• The opportunity for an adequate education is based on student needs and community characteristic and can best be made equitable through differentiated state funding
  o Accountability and performance measures should be created to assure that districts are performing up to standards set by the legislature and DOE

• To the extent that the state contribution to education is funded through a statewide non-utility property tax, the State Property Tax is a state tax and should be remitted to the state treasury/education trust fund.
  o Tax dollars should be collected locally to avoid complications and duplicative collection processes
  o The state should not provide exemptions/rebates to those in certain municipalities, but rather directly to taxpayers statewide
  o The existing low- and moderate-income property tax relief program should be improved

• The state should enhance taxpayer equity through property tax relief targeted to homeowners and renters through a low- and moderate-income property tax relief program. This program should include updated limits to income and home value and be satisfactorily funded by the state. A property tax deferral program managed by the state for residents with limited ability to pay should also be introduced.

• Changes should be phased-in, with an emphasis on student equity and targeted tax relief
• The State Property Tax is a state tax and should be remitted to the state treasury/ETF. Tax dollars should be collected locally to avoid complications and duplicative collection processes.
  – The state should not provide exemptions/rebates to those in certain municipalities
  – Improve the low- and moderate-income property tax relief program.

• Taxpayer equity targeted to homeowners and renters through a low- and moderate-income property tax relief program with updated limits to income and home value and satisfactorily funded by the state. Introduction of a property tax deferral program managed by the state for residents with limited ability to pay. Be more explicit that state should be considering local and state tax relief.

• The proportion of state spending on education driven by consideration for student and taxpayer equity.

  – With an appropriate distribution system, student equity can be achieved with a first-dollar funding of the cost of an adequate education.

  – Student equity can best be achieved with targeted funding of the cost of an adequate education, based on the municipal equalized valuation per pupil, and community characteristics, provided the local school district will raise and appropriate the additional funds necessary through a local mandatory minimum.

• The opportunity for an adequate education is based on student needs and community characteristic and can best be made equitable through differentiated state funding.
  – Accountability and performance measures to assure that districts are performing up to standards (wording).

• Local taxes raised above the estimated cost results in a contribution to the state’s education trust fund (Vermont).

• Changes should be phased-in, with an emphasis on student equity and targeted tax relief.