



**Proposed School Locations
for the state of New Hampshire
United States of America**

August 2018

for Silver Wolf Wushu

using SAITO software version 2.2.7.0 08/17/2018

title page image: the state wildcat of New Hampshire is the bobcat (*Lynx rufus*). Bobcats are distributed from coast to coast in the United States and from southern Canada to Mexico. There are probably between two and four million bobcats in North America, but they are not easily studied. Thirty years ago there were probably only 150 bobcats in New Hampshire.



Attitudes changed: in 2012 there was a population of about 1,400 bobcats in the winter and up to 2,200 in the summer. The current prediction is up to 2,000 bobcats in the winter and up to 3,000 bobcats in the summer. In New Hampshire, unregulated harvest of bobcats was common for nearly 200 years. Bounties began in 1809 and continued until 1973. By the 1970s, bobcat populations had plummeted and only a few heavily restricted licenses were issued in a limited annual hunting season. In 1989, New Hampshire Fish and Game closed the bobcat hunting and trapping seasons due to concern over bobcat population status. These seasons remain closed in New Hampshire. Regulated harvest of bobcats is allowed in Maine, Massachusetts and Vermont. Bobcats compete to an extent with coyote, fisher and Canadian lynx (*Lynx canadensis*) which they closely resemble.

Geography

Our SAITO software views New Hampshire state as a square 80 miles wide (average east to west) and eighty miles high (average north to south) plus a triangle with a base of eighty miles and a height of 100 miles. Inside SAITO we have embodied a dislike for obliging people, with or without disabilities, to travel long distances, so the size of New Hampshire and the seasonal severity of the weather imposes some constraints on the solution.



Although there are school districts in the United States that allow students to be transported across county and even state boundaries SAITO treats states and provinces in isolation. This also means any possible schools in, for example, Kittery in Maine, Sherbrooke in Quebec (Canada), Brattleboro in Vermont, Haverhill in Massachusetts and so on would be ignored.

New Hampshire State is home to no (zero) First Peoples administrative areas or tribes with Federal or state recognition. If there were distinct groups we are currently not knowledgeable about the frequencies of the 1400 genes we currently find of interest. Nor do we have any knowledge about education code specifically or special needs generally for those populations.

Demographics

We believe the state population is about 1,350,000 and that it has been growing at about 1% per year. The larger cities, towns and census-defined places are

Manchester	109,565
Nashua	86,494
Concord	42,695
Derry	33,109
Dover	29,987
Rochester	29,752
Salem	28,776
Merrimack	25,494
Hudson	24,467
Londonderry	24,129
Keene	23,409
Bedford	21,203
Portsmouth	20,779

It has NOT been established that the medical conditions we find of interest are uniformly distributed, so New Hampshire could have anywhere between zero and 60,000 people with the disabilities we find of interest. We used 54,000 as a state-wide estimate. The SAITO software reduces that prevalence to compensate for people who are too remote, cannot walk, are not interested, prefer to take vitamin B-13 and so on.

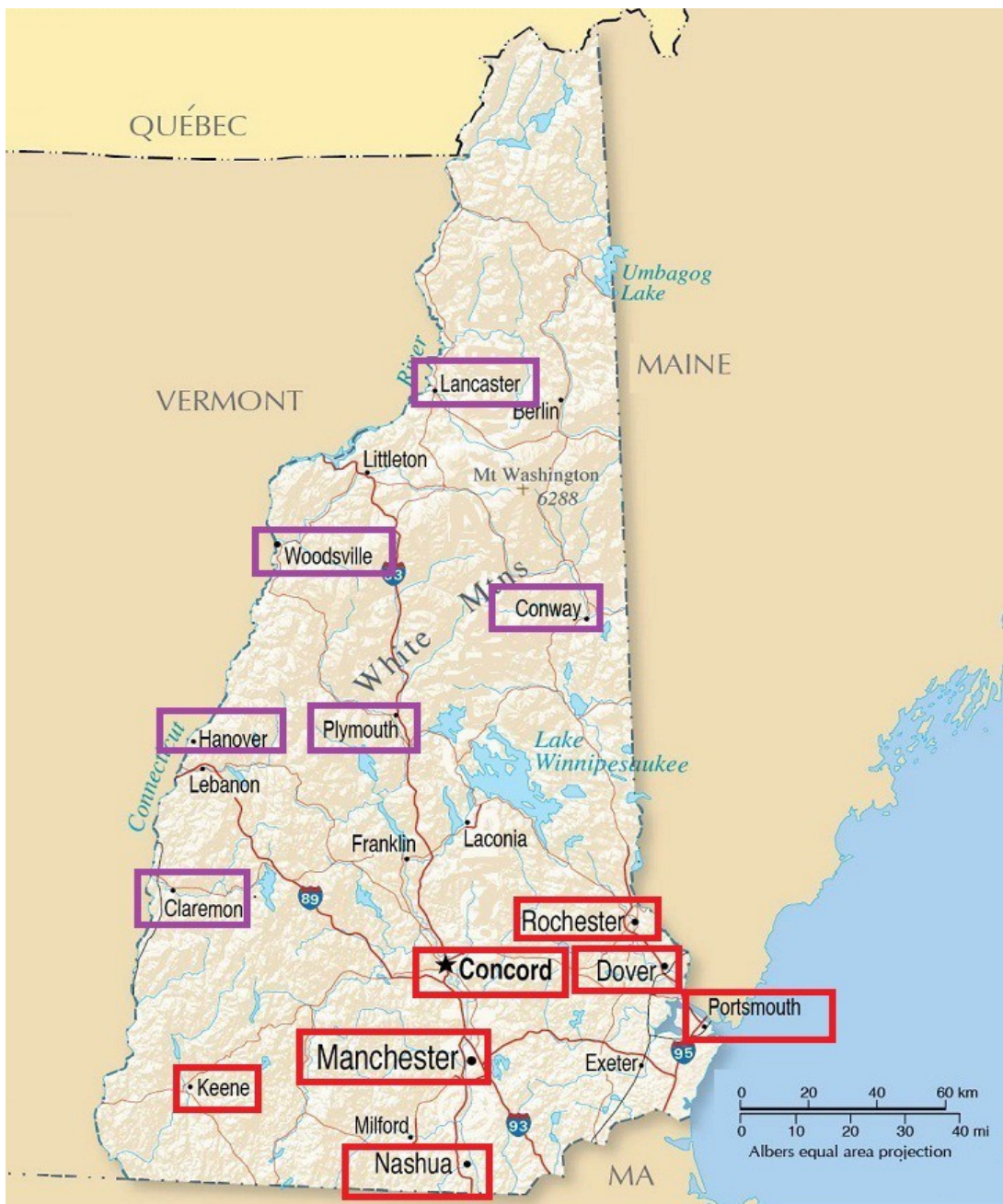
For school locations the SAITO calculated recommendations are

1. Manchester – 1 school
2. Nashua – 1 school
3. Concord – 1 school
4. Dover – 1 school
5. Rochester – 1 school
6. Keene – 1 school
7. Portsmouth – 1 school

Probably dependent on subscriptions

8. Lancaster
9. Conway
10. Woodsville
11. Plymouth
12. Hanover
13. Claremont

The SAITO results are



The major determinant for whether a school could or should be built at a smaller town like Caribou or Calais are whether the tuition can cover rent, utilities and a teacher's salary. If not, it is possible for students to follow an internet broadcast from home, school or day care and send video recordings in to be graded. We would recommend daily filming and grading. Note that if the internet connection for the broadcast is interrupted the student can obtain the class video from the archives. Likewise, winter weather might delay the uploading of daily student videos so some tolerance and patience may be needed.