

Vermont Education Finance Study

National Conference of State Legislatures

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Introduction

The National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) responded to a *Request for Proposal* (RFP) from the Vermont Department of Education to investigate a variety of issues within education finance. NCSL was awarded a contract that required it to: 1) investigate and identify appropriate (i.e., adequate) funding levels for Vermont's K-12 education system; 2) identify effective programs and practices; 3) conduct an analysis of the small schools grant program; and 4) create a cost of education index.

A background section describes why these issues have become of great importance to states across the country and includes overviews and findings on each of four topics outlined in the contract. In addition, NCSL discusses further activities the state of Vermont may wish to consider in order to improve K-12 education. NCSL would be happy to provide additional support (at no additional cost) to Vermont's Department of Education and the Vermont Legislature as they continue to wrestle with the complex issues within education finance.

Background

The need to identify appropriate funding levels and effective programs is of great importance to states and school districts across the country. The federal No Child Left Behind (NCLB) education act requires all students in a state to show progress toward meeting education standards as measured by Annual Yearly Progress (AYP); significant sanctions exist for states that do not meet AYP goals. In addition, approximately 20 states are currently engaged in education finance litigation, with the potential for many other states to soon follow. All of this is occurring while states face their most severe budget crisis since World War II. Education finance's "perfect storm" is here, and states face numerous challenges in meeting their constitutional requirement of providing an appropriate K-12 education system for students.

Brief History of Education Finance Litigation & Standards-Based Reform

To better understand the current status of education finance, it is important to see the significant influences that litigation and the standards-based reform movement have had on the field. After 1954's *Brown vs. Board of Education*, and the *Civil Rights Acts* of the

1960s, plaintiffs in education finance cases initially brought suit in federal court against states on adequacy grounds. However, plaintiffs did not find success, as federal judges dismissed the cases due to a lack of “judicially manageable” standards. Specifically, the notion of adequacy was too subjective and not easily quantifiable.

In response to early failures, plaintiffs switched focus and began to bring suits based on inequities rather than inadequacies. Equity compares the funding provided for one group of students in a state to that provided to other students, while adequacy refers to the amount of funding required for each student in a state. Therefore, equity is a mathematical computation to measure the variation of funding levels within a state and provided the courts with the “judicially manageable standards” needed to decide a case. Throughout the 1970s plaintiffs found fertile ground in state courts (federal courts removed themselves from state education finance cases with the *Edgewood vs. San Antonio School District* case in 1973) on equity grounds, and won the majority of cases throughout the decade.

By the 1980s, in response to court cases or to avoid having suits filed against them, most states had made changes to their education finance formulas to make them more equitable, and plaintiffs were not nearly as successful. However, in 1983 *A Nation at Risk* was published. The book profiled an inadequate education system in the United States, which could lead to a downturn in the U.S. economy as the Japanese economy continued to prosper. The remedy proposed by many, including the business community, was to implement “standards-based reform” in education systems.

The underlying philosophy of standards-based reform in education is to set high standards, develop assessments to measure progress toward meeting those standards, provide education systems and individuals with flexibility in the approaches they take toward meeting standards, and hold the entities accountable. From the latter half of the 1980s through today, standards-based reform has been implemented in states throughout the country, and is the basis of the federal No Child Left Behind (NCLB) education act. Although states have embraced standards-based reform, there have been unintended consequences for state policymakers. Specifically, although plaintiffs were not

successful in education finance cases during the 1980s, they began to question if an "equity of poverty" existed in education. Simply stated, there was equal funding within states, but the funding levels were not "appropriate". By the late 1980s, plaintiffs began to argue that the equity of poverty must be alleviated and sufficient capacity must be provided to education systems to fairly hold people accountable. Then, in 1989's education finance case, *Council for Better Education vs. Rose*, the Kentucky Supreme Court expanded on an equity suit and outlined the conceptual standards the education system must provide in order to be constitutional. The modern adequacy movement was born.

Since 1989, plaintiffs have primarily brought suits on alleged violations of education clauses (adequacy clauses) found in every state's constitution. Although adequacy has become the predominant argument made by plaintiffs, equity arguments still can be at the center of lawsuits, as the most recent Vermont case shows. However, many plaintiffs argue that if they can ensure that an education finance system is adequate, then equity will also be provided. Specifically, if all students are provided with an adequate education, then every student's equal right to an appropriate education also has been met. It should be noted that debate still remains over how equitable funding should be above the required minimum.

Overall, plaintiffs have been successful in approximately 70 percent of the major education finance cases since Kentucky's *Council for Better Education vs. Rose* in 1989, with the vast majority of cases centered on issues of adequacy. During the early 1990s many states that lost adequacy cases simply increased funding by an amount they hoped would satisfy the plaintiffs and the court. However, by the latter half of the 1990s some state courts required the state legislature to provide some *rationale* and/or *methodology* for the funding level they determined.

Historically, funding for education has been a political process, with state legislatures funding K-12 education based on the amounts they were willing and able to spend. The early equity cases required states to distribute funding more equitably, and the adequacy cases of the early 1990s required states to increase funding. However, the Ohio and

Wyoming Supreme Courts took education finance a step further and required those states to create a quantifiable methodology to determine education funding. Although the legislative process remains the most common method by which most states fund education, "costing out" or "adequacy" studies have become the basis for education funding in a small number of states. Plaintiffs hope that many more states will follow this example.

Costing Out or Adequacy Studies

Overall, 24 states have conducted or are in the process of conducting adequacy studies. Five of the studies have been conducted due to court orders, while others were initiated by the state or other groups, and in some states more than one study was conducted.

Four methodologies have been developed to identify adequate funding levels for K-12 education: the successful schools approach, the professional judgement approach, the evidence-based approach, and the advanced statistical approach.

The Successful Schools Approach

The successful schools approach considers all schools or districts in the state, identifies those that are meeting specified outcomes, and then treats the amount that those schools are spending as an adequate education funding level. The logic of this approach is simple and, with proper adjustments, proponents believe it is the best method for arriving at the cost of an adequate education.

The Professional Judgement Approach

The professional judgment approach represents another of the first attempts to link adequacy to a dollar amount. Originally devised to make district cost adjustments, this model uses the recommendations from a panel of experts to define the necessary components of an adequate education. The group of experts usually is comprised of education-related professionals (teachers, administrators and policymakers). The group decides what inputs are needed in terms of staff, equipment and programs to meet state educational standards. These inputs then are cost out to produce an "adequate" education funding level in a given state.

Evidence-Based Approach

This approach (also known as the whole-school reform model) identifies reforms for entire schools or specific programs that have been shown to increase student performance. The costs associated with these strategies are then identified and become the basis for funding in the state. The limitation of the approach is that research associated with education is often difficult to generalize. Specifically, although a certain strategy may work under certain circumstances with certain student populations, it may not be as effective with other students. For example, programs for at-risk students in urban settings may show promise, but the at-risk students in the rural South may have different needs.

The Advanced Statistical Approach

This approach is the most technically complex attempt to define adequacy. As a result, it has not been used to identify a base funding level, but instead has been used to make cost adjustments on geographic variations within a state. The underlying philosophy of the advanced statistical model is that, with enough data about education expenditures and student characteristics, statistical techniques should be able to isolate the effects of different types of inputs and arrive at a base cost of an adequate education. This model can be adjusted to account for student characteristics, environmental factors and other variables of a locality that affect the cost. These variables then are reintroduced to arrive at the cost of an adequate education in a particular school.

At this time, three states (Maryland, Ohio, and Wyoming) have used the results of adequacy studies to determine the funding levels for K-12 education. The main reason many other states have not implemented the findings of the studies is due to the number of limitations associated with defining adequacy.

Limitations of Adequacy Studies

Although adequacy studies have been performed in almost half the states, full implementation has been the exception rather than the rule. Overall, these studies find that an additional 15 to 40 percent in funding is needed to meet state constitutional requirements to provide an appropriate education. However, the major limitation of these

studies is that they do not address issues of efficiencies and many do not identify effective programs. Simply stated, studies that call for significant increases in funding make a *significant assumption* that current funding is being utilized in the most effective and efficient manner. This is not to say that additional funding may not be required, but an argument could be made that current funding should be spent in the most effective manner prior to any examination of the need for additional funding.

Some adequacy studies have even proposed that increases in funding should mirror increases required in AYP under No Child Left Behind. For example, if only half the students in a state are meeting AYP requirements, the state should increase funding 100 percent during the next ten years in order to provide an adequate education. This can be a daunting prospect for states. Interestingly, education research has shown that simply increasing funding will not improve educational performance. This is not to say that money does not matter; rather, money alone will not improve performance, and effective targeted funding must be identified.

Finally, it should be noted that using different methodologies to define adequacy can result in a variation of more than 25 percent within the same state. Therefore, a range of funding levels should be provided to state legislators so that they can make the final determination for funding.

For this study, NCSL used the successful schools and professional judgment approach to identify appropriate funding levels. The following overview describes the methodologies used in this study and the corresponding results.

Successful Schools Approach

For purposes of this study, two criteria were used to identify success. The first was the identification of schools that had at least a specific percentage of students scoring in the top two quintiles on state assessments. Specifically, schools were identified in which at least two-thirds of 4th and 8th graders, and at least 60 percent of 10th grade students scored in the top two quintiles on both English and math assessments. It should be noted that the criteria used, identified high-performing schools, and that schools not meeting the criteria should not be seen as "unsuccessful". The second approach was to identify the costs of schools and supervisory unions meeting AYP requirements under No Child Left Behind (NCLB).

The expenditures (FY 2002) of the schools' corresponding Local Education Agency (LEA) (not Supervisory Union) was used as proxy for school funding. Transportation costs and special education reimbursement costs were not included. It should be noted that expenditures reported at the supervisory union level was attributed to the LEAs based on the percentage of pupils in each LEA. Fiscal data for LEAs and Supervisory Unions were provided to NCSL by the Vermont Department of Education.

Unlike previous adequacy studies, NCSL not only analyzed the costs associated with successful schools, but also analyzed the costs for all schools in the state and for those that are not meeting performance criteria. In order to calculate a mean, the number of students in a school was multiplied by the school cost, arriving at a total cost. Then, the total number of students and the total costs were summed. The total costs were then divided by the total number of students to arrive at the mean. This allowed the student populations to affect the mean, rather than summing the school costs and dividing by the number of schools. The median was calculated based on school costs and did not take student populations into account.

Expenditures for Schools Based on State Assessments

Average costs for all schools in the state:

Mean = \$7,806.96

Median = \$7,953.03

Grade 4:

- 47 schools met the criteria outlined above; 185 did not.
- Mean of costs for schools meeting criteria = \$8,344.60 Not meeting criteria = \$7,785.38
- Median of costs for schools meeting criteria = \$8,101.79 Not meeting criteria = \$7,930.24

Grade 8:

- 16 schools met the criteria; 111 did not
- Mean of costs for schools meeting criteria = \$8,750.58 Not meeting criteria = \$7,743.75
- Median of costs for schools meeting criteria = \$7,732.65 Not meeting criteria = \$7,925.49

Grade 10:

- 7 schools met the criteria; 55 did not
- Mean of costs for schools meeting criteria = \$7,662.61 Not meeting criteria = \$8,007.21
- Median of costs for schools meeting criteria = \$8,035.06 Not meeting criteria = \$8,210.59

Appendix A provides a list of schools that met and did not meet state assessment performance criteria and their corresponding expenditures.

Expenditures for Schools Based on AYP under NCLB

The second criteria used to identify high performance was meeting AYP requirements under NCLB. Corresponding costs for all schools and supervisory unions were identified, along with the corresponding costs of those that met and did not meet AYP requirements. The calculation of costs for schools was the same as previously outlined, and the costs for supervisory unions were based on total spending, divided by total number of students in a supervisory union.

Averages for all schools in the state:

Mean = \$7,806.96

Median = \$7,953.03

- 268 schools met AYP; 39 did not
- Mean of schools meeting AYP = \$7,970.37 Not meeting AYP = \$7,294.92
- Median of schools meeting AYP = \$8008.54 Not meeting AYP = \$7,479.84

Average for all supervisory unions

Mean = \$7891.40

Median = \$7,851.59

- 19 Supervisory Unions met AYP; 41 did not
- Mean of supervisory unions meeting AYP = \$8,070.87 Not meeting AYP = \$7,837.77
- Median of supervisory unions meeting AYP = \$8,287.21 Not meeting AYP = \$7,604.61

Appendix B provides a list of schools and supervisory unions that met and did not meet AYP requirements under NCLB and their corresponding costs.

Analysis of Costs

As can be seen in results on schools and supervisory unions meeting and not meeting state assessment and AYP requirements under NCLB, spending in school and supervisory

unions meeting the criteria was higher than in schools and supervisory unions that did not. The following table provides a summary of spending in schools and supervisory unions and the differences in spending as a percentage.

<u>Assessments</u>	<u>Met Criteria</u>	<u>Did Not Meet Criteria</u>	<u>Percent Difference</u>
Grade 4 (mean)	\$8,344.60	\$7,785.38	7.18%
Grade 4 (median)	\$8,101.79	\$7,930.24	2.16%
Grade 8 (mean)	\$8,750.58	\$7,743.75	13.00%
Grade 8 (median)	\$7,732.65	\$7,925.49	-2.43%
Grade 10 (mean)	\$7,662.61	\$8,007.21	-4.30%
Grade 10 (median)	\$8,035.06	\$8,210.59	-2.14%
AYP			
Schools (mean)	\$7,970.37	\$7,294.92	9.26%
Schools (median)	\$8,008.54	\$7,479.84	7.07%
Sup. Unions (mean)	\$8,070.87	\$7,837.77	2.97%
Sup. Unions (median)	\$8,287.21	\$7,604.61	8.98%

Financial data is based on 2001-2002 fiscal year and was provided to NCSL from the Vermont Department of Education.

Of interest is the fact that those schools and supervisory unions that met criteria had a lower percentage of at-risk students. However, these schools and supervisory unions that met the criteria with higher percentages of at-risk students did not necessarily spend more money, and in some instances, spent less than those with smaller percentages of at-risk students. Therefore, an attempt to identify an at-risk student weight based on differences in spending in schools that met performance criteria was unsuccessful.

However, NCSL proposes working with the state of Vermont to identify effective programs for at-risk students through intense surveying of schools and supervisory unions. NCSL can then identify any additional costs associated with providing such programs and more accurately identify the extra costs of education for special populations. (Additional information about steps the state of Vermont can take to identify successful programs and the help NCSL can provide can be found in the conclusions section at the end of the report.)

The Professional Judgment Approach

The second methodology that was used to identify an appropriate funding level was the professional judgment panel. With help from the *Snelling Center*, 25 "expert educators" were identified and focus group meetings were held to determine the required inputs for a successful school. NCSL then cost out these inputs to arrive at an appropriate funding level as determined by the expert panel.

Other studies that have used the professional judgment approach start with the creation of prototype elementary, middle, and high schools, with average numbers of students and percentage of at-risk and special education students. However, schools in Vermont do not neatly fall into these categories because schools are composed with a variety of grades being served. This makes it impossible to create such prototype schools.

Therefore, NCSL asked the professional judgement panel to identify the number of personnel per 100 students by school level, with the understanding that different size schools would have different configurations of school personnel. The expert panels were to assume that 25.5 percent of students were at risk and 11.5 percent of students were special education; these percentages represent state averages for the 2001-2002 school year. Average salary information was collected from the Vermont School Boards Association, Vermont NEA, Vermont Principal Association, and the expert panel members used for this study. Corresponding costs for other educational services were provided on a per-pupil basis. For purposes of this study, elementary included grades K-5, middle school 6-8, and high school 9-12. NCSL requested the expert panel to not include transportation and reimbursable special education services when considering appropriate inputs.

Elementary School			
	Salary & Benefits	Number per 100 Students	Total Costs
Teachers	\$52,853	7.7	\$406,970
Paraprofs.	\$14,000	6.5	\$91,000
Principal	\$88,200	1	\$88,200
Vice Principal	\$71,820	0.5	\$35,910

Clerical	\$17,000	0.5	\$8,500
Nurse	\$20,000	0.5	\$10,000
Librarian/media	\$52,853	0.5	\$26,427
Technology	\$52,853	0.5	\$26,427
Psychologist	\$52,853	0.15	\$7,928
Guidance	\$52,853	0.5	\$26,427
SLP	\$52,853	0.5	\$26,427
1 cook	\$7,000	1	\$7,000
1 custodian	\$15,000	1	\$15,000
OT/PT	\$52,853	0.15	\$7,928
		Total Costs	\$784,142
		Per-Pupil \$	\$7,841
	Per-pupil Services		Cost per-pupil
	Professional Development		\$470
	Supplies		\$175
	Equipment		\$50
	Substitutes		\$75
	Technology		\$300
	Assessments		\$55
	Student Activities		\$50
	Safety		\$20
	After-school Program		\$109
	Summer School		\$54
	District Costs per-pupil		\$100
		Total Cost	\$9,299.85

Middle School			
	Salary & Benefits	Number per 100 Students	Total Costs
Teachers	\$52,853	6.9	\$364,687
Paraprofs.	\$14,000	5	\$70,000
Principal	\$88,200	1	\$88,200
Vice Principal	\$71,820	0.5	\$35,910
Clerical	\$17,000	0.5	\$8,500
Librarian/media	\$52,853	0.5	\$26,427
Nurse	\$20,000	0.5	\$10,000
Technology	\$52,853	0.5	\$26,427
Psychologist	\$52,853	0.15	\$7,928
SLP	\$52,853	0.5	\$26,427
Guidance	\$52,853	0.625	\$33,033
1 cook	\$7,000	1	\$7,000
1 custodian	\$15,000	1	\$15,000
OT/PT	\$52,853	0.15	\$7,928
SAP	\$52,853	0.2	\$10,571
		Total Cost	\$727,466
		Per Pupil \$	\$7,275

	Per-pupil services	Cost per-pupil
	Professional Development	\$525
	Supplies	\$175
	Equipment	\$75
	Substitutes	\$75
	Technology	\$350
	Assessments	\$55
	Student Activities	\$75
	Safety	\$20
	After-school Program	\$109
	Summer School	\$54
	District Costs per pupil	\$100
	Total Cost	\$8,888.09

High School	Salary & Benefits	Number per 100 Students	Total Costs
Teachers	\$52,853	7.7	\$406,970
Paraprofs.	\$14,000	5	\$70,000
Principal	\$88,200	1	\$88,200
Vice Principal	\$71,820	0.5	\$35,910
Clerical	\$17,000	0.5	\$8,500
Librarian/media	\$52,853	0.5	\$26,427
Nurse	\$20,000	0.5	\$10,000
Technology	\$52,853	0.5	\$26,427
Psychologist	\$52,853	0.15	\$7,928
SLP	\$52,853	0.15	\$7,928
Guidance	\$52,853	0.5	\$26,427
1 cook	\$7,000	1	\$7,000
Employment specialist	\$52,853	0.25	\$13,213
1 custodian	\$15,000	1	\$15,000
OT/PT	\$52,853	0.15	\$7,928
SAP	\$52,853	0.5	\$26,427
		Total Costs	\$757,857
		Per Pupil \$	\$7,579
	Per-pupil services		Cost per-pupil
	Professional Development		\$525
	Supplies		\$225
	Equipment		\$75
	Substitutes		\$75
	Technology		\$350
	Assessments		\$55
	Student Activities		\$500
	Safety		\$20

	After-school Program	\$190
	Summer School	\$42
	District Costs per-pupil	\$100
	Total Cost	\$9,735.57

Analysis of Professional Judgement Approach

The associated costs of the inputs required to provide an adequate education as identified by the professional judgement panel were higher than the average spending in the state. Specifically, the mean school funding in the state for 2002 was \$7,806.96, and the median was \$7,953.03. The professional judgement approach identified appropriate funding as \$9,299.85 for elementary schools, \$8,888.09 for middle schools, and \$9,735.57 for high schools. The mean of the three numbers identified by the professional judgement panel is equal \$9,301.17, or a 19.1 percent increase over the \$7,806.96 average spending mean for schools in 2002.

Overall, both the successful schools and professional judgement methodologies would require some increases in funding for K-12 in the state of Vermont. However, it should be noted that the required increases were less than those required in most adequacy studies conducted in other states.

Effective Practices

As part of this study NCSL was required to identify effective practices for high student performance. To conduct this analysis, NCSL identified nine (9) schools that had shown significant improvement in student assessment scores from 2000 to 2002. Interviews with many of the principals in these schools were conducted, along with an analysis of their action plans. In addition, the experts convened for the professional judgement approach also provided information on effective programs. Overall, a number of practices and effective strategies were identified and are listed below:

- Enhanced data-driven decision making
- Coordinated professional development
- Teachers from lower grades coordinate learning goals with teachers in higher grades
- Use of literacy and math specialists
- Everyone is involved in creating and "buying into" an action plan
- Involvement of the community
- Continued emphasis on literacy during the middle grades
- Analysis of student grades and performance on state assessments
- Use of student portfolios

Although the effective practices listed above are useful, NCSL proposes more in-depth investigations of schools that have shown great increases in student performance along with schools where students consistently score high on state assessments in order to provide enhanced information. Specifically, the state of Vermont recently released information about those schools and supervisory unions that met (and did not meet) AYP requirements under NCLB. In addition, information about why schools and supervisory unions did not meet AYP is also available (i.e. at-risk student or special education subgroups for not meeting AYP).

Through intense on-line surveying of schools, NCSL can help the state of Vermont identify effective practices and help schools and supervisory unions meet AYP requirements. With this information, Vermont can implement effective strategies in

those schools that do not meet AYP and potentially save Vermont significant money because the state may not have to provide costly corrective action services such as technical assistance and supplemental services under NCLB. Furthermore, through the intense on-line surveying, NCSL can help Vermont identify cost-containment strategies. NCSL also has learned that there are organizations in Vermont that are currently undertaking similar activities; NCSL would be happy to work with them in identifying effective practices and programs. (More information about the additional services NCSL would provide Vermont can be found in the conclusions section at the end of the report.

Vermont's Small Schools Grants

Overview of Small Schools Grants

In an effort to identify quality educational opportunities for the students of Vermont, the National Conference of State Legislatures has undertaken a review and analysis of current practices, spending patterns and performance assessments of Vermont small schools. To provide more financial support to small, rural schools, Vermont has statutorily created a grant program. An evaluation of the performance of schools that are receiving these grants and the cost of maintaining these schools is included.

According to 16 V.R.S. §4015, schools with a two-year average combined enrollment of less than 100 students, or with an average grade size (AGS) of 20 or fewer student are eligible for formula grants. The amount of the grant is the greater of:

1. The amount determined by multiplying the two-year average enrollment in the district by \$500 and subtracting the product from \$50,000, with a maximum grant of \$2,500 per enrolled student; or
2. The amount of the general state support grant for the current year, multiplied by the two-year average enrollment, multiplied by the AGS.

Schools also may be eligible for a small schools financial stability grant. If a school district experiences a two-year average enrollment decrease of more than 10 percent in any one year, the school is eligible for a small schools financial stability grant. If enrollment decreases due to a reduction in the number of grades offered or a change in school policy regarding paying tuition for students, this is not considered a decrease in enrollment. The amount of the grant is determined by multiplying the general state support grant amount for the current fiscal year by the number of enrollment, to the nearest one-hundredth of a percent necessary to make the two-year average enrollment decrease by only 10 percent. Table 1 illustrates how the amount of a small schools grant is calculated.

**Table 1. Small Schools Grant
Example Calculation**

GENERAL STATE SUPPORT GRANT (GSSG) = \$5,566		
	School District A	School District B
Calculation based on enrollment		
Two year average enrollment	33.0	138.5
\$50,000 - (\$500 x Pupils)	\$33,500	\$-19,250
Maximum Amount Allowed (\$2,500 x Pupils)	\$82,500	\$346,250
Small Schools Grant based on enrollment	\$33,500	\$-19,250
Calculation based on average grade size:		
Two-year average enrollment	33.0	138.5
Number of grades operated	7	9
Average grade size	4.7	15.4
Average grade size factor (AGS)	0.175	0.175
Small school support grant based on average grade size (Two year enrollment x AGS x GSSG)	\$32,144	\$134,906
Maximum of two calculations		
Based on enrollment	\$33,500	
Based on average grade size		\$134,906
Small School Support Grant Awarded	\$33,500	\$134,906

The Small Schools Debate

Within education reform, the idea of creating smaller schools has received considerable attention and has gained widespread support from policymakers and educators across the country. Proponents of small schools say that such learning environments improve academic performance, increase parental involvement, are better for teachers, and provide a nurturing environment where students can succeed. Research on the effectiveness of small schools is strong, with at-risk students show the greatest gains. Opponents of small schools, however, say that these schools may be too costly, are difficult to staff and may fail to offer a broad curriculum.

The Consolidation Debate

Some schools and school districts are small due to their rural environments and sparse populations; however other schools and school districts have deliberately chosen to be small. It is often true in rural communities that the school serves more needs than simply educating students. Rural schools and school districts are often the largest single employer in a particular area or serve as a venue for the social, recreational and the cultural foundation of the community. Small, rural communities have long battled consolidation because of the potential loss of community identity. Other reasons include loss of economic draw, the commute for students and transportation costs, no cost savings and the political climate of the individual community.

Since 1938, more than 100,000 school districts have been eliminated. In 1937, more than 100,000 school districts existed; today, only approximately 15,000 exist. During the past 20 years, states such as Arkansas, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Minnesota and West Virginia have either decreased the number of districts within their states or have developed plans to consolidate within the next five to 10 years.

School districts choose to reorganize for a variety of reasons. The primary factor in deciding to reorganize is whether reorganization will improve the school's or school district's ability to develop and implement quality programs for students, offset declining student enrollment, and provide a more cost-efficient and stable school district.

Although small schools have been instrumental in implementing innovative school reforms - such as peer assistance, multi-grade classrooms, block scheduling, mentoring, site-based management and cooperative learning. The reality remains that small schools also have many disadvantages that create an environment where consolidation could be beneficial.

One major problem that small, rural school districts face is the recruitment and retention of quality schoolteachers and leaders. This poses severe concerns for school districts that serve rural populations due to requirements in NCLB, which states that within four years, all teachers in every school must be "highly qualified." However, small, rural schools are often termed "hard-to-staff" schools, meaning that their smaller local and state budgets and geographically remote areas make it difficult to hire and retain fully credentialed teachers. In addition, teachers in small, rural areas often must be prepared to teach various subjects at multiple grade levels.

Vermont's Small Schools

Vermont has 263 school districts; many of these districts contain only one school. Enrollment in these districts ranges from 3,648 in the Burlington school district to just 9 in the Granby school district. Among these districts for FY 2004, 99 schools receive small schools grants—10 based on school size and 89 based on average grade size. In addition, 10 schools among the 99 also receive a small schools financial stability grant. Schools are identified based on the fact that they are small schools grants recipients, whether they are small by choice or small by necessity. Also identified are schools and school districts that have the potential to consolidate with neighboring districts, using density factors, student performance and expenditure data.

Among the 97 schools that received a small schools grant for FY 2003, 32 were deemed as lower performing. In determining the high performance status of a small school, 2002 test scores were analyzed and the following criteria were applied.

For schools that serve grades K-6:

- At least 66 percent of the students must be achieving or above achieving on one test.

For schools that serve grades K-8

- At least 66 percent of the students must be achieving or above achieving on one test.
- At least 50 percent of the students must be achieving or above achieving on one of the remaining three tests.

For schools that serve grades K-12:

- At least 60 percent of the students must be achieving or above achieving on two of the tests.
- At least 50 percent of the students must be achieving or above achieving on two of the remaining four tests.

Lower-performing K-6 schools and number of students:

Belvidere Elementary School (34), Smilie Memorial School (102), Bridgewater Elementary School (71), Dover Elementary School (105), Grafton Elementary School (65), Granby Central School (9), Leicester Central School (98), Middletown Springs Elementary School (57), Roxbury Elementary School (61), Sharon Elementary School (119), Wardsboro Elementary School (72), Wells Village School (84), Woodford Hollow School (23) and Doty Memorial School (75).

Lower-performing K-8 schools and number of students:

Albany Community School (120), Bakersfield School (193), Bridport Central School (123), Burke Town School (181), Coventry Village School (124), Halifax West School (61), Irasburg Village School (163), Lunenburg Schools (167), Millers Run USD #37 (162), Orange Center School (109), Orleans Elementary School (205), Troy School (169) and Washington Village School (80).

Lower-performing K-12 schools and number of students:

Benson Village School (153), Concord Schools (233), Craftsbury Schools (186), Rochester Elementary/High School (260) and Whitingham Schools (238).

Appendix C contains corresponding assessment data related to small schools grant recipients.

Among the lower-performing schools, those that serve grades K-6 and K-8 have the potential for consolidation with neighboring districts. It is assumed that small school recipients that serve grades K-12 are small out of necessity, not choice. Those school districts that serve grades K-6 and K-8 could be small by choice. In identifying potential for consolidation, three criteria were taken into consideration.

- Town and school proximity to the lower-performing school. (NCSL considered 10 miles or less an appropriate distance to travel.)
- Is there a school within 10 miles that serves the same grades?
- Is there a school within 10 miles that serves the same grades and is in the same supervisory union as the low-performing schools?

Of the 27 schools that can be potentially consolidated, 26 meet these criteria. They include:

Belvidere Elementary School, Smilie Memorial School, Bridgewater Elementary School, Dover Elementary School, Grafton Elementary School, Granby Central School, Leicester Central School, Middletown Springs Elementary School, Roxbury Elementary School, Sharon Elementary School, Wardsboro Elementary School, Wells Village School, Woodford Hollow School, Doty Memorial School, Albany Community School, Bakersfield School, Bridport Central School, Burke Town School, Coventry Village School, Halifax West School, Irasburg Village School, Millers Run USD #37, Orange Center School, Orleans Elementary School, Troy School, Washington Village School

The only school district that could not be consolidated with any other school district was the Lunenburg School. This school was not located within 10 miles of any other school district within its supervisory union. In the case of Granby School District, it was determined that since the closest school was within 11.5 miles, this was an acceptable distance. Appendix C contains corresponding town and school information.

Small Schools and Finance

In addition to looking at low-performing small schools for potential consolidation, it also is also necessary to look at the spending patterns of these schools. Small schools that spend either above the statewide average or below the statewide average can benefit from potential consolidation. Funding of small schools is of major concern to state policymakers, educators and others. Small schools often do not have the financial resources to provide a diverse curriculum and quality teachers or to maintain and improve buildings, playgrounds and athletic facilities. On the other hand, small schools may have to spend more than other schools to maintain older buildings, hire administrative personnel, and recruit and retain teachers due to high turnover rates in small, rural communities. Non-successful small schools are grouped together into three spending categories.

Districts that have lower pupil performance based on the established criteria mentioned previously and higher than average per-pupil spending: Belvidere, Grafton, Granby, Middletown Springs, Roxbury, Wells, Woodford, Worcester, Burke and Coventry.

Districts that have lower pupil performance based on the established criteria mentioned previously and lower than average per-pupil spending: Bolton, Sharon, Wardsboro, Albany, Bakersfield, Irasburg, Lunenburg, Millers Run USD #37, Orange and Orleans.

Districts that have lower pupil performance based on the established criteria mentioned previously and average or nearly average per-pupil spending: Bridgewater, Dover, Leicester, Bridport, Halifax, Troy and Washington.

Information pertaining to school district spending is also contained in Appendix C.

School districts categorized in the higher than average per-pupil spending category would benefit from consolidation because combining classes requires fewer teachers and administrative personnel, thus reducing personnel costs and constraints on a school district.

School districts categorized in the lower than average per-pupil spending category also would benefit from consolidation because combining classes would reduce the burden placed on one teacher to teach many different grades and many different subjects and would increase the chances for a school to acquire a "highly qualified" teacher. In addition, expenditures for capital improvements and maintenance are reduced because there is no need to upgrade or maintain duplicate facilities.

Conclusion

Vermont's tradition of local control makes consolidation a potentially volatile issue. The majority of Vermont's towns have a low-density factor, making schools very small by nature. Although consolidation often has been the target of criticism, the fact remains that if these schools were consolidated with those suggested, they still would remain small compared to most school districts across the country. However, the political, economic and social factors must coalesce in order to create an environment conducive to consolidation.

Geographic Cost of Education Index

Introduction

The purpose of a geographic cost of education index (GCEI) is to determine the differences in the cost of providing similar levels of educational services across locales throughout a given state. As explained in the NCSL's proposal for this study, several different types of geographic cost indices have been developed and implemented in different states. Although several options exist for the creation of such an index, NCSL has chosen to pursue a "hedonic" model for the cost of education index in the state of Vermont.

The main reason for using this model is that researchers generally agree that it is the most accurate way to estimate differences in costs between locales. Because the majority of education spending is devoted to teacher salaries, it rationally follows that the variation in the cost of personnel will drive most of the differences in the cost of providing education. The hedonic model identifies the factors that contribute to the attractiveness of a given education job.

Although the hedonic model is probably the most accurate model for creating a GCEI, its applicability (as with all methodologies) is limited by the data available to create the index. A hedonic GCEI is comprised of four main elements: student characteristics, demographics of the locality, teacher quality and the cost of living in a particular area. It is also important to note that a distinction must be made between the discretionary and non-discretionary costs that a school district faces when creating a budget. For example, a district may choose to hire only teachers who have at least five years of experience and a Master's degree. Although this would certainly contribute to the overall cost of providing education within that school district, it would be inaccurate to say that the cost of the teacher corps was a significant factor in the *geographic* cost of services. At the same time, it is important to have a measure of the experience and education level within a particular school district, so that it is possible to hold these factors constant across all districts, thus limiting the effect of discretionary choices on the part of the school district.

Data Issues in Vermont

Two main data barriers exist to conducting a comprehensive GCEI study in the state of Vermont. These limitations are not unique to a hedonic analysis, and would also create limitations if other models were used to create a GCEI. The first is the lack of teacher education and experience data. Vermont is currently in the process of collecting this information, but at the time of this study, the information was not available for the analysis. The other barrier is the lack of cost of living information. Cost of living measures often include information about the cost of housing, utilities, food and textiles, and transportation, and local wages. This information is often available at the town level in Vermont, but it is well beyond the scope of this study to aggregate this information to the supervisory union level. It would be possible to conduct the analysis at the town district level, but most of the information that we have obtained pertains to supervisory unions. Aggregating town district data to the supervisory union level would be useful, but to do so would require intensive data processing. Due to these data issues, it is difficult to provide a complete picture of the geographic cost differences between school districts.

This is not to say that no useful analysis can be conducted (as will be seen), it is just that the results of the study must be tempered by the lack of sufficient data. The hedonic cost of education model is based on the idea that, with one or two elements from each of the four main categories, most of the variation in educational costs (as measured by teacher salaries) can be explained. Thus there may be cases in which no teacher data are available, but because the three other categories are represented, it becomes possible to extrapolate the missing information. For example, if 75 percent of the variation in salaries and wages is explained by demographics, cost of living and student characteristics, it is reasonable to assume that the remaining differences in teacher salaries arise from differences in educator quality. In the case of Vermont, good supervisory union level information exists on student characteristics and demographics, but the other two pieces are missing. Thus, when we look at the effects of the available variables that we have on education wages, we can make the assumption that most of the remaining differential arises from cost of living and teacher qualification variables.

Before turning to the actual analysis, it should be noted that with improved data, it would be relatively easy to update the GCEI model to make it more accurate. Once enhanced information on teachers becomes available in the near future, NCSL will improve the validity and reliability of the Cost of Education Index for Vermont.

Variables

The following list shows the main categories and associated types of variables that are typically included in a GCEI.

1) Student Characteristics

- At-Risk Percentages (often measured by federal free and reduced lunch counts)
- Special Education
- Limited English Proficiency (not a serious issue in Vermont)

2) Demographics

- Poverty (often used as a substitute for at-risk percentages)
- Crime Rates
- Voting (proxy for social capital)
- Education Level of Citizens
- Median Income

3) Teacher Quality

- Years of Experience
- Education Level
- Skills/Qualifications (disagreement on how to measure this)

4) Cost of Living

- Local Wages (Service)
- Local Wages (Manufacturing)
- Housing Costs
- Utilities

- Transportation
- Food & Textiles

As noted above, sufficient data on teacher quality and cost of living in Vermont is lacking, so the analysis focuses on the first two categories - student characteristics and demographics. The question has been raised as to whether student performance data should be included in the variable list, but our feeling is that student performance is affected by so many different factors, and it is not always clear whether discretionary choices on the part of the supervisory union have a significant impact. In addition, as the Coleman report showed in 1966, the primary predictor of student performance is socio-economic background; generally performance information and student poverty data are capturing the same effect.

Methodology

To conduct a hedonic analysis of the geographic cost of education differences in Vermont, we will examine the effect of external variables on teacher costs, as measured by salaries. Statistically, this will be represented by the effect of a range of independent variables on the main dependent variable (teacher salaries). To analyze the effect of factors such as student characteristics and demographics on teacher salaries, we used regression analysis to measure the relative effect of each. In simple terms, regression analysis allows us to see the respective degree to which a change in each independent variable affects the value of the dependent variable. The mathematical equation used is as follows:

$$\text{Teacher Salary} = a_1(X_1) + a_2(X_2) + a_3(X_3) + a_4(X_4)$$

$$\rightarrow GCEI_i = \frac{a_1 \overline{X_1} + a_2 X_{2i} + a_3 X_{3i} + a_4 X_{4i}}{a_1 \overline{X_1} + a_2 \overline{X_2} + a_3 \overline{X_3} + a_4 \overline{X_4}}$$

The equation shown above was used to create the preliminary cost index. In this equation, a_1 and a_2 are the regression coefficients of the independent variables. $X_1, X_2,$

and etc. represent the various independent variables to be used in the analysis. X_1 variables are what we would consider to be discretionary variables, or those that are under the control of the supervisory union (such as teacher qualifications). X_2 , X_3 and X_4 are the variables that would be considered to be factors outside of the control of the supervisory union, such as student characteristics, demographics and the cost of living.

The X_1 in the numerator of the equation is marked with a line over the top of it, signifying that this variable is averaged across the state. This is the function that allows us to hold the teacher characteristics constant in the analysis. Because we are not working with teacher data at this point, this part of the equation is calculated to have a value of 1. Likewise, we do not include the X_4 portion of the equation in our analysis, because we do not have adequate cost of living information.

The first part of calculating this equation was to determine the variables to be used and their associated regression coefficients. By running correlation analysis between the set of variables available and teacher salaries, several factors appeared to have an effect on teacher salaries.

Although we did not have data concerning cost of living or teacher quality, we did have several other useful variables. Keeping in mind that we are interested in student characteristics and demographics, we obtained the following data for each supervisory union in each category:

1) Student Characteristics

- Percentage of Students Living in Poverty (as measured by the 2000 census)
- Special Education Percentages (from the Department of Education)
- Number of High School Dropouts (from the Department of Education)
- Attendance Rates (from the Department of Education)
- Percentage Students Ready for Kindergarten” (as measure by the Department of Health and the Department of Education)
- Percentage of Students Passing the New Standards Math Assessment in 2002 (4th and 8th grades)

- Percentage of Students Passing the New Standards English Assessment in 2002 (4th and 8th grades)

2) Demographics

- Voter Participation Rates in 2000
- Density of Population (per square mile)
- Crime Rates
- Median Income

The analysis itself examines the effect these variables have on average teacher salaries. To be complete, we will need information on the cost of living and teacher quality, which will be incorporated at a later point.

Analysis

When we performed regression analysis on these variables, we found an adjusted r-squared of 0.369, with a significance level of .01 (statistically reliable). What this means is that if we include every data source we are using in the regression, changes in these variables (independent variables) explained about 37 percent of the change in teacher salaries (dependent variable). From a statistical standpoint, this is not usually considered a particularly strong relationship. However, we would expect that including soon to be released teacher quality and cost of living information, this r-squared figure will increase to at least 0.5, and hopefully to 0.6 to 0.8 range. In addition, we will also use a significance level of .5 to determine the effect on r-squared and statistical reliability.

Although NCSL has conducted an initial computation of a GCEI, we feel it would be misleading to print any of the results for two main reasons. First is that a GCEI based on incomplete information could show that it cost less to provide education in a certain locale, but when complete information is entered, the reverse could be true. Second, there is also the fact that certain variables are highly collinear, and will interfere with each other. At an aggregate level, this is not a major issue (meaning it does not affect the r-squared calculation), but if applied to individual supervisory unions, it could produce misleading results.

Overall, with the information we have, we are able to understand some of the variation. In other studies, there is a comparable level of explanatory power from the type of variables that we used in our analysis. NCSL fully expects that once we obtain teacher quality information and possibly cost of living information, we will have the ingredients necessary to perform the analysis in such a way that the results will be useable and reliable.

Conclusion and Next Steps

In regard to the adequacy of education funding in Vermont, it should be noted that a recently released study from Education Week, titled "Quality Counts 2003" gave the state of Vermont a letter grade of "A" for adequacy of funding. Furthermore, the successful school approach to defining adequacy in Vermont found that only minimal increases in funding may be required, and in fact, found that some schools meeting performance criteria actually spent less than state averages and other schools that did not meet the criteria. The professional judgement approach found a 19 percent increase in spending would be required, although this is less than the results of most professional judgement adequacy studies. (The professional judgement approach most frequently arrives at the highest required increases in funding.)

NCSL believes that it would be beneficial to conduct additional research to identify effective practices and programs in Vermont. At no additional cost to the state, NCSL would like to work with the Legislature, the Department of Education, and other organizations in Vermont to create on-line surveys for schools to complete. Through these surveys, NCSL believes effective practices can be identified to ensure schools and supervisory unions meet AYP requirements and reduce corrective action costs under NCLB. In addition, NCSL plans on working with personnel in the state to identify cost-containment strategies.

Although school district consolidation is a politically contentious issue, NCSL has provided Vermont with policy options for consolidation of school districts, and has also provided an overview on the performance of those schools that are receiving the small schools grant.

NCSL would like to incorporate data that will soon be available in Vermont into its Geographic Cost of Education Index in order to more accurately account for variations within the state. At this time, the results of this study can not accurately create an index that would be appropriate for policy implementation.

With state budget difficulties, education finance litigation (or the threat of litigation) and NCLB, education finance will continue to be a major issue facing state legislatures. The limitations of adequacy studies that have been performed are significant, and issues of efficiency and the identification of effective programs must be addressed. The goal of education finance should be the identification of *fair, but not excessive*, funding levels. NCSL looks forward to continuing work with the state of Vermont, as it improves education for all students.

Appendix A: School Expenditures based on State
Assessment Performance

Appendix A

Schools that met performance criteria on 4th grade state assessments

School Name	School Expenditures 2001-2002	Enrollment 2001 2002	Total Expenditures
Addison Central School	\$6,544.48	136	\$890,049.23
Barnard Central School	\$8,311.97	61	\$507,030.43
Bethel Elementary School	\$9,211.84	148	\$1,363,351.62
Brookfield School	\$9,047.97	120	\$1,085,755.86
Brownington Central School	\$6,895.53	85	\$586,119.91
C. P. Smith School	\$8,403.98	302	\$2,538,003.02
Charleston Elem. School	\$7,761.77	135	\$1,047,839.05
Cherry Hill Elem. School	\$8,819.84	89	\$784,965.50
Dothan Brook School	\$7,329.88	321	\$2,352,892.67
Dummerston Schools	\$10,621.94	186	\$1,975,680.04
E. Taylor Hatton School	\$7,776.88	46	\$357,736.26
Fayston Elementary School	\$7,552.23	104	\$785,431.95
Ferrisburgh Central School	\$7,219.60	208	\$1,501,676.16
Founders Memorial School	\$7,528.28	474	\$3,568,403.57
Franklin Central School	\$6,302.20	143	\$901,214.21
Green Street School	\$13,578.66	249	\$3,381,085.29
Isle La Motte Elem. School	\$8,387.20	35	\$293,551.89
Lakeview USD #43	\$9,983.09	75	\$748,731.78
Lincoln Community School	\$7,909.49	109	\$862,134.72
Marion W. Cross School	\$7,972.55	313	\$2,495,407.78
Marlboro Elementary School	\$9,640.65	82	\$790,533.10
Monument School	\$7,317.26	132	\$965,878.10
Mt. Holly School	\$10,667.62	81	\$864,076.93
Newark School	\$7,976.08	45	\$358,923.63
Newfane Elementary School	\$8,101.33	116	\$939,754.70
Newport Town School	\$8,056.66	135	\$1,087,649.26
Ottauquechee School	\$7,329.88	264	\$1,935,089.30
Putney Central School	\$10,067.68	244	\$2,456,514.43
Reading Elementary School	\$9,436.15	65	\$613,349.43
Ripton Elementary School	\$8,750.78	61	\$533,797.61
Rutland Town Elem School	\$8,763.12	389	\$3,408,854.64
Samuel Morey Elementary	\$8,963.82	148	\$1,326,645.61
Sherburne Elementary School	\$10,575.29	82	\$867,173.77
Shrewsbury Mountain School	\$9,049.72	101	\$914,021.91
So. Burlington Central School	\$7,703.53	412	\$3,173,854.93

So. Royalton Elem/High School	\$6,804.95	498	\$3,388,865.29
Stockbridge Central School	\$7,617.28	80	\$609,382.61
Stowe Elementary School	\$8,035.06	316	\$2,539,079.81
Sudbury Country School	\$9,381.66	36	\$337,739.71
Sutton Village School	\$8,892.28	131	\$1,164,888.69
Thetford Elementary School	\$8,500.05	259	\$2,201,514.12
Tunbridge Central School	\$7,255.15	138	\$1,001,210.78
Underhill Central School	\$7,560.83	145	\$1,096,320.00
Waitsfield Elem. School	\$7,758.78	160	\$1,241,404.13
West Rutland School	\$9,094.53	401	\$3,646,906.24
White River School	\$7,329.88	173	\$1,268,069.88
Woodstock Elementary School	\$9,769.76	192	\$1,875,793.62
Totals		8225	\$68,634,353.19
		Mean	\$8,344.60
		Median	\$8,101.33

Appendix A

Schools that met performance criteria on 8th grade state assessments

School Name	School Expenditures 2001-2002	Enrollment 2001-2002	Total Expenditures
Albert D. Lawton School	\$8,750.58	361	\$3,158,958.71
Barstow Memorial School	\$8,113.81	276	\$2,239,412.05
Browns River Middle USD #17	\$6,391.74	467	\$2,984,943.53
Charleston Elem. School	\$7,761.77	135	\$1,047,839.05
Charlotte Central School	\$8,314.84	533	\$4,431,810.49
Essex Middle School	\$7,528.28	543	\$4,087,854.73
Frederick H. Tuttle Middle Sch	\$7,703.53	653	\$5,030,405.99
Glover Village School	\$9,336.04	97	\$905,595.68
Harwood Union Middle UHSD #19	\$7,650.67	176	\$1,346,518.03
Newton Elementary School	\$7,449.13	137	\$1,020,531.14
Peoples Academy Middle School	\$7,318.26	287	\$2,100,340.75
Putney Central School	\$10,067.68	244	\$2,456,514.43
Shelburne Community School	\$7,204.10	882	\$6,354,014.70
Stamford Elementary School	\$6,508.64	81	\$527,199.94
Stowe Middle/High School	\$8,035.06	404	\$3,246,165.33
Westford Elementary School	\$7,930.76	282	\$2,236,473.00
Totals		5558	\$43,174,577.54
		Mean	\$8,750.58
		Median	\$7,732.65

Appendix A

Schools that met performance criteria on 10th grade state assessments

School Name	School Expenditures 2001-2002	Enrollment 2001-2002	Total Expenditures
Cabot School	\$9,584.46	231	\$2,214,010.05
Champlain Valley UHSD #15	\$7,126.10	1251	\$8,914,754.28
Montpelier High School	\$9,025.52	411	\$3,709,487.22
Mt. Mansfield USD #17	\$6,391.74	1034	\$6,609,061.27
So. Royalton Elem/High School	\$6,804.95	498	\$3,388,865.29
Stowe Middle/High School	\$8,035.06	404	\$3,246,165.33
U-32 High School (UHSD #32)	\$9,189.06	824	\$7,571,787.94
Totals		4653	\$35,654,131.38
		Mean	\$7,662.61
		Median	\$8,035.06

Appendix A

Schools that did not meet criteria on 4th grade state assessments

School Name	School Expenditures 2001-2002	Enrollment 2001 2002	Total Expenditures
Albany Community School	\$7,626.32	120	\$915,157.85
Albert Bridge Sch (W Wind.)	\$9,768.39	72	\$703,324.03
Alburg Community Ed Center	\$7,999.58	234	\$1,871,902.01
Bakersfield School	\$7,250.29	193	\$1,399,305.61
Barnet Elementary School	\$9,225.42	167	\$1,540,645.41
Barre City Elem/Middle School	\$5,704.09	918	\$5,236,356.41
Barre Town Elementary School	\$6,468.34	1025	\$6,630,048.45
Barstow Memorial School	\$8,113.81	276	\$2,239,412.05
Barton Graded School	\$8,248.86	205	\$1,691,015.38
Beeman Elementary School	\$8,003.17	160	\$1,280,507.75
Bellows Free Academy	\$7,528.93	944	\$7,107,313.41
Belvidere Elementary School	\$12,547.97	34	\$426,630.87
Bennington Elem. School	\$7,317.26	252	\$1,843,949.11
Benson Village School	\$6,824.45	153	\$1,044,141.56
Berkshire Elementary School	\$6,430.38	184	\$1,183,189.45
Berlin Elementary School	\$6,816.13	246	\$1,676,768.65
Bingham Memorial School	\$7,790.72	98	\$763,490.46
Blue Mountain USD #21	\$8,686.25	440	\$3,821,951.45
Bradford Elementary School	\$9,409.81	240	\$2,258,353.43
Braintree School	\$7,756.75	114	\$884,269.93
Brattleboro Academy	\$13,578.66	383	\$5,200,625.17
Brattleboro Sr. UHSD #6	\$10,250.30	1082	\$11,090,823.03
Brewster Pierce School	\$6,844.39	149	\$1,019,813.82
Bridgewater Village School	\$8,046.03	71	\$571,267.87
Bridport Central School	\$7,953.79	123	\$978,316.61
Brighton Elementary School	\$8,503.79	144	\$1,224,545.45
Bristol Elementary School	\$7,216.25	368	\$2,655,581.48

Brookline Elementary School	\$8,408.21	41	\$344,736.46
Burke Town School	\$8,880.88	181	\$1,607,440.03
Cabot School	\$9,584.46	231	\$2,214,010.05
Calais Elementary School	\$8,840.31	127	\$1,122,719.16
Cambridge Elementary School	\$7,500.88	332	\$2,490,293.57
Canaan Schools	\$8,381.53	255	\$2,137,289.77
Canal St/Oak Grove Schools	\$13,578.66	160	\$2,172,584.93
Castleton-Hubbardton USD#42	\$6,849.32	506	\$3,465,757.55
Catamount Elementary School	\$7,317.26	317	\$2,319,570.90
Cavendish Town Elem. School	\$7,322.40	104	\$761,529.09
Chamberlin School	\$7,703.53	287	\$2,210,913.50
Champlain School	\$8,403.98	283	\$2,378,327.34
Charlotte Central School	\$8,314.84	533	\$4,431,810.49
Chelsea Elem. High School	\$8,152.18	236	\$1,923,915.42
Chester-Andover USD #29	\$7,381.66	293	\$2,162,827.10
Clarendon Elementary School	\$8,008.54	227	\$1,817,937.64
Concord Schools	\$8,074.09	233	\$1,881,261.83
Coventry Village School	\$8,778.08	124	\$1,088,481.67
Craftsbury Schools	\$9,697.71	186	\$1,803,773.63
Currier Memorial USD #23	\$9,507.50	109	\$1,036,317.30
Danville School	\$7,684.96	420	\$3,227,683.06
Deerfield Valley Elem. Sch	\$8,715.44	170	\$1,481,624.54
Derby Elementary School	\$7,054.82	410	\$2,892,475.30
Dorset School	\$8,668.35	178	\$1,542,966.80
Doty Memorial School	\$9,364.28	75	\$702,321.34
Dover Elementary School	\$7,805.71	105	\$819,599.68
East Haven River School	\$7,183.26	53	\$380,712.96
East Montpelier Elem. Sch	\$7,336.76	239	\$1,753,484.90
Eden Central School	\$7,163.84	148	\$1,060,248.17
Edmunds Elementary School	\$8,403.98	307	\$2,580,022.94
Elm Hill School	\$9,577.86	124	\$1,187,654.24
Enosburg Falls Elem. School	\$7,870.71	293	\$2,306,119.41
Fair Haven Grade School	\$6,873.00	408	\$2,804,183.55
Fairfield Center School	\$7,424.40	259	\$1,922,918.46

Fisher School	\$8,690.71	190	\$1,651,235.47
Fletcher Elementary School	\$7,220.99	133	\$960,391.68
Flood Brook USD #20	\$9,177.73	288	\$2,643,185.41
Folsom Ed. & Community Ctr	\$8,389.14	203	\$1,702,995.14
Georgia Elementary School	\$6,496.95	667	\$4,333,465.97
Glover Village School	\$9,336.04	97	\$905,595.68
Grafton Elementary School	\$8,205.28	65	\$533,343.15
Grand Isle Elem. School	\$8,733.41	202	\$1,764,149.21
Granville Village School	\$7,931.38	18	\$142,764.80
Guildhall Elementary School	\$8,896.86	19	\$169,040.36
Guilford Central School	\$9,547.24	212	\$2,024,015.72
Halifax West School	\$7,925.49	61	\$483,455.06
Hancock Village School	\$9,996.85	25	\$249,921.21
Hardwick Elementary School	\$7,952.34	310	\$2,465,223.95
Hartland Elementary School	\$8,170.55	380	\$3,104,809.19
Harwood UHSD #19	\$7,650.67	618	\$4,728,114.46
Highgate Schools	\$6,527.57	386	\$2,519,642.84
Hinesburg Elementary School	\$7,084.55	558	\$3,953,179.83
Holland Elementary School	\$6,415.15	83	\$532,457.32
Hyde Park Elementary School	\$7,779.09	247	\$1,921,435.16
Irasburg Village School	\$7,510.94	163	\$1,224,283.11
J. F. Kennedy Elem. School	\$6,735.65	409	\$2,754,880.55
J. J. Flynn School	\$8,403.98	344	\$2,890,970.33
Jamaica Village School	\$6,362.51	93	\$591,712.99
Jay/Westfield Joint Elementary	\$8,779.51	61	\$535,550.32
Jericho Elementary School	\$7,237.94	280	\$2,026,622.57
Johnson Elementary School	\$7,273.09	266	\$1,934,641.55
Lawrence Barnes School	\$8,403.98	152	\$1,277,405.50
Leicester Central School	\$8,008.79	88	\$704,773.58
Lothrop School	\$8,686.34	226	\$1,963,112.47
Lowell Village School	\$6,393.84	112	\$716,110.30
Ludlow Elementary School	\$12,661.09	159	\$2,013,112.61
Lunenburg Schools	\$6,646.89	167	\$1,110,031.39
Lyndon Town School	\$7,422.68	610	\$4,527,832.71
Malletts Bay School	\$6,821.06	591	\$4,031,245.78

Manchester Elem/Middle School	\$8,562.67	483	\$4,135,768.53
Mettawee Community Sch USD #47	\$8,537.48	195	\$1,664,808.22
Middlebury ID #4 School	\$8,983.50	440	\$3,952,742.03
Middletown Springs Elem School	\$11,921.26	57	\$679,511.69
Millers Run USD #37	\$6,934.69	162	\$1,123,419.69
Milton Elementary School	\$5,838.63	1054	\$6,153,914.85
Molly Stark School	\$7,317.26	329	\$2,407,378.00
Monkton Central School	\$8,047.67	189	\$1,521,010.33
Montgomery Center School	\$6,835.03	124	\$847,543.38
Moretown Elementary School	\$8,104.65	152	\$1,231,906.82
Morristown Elem. Schools	\$7,318.26	377	\$2,758,984.19
Neshobe School	\$8,360.98	368	\$3,076,838.95
Newbury Elementary School	\$7,827.76	154	\$1,205,475.12
Newport City Elem Schools	\$8,013.25	337	\$2,700,464.29
Newton Elementary School	\$7,449.13	137	\$1,020,531.14
No. Bennington Graded School	\$8,715.39	157	\$1,368,315.47
North Hero Elem. School	\$10,115.89	65	\$657,533.03
Northfield Elementary School	\$7,325.68	327	\$2,395,498.74
Norton Village School	\$6,126.17	16	\$98,018.74
Orange Center School	\$6,968.09	109	\$759,522.20
Orchard School	\$7,703.53	330	\$2,542,165.35
Orleans Elementary School	\$7,043.05	136	\$957,854.66
Orwell Village School	\$5,919.30	167	\$988,523.23
Park Street School	\$9,577.86	301	\$2,882,934.89
Peacham Elementary School	\$11,420.75	52	\$593,878.97
Plymouth Elementary School	\$11,345.11	25	\$283,627.78
Pomfret School	\$7,499.34	91	\$682,440.05
Poultney Elementary School	\$8,574.29	246	\$2,109,276.36
Pownal Elementary School	\$6,615.50	290	\$1,918,493.57
Proctor Elementary School	\$10,286.77	180	\$1,851,618.96
Randolph Schools	\$9,317.03	343	\$3,195,741.23
Readsboro Elementary School	\$6,568.04	79	\$518,875.15

Richford Elementary School	\$7,373.58	266	\$1,961,371.54
Richmond Elementary School	\$6,801.90	297	\$2,020,162.84
Robinson School	\$7,229.74	196	\$1,417,028.78
Rochester Elem/High School	\$9,109.94	260	\$2,368,583.61
Rockingham Central Elementary	\$8,819.84	188	\$1,658,129.38
Roxbury Village School	\$8,519.33	61	\$519,679.04
Rumney School (Middlesex)	\$8,041.87	152	\$1,222,364.75
Rutland Intermediate School	\$6,647.12	748	\$4,972,049.28
Salisbury Community School	\$9,768.85	93	\$908,503.51
Saxtons River Elem. School	\$8,819.84	99	\$873,163.88
Shaftsbury Elem. School	\$7,005.15	227	\$1,590,169.57
Sharon Elementary School	\$6,705.98	119	\$798,011.73
Shelburne Community School	\$7,204.10	882	\$6,354,014.70
Sheldon Elementary School	\$6,295.28	300	\$1,888,584.88
Shoreham Elementary School	\$7,524.14	117	\$880,324.09
Smilie Memorial School(Bolton)	\$7,319.89	102	\$746,628.59
St Albans City School	\$7,739.06	807	\$6,245,421.72
St. Albans Town Educ. Center	\$6,402.31	727	\$4,654,475.89
St. Johnsbury Schools	\$7,697.60	686	\$5,280,554.09
Stamford Elementary School	\$6,508.64	81	\$527,199.94
Sunderland Elem. School	\$10,319.66	72	\$743,015.83
Swanton Schools	\$6,000.87	670	\$4,020,582.45
Thatcher Brook Primary USD #45	\$6,487.64	433	\$2,809,149.22
Thomas Fleming School	\$8,750.58	247	\$2,161,392.80
Tinmouth Elementary School	\$6,868.01	54	\$370,872.51
Townshend Village School	\$8,099.79	94	\$761,380.15
Troy School	\$7,695.56	169	\$1,300,550.33
Twinfield USD #33	\$7,795.18	497	\$3,874,202.42
Underhill Graded School	\$7,079.82	130	\$920,376.94
Union Elementary School	\$9,025.52	412	\$3,718,512.74
Union School	\$9,577.86	172	\$1,647,391.37

Vergennes UESD #44	\$7,339.40	331	\$2,429,340.53
Vernon Elementary School	\$10,445.70	228	\$2,381,619.14
Waits River Valley USD #36	\$7,669.31	255	\$1,955,674.74
Walden School	\$7,376.13	109	\$803,998.64
Wallingford Village School	\$8,892.04	163	\$1,449,401.74
Wardsboro Central School	\$7,537.05	72	\$542,667.71
Warren Elementary School	\$7,433.37	164	\$1,219,072.48
Washington Village School	\$7,953.73	80	\$636,298.23
Waterford Elementary School	\$7,313.62	174	\$1,272,569.80
Waterville Elementary School	\$7,277.83	83	\$604,059.67
Weathersfield Middle School	\$7,076.06	167	\$1,181,701.43
Wells Village School	\$8,251.26	84	\$693,105.89
Westford Elementary School	\$7,930.76	282	\$2,236,473.00
Westminster Schools	\$8,853.86	233	\$2,062,948.76
Westshire School	\$8,963.82	98	\$878,454.52
Weybridge Elementary School	\$8,960.35	85	\$761,629.48
Wheeler School	\$8,403.98	234	\$1,966,532.14
Whiting Village School	\$9,646.00	28	\$270,088.12
Whitingham School	\$10,223.65	238	\$2,433,227.59
Williamstown Elem. School	\$6,774.44	227	\$1,537,798.95
Williston School	\$6,922.72	1218	\$8,431,875.73
Windham Elementary School	\$9,677.26	28	\$270,963.38
Windsor State Street School	\$7,319.11	295	\$2,159,137.96
Wolcott Elementary School	\$8,098.42	151	\$1,222,860.90
Woodbury Elementary School	\$11,362.35	50	\$568,117.47
Woodford Hollow School	\$9,090.47	23	\$209,080.81
Totals		46762	\$364,060,089.86
		Mean	\$7,785.38
		Median	\$7,930.76

Appendix A

Schools that did not meet criteria on 8th grade state assessments

School Name	School Expenditures 2001-2002	Enrollment 2001 2002	Total Expenditures
Albany Community School	\$7,626.32	120	\$915,157.85
Alburg Community Ed Center	\$7,999.58	234	\$1,871,902.01
Arlington Memorial	\$8,690.71	247	\$2,146,606.11
Bakersfield School	\$7,250.29	193	\$1,399,305.61
Barnet Elementary School	\$9,225.42	167	\$1,540,645.41
Barre City Elem/Middle School	\$5,704.09	918	\$5,236,356.41
Barre Town Elementary School	\$6,468.34	1025	\$6,630,048.45
Barton Graded School	\$8,248.86	205	\$1,691,015.38
Bellows Falls Middle School	\$8,819.84	286	\$2,522,473.42
Bellows Free Academy	\$7,528.93	944	\$7,107,313.41
Benson Village School	\$6,824.45	153	\$1,044,141.56
Berkshire Elementary School	\$6,430.38	184	\$1,183,189.45
Black River USD #39	\$8,092.65	271	\$2,193,107.68
Blue Mountain USD #21	\$8,686.25	440	\$3,821,951.45
Bratt. Area Middle Sch UHSD #6	\$10,250.30	317	\$3,249,344.64
Bridport Central School	\$7,953.79	123	\$978,316.61
Brighton Elementary School	\$8,503.79	144	\$1,224,545.45
Burke Town School	\$8,880.88	181	\$1,607,440.03
Cabot School	\$9,584.46	231	\$2,214,010.05
Camels Hump Middle USD #17	\$6,391.74	456	\$2,914,634.37
Canaan Schools	\$8,381.53	255	\$2,137,289.77
Castleton-Hubbarnton USD#42	\$6,849.32	506	\$3,465,757.55
Chelsea Elem. High School	\$8,152.18	236	\$1,923,915.42
Colchester Middle School	\$6,821.06	599	\$4,085,814.25
Concord Schools	\$8,074.09	233	\$1,881,261.83
Coventry Village School	\$8,778.08	124	\$1,088,481.67
Craftsbury Schools	\$9,697.71	186	\$1,803,773.63
Crossett Brook Middle USD #45	\$6,487.64	360	\$2,335,551.31
Danville School	\$7,684.96	420	\$3,227,683.06
Dorset School	\$8,668.35	178	\$1,542,966.80

Dummerston Schools	\$10,621.94	186	\$1,975,680.04
East Haven River School	\$7,183.26	53	\$380,712.96
Edmunds Middle School	\$8,403.98	376	\$3,159,897.80
Enosburg Falls Jr/Sr High Sch	\$7,870.71	385	\$3,030,225.17
Fair Haven Grade School	\$6,873.00	408	\$2,804,183.55
Fairfield Center School	\$7,424.40	259	\$1,922,918.46
Flood Brook USD #20	\$9,177.73	288	\$2,643,185.41
Folsom Ed. & Community Ctr	\$8,389.14	203	\$1,702,995.14
Georgia Elementary School	\$6,496.95	667	\$4,333,465.97
Grand Isle Elem. School	\$8,733.41	202	\$1,764,149.21
Green Mountain UHSD #35	\$8,608.49	437	\$3,761,910.47
Guilford Central School	\$9,547.24	212	\$2,024,015.72
Halifax West School	\$7,925.49	61	\$483,455.06
Hartford Mem. Middle School	\$7,329.88	409	\$2,997,922.43
Hartland Elementary School	\$8,170.55	380	\$3,104,809.19
Hazen UHSD #26	\$8,448.00	419	\$3,539,710.62
Hinesburg Elementary School	\$7,084.55	558	\$3,953,179.83
Irasburg Village School	\$7,510.94	163	\$1,224,283.11
Lamoille UHSD #18	\$6,339.31	899	\$5,699,042.74
Leland & Gray UHSD #34	\$8,445.91	430	\$3,631,740.89
Lowell Village School	\$6,393.84	112	\$716,110.30
Lunenburg Schools	\$6,646.89	167	\$1,110,031.39
Lyman C. Hunt Middle School	\$8,403.98	470	\$3,949,872.26
Lyndon Town School	\$7,422.68	610	\$4,527,832.71
Main Street School	\$9,025.52	301	\$2,716,680.42
Manchester Elem/Middle School	\$8,562.67	483	\$4,135,768.53
Marlboro Elementary School	\$9,640.65	82	\$790,533.10
Middlebury Union Middle Sch #3	\$10,410.87	336	\$3,498,051.98
Mill River USD #40	\$6,766.77	728	\$4,926,206.38
Millers Run USD #37	\$6,934.69	162	\$1,123,419.69
Milton Jr High School	\$5,838.63	286	\$1,669,847.86
Missisquoi Valley UHSD #7	\$7,319.60	1053	\$7,707,535.10
Montgomery Center School	\$6,835.03	124	\$847,543.38
Mount Abraham UHSD #28	\$7,940.52	907	\$7,202,052.94
Mt. Anthony Union Middle Sch	\$6,842.67	604	\$4,132,974.40

Newark School	\$7,976.08	45	\$358,923.63
Newport Town School	\$8,056.66	135	\$1,087,649.26
North Country Jr UHSD #22	\$7,599.73	332	\$2,523,111.72
North Hero Elem. School	\$10,115.89	65	\$657,533.03
Northfield Middle/High School	\$7,325.68	488	\$3,574,933.90
Norton Village School	\$6,126.17	16	\$98,018.74
Ontop	\$8,403.98	24	\$201,695.60
Orange Center School	\$6,968.09	109	\$759,522.20
Orleans Elementary School	\$7,043.05	136	\$957,854.66
Orwell Village School	\$5,919.30	167	\$988,523.23
Otter Valley UHSD #8	\$8,598.15	750	\$6,448,609.98
Oxbow UHSD #30	\$9,291.82	492	\$4,571,577.65
Poultney High School	\$8,574.29	341	\$2,923,834.31
Proctor Jr/Sr High School	\$10,286.77	189	\$1,944,199.90
Randolph UHSD #2	\$8,595.98	599	\$5,148,993.94
Readsboro Elementary School	\$6,568.04	79	\$518,875.15
Richford Jr/Sr High School	\$7,373.58	264	\$1,946,624.39
Rivendell Academy	\$8,963.82	324	\$2,904,278.22
Riverside School	\$9,577.86	331	\$3,170,270.60
Rochester Elem/High School	\$9,109.94	260	\$2,368,583.61
Rutland Middle School	\$6,647.12	410	\$2,725,321.13
Rutland Town Elem School	\$8,763.12	389	\$3,408,854.64
Sheldon Elementary School	\$6,295.28	300	\$1,888,584.88
So. Royalton Elem/High School	\$6,804.95	498	\$3,388,865.29
St Albans City School	\$7,739.06	807	\$6,245,421.72
St. Albans Town Educ. Center	\$6,402.31	727	\$4,654,475.89
St. Johnsbury Schools	\$7,697.60	686	\$5,280,554.09
Sutton Village School	\$8,892.28	131	\$1,164,888.69
Troy School	\$7,695.56	169	\$1,300,550.33
Tunbridge Central School	\$7,255.15	138	\$1,001,210.78
Twinfield USD #33	\$7,795.18	497	\$3,874,202.42
U-32 High School (UHSD #32)	\$9,189.06	824	\$7,571,787.94
Vergennes UHSD #5	\$7,479.84	640	\$4,787,096.23
Waits River Valley USD #36	\$7,669.31	255	\$1,955,674.74
Walden School	\$7,376.13	109	\$803,998.64
Washington Village School	\$7,953.73	80	\$636,298.23

Waterford Elementary School	\$7,313.62	174	\$1,272,569.80
Weathersfield Middle School	\$7,076.06	167	\$1,181,701.43
West Rutland School	\$9,094.53	401	\$3,646,906.24
Whitcomb Jr/Sr High School	\$9,211.84	215	\$1,980,544.58
Whitingham School	\$10,223.65	238	\$2,433,227.59
Williamstown Middle/High Sch	\$6,774.44	313	\$2,120,401.20
Williston School	\$6,922.72	1218	\$8,431,875.73
Wilmington Middle High School	\$8,715.44	238	\$2,074,274.36
Windsor High School	\$7,319.11	490	\$3,586,364.74
Woodstock Union Middle School	\$9,033.00	223	\$2,014,360.08
Totals		38839	\$300,759,570.01
		Mean	\$7,743.75
		Median	\$7,925.49

Appendix A

Schools that did not meet criteria on 10th grade state assessments

School Name	School Expenditures 2001-2002	Enrollment 2001 2002	Total Expenditures
Arlington Memorial	\$8,690.71	247	\$2,146,606.11
Bellows Falls UHSD #27	\$8,210.59	487	\$3,998,557.80
Bellows Free Academy	\$7,528.93	944	\$7,107,313.41
Benson Village School	\$6,824.45	153	\$1,044,141.56
Black River USD #39	\$8,092.65	271	\$2,193,107.68
Blue Mountain USD #21	\$8,686.25	440	\$3,821,951.45
Brattleboro Sr. UHSD #6	\$10,250.30	1082	\$11,090,823.03
Burlington Senior High Sch	\$8,403.98	1110	\$9,328,421.71
Canaan Schools	\$8,381.53	255	\$2,137,289.77
Chelsea Elem. High School	\$8,152.18	236	\$1,923,915.42
Colchester High School	\$6,821.06	798	\$5,443,204.96
Concord Schools	\$8,074.09	233	\$1,881,261.83
Craftsbury Schools	\$9,697.71	186	\$1,803,773.63
Danville School	\$7,684.96	420	\$3,227,683.06
Enosburg Falls Jr/Sr High Sch	\$7,870.71	385	\$3,030,225.17
Essex Comm. Ed. Ctr. UHSD #46	\$8,900.96	1568	\$13,956,711.71
Fair Haven UHSD #16	\$7,740.90	579	\$4,481,983.92
Green Mountain UHSD #35	\$8,608.49	437	\$3,761,910.47
Hartford High School	\$7,329.88	795	\$5,827,257.54
Harwood UHSD #19	\$7,650.67	618	\$4,728,114.46
Hazen UHSD #26	\$8,448.00	419	\$3,539,710.62
Lake Region UHSD #24	\$8,943.79	396	\$3,541,741.07
Lamoille UHSD #18	\$6,339.31	899	\$5,699,042.74
Leland & Gray UHSD #34	\$8,445.91	430	\$3,631,740.89
Middlebury Sr. UHSD #3	\$10,410.87	735	\$7,651,988.71
Mill River USD #40	\$6,766.77	728	\$4,926,206.38
Milton Sr High School	\$5,838.63	520	\$3,036,087.03
Missisquoi Valley UHSD #7	\$7,319.60	1053	\$7,707,535.10
Mount Abraham UHSD #28	\$7,940.52	907	\$7,202,052.94
Mt. Anthony Sr. UHSD #14	\$6,842.67	1232	\$8,430,172.95
North Country Sr UHSD #22	\$6,285.38	1063	\$6,681,354.12
Northfield Middle/High School	\$7,325.68	488	\$3,574,933.90
Ontop	\$8,403.98	24	\$201,695.60

Otter Valley UHSD #8	\$8,598.15	750	\$6,448,609.98
Oxbow UHSD #30	\$9,291.82	492	\$4,571,577.65
Peoples Academy	\$7,318.26	387	\$2,832,166.80
Poultney High School	\$8,574.29	341	\$2,923,834.31
Proctor Jr/Sr High School	\$10,286.77	189	\$1,944,199.90
Randolph UHSD #2	\$8,595.98	599	\$5,148,993.94
Richford Jr/Sr High School	\$7,373.58	264	\$1,946,624.39
Rivendell Academy	\$8,963.82	324	\$2,904,278.22
Rochester Elem/High School	\$9,109.94	260	\$2,368,583.61
Rutland Senior High School	\$6,647.12	1116	\$7,418,191.17
So. Burlington High School	\$7,703.53	955	\$7,202,801.83
Spaulding HSUD #41	\$8,487.39	992	\$8,419,492.84
Springfield High School	\$9,577.86	566	\$5,421,066.94
Twinfield USD #33	\$7,795.18	497	\$3,874,202.42
Vergennes UHSD #5	\$7,479.84	640	\$4,787,096.23
West Rutland School	\$9,094.53	401	\$3,646,906.24
Whitcomb Jr/Sr High School	\$9,211.84	215	\$1,980,544.58
Whitingham School	\$10,223.65	238	\$2,433,227.59
Williamstown Middle/High Sch	\$6,774.44	313	\$2,120,401.20
Wilmington Middle High School	\$8,715.44	238	\$2,074,274.36
Windsor High School	\$7,319.11	490	\$3,586,364.74
Woodstock Sr. UHSD #4	\$9,033.00	475	\$4,290,677.29
Totals		30860	\$247,102,632.97
		Mean	\$8,007.21
		Median	\$8,210.59

Appendix B: School and Supervisory Union
Expenditures based on Meeting AYP Requirements

Appendix B

Supervisory Unions That Met AYP Requirements Under NCLB

Supervisory Union Name	FTE Count 2001-2002	Average FTE Expenditue	Total Expenditures
Battenkill Valley S.U.	454.11	\$8,708.87	\$3,954,784.67
Blue Mountain USD #21	416.10	\$8,686.25	\$3,614,350.00
Caledonia Central S.U.	755.88	\$8,254.61	\$6,239,491.48
Caledonia North S.U.	1168.43	\$7,730.64	\$9,032,710.51
Essex North S.U.	269.83	\$8,251.89	\$2,226,606.52
Grand Isle S.U.	720.78	\$8,521.95	\$6,142,448.78
Hartford	2127.65	\$7,390.33	\$15,724,026.36
Lamoille South S.U.	1715.51	\$7,576.94	\$12,998,318.77
Orleans Essex North S.U.	3363.06	\$6,919.26	\$23,269,886.28
Rivendell Interstate Union School	505.87	\$8,963.82	\$4,534,528.47
Rutland Central S.U.	1150.83	\$9,339.90	\$10,748,639.40
SAU70 Norwich	309.24	\$7,972.55	\$2,465,431.00
Springfield	1576.34	\$10,359.66	\$16,330,351.00
Washington Central S.U.	1681.68	\$8,430.23	\$14,176,943.00
Washington Northeast S.U.	693.14	\$8,377.71	\$5,806,922.73
Wasington West S.U	2047.03	\$7,268.82	\$14,879,483.38
Windham Central S.U.	1027.71	\$8,001.13	\$8,222,837.91
Windsor Northwest S.U.	722.11	\$9,010.99	\$6,506,929.00
Windsor Southwest S.U.	1086.29	\$8,287.21	\$9,002,308.11
Totals	21791.59		\$175,876,997.36
		Mean	\$8,070.87
		Median	\$8,287.21

Appendix B

Supervisory Unions That Did Not Meet AYP Requirements Under NCLB

Supervisory Union Name	FTE Count 2001-2002	Average FTE Expenditure 2001-2002	Total Expenditures
Addison Central S.U.	2123.73	\$10,080.07	\$21,407,356.27
Addison Northeast S.U.	1895.71	\$7,725.41	\$14,645,128.00
Addison Northwest S.U.	1305.79	\$7,303.90	\$9,537,359.27
Addison Rutland S.U.	1746.93	\$7,048.41	\$12,313,083.51
Barre Supervisory Union	2877.59	\$7,038.43	\$20,253,708.57
Bennington Rutland S.U.	1051.87	\$8,804.82	\$9,261,523.05
Burlington	3603.69	\$8,484.94	\$30,577,094.00
Chittenden Central S.U.	3065.35	\$9,182.33	\$28,147,059.83
Chittenden East S.U.	3047.33	\$6,633.27	\$20,213,755.67
Chittenden South S.U.	4229.06	\$7,220.47	\$30,535,793.00
Colchester	2352.23	\$6,821.06	\$16,044,699.25
Essex Caledonia S.U.	579.54	\$7,496.51	\$4,344,526.00
Essex Town	1419.11	\$7,528.28	\$10,683,454.00
Franklin Central S.U.	1749.59	\$7,161.74	\$12,530,103.74
Franklin Northeast S.U.	1638.08	\$7,608.76	\$12,463,754.09
Franklin Northwest S.U.	2503.58	\$6,676.84	\$16,716,011.00
Franklin West S.U.	1602.79	\$7,093.79	\$11,369,861.93
Lamoille North S.U.	1956.37	\$7,125.13	\$13,939,382.75
Milton SD	1776.96	\$5,838.63	\$10,375,010.00
Montpelier	1137.51	\$9,025.52	\$10,266,615.10
Orange East S.U.	1482.67	\$8,796.55	\$13,042,383.37
Orange North S.U.	732.53	\$6,932.91	\$5,078,566.00
Orange Southwest S.U.	1281.01	\$9,018.86	\$11,553,251.97
Orange Windsor S.U.	1119.22	\$7,220.04	\$8,080,810.00
Orleans Central S.U.	1177.76	\$8,156.13	\$9,605,967.81
Orleans Southwest S.U.	1170.17	\$8,682.71	\$10,160,251.83
Rutland City	3010.76	\$6,914.18	\$20,816,951.00
Rutland Northeast S.U.	1738.62	\$8,486.83	\$14,755,369.55
Rutland South S.U.	1191.15	\$7,434.59	\$8,855,707.00
Rutland Southwest S.U.	807.85	\$8,622.05	\$6,965,325.00
Rutland Windsor S.U.	555.63	\$9,969.89	\$5,539,572.00
South Burlington	2630.69	\$7,703.53	\$20,265,602.95
Southwest Vermont S.U.	3873.83	\$7,357.89	\$28,503,232.26
St. Johnsbury	676.45	\$7,697.60	\$5,207,042.00
Washington South S.U.	867.89	\$7,396.73	\$6,419,547.00
Windham Northeast S.U.	1477.97	\$8,597.39	\$12,706,678.00
Windham Southeast S.U.	3012.54	\$10,811.50	\$32,570,068.12
Windham Southwest S.U.	850.17	\$8,571.77	\$7,287,465.66
Windsor Central S.U.	1261.61	\$9,063.43	\$11,434,512.54
Windsor Southeast S.U.	1500.94	\$7,604.61	\$11,414,057.63
Winooski ID	837.92	\$6,735.65	\$5,643,935.23
Totals	72920.19		\$571,531,575.95
		Mean	\$7,604.61
		Median	\$7,837.77

Appendix B

Schools That Met AYP Requirements Under NCLB

School Name	School Expenditures 2001-2002	Enrollment 2001-2002	Total Expenditures
Addison Central School	\$6,544.48	136	\$890,049.23
Albany Community School	\$7,626.32	120	\$915,157.85
Albert Bridge Sch (W Wind.)	\$9,768.39	72	\$703,324.03
Albert D. Lawton School	\$8,750.58	361	\$3,158,958.71
Alburg Community Ed Center	\$7,999.58	234	\$1,871,902.01
Arlington Memorial	\$8,690.71	247	\$2,146,606.11
Bakersfield School	\$7,250.29	193	\$1,399,305.61
Barnard Central School	\$8,311.97	61	\$507,030.43
Barnet Elementary School	\$9,225.42	167	\$1,540,645.41
Barre Town Elementary School	\$6,468.34	1025	\$6,630,048.45
Barstow Memorial School	\$8,113.81	276	\$2,239,412.05
Barton Graded School	\$8,248.86	205	\$1,691,015.38
Beeman Elementary School	\$8,003.17	160	\$1,280,507.75
Bellows Falls Middle School	\$8,819.84	286	\$2,522,473.42
Bennington Elem. School	\$7,317.26	252	\$1,843,949.11
Benson Village School	\$6,824.45	153	\$1,044,141.56
Berkshire Elementary School	\$6,430.38	184	\$1,183,189.45
Berlin Elementary School	\$6,816.13	246	\$1,676,768.65
Bethel Elementary School	\$9,211.84	148	\$1,363,351.62
Bingham Memorial School	\$7,790.72	98	\$763,490.46
Black River USD #39	\$8,092.65	271	\$2,193,107.68
Blue Mountain USD #21	\$8,686.25	440	\$3,821,951.45
Bradford Elementary School	\$9,409.81	240	\$2,258,353.43
Braintree School	\$7,756.75	114	\$884,269.93
Brattleboro Sr. UHSD #6	\$10,250.30	1082	\$11,090,823.03
Brewster Pierce School	\$6,844.39	149	\$1,019,813.82
Bridgewater Village School	\$8,046.03	71	\$571,267.87
Bridport Central School	\$7,953.79	123	\$978,316.61
Brighton Elementary School	\$8,503.79	144	\$1,224,545.45
Bristol Elementary School	\$7,216.25	368	\$2,655,581.48
Brookfield School	\$9,047.97	120	\$1,085,755.86

Brookline Elementary School	\$8,408.21	41	\$344,736.46
Brownington Central School	\$6,895.53	85	\$586,119.91
Browns River Middle USD #17	\$6,391.74	467	\$2,984,943.53
Burke Town School	\$8,880.88	181	\$1,607,440.03
C. P. Smith School	\$8,403.98	302	\$2,538,003.02
Cabot School	\$9,584.46	231	\$2,214,010.05
Calais Elementary School	\$8,840.31	127	\$1,122,719.16
Cambridge Elementary School	\$7,500.88	332	\$2,490,293.57
Camels Hump Middle USD #17	\$6,391.74	456	\$2,914,634.37
Canaan Schools	\$8,381.53	255	\$2,137,289.77
Castleton-Hubbardton USD#42	\$6,849.32	506	\$3,465,757.55
Cavendish Town Elem. School	\$7,322.40	104	\$761,529.09
Chamberlin School	\$7,703.53	287	\$2,210,913.50
Champlain School	\$8,403.98	283	\$2,378,327.34
Champlain Valley UHSD #15	\$7,126.10	1251	\$8,914,754.28
Charleston Elem. School	\$7,761.77	135	\$1,047,839.05
Charlotte Central School	\$8,314.84	533	\$4,431,810.49
Chelsea Elem. High School	\$8,152.18	236	\$1,923,915.42
Cherry Hill Elem. School	\$8,819.84	89	\$784,965.50
Chester-Andover USD #29	\$7,381.66	293	\$2,162,827.10
Clarendon Elementary School	\$8,008.54	227	\$1,817,937.64
Colchester High School	\$6,821.06	798	\$5,443,204.96
Colchester Middle School	\$6,821.06	599	\$4,085,814.25
Concord Schools	\$8,074.09	233	\$1,881,261.83
Coventry Village School	\$8,778.08	124	\$1,088,481.67
Craftsbury Schools	\$9,697.71	186	\$1,803,773.63
Crossett Brook Middle USD #45	\$6,487.64	360	\$2,335,551.31
Currier Memorial USD #23	\$9,507.50	109	\$1,036,317.30
Danville School	\$7,684.96	420	\$3,227,683.06
Deerfield Valley Elem. Sch	\$8,715.44	170	\$1,481,624.54
Derby Elementary School	\$7,054.82	410	\$2,892,475.30
Dorset School	\$8,668.35	178	\$1,542,966.80
Dothan Brook School	\$7,329.88	321	\$2,352,892.67
Doty Memorial School	\$9,364.28	75	\$702,321.34
Dover Elementary School	\$7,805.71	105	\$819,599.68

Dummerston Schools	\$10,621.94	186	\$1,975,680.04
E. Taylor Hatton School	\$7,776.88	46	\$357,736.26
East Haven River School	\$7,183.26	53	\$380,712.96
East Montpelier Elem. Sch	\$7,336.76	239	\$1,753,484.90
Edmunds Elementary School	\$8,403.98	307	\$2,580,022.94
Elm Hill School	\$9,577.86	124	\$1,187,654.24
Enosburg Falls Elem. School	\$7,870.71	293	\$2,306,119.41
Essex Comm. Ed. Ctr. UHSD #46	\$8,900.96	1568	\$13,956,711.71
Essex Elementary School	\$7,528.28	431	\$3,244,687.64
Essex Middle School	\$7,528.28	543	\$4,087,854.73
Fair Haven UHSD #16	\$7,740.90	579	\$4,481,983.92
Fairfield Center School	\$7,424.40	259	\$1,922,918.46
Fayston Elementary School	\$7,552.23	104	\$785,431.95
Ferrisburgh Central School	\$7,219.60	208	\$1,501,676.16
Fisher School	\$8,690.71	190	\$1,651,235.47
Fletcher Elementary School	\$7,220.99	133	\$960,391.68
Flood Brook USD #20	\$9,177.73	288	\$2,643,185.41
Folsom Ed. & Community Ctr	\$8,389.14	203	\$1,702,995.14
Franklin Central School	\$6,302.20	143	\$901,214.21
Frederick H. Tuttle Middle Sch	\$7,703.53	653	\$5,030,405.99
Georgia Elementary School	\$6,496.95	667	\$4,333,465.97
Glover Village School	\$9,325.04	97	\$905,595.68
Grafton Elementary School	\$8,205.28	65	\$533,343.15
Granby Central School	\$9,765.78	9	\$87,891.98
Grand Isle Elem. School	\$8,733.41	202	\$1,764,149.21
Granville Village School	\$7,931.38	18	\$142,764.80
Green Mountain UHSD #35	\$8,608.49	437	\$3,761,910.47
Green Street School	\$13,578.66	249	\$3,381,085.29
Guildhall Elementary School	\$8,896.86	19	\$169,040.36
Guilford Central School	\$9,547.24	212	\$2,024,015.72
Halifax West School	\$7,925.49	61	\$483,455.06
Hancock Village School	\$9,996.85	25	\$249,921.21
Hardwick Elementary School	\$7,952.34	310	\$2,465,223.95
Hartford High School	\$7,329.88	795	\$5,827,257.54
Hartford Mem. Middle School	\$7,329.88	409	\$2,997,922.43
Hartland Elementary School	\$8,170.55	380	\$3,104,809.19
Hiawatha School	\$8,750.58	198	\$1,732,614.47

Highgate Schools	\$6,527.57	386	\$2,519,642.84
Hinesburg Elementary School	\$7,084.55	558	\$3,953,179.83
Holland Elementary School	\$6,415.15	83	\$532,457.32
Hyde Park Elementary School	\$7,779.09	247	\$1,921,435.16
Irasburg Village School	\$7,510.94	163	\$1,224,283.11
Isle La Motte Elem. School	\$8,387.20	35	\$293,551.89
J. F. Kennedy Elem. School	\$6,735.65	409	\$2,754,880.55
J. J. Flynn School	\$8,403.98	344	\$2,890,970.33
Jamaica Village School	\$6,362.51	93	\$591,712.99
Jay/Westfield Joint Elementary	\$8,779.51	61	\$535,550.32
Jericho Elementary School	\$7,237.94	280	\$2,026,622.57
Johnson Elementary School	\$7,273.09	266	\$1,934,641.55
Lake Elmore School	\$5,017.61	16	\$80,281.79
Lake Region UHSD #24	\$8,943.79	396	\$3,541,741.07
Lakeview USD #43	\$9,983.09	75	\$748,731.78
Leland & Gray UHSD #34	\$8,445.91	430	\$3,631,740.89
Lincoln Community School	\$7,909.49	109	\$862,134.72
Lothrop School	\$8,686.34	226	\$1,963,112.47
Lowell Village School	\$6,393.84	112	\$716,110.30
Ludlow Elementary School	\$12,661.09	159	\$2,013,112.61
Lunenburg Schools	\$6,646.89	167	\$1,110,031.39
Lyman C. Hunt Middle School	\$8,403.98	470	\$3,949,872.26
Main Street School	\$9,025.52	301	\$2,716,680.42
Malletts Bay School	\$6,821.06	591	\$4,031,245.78
Manchester Elem/Middle School	\$8,562.67	483	\$4,135,768.53
Marion W. Cross School	\$7,972.55	313	\$2,495,407.78
Marlboro Elementary School	\$9,640.65	82	\$790,533.10
Mettawee Community Sch USD #47	\$8,537.48	195	\$1,664,808.22
Middlebury ID #4 School	\$8,983.50	440	\$3,952,742.03
Middlebury Sr. UHSD #3	\$10,410.87	735	\$7,651,988.71
Middlebury Union Middle Sch #3	\$10,410.87	336	\$3,498,051.98
Middletown Springs Elem School	\$11,921.26	57	\$679,511.69
Mill River USD #40	\$6,766.77	728	\$4,926,206.38
Millers Run USD #37	\$6,934.69	162	\$1,123,419.69
Milton Jr High School	\$5,838.63	286	\$1,669,847.86
Milton Sr High School	\$5,838.63	520	\$3,036,087.03

Monkton Central School	\$8,047.67	189	\$1,521,010.33
Montgomery Center School	\$6,835.03	124	\$847,543.38
Montpelier High School	\$9,025.52	411	\$3,709,487.22
Monument School	\$7,317.26	132	\$965,878.10
Moretown Elementary School	\$8,104.65	152	\$1,231,906.82
Morristown Elem. Schools	\$7,318.26	377	\$2,758,984.19
Mount Abraham UHSD #28	\$7,940.52	907	\$7,202,052.94
Mt. Holly School	\$10,667.62	81	\$864,076.93
Mt. Mansfield USD #17	\$6,391.74	1034	\$6,609,061.27
Newark School	\$7,976.08	45	\$358,923.63
Newbury Elementary School	\$7,827.76	154	\$1,205,475.12
Newfane Elementary School	\$8,101.33	116	\$939,754.70
Newport City Elem Schools	\$8,013.25	337	\$2,700,464.29
Newport Town School	\$8,056.66	135	\$1,087,649.26
Newton Elementary School	\$7,449.13	137	\$1,020,531.14
No. Bennington Graded School	\$8,715.39	157	\$1,368,315.47
North Country Jr UHSD #22	\$7,599.73	332	\$2,523,111.72
North Hero Elem. School	\$10,115.89	65	\$657,533.03
Northfield Elementary School	\$7,325.68	327	\$2,395,498.74
Northfield Middle/High School	\$7,325.68	488	\$3,574,933.90
Norton Village School	\$6,126.17	16	\$98,018.74
Orange Center School	\$6,968.09	109	\$759,522.20
Orchard School	\$7,703.53	330	\$2,542,165.35
Orleans Elementary School	\$7,043.05	136	\$957,854.66
Orwell Village School	\$5,919.30	167	\$988,523.23
Ottauquechee School	\$7,329.88	264	\$1,935,089.30
Oxbow UHSD #30	\$9,291.82	492	\$4,571,577.65
Park Street School	\$9,577.86	301	\$2,882,934.89
Peacham Elementary School	\$11,420.75	52	\$593,878.97
Peoples Academy	\$7,318.26	387	\$2,832,166.80
Peoples Academy Middle School	\$7,318.26	287	\$2,100,340.75
Plymouth Elementary School	\$11,345.11	25	\$283,627.78
Pomfret School	\$7,499.34	91	\$682,440.05
Porters Point School	\$6,821.06	274	\$1,868,970.12
Poultney Elementary School	\$8,574.29	246	\$2,109,276.36
Poultney High School	\$8,574.29	341	\$2,923,834.31

Pownal Elementary School	\$6,615.50	290	\$1,918,493.57
Proctor Elementary School	\$10,286.77	180	\$1,851,618.96
Proctor Jr/Sr High School	\$10,286.77	189	\$1,944,199.90
Putney Central School	\$10,067.68	244	\$2,456,514.43
Randolph Schools	\$9,317.03	343	\$3,195,741.23
Randolph UHSD #2	\$8,595.98	599	\$5,148,993.94
Reading Elementary School	\$9,436.15	65	\$613,349.43
Readsboro Elementary School	\$6,568.04	79	\$518,875.15
Richford Jr/Sr High School	\$7,373.58	264	\$1,946,624.39
Richmond Elementary School	\$6,801.90	297	\$2,020,162.84
Ripton Elementary School	\$8,750.78	61	\$533,797.61
Rivendell Academy	\$8,963.82	324	\$2,904,278.22
Riverside School	\$9,577.86	331	\$3,170,270.60
Robinson School	\$7,229.74	196	\$1,417,028.78
Rochester Elem/High School	\$9,109.94	260	\$2,368,583.61
Rockingham Central Elementary	\$8,819.84	188	\$1,658,129.38
Roxbury Village School	\$8,519.33	61	\$519,679.04
Rumney School (Middlesex)	\$8,041.87	152	\$1,222,364.75
Rutland Northeast Primary Sch	\$6,647.12	259	\$1,721,605.30
Rutland Town Elem School	\$8,763.12	389	\$3,408,854.64
Salisbury Community School	\$9,768.85	93	\$908,503.51
Samuel Morey Elemeritary	\$8,963.82	148	\$1,326,645.61
Saxtons River Elem. School	\$8,819.84	99	\$873,163.88
Shaftsbury Elem. School	\$7,005.15	227	\$1,590,169.57
Sharon Elementary School	\$6,705.98	119	\$798,011.73
Shelburne Community School	\$7,204.10	882	\$6,354,014.70
Sheldon Elementary School	\$6,295.28	300	\$1,888,584.88
Sherburne Elementary School	\$10,575.29	82	\$867,173.77
Shoreham Elementary School	\$7,524.14	117	\$880,324.09
Shrewsbury Mountain School	\$9,049.72	101	\$914,021.91
Smilie Memorial School(Bolton)	\$7,319.89	102	\$746,628.59
So. Burlington Central School	\$7,703.53	412	\$3,173,854.93

So. Burlington High School	\$7,703.53	935	\$7,202,801.83
So. Royalton Elem/High School	\$6,804.95	498	\$3,388,865.29
Spaulding HSUD #41	\$8,487.39	992	\$8,419,492.84
Springfield High School	\$9,577.86	566	\$5,421,066.94
St. Albans Town Educ. Center	\$6,402.31	727	\$4,654,475.89
Stamford Elementary School	\$6,508.64	81	\$527,199.94
Stockbridge Central School	\$7,617.28	80	\$609,382.61
Stowe Elementary School	\$8,035.06	316	\$2,539,079.81
Stowe Middle/High School	\$8,035.06	404	\$3,246,165.33
Sudbury Country School	\$9,381.66	36	\$337,739.71
Summit Street School	\$8,750.58	221	\$1,933,877.77
Sunderland Elem. School	\$10,319.66	72	\$743,015.83
Sutton Village School	\$8,892.28	131	\$1,164,888.69
Swanton Schools	\$6,000.87	670	\$4,020,582.45
Thetford Elementary School	\$8,500.05	259	\$2,201,514.12
Thomas Fleming School	\$8,750.58	247	\$2,161,392.80
Tinmouth Elementary School	\$6,868.01	54	\$370,872.51
Townshend Village School	\$8,099.79	94	\$761,380.15
Tunbridge Central School	\$7,255.15	138	\$1,001,210.78
Twinfield USD #33	\$7,795.18	497	\$3,874,202.42
U-32 High School (UHSD #32)	\$9,189.06	824	\$7,571,787.94
Underhill Central School	\$7,560.83	145	\$1,096,320.00
Underhill Graded School	\$7,079.82	130	\$920,376.94
Union Elementary School	\$9,025.52	412	\$3,718,512.74
Union Memorial School	\$6,821.06	255	\$1,739,370.01
Union School	\$9,577.86	172	\$1,647,391.37
Vergennes UESD #44	\$7,339.40	331	\$2,429,340.53
Vernon Elementary School	\$10,445.70	228	\$2,381,619.14
Waits River Valley USD #36	\$7,669.31	255	\$1,955,674.74
Waitsfield Elem. School	\$7,758.78	160	\$1,241,404.13
Walden School	\$7,376.13	109	\$803,998.64
Wallingford Village School	\$8,892.04	163	\$1,449,401.74
Wardsboro Central School	\$7,537.05	72	\$542,667.71
Warren Elementary School	\$7,433.37	164	\$1,219,072.48
Washington Village School	\$7,953.73	80	\$636,298.23
Waterford Elementary School	\$7,313.62	174	\$1,272,569.80
Waterville Elementary School	\$7,277.83	83	\$604,059.67

Weathersfield Elem. School	\$7,076.06	93	\$658,073.25
Weathersfield Middle School	\$7,076.06	167	\$1,181,701.43
Wells Village School	\$8,251.26	84	\$693,105.89
West Rutland School	\$9,094.53	401	\$3,646,906.24
Westford Elementary School	\$7,930.76	282	\$2,236,473.00
Westminster Schools	\$8,853.86	233	\$2,062,948.76
Westshire School	\$8,963.82	98	\$878,454.52
Weybridge Elementary School	\$8,960.35	85	\$761,629.48
Whitcomb Jr/Sr High School	\$9,211.84	215	\$1,980,544.58
White River School	\$7,329.88	173	\$1,268,069.88
Whiting Village School	\$9,646.00	28	\$270,088.12
Williamstown Elem. School	\$6,774.44	227	\$1,537,798.95
Williamstown Middle/High Sch	\$6,774.44	313	\$2,120,401.20
Wilmington Middle High School	\$8,715.44	238	\$2,074,274.36
Windham Elementary School	\$9,677.26	28	\$270,963.38
Windsor High School	\$7,319.11	490	\$3,586,364.74
Windsor State Street School	\$7,319.11	295	\$2,159,137.96
Wolcott Elementary School	\$8,098.42	151	\$1,222,860.90
Woodbury Elementary School	\$11,362.35	50	\$568,117.47
Woodford Hollow School	\$9,090.47	23	\$209,080.81
Woodstock Elementary School	\$9,769.76	192	\$1,875,793.62
Woodstock Sr. UHSD #4	\$9,033.00	475	\$4,290,677.29
Woodstock Union Middle School	\$9,033.00	223	\$2,014,360.08
Totals		71282	\$568,144,091.42
		Mean	\$7,970.37
		Median	\$8,008.54

Appendix B

Schools That Did Not Meet AYP Requirements Under NCLB

School Name	School Expenditures 2001-2002	Enrollment 2001-2002	Total Expenditures
Barre City Elem/Middle School	\$5,704.09	918	\$5,236,356.41
Bellows Falls UHSD #27	\$8,210.59	487	\$3,998,557.80
Bellows Free Academy	\$7,528.93	944	\$7,107,313.41
Belvidere Elementary School	\$12,547.97	34	\$426,630.87
Bratt. Area Middle Sch UHSD #6	\$10,250.30	317	\$3,249,344.64
Burlington Senior High Sch	\$8,403.98	1110	\$9,328,421.71
Canal St/Oak Grove Schools	\$13,578.66	160	\$2,172,584.93
Catamount Elementary School	\$7,317.26	317	\$2,319,570.90
Eden Central School	\$7,163.84	148	\$1,060,248.17
Edmunds Middle School	\$8,403.98	376	\$3,159,897.80
Enosburg Falls Jr/Sr High School	\$7,870.71	385	\$3,030,225.17
Fair Haven Grade School	\$6,873.00	408	\$2,804,183.55
Harwood UHSD #19	\$7,650.67	618	\$4,728,114.46
Hazen UHSD #26	\$8,448.00	419	\$3,539,710.62
Lamoille UHSD #18	\$6,339.31	899	\$5,699,042.74
Lawrence Barnes School	\$8,403.98	152	\$1,277,405.50
Leicester Central School	\$8,008.79	88	\$704,773.58
Lyndon Town School	\$7,422.68	610	\$4,527,832.71
Milton Elementary School	\$5,838.63	1054	\$6,153,914.85
Missisquoi Valley UHSD #7	\$7,319.60	1053	\$7,707,535.10
Molly Stark School	\$7,317.26	329	\$2,407,378.00
Mt. Anthony Sr. UHSD #14	\$6,842.67	1232	\$8,430,172.95
Mt. Anthony Union Middle School	\$6,842.67	604	\$4,132,974.40
Neshobe School	\$8,360.98	368	\$3,076,838.95
North Country Sr UHSD #22	\$6,285.38	1063	\$6,681,354.12
Otter Valley UHSD #8	\$8,598.15	750	\$6,448,609.98
Richford Elementary School	\$7,373.58	266	\$1,961,371.54
Rutland Intermediate School	\$6,647.12	748	\$4,972,049.28
Rutland Middle School	\$6,647.12	410	\$2,725,321.13
Rutland Northwest School	\$6,647.12	273	\$1,814,665.04
Rutland Senior High School	\$6,647.12	1116	\$7,418,191.17
St Albans City School	\$7,739.06	807	\$6,245,421.72
St. Johnsbury Schools	\$7,697.60	686	\$5,280,554.09
Troy School	\$7,695.56	169	\$1,300,550.33

Vergennes UHSD #5	\$7,479.84	640	\$4,787,096.23
Wheeler School	\$8,403.98	234	\$1,966,532.14
Whitingham School	\$10,223.65	238	\$2,433,227.59
Williston School	\$6,922.72	1218	\$8,431,875.73
Bellows Free Academy	\$6,544.48	1100	\$7,198,927.60
Totals		22748	\$165,944,776.93
		Mean	\$7,294.92
		Median	\$7,479.84

Appendix C: Small Schools Grant Data

Appendix C . 2003 Assessment Scores for All Schools Receiving a Small Schools Grant

PSID	School Name	Local Authority	Year	Maths	English	Science	History	Geography	Art	Music	Physical Education	Other	Total			
PS156	Elmore School	Elmore	217	50.4	169											
PS156	Elmore School	No Achievement Data														
PS156	Elmore School															
PS156	Elmore School															
PS156	Elmore School															
PS156	Elmore School															
PS107	Hayston Elementary School	Hayston	61.7	84.2	104	Washington	4	2003	0.00	0.00	6.25	83.25	10.50	12	0.00	93.75
PS107	Hayston Elementary School						4	2003	0.00	8.00	19.33	41.67	30.67	12	8.00	72.00
PS118	Glover Village School	Glover	25.5	37.7	97	Orleans	4	2003	0.00	21.50	21.75	43.75	12.25	8	21.50	56.00
PS118	Glover Village School						8	2003	0.00	2.00	19.00	67.25	11.50	13	2.00	79.00
PS118	Glover Village School						1	2003	4.00	41.67	16.67	29.33	8.00	8	46.00	37.67
PS118	Glover Village School						8	2003	4.67	4.67	9.33	38.33	43.00	14	9.33	81.00
PS120	Grafton Elementary School	Grafton	16.9	56.1	65	Windham	4	2003	0.00	7.50	35.00	42.50	15.00	10	7.50	57.50
PS120	Grafton Elementary School						1	2003	3.33	30.00	20.00	30.00	16.67	10	33.33	46.67
PS121	Granby Central School	Granby	2.2	9.7	9	Essex	1	2001	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	1	50.00	0.00
PS121	Granby Central School						4	2001	0.00	66.67	0.00	33.33	0.00	1	66.67	33.33
PS123	Granville Village School	Granville	5.8	46.7	18	Addecon	4	2003	0.00	8.50	12.50	74.75	4.25	6	8.50	79.00
PS123	Granville Village School						4	2003	0.00	28.00	22.33	44.33	5.67	6	28.00	50.00
PS127	Guildhall Elementary School	Guildhall	8.2	9.7	19	Essex	4	2003	0.00	16.75	16.75	58.25	8.50	6	16.75	66.50

Appendix C . 2003 Assessment Scores for All Schools Receiving a Small Schools Grant

PSID	School Name	City/Town	Grade	Score	Year	Score	Year	Score	Year	Score	Year	Score	Year	Score	Year	Score	Year	Score	Year
PS162	Lakeview USD #043	Cirensboro	ELA	75	2003	0.00	12.25	12.50	65.75	9.25	8	12.25	75.00						
PS162	Lakeview USD #043	Cirensboro	MATH	37.7	2003	0.00	25.00	8.00	46.00	20.67	8	25.00	66.67						
PS166	Leicester	Leicester	ELA	88	2003	0.00	28.75	13.25	46.00	11.50	13	28.75	57.75						
PS166	Leicester	Leicester	MATH	46.7	2003	5.00	30.67	13.00	41.00	10.33	13	36.00	51.00						
PS162	Lincoln Community School	Bristol	ELA	109	2003	0.00	11.75	6.75	64.75	16.50	15	11.75	81.50						
PS162	Lincoln Community School	Bristol	MATH	46.7	2003	0.00	22.33	11.33	42.00	24.33	15	22.33	66.67						
PS166	Lowell Village School	Lowell	ELA	112	2003	0.00	14.50	14.50	70.75	0.00	12	14.50	70.75						
PS166	Lowell Village School	Lowell	MATH	37.7	2003	1.25	11.75	47.75	38.25	1.25	21	13.00	39.25						
PS166	Lowell Village School	Lowell	MATH	46.7	2003	0.00	13.67	22.33	44.67	19.33	12	13.67	63.67						
PS166	Lowell Village School	Lowell	MATH	46.7	2003	1.67	8.33	16.00	57.33	17.33	21	9.67	74.67						
PS168	Lunenburg Schools	Lunenburg	ELA	167	2003	0.00	25.00	27.00	46.00	2.00	12	25.00	48.00						
PS168	Lunenburg Schools	Lunenburg	ELA	9.7	2003	2.50	9.50	39.75	48.75	0.00	19	12.00	48.75						
PS168	Lunenburg Schools	Lunenburg	MATH	46.7	2003	5.33	36.00	30.67	22.33	5.33	12	42.00	28.00						
PS168	Lunenburg Schools	Lunenburg	MATH	46.7	2003	0.00	18.67	16.67	31.67	33.33	18	18.67	65.00						
PS177	Marlboro Elementary School	Marlboro	ELA	82	2003	0.00	10.75	17.75	64.00	7.00	7	10.75	71.25						
PS177	Marlboro Elementary School	Marlboro	ELA	56.1	2003	0.00	0.00	21.50	64.25	14.25	7	0.00	78.50						
PS177	Marlboro Elementary School	Marlboro	MATH	46.7	2003	0.00	0.00	9.33	52.67	38.00	7	0.00	90.67						
PS177	Marlboro Elementary School	Marlboro	MATH	46.7	2003	0.00	12.33	29.33	50.00	8.33	8	12.33	58.33						

Appendix C . 2003 Assessment Scores for All Schools Receiving a Small Schools Grant

PSID	School Name	School District	County	City/Town/Village	Address	Phone	Principal	Year	Grade	Number of Students	Reading Score	Math Score	Writing Score	Science Score	Language Arts Score	Art Score	Music Score	Physical Education Score	Total Score	Per Student Score
PS200	North Hero School	North Hero	Essex	North Hero	589	833.5		2003	ELA	8	9.00	43.75	45.50	1.50	16	9.00			47.00	47.00
PS201	North Hero School	North Hero	Essex	North Hero				2003	MATH	4	18.00	12.00	60.67	9.00	11	18.00			69.67	69.67
PS202	North Hero School	North Hero	Essex	North Hero				2003	MATH	8	16.33	39.67	20.67	8.00	16	31.33			29.33	29.33
PS203	North Hero School	North Hero	Essex	North Hero				2003	ELA	4	12.50	16.75	62.50	8.25	6	12.50			70.75	70.75
PS204	North Hero School	North Hero	Essex	North Hero				2003	ELA	8	8.25	35.50	54.25	2.00	12	8.25			56.25	56.25
PS205	North Hero School	North Hero	Essex	North Hero				2003	MATH	4	44.67	28.00	28.00	0.00	6	44.67			28.00	28.00
PS206	North Hero School	North Hero	Essex	North Hero				2003	MATH	8	11.00	16.67	50.00	5.33	12	27.67			55.67	55.67
PS207	North Hero School	North Hero	Essex	North Hero				2003	ELA	4	0.00	12.50	75.00	12.50	2	0.00			87.50	87.50
PS208	North Hero School	North Hero	Essex	North Hero				2003	ELA	8	8.25	33.25	58.50	0.00	3	8.25			58.50	58.50
PS209	North Hero School	North Hero	Essex	North Hero				2003	MATH	4	16.67	33.33	0.00	0.00	2	66.67			0.00	0.00
PS210	North Hero School	North Hero	Essex	North Hero				2003	MATH	8	55.67	11.00	0.00	0.00	3	89.00			0.00	0.00
PS211	North Hero School	North Hero	Essex	North Hero				2003	ELA	4	0.00	12.50	65.75	0.00	8	12.50			65.75	65.75
PS212	North Hero School	North Hero	Essex	North Hero				2003	ELA	8	1.50	48.50	37.25	0.00	18	14.00			37.25	37.25
PS213	North Hero School	North Hero	Essex	North Hero				2003	MATH	4	33.00	29.00	33.00	0.00	8	37.33			33.00	33.00
PS214	North Hero School	North Hero	Essex	North Hero				2003	MATH	8	35.00	18.67	27.67	9.33	18	44.67			37.00	37.00
PS215	North Hero School	North Hero	Essex	North Hero				2003	ELA	4	3.50	12.50	73.25	10.75	14	3.50			84.00	84.00
PS216	North Hero School	North Hero	Essex	North Hero				2003	ELA	8	2.00	49.75	43.75	2.00	12	4.00			45.75	45.75
PS217	North Hero School	North Hero	Essex	North Hero				2003	MATH	4	31.00	21.67	43.00	4.67	14	31.00			47.67	47.67
PS218	North Hero School	North Hero	Essex	North Hero				2003	MATH	8	19.33	25.00	27.67	0.00	12	47.33			27.67	27.67
PS219	North Hero School	North Hero	Essex	North Hero				2003	ELA	4	0.00	19.75	50.00	6.75	15	23.25			56.75	56.75

Appendix C . 2003 Assessment Scores for All Schools Receiving a Small Schools Grant

PS	School Name	Location	Year	Grade	Score	Target	Gap	Score	Target	Gap	Score	Target	Gap	Score	Target	Gap	Score	Target	Gap
PS246	Roxbury Elementary School	Roxbury	2003	ELA	10	10	0	14.50	36.75	42.25	5.75	26	15.50	48.00					
PS247	Roxbury Elementary School	Roxbury	2003	MATH	4	4	0	31.33	35.00	26.00	7.33	18	31.33	33.67					
PS248	Roxbury Elementary School	Roxbury	2003	MATH	8	8	0	29.67	18.33	32.00	5.67	29	43.67	38.00					
PS249	Roxbury Elementary School	Roxbury	2003	MATH	10	10	0	38.67	14.67	22.67	6.67	25	56.00	29.33					
PS250	Roxbury Village School	Roxbury	2003	ELA	4	4	0	43.75	31.25	25.00	0.00	4	43.75	25.00					
PS251	Roxbury Village School	Roxbury	2003	MATH	4	4	0	41.67	16.67	41.67	0.00	4	41.67	41.67					
PS252	Salisbury Community School	Salisbury	2003	ELA	4	4	0	8.75	8.75	67.50	14.25	14	8.75	82.25					
PS253	Salisbury Community School	Salisbury	2003	MATH	4	4	0	26.67	26.67	28.67	15.33	15	29.00	44.33					
PS254	Sharon Elementary School	Sharon	2003	ELA	4	4	0	40.50	32.50	25.00	2.00	13	40.50	27.00					
PS255	Sharon Elementary School	Sharon	2003	MATH	4	4	0	51.33	24.00	6.00	0.00	11	69.67	6.00					
PS256	Shoreham Elementary School	Shoreham	2003	ELA	4	4	0	9.25	12.25	65.25	12.25	16	9.25	78.50					
PS257	Shoreham Elementary School	Shoreham	2003	MATH	4	4	0	39.33	23.67	33.33	0.00	17	43.33	33.33					
PS258	Shrewsbury Elementary School	Shrewsbury	2003	ELA	4	4	0	9.50	6.25	59.25	25.00	8	9.50	84.25					
PS259	Shrewsbury Elementary School	Shrewsbury	2003	MATH	4	4	0	8.33	4.00	50.00	37.67	8	8.33	87.67					
PS260	Stamford Elementary School	Stamford	2003	ELA	4	4	0	18.75	18.75	49.75	12.50	8	18.75	62.00					
PS261	Stamford Elementary School	Stamford	2003	MATH	4	4	0	0.00	0.00	68.00	10.50	14	0.00	78.75					

Appendix C . 2003 Assessment Scores for All Schools Receiving a Small Schools Grant

Year	Local Authority	School Name	Year Group	Number of Pupils	Number of Schools														
PS197	Stafford	Stafford	MATH	4	2003	0.00	24.67	8.33	45.67	20.67	8	24.67	66.67						
PS198	Stafford	Stafford	MATH	8	2003	0.00	7.00	16.33	64.00	12.00	14	7.00	76.33						
PS199	Stafford	Stafford	ELA	4	2003	0.00	9.00	12.25	71.75	6.25	8	9.00	78.00						
PS200	Stafford	Stafford	MATH	4	2003	0.00	8.00	8.33	41.67	41.67	8	8.00	83.67						
PS201	Stafford	Stafford	ELA	4	2003	0.00	9.25	9.50	70.00	11.00	16	9.25	81.25						
PS202	Stafford	Stafford	ELA	8	2003	0.00	9.75	18.00	62.50	9.75	18	9.75	72.25						
PS203	Stafford	Stafford	MATH	4	2003	2.00	14.33	22.67	47.67	12.33	16	16.67	60.33						
PS204	Stafford	Stafford	MATH	8	2003	6.00	12.00	16.00	35.33	31.33	17	18.00	67.00						
PS205	Stafford	Stafford	ELA	10	2003	0.25	16.00	39.00	39.00	5.25	230	16.50	44.50						
PS206	Sudbury	Sudbury	ELA	4	2003	0.00	4.25	4.25	70.75	20.75	6	4.25	91.50						
PS207	Sudbury	Sudbury	MATH	4	2003	0.00	11.00	11.33	50.00	27.67	6	11.00	77.67						
PS208	Sunderland	Sunderland	ELA	4	2003	0.00	12.25	21.75	44.00	22.00	8	12.25	65.75						
PS209	Sutton	Sutton	MATH	4	2003	0.00	16.67	12.33	29.33	41.67	8	16.67	70.67						
PS210	Sutton	Sutton	ELA	4	2003	2.00	9.50	13.50	69.50	5.75	13	11.50	75.00						
PS211	Sutton	Sutton	ELA	8	2003	0.00	10.50	42.25	45.75	1.25	19	10.50	47.25						
PS212	Sutton	Sutton	MATH	4	2003	0.00	12.67	18.00	64.00	5.00	13	12.67	69.33						
PS213	Sutton	Sutton	MATH	8	2003	14.00	25.00	17.67	36.67	7.00	19	38.67	44.00						
PS214	Tinmouth	Tinmouth	ELA	4	2003	0.00	17.50	10.00	67.50	5.00	10	17.50	72.50						
PS215	Tinmouth	Tinmouth	MATH	4	2003	0.00	20.00	26.67	33.33	20.00	10	20.00	53.33						

Appendix C . 2003 Assessment Scores for All Schools Receiving a Small Schools Grant

PSID	School Name	Location	Year	Grade	Score	Year	Grade	Score	Year	Grade	Score	Year	Grade	Score	Year	Grade	Score	Year	Grade	Score
PS301	Townshend School	Townshend	2003	ELA	94	2003	0.00	21.25	9.50	59.75	9.75	13	21.25	69.25						
PS302	Troy School	Troy	2003	MATH		2003	0.00	28.00	12.67	41.00	17.67	13	28.00	59.00						
PS303	Troy School	Troy	2003	ELA	169	2003	0.00	35.50	23.00	41.50	0.00	12	35.50	41.50						
PS304	Troy School	Troy	2003	ELA		2003	0.00	12.50	50.00	35.75	1.75	14	12.50	37.50						
PS305	Troy School	Troy	2003	MATH		2003	0.00	50.00	22.00	27.67	0.00	12	50.00	27.67						
PS306	Troy School	Troy	2003	MATH		2003	26.33	33.33	9.33	26.00	4.67	14	59.67	30.67						
PS307	Tunbridge Central School	Tunbridge	2003	ELA	138	2003	0.00	9.75	7.75	77.00	6.00	13	9.75	82.75						
PS308	Tunbridge Central School	Tunbridge	2003	ELA		2003	1.50	0.00	6.00	62.25	29.25	16	1.50	92.50						
PS309	Tunbridge Central School	Tunbridge	2003	MATH		2003	0.00	15.33	7.67	64.00	13.00	13	15.33	77.00						
PS310	Tunbridge Central School	Tunbridge	2003	MATH		2003	8.00	29.33	22.67	27.33	12.67	16	37.33	40.00						
PS311	Walden School	Danville	2003	ELA	109	2003	0.00	16.25	7.00	73.00	3.50	14	16.25	76.75						
PS312	Walden School	Danville	2003	ELA		2003	0.00	5.75	42.25	52.25	0.00	13	5.75	52.25						
PS313	Walden School	Danville	2003	MATH		2003	4.33	31.33	26.67	33.67	4.67	15	35.67	37.67						
PS314	Walden School	Danville	2003	MATH		2003	5.33	25.67	13.00	38.33	18.00	13	30.67	56.33						
PS315	Wardsboro Central School	Wardsboro	2003	ELA	72	2003	0.00	27.50	12.50	55.00	5.00	10	27.50	60.00						
PS316	Wardsboro Central School	Wardsboro	2003	MATH		2003	6.67	50.00	13.33	26.67	3.33	10	56.67	30.00						
PS317	Washington Village School	Washington	2003	ELA	41	2003	0.00	31.25	18.75	50.00	0.00	4	31.25	50.00						
PS318	Washington Village School	Washington	2003	ELA		2003	0.00	11.25	50.00	36.00	2.25	11	11.25	58.25						
PS319	Washington Village School	Washington	2003	MATH		2003	8.33	66.67	25.00	0.00	0.00	4	75.00	0.00						
PS320	Washington Village School	Washington	2003	MATH		2003	21.00	36.00	9.00	27.33	6.00	11	57.67	33.33						
PS321	Waterford Elementary School	Waterford	2003	ELA	80	2003	0.00	20.25	15.75	56.00	8.50	21	20.25	64.25						
PS322	Waterford Elementary School	Waterford	2003	ELA		2003	0.00	6.75	26.75	55.00	12.00	15	6.75	66.50						
PS323	Waterford Elementary School	Waterford	2003	MATH		2003	3.33	22.33	16.00	38.00	20.67	21	25.33	58.67						

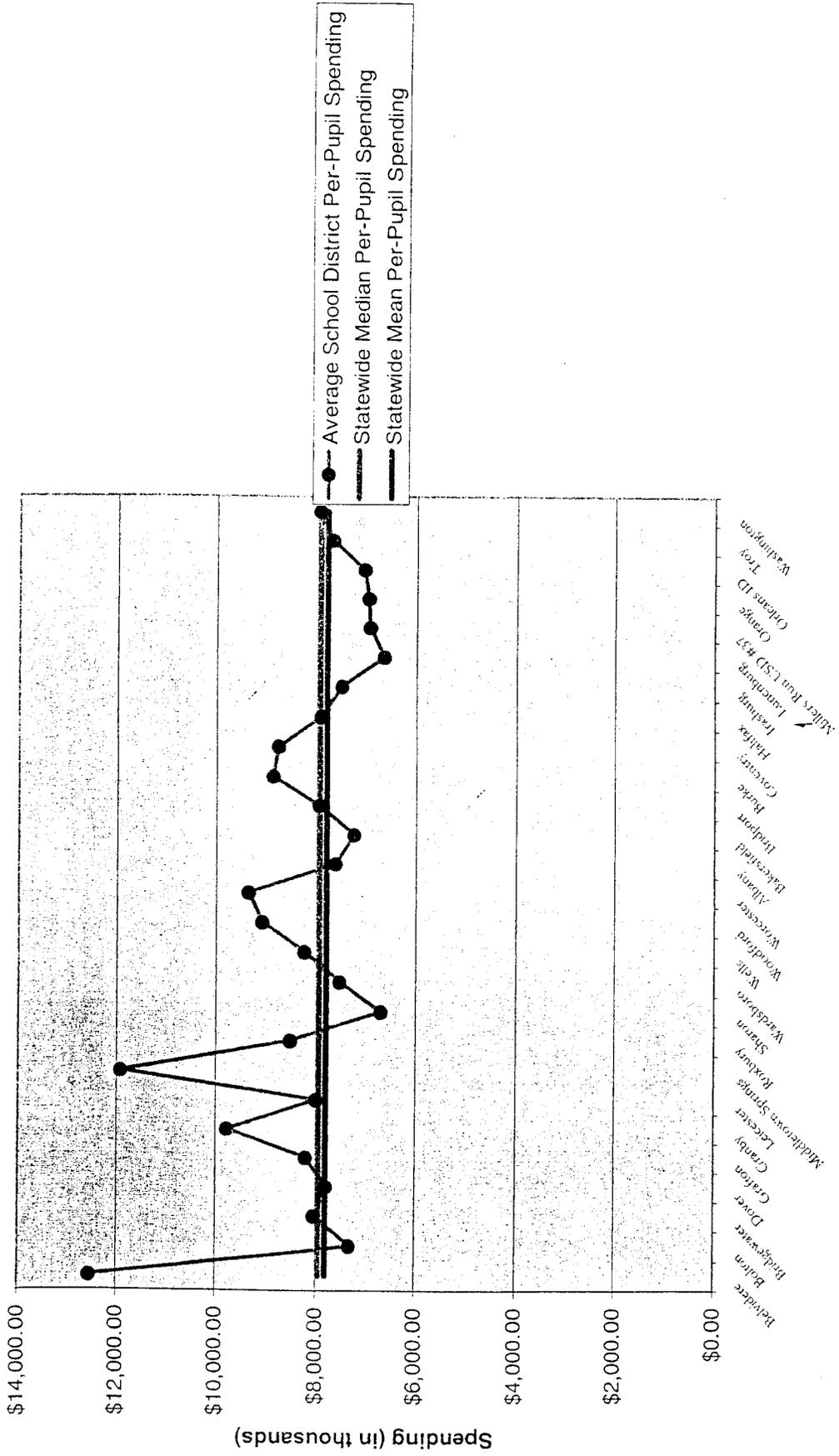
Districts Targeted for Potential Consolidation and Corresponding School District and Town Data

District	Number of Districts	Targeted District	Current School District	Current Grades	Number of Schools	Distance (miles)	Targeted School	Targeted Grades	Number of Schools
Burke	8	Burke	Burke Town School	Grades K-8	181	6.6 miles	Newark School	Grades K-8	45
							East Haven River School	Grades K-8	53
							Sutton	Grades K-8	131
Coventry	31	Coventry	Coventry Village School	Grades K-8	124	6 miles	Newport Town School	Grades K-8	135
							Brighton Elem. School	Grades K-8	144
Halifax	49	Halifax	Halifax West School	Grades K-8	61	7.6 miles	Whittingham School	Grades K-12	238
Irashburg	34	Irashburg	Irashburg Village School	Grades K-8	163	7.3 miles	Albany Community School	Grades K-8	120
							Barton Graded School	Grades K-8	205
Lunenburg	18	Lunenburg	Lunenburg School	Grades K-8	167				
Millers Run USD #37	8	Sheffield	Millers Run USD #37	Grades PK-8	162	6.7 miles	Sutton	Grades K-8	131
							Lyndon Town School	Grades K-8	610
Orange		Orange	Orange Center School	Grades K-8	109	6 miles	Washington Village School	Grades PK-8	80
Orleans ID	34	Barton	Orleans Elem. School	Grades K-8	205	4.6 miles	Glover Village School	Grades K-8	97
							Irashburg Village School	Grades K-8	163
Troy	31	Troy	Troy School	Grades K-8	169	8.3 miles	Lowell Village School	Grades K-8	112

Districts Targeted for Potential Consolidation and Corresponding School District and Town Data

Washington	29	Washington School	Washington Village School	Grades PK-8	80	Williamstown	10.4 miles	Williamstown Elem. School	Grades PK-5	227	Williamstown Middle/High School	Grades 6-12	313
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Small Schools Per-Pupil Spending Compared to the Statwide Average



FY2002 Financial Data Pertaining to Non-Successful Small School Grant Recipients

School District	FY2002 Expenditures	FY2002 School District Average Per-Pupil Spending	FY2002 Statewide Median Per-Pupil Spending	FY2002 Statewide Mean Per-Pupil Spending
Beverly	\$426,630.87	\$12,547.97	\$7,953.03	\$7,806.96
Boston	\$746,628.59	\$7,319.89	\$7,953.03	\$7,806.96
Bridgewater	\$571,267.87	\$8,046.03	\$7,953.03	\$7,806.96
Dana	\$819,599.68	\$7,805.71	\$7,953.03	\$7,806.96
Concord	\$533,343.15	\$8,205.28	\$7,953.03	\$7,806.96
Granby	\$87,891.98	\$9,765.78	\$7,953.03	\$7,806.96
Leicester	\$704,773.58	\$8,008.79	\$7,953.03	\$7,806.96
Middleton Spring	\$679,511.69	\$11,921.26	\$7,953.03	\$7,806.96
Rowley	\$519,679.04	\$8,519.33	\$7,953.03	\$7,806.96
Sharon	\$798,011.73	\$6,705.98	\$7,953.03	\$7,806.96
Wardsboro	\$542,667.71	\$7,537.05	\$7,953.03	\$7,806.96
Wells	\$693,105.89	\$8,251.26	\$7,953.03	\$7,806.96
Woodford	\$209,080.81	\$9,090.47	\$7,953.03	\$7,806.96
Worcester	\$702,321.34	\$9,364.28	\$7,953.03	\$7,806.96
Albany	\$915,157.85	\$7,626.32	\$7,953.03	\$7,806.96
Bakersfield	\$1,399,305.61	\$7,250.29	\$7,953.03	\$7,806.96
Bridport	\$978,316.61	\$7,953.79	\$7,953.03	\$7,806.96
Burke	\$1,607,440.03	\$8,880.88	\$7,953.03	\$7,806.96
Coventry	\$1,088,481.67	\$8,778.08	\$7,953.03	\$7,806.96
Haltax	\$483,455.06	\$7,925.49	\$7,953.03	\$7,806.96
Irasburg	\$1,224,283.11	\$7,510.94	\$7,953.03	\$7,806.96
Lunenburg	\$1,110,031.39	\$6,646.89	\$7,953.03	\$7,806.96
Millers Run-USD #	\$1,123,419.69	\$6,934.69	\$7,953.03	\$7,806.96
Orange	\$759,522.20	\$6,968.09	\$7,953.03	\$7,806.96
Orleans ID	\$957,854.66	\$7,043.05	\$7,953.03	\$7,806.96
Troy	\$1,300,550.33	\$7,695.56	\$7,953.03	\$7,806.96
Washington	\$636,298.23	\$7,953.73	\$7,953.03	\$7,806.96

