closely reviewed. For FY2019, adjusted 2016-2017 school year ADM data will be used for the first estimate, and 2017-2018 data will be used for the second estimate and final determination.

Grant Payment Schedule:

The first payment of 20% by September 1st is based on the first estimate. The second and third payments of 20% by November 1st and 30% by January 1st are based on the October 1st estimate. The final payment (of approximately 30%) is made by April 1st and based on finalized ADM data.