

ANALYSIS OF THE NEW JERSEY BUDGET

**DEPARTMENT
OF EDUCATION**

FISCAL YEAR

2012 - 2013

NEW JERSEY STATE LEGISLATURE

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Budget Pages..... C-5, C-12, C-19, D-75 to D-99, H-1 to
H-3, H-13, H-15, H-16, H-20, H-21

Fiscal Summary (\$000)

	Expended FY 2011	Adjusted Appropriation FY 2012	Recommended FY 2013	Percent Change 2012-13
State Budgeted	\$10,114,812	\$10,688,833	\$11,813,647	10.5%
Federal Funds	\$1,349,084	\$867,531	\$824,288	(5.0%)
<u>Other</u>	<u>\$13,343</u>	<u>\$13,758</u>	<u>\$13,326</u>	<u>(3.1%)</u>
Grand Total	\$11,477,239	\$11,570,122	\$12,651,261	9.3%

Personnel Summary - Positions By Funding Source

	Actual FY 2011	Revised FY 2012	Funded FY 2013	Percent Change 2012-13
State	386	375	426	13.6%
Federal	173	172	196	14.0%
<u>Other</u>	<u>220</u>	<u>213</u>	<u>219</u>	<u>2.8%</u>
Total Positions	779	760	841	10.7%

FY 2011 (as of December) and revised FY 2012 (as of January) personnel data reflect actual payroll counts. FY 2013 data reflect the number of positions funded.

Link to Website: <http://www.njleg.state.nj.us/legislativepub/finance.asp>

Highlights

- The proposed FY 2013 budget increases direct State aid for K-12 programs by \$135.1 million, or 1.8 percent, relative to the current year, with approximately 82 percent of all school districts receiving an increase.
- The department used a two-step process to determine State aid to school districts. First, a modified full funding aid amount was calculated based on the provisions of the SFRA, including the various changes proposed by the department in the Education Funding Report released on February 23. Second, for most State aid categories, the proposed aid allocation for FY 2013 equals the amount of aid received in FY 2012 plus 20 percent of the difference between the FY 2012 level and the amount necessary for full funding in FY 2013. Limiting the aid change to 20 percent substantially decreases the amount of aid school districts will receive in FY 2013; formula aid is approximately \$492 million less than what it would be in the absence of this provision. The background paper titled, "State School Aid: As Proposed, Fully Funded, and Fully Funded with Modifications" provides information on the amount of aid districts would receive in FY 2013 if the formula were fully funded, both with and without the proposed modifications.
- Significant changes proposed in the Education Funding Report include: 1) calculating State aid based on average daily attendance, rather than a fall enrollment count, 2) reducing the weights that are applied to students who are "at-risk" or limited English proficient, 3) substantially increasing the cost factor for special education, and 4) reducing adjustment aid for school districts that are spending above adequacy. It is estimated that the various changes, when fully implemented, would reduce State school aid by \$301 million relative to the SFRA without the proposed changes. The background paper titled, "How Proposed Changes to the 'School Funding Reform Act of 2008' Will Change the Allocation of State Aid" provides a more detailed discussion of the department's proposal.
- The recommended budget includes significant increases in State aid paid on behalf of school districts. The State's contribution to the Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund would more than double (to a total of \$631.3 million) in the proposed budget, while the State's debt service payments on pension obligation bonds more than triple, to a total of \$155.6 million.
- The budget recommends reinstating the nonpublic technology initiative aid program, providing \$20 per nonpublic school pupil. This program was last funded in the FY 2009 appropriations act at a rate of \$40 per pupil.

Background Papers

- How Proposed Changes to the "School Funding Reform Act of 2008" Will Change the Allocation of State Aid.....pp. 19-33
- FY 2013 State School Aid: As Proposed, Fully Funded, and Fully Funded with Modifications.....pp. 34-51

Fiscal and Personnel Summary

AGENCY FUNDING BY SOURCE OF FUNDS (\$000)

	Expended FY 2011	Adj. Approp. FY 2012	Recom. FY 2013	Percent Change	
				2011-13	2012-13
General Fund					
Direct State Services	\$73,148	\$66,137	\$69,406	(5.1%)	4.9%
Grants-In-Aid	4,621	1,665	1,650	(64.3%)	(0.9%)
State Aid	398,418	135,138	581,621	46.0%	330.4%
Capital Construction	148	0	0	(100.0%)	0.0%
Debt Service	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Sub-Total	\$476,335	\$202,940	\$652,677	37.0%	221.6%
Property Tax Relief Fund					
Direct State Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0.0%
Grants-In-Aid	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
State Aid	9,638,477	10,485,893	11,160,970	15.8%	6.4%
Sub-Total	\$9,638,477	\$10,485,893	\$11,160,970	15.8%	6.4%
Casino Revenue Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0.0%
Casino Control Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0.0%
State Total	\$10,114,812	\$10,688,833	\$11,813,647	16.8%	10.5%
Federal Funds	\$1,349,084	\$867,531	\$824,288	(38.9%)	(5.0%)
Other Funds	\$13,343	\$13,758	\$13,326	(0.1%)	(3.1%)
Grand Total	\$11,477,239	\$11,570,122	\$12,651,261	10.2%	9.3%

PERSONNEL SUMMARY - POSITIONS BY FUNDING SOURCE

	Actual FY 2011	Revised FY 2012	Funded FY 2013	Percent Change	
				2011-13	2012-13
State	386	375	426	10.4%	13.6%
Federal	173	172	196	13.3%	14.0%
All Other	220	213	219	(0.5%)	2.8%
Total Positions	779	760	841	8.0%	10.7%

FY 2011 (as of December) and revised FY 2012 (as of January) personnel data reflect actual payroll counts. FY 2013 data reflect the number of positions funded.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION DATA

Total Minority Percent	28.8%	30.3%	30.1%	---	---
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Significant Changes/New Programs (\$000)

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Adj. Approp. FY 2012</u>	<u>Recomm. FY 2013</u>	<u>Dollar Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Budget Page</u>
Total State Appropriation	\$10,688,833	\$11,813,647	\$1,124,814	10.5%	D-75

State Aid

Total State Aid	\$10,621,031	\$11,742,591	\$1,121,560	10.6%	D-75
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The recommended appropriation for State school aid for FY 2013 is \$11.743 billion, an increase of \$1.122 billion (or 10.6 percent) relative to the adjusted appropriation for the current year. The vast majority of the increase in State school aid is due to increases in aid payments made on behalf of school districts, including debt service payments on bonds issued by the Economic Development Authority as part of the school construction program, the State's increased contribution to the Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund, and an increase in debt service payments on pension obligation bonds.

Direct K-12 Education Aid to Districts ¹	\$7,702,678	\$7,837,826	\$135,148	1.8%	
Equalization Aid	\$6,002,377	\$6,030,060	\$27,683	.5%	D-81
Transportation Aid	\$137,219	\$184,930	\$47,711	34.8%	D-92
Special Education Categorical Aid	\$711,228	\$757,471	\$46,243	6.5%	D-82
Security Categorical Aid	\$174,489	\$190,404	\$15,915	9.1%	D-81
Adjustment Aid	\$572,700	\$556,064	(\$16,636)	(2.9%)	D-81
School Choice Aid	\$22,268	\$36,500	\$14,232	63.9%	D-81

Proposed direct State aid to school districts for K – 12 programs totals \$7.838 billion for FY 2013, representing an increase of \$135.1 million, or 1.8 percent, relative to the current year. The K-12 aid figures reflect the modifications to the "School Funding Reform Act of 2008," P.L.2007, c.260, that were proposed by the department in its Education Funding Report. Two aid categories, transportation aid and special education categorical aid, account for most of the increase. In the case of special education categorical aid, the increase is largely due to the increased general special education per pupil amount proposed by the department.

¹ In both years shown, the total for direct K-12 education aid to districts includes \$82.397 million in educational adequacy aid that is not shown in this table.

Significant Changes/New Programs (\$000) (Cont'd)

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Adj. Approp.</u> <u>FY 2012</u>	<u>Recomm.</u> <u>FY 2013</u>	<u>Dollar</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>Page</u>
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The increase in transportation aid likely reflects the fact that it was either the first or second State aid category to be reduced when the FY 2011 State school aid reductions were implemented. The increase in school choice aid is based on the anticipated increased number of students to participate in the interdistrict school choice program. The reduction in adjustment aid is the result of three factors: 1) decreases in adjustment aid caused by increases in other aid categories, 2) adjustment aid reductions due to enrollment declines,² and 3) the reduction in adjustment aid for districts that are spending above adequacy.

Assessment of EDA

Debt Service	-\$14,682	-\$20,991	(\$6,309)	43.0%	D-81
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As part of the State's school construction program, the Economic Development Authority issues bonds, with the Schools Development Authority using the proceeds to either initiate school facilities projects on behalf of school districts or to award grants to districts to undertake their own projects. The debt service payments for these bonds are made through annual appropriations. Since FY 2011, the State has levied an assessment on non-SDA districts in an amount equal to 15 percent of any debt service payment due in the fiscal year associated with a grant received by the district, thereby reducing the State appropriation. The projected assessment for FY 2013, nearly \$21.0 million, is increasing due to the fact that the debt service payments are growing.

Growth Savings – Payment Changes

	-\$83,000	-\$14,976	\$68,024	(82.0%)	D-81
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Since FY 2003, the final State school aid payment has been delayed until the subsequent fiscal year (since FY 2010, the last two State school aid payments have been delayed). In the case when total State school aid increases from one year to the next, this payment shift creates a savings in the fiscal year in which the delayed payments are actually made; a larger year-to-year increase in aid yields a larger growth savings. To the extent that the proposed increase in State school aid in FY 2013 is smaller than the increase in the FY 2012 appropriations act, the growth savings is smaller as well.

Nonpublic

Technology Initiative	\$0	\$3,000	\$ 3,000	—	D-82
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The proposed budget reinstates the nonpublic technology initiative program. As included in the budget recommendations, an allotment of \$20 per nonpublic school pupil will be made for school districts to purchase equipment for use in nonpublic schools. The proposed per pupil funding level is identical to the amount included in the FY 1999 appropriations act. From FY 2000 to FY 2009, the appropriations acts provided \$40 per

² As discussed in the background paper titled *How Proposed Changes to the "School Funding Reform Act of 2008" Will Change the Allocation of State Aid*, a significant share of this reduction is due to the proposed changes to the at-risk and LEP weights, rather than actual changes in the number of students enrolled in the districts.

Significant Changes/New Programs (\$000) (Cont'd)

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Adj. Approp. FY 2012</u>	<u>Recomm. FY 2013</u>	<u>Dollar Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Budget Page</u>
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nonpublic school pupil. The program was discontinued in FY 2010, after not being recommended in the Governor's budget.

School Construction and Renovation Fund	\$13,201	\$489,882	\$476,681	3610.9%	D-93
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The school construction and renovation fund is used to service the debt on bonds issued by the Economic Development Authority to fund the school construction program. The proposed increase reflects the fact that a significant portion of the FY 2012 payment came from a FY 2011 supplemental appropriation and does not appear in the above table.

Total Pensions and Benefits on Behalf of School Districts	\$1,949,804	\$2,382,076	\$432,272	22.2%	D-93
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Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund	\$289,715	\$631,313	\$341,598	117.9%	D-93
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Debt Service on Pension Obligation Bonds	\$42,982	\$155,587	\$112,605	262.0%	D-93
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The total recommended appropriation for pensions and benefits paid on behalf of school districts, \$2.382 billion, is \$432.3 million (22.2 percent) higher than the current year appropriation; two line items are primarily responsible for the change. First, the State's contribution to the Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund will increase by \$341.6 million (nearly 118 percent) to \$631.3 million. The proposed increase reflects the impact of the provision in P.L.2010, c.1 that requires the State to meet its full pension obligation, as computed by actuaries, by the seventh year after enactment. Second, the recommended appropriation for debt service payments on pension obligation bonds, \$155.6 million, is \$112.6 million (262.0 percent more than the FY 2012 appropriation). This is largely due to the fact that a significant portion of the FY 2012 payment was made using FY 2011 resources, and, therefore, does not appear in the above table.

Grants-In-Aid

Teacher Preparation	\$15	\$0	(\$ 15)	(100.0%)	D-92
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The proposed budget eliminates funding for teacher preparation. The funding had been provided to assist teachers obtain national certification through the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards Certification programs. Historically, actual expenditures in this line item have been significantly less than the original appropriation.

Significant Changes/New Programs (\$000) (Cont'd)

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Adj. Approp. FY 2012</u>	<u>Recomm. FY 2013</u>	<u>Dollar Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Budget Page</u>
Direct State Services					
Service to Local School Districts	\$6,282	\$7,993	\$ 1,711	27.2%	D-92
Statewide Assessment Program	\$18,694	\$20,394	\$ 1,700	9.1%	D-92

The department's proposed appropriation for service to local school districts, nearly \$8.0 million, is \$1.7 million higher than the FY 2012 appropriation. The budget indicates that the additional appropriation will be used to support the new regional achievement centers established by the department. The proposed \$1.7 million increase for the Statewide assessment program will fund the transition to five new end-of-course exams for high school students.

Significant Language Changes

Reinstatement of Nonpublic Technology Initiative Aid

Addition

2012 Handbook:
2013 Budget: p. D-83

Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law or regulation to the contrary, Nonpublic Technology Initiative Aid shall be paid to school districts and allocated for nonpublic school pupils at the rate of \$20 per pupil in a manner that is consistent with the provisions of the federal and State constitutions.

Explanation

The proposed language controls the allocation of nonpublic technology initiative aid, which is being reinstated in the budget proposal. This category of aid was first included in the FY 1999 appropriations act, and was awarded at a rate of \$20 per pupil. In the FY 2000 appropriations act, the per pupil funding level was increased to \$40 and mirrored the aid amount provided to public school districts in the form of distance learning network aid, an aid category included in the "Comprehensive Educational Improvement and Financing Act of 1996," P.L. 1996, c.138. Nonpublic technology initiative aid was included in each subsequent appropriations act at the same per pupil funding level until FY 2010, when the category was not included in the Governor's budget proposal.

Use of Adjustment Aid in Certain State Aid Calculations

Addition

2012 Handbook: p.
2013 Budget: p. D-83

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 5 of P.L.2007, c.260 (C.18A:7F--47) or any other law or regulation to the contrary, the prebudget year spending categories used for the purposes of determining: whether a school district or county vocational school district is spending above or below adequacy; its applicable State aid growth limit in the determination of district spending; and prebudget year stabilized aid, used in the calculation of 2012--2013 district allocations of the amounts hereinabove appropriated for Equalization Aid, Special Education Categorical Aid, and Security Aid, shall also include Adjustment Aid. Prebudget year stabilized aid is defined as 2009--2010 State aid allocations for "non-SDA" districts and 2011--2012 allocations for "SDA" districts.

Explanation

The proposed language provision has two purposes. First, for the purposes of determining if a school district is spending above or below its "adequacy" threshold, the "School Funding Reform Act of 2008" (SFRA) P.L.2007, c.260, defines district spending as the sum of the general fund tax levy, equalization aid,

EXPLANATION: FY 2012 language not recommended for FY 2013 denoted by strikethrough.
Recommended FY 2013 language that did not appear in FY 2012 denoted by underlining.

Significant Language Changes (Cont'd)

special education categorical aid, and security categorical aid from the prebudget year. The proposed FY 2013 budget language adds prebudget year adjustment aid to the calculation of district spending; similar language in the proposed budget modifies the definition of spending relative to "adequacy" for the purposes of calculating transportation aid. The proposed language is substantively identical to language included in the FY 2010 appropriations act that made a technical correction to the SFRA, but was not needed in FY 2011 and FY 2012, given the methodology by which State school aid was determined in those fiscal years.

Second, the SFRA provides that a district's total stabilized aid cannot, from one year to the next, increase by more than 10 percent for a district that is spending above adequacy, and 20 percent for a district that is spending below adequacy. For non-SDA districts (districts that were not classified as Abbott districts), the proposed language uses districts' FY 2010 State aid to determine stabilized aid. This language allows school districts' aid growth limitations to be based on a higher aid amount, thus potentially providing larger aid increases in FY 2013. For SDA districts, stabilized aid is based on aid received in FY 2012, presumably, because these districts received aid pursuant to the provisions of the SFRA in that fiscal year.

Attendance Rate Adjustment

Addition

2012 Handbook: p.
2013 Budget: p. D-83

Notwithstanding the provisions of any law or regulation to the contrary, the projected resident enrollment used to determine district allocations of the amounts hereinabove appropriated for Equalization Aid, Special Education Categorical Aid, and Security Aid shall include an attendance rate adjustment, which is defined as the amount the state attendance rate threshold exceeds the district's three-year average attendance rate, as set forth in the February 23, 2012 State aid notice issued by the Commissioner of Education.

Explanation

Under current law, a school district's enrollment for State aid purposes is based on the resident enrollment on the last school day prior to October 16 of the year for which State aid is provided. In the Education Funding Report, the department recommends using the average daily attendance (ADA) as an alternative methodology for counting students (this approach uses average number of students who attend school each day over the course of the school year, or a fixed portion thereof, as the basis for providing State aid). To the extent that the currently available data are not suitable for this purpose, the FY 2013 budget proposal mimics ADA by adjusting a district's fall enrollment count downwards by a

EXPLANATION: FY 2012 language not recommended for FY 2013 denoted by strikethrough.
Recommended FY 2013 language that did not appear in FY 2012 denoted by underlining.

Significant Language Changes (Cont'd)

percentage equal to the difference between the district's three-year average attendance rate and the attendance rate threshold. The attendance rate threshold included in the State aid notices is 96 percent. As such, any school district with a three-year average attendance rate below this threshold would be subject to a reduction in the number of students on which State school aid is based.

The attendance rate adjustment generally reallocates equalization aid from school districts in the lower district factor group (DFG) classifications to districts in higher DFG classifications. It also reduces special education and security categorical aids for most districts; however, the effects are greater in the lower DFG classifications. The background paper titled "How Proposed Changes to the 'School Funding Reform Act of 2008' Will Change the Allocation of State Aid" provides more detailed simulations of these impacts.

Five-Year Phase-In

Addition

2012 Handbook: p.
2013 Budget: p. D-83

Notwithstanding the provisions of any law or regulation to the contrary, a district's 2012--2013 allocation of the amounts hereinabove appropriated for Equalization Aid, Special Education Categorical Aid, Security Aid, and Adjustment Aid shall initially be calculated pursuant to the provisions of P.L.2007, c.260, as modified by the Governor's Budget Message and Recommendation, and as set forth in the February 23, 2012 State aid notice issued by the Commissioner of Education. A district's 2012--2013 allocation shall be the sum of the district's 2011--2012 allocation of those aid categories adjusted by 20% of the change between that amount and the amount initially calculated.

Explanation

The department used a two-step process to determine State school aid for the 2012-2013 school year. First, the department calculated the amount that would be necessary to provide full funding to districts under the SFRA, including the modifications recommended in the Education Funding Report. Then, for the State aid categories listed in the above language (and transportation aid, which has similar language in another part of the budget) the proposed aid allocation for FY 2013 equals the amount that districts received in FY 2012 plus 20 percent of the difference, positive or negative, between the FY 2012 level and the FY 2013 amount necessary for full funding. In the absence of this provision, direct formula aid to school districts would have increased by an additional \$492 million in FY 2013; the phase-in restricts the net growth to \$132.1 million.

EXPLANATION: FY 2012 language not recommended for FY 2013 denoted by strikethrough.
Recommended FY 2013 language that did not appear in FY 2012 denoted by underlining.

Significant Language Changes (Cont'd)

Adjustment Aid Reduction for Districts Spending Above Adequacy

Addition

2012 Handbook: p.
2013 Budget: p. D-83

Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (3) of subsection a. of section 16 of P.L.2007, c.260 (C.18A:7F--58) or any other law or regulation to the contrary, a district's 2012-2013 allocation of Adjustment Aid shall be reduced by 50% of the amount a district is spending above adequacy, where the reduction cannot exceed the 2012--2013 allocation of Adjustment Aid.

Explanation

Under the provisions of the "School Funding Reform Act of 2008," P.L.2007, c.260, a school district receives adjustment aid in an amount sufficient to ensure that the district's total aid allocation is no less than the amount received in FY 2009, unless the district experienced a decrease in its weighted enrollment of more than five percent relative to the 2008-2009 school year. The department, in the Education Funding Report, recommends that adjustment aid also be reduced for districts that are spending above adequacy. The proposed reduction will equal 50 percent of the amount by which the district is spending above adequacy, not to exceed the amount of the district's adjustment aid. This proposal leads to a total \$227.8 million reduction in adjustment aid in 164 districts prior to the implementation of the five-year phase of the recommended changes that are included in the proposed budget.

Preschool Education Aid Calculation

Revision

2012 Handbook: p. B-44
2013 Budget: p. D-83

Notwithstanding the provisions of any law or regulation to the contrary, amounts hereinabove appropriated for Preschool Education Aid shall be used for such sums as are necessary: 1) in the case of a district that received Early Launch to Learning Initiative aid in the 2007--2008 school year, an amount equal to the district's 2007--2008 allocation of Early Launch to Learning Initiative aid; 2) in the case of a school district that received a 2008--2009 allocation of Preschool Education Aid based on its 2007--2008 Early Childhood Program Aid allocation, an aid amount equal to the district's 2011-2012 per pupil allocation of Preschool Education Aid ~~used to determine the district's 2009-2010 aid allocation~~ inflated by the CPI and multiplied by the district's projected preschool enrollment; and 3) in the case of any other district with an allocation of Preschool Education Aid in the ~~2010-~~

EXPLANATION: FY 2012 language not recommended for FY 2013 denoted by strikethrough.
Recommended FY 2013 language that did not appear in FY 2012 denoted by underlining.

Significant Language Changes (Cont'd)

~~2011~~ 2011-2012 school year calculated using the provisions of section 12 of P.L.2007, c.260 (C.18A:7F--54), an amount calculated in accordance with those provisions based upon ~~2011-2012~~ 2012-2013 projected enrollments ~~, where the CPI equals zero.~~

Explanation

In the FY 2012 Appropriations Act, certain school districts received preschool education aid based on per pupil amounts that were not adjusted for inflation. The proposed FY 2013 budget includes a CPI adjustment.

Use of Equalization Aid in School Choice Aid Calculation

Addition

2012 Handbook: p.
2013 Budget: p. D-83

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 20 of P.L.2007, c.260 (C.18A:7F--62) or any other law or regulation to the contrary, a district allocation of the amount hereinabove appropriated for School Choice Aid shall be determined based on stabilized Equalization Aid.

Explanation

Under the "School Funding Reform Act of 2008," P.L.2007, c.260, a school district that participates in the interdistrict public school choice program receives school choice aid equal to the difference between the district's per pupil adequacy budget and per pupil equalization aid. The proposed language clarifies that, for the purposes of the calculation, the equalization aid figure used in the calculation will be the actual amount of aid that the district received. This ensures that a choice district receives full funding for the per pupil adequacy budget through the combination of school choice aid and equalization aid.

School Choice Aid Calculation

Revision

2012 Handbook: p. B-45
2013 Budget: p. D-84

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 20 of P.L.2007, c.260 (C.18A:7F--62) or any other law or regulation to the contrary, a district allocation of the amount hereinabove appropriated for School Choice Aid shall be ~~determined by multiplying the number of~~ based on choice ~~students as of October 15, 2010 by the district's 2010-2011 adequacy budget~~ local levy per pupil amount, defined as the net of the district's 2010-2011 adequacy budget

EXPLANATION: FY 2012 language not recommended for FY 2013 denoted by strikethrough.
Recommended FY 2013 language that did not appear in FY 2012 denoted by underlining.

Significant Language Changes (Cont'd)

~~less the district's 2010–2011 stabilized equalization aid divided by the district's projected October 2010 resident enrollment . In the case of a choice school not in operation for the 2010–2011 school year ("expansion district"), the 2010–2011 adequacy budget local levy per pupil amount shall be multiplied by the district's anticipated choice student enrollment, approved by the Commissioner of Education. An "expansion district's" initial allocation of Adjustment Aid for the 2011–2012 school year will be reduced by amounts awarded as School Choice Aid. A district's allocation shall be adjusted upon receipt of resident enrollment as of October 14, 2011 as reflected on the Application for State School Aid for 2012–2013. In determining a district's allocation of School Choice Aid, the per pupil amount for any preschool choice student shall be set at zero , which is defined as the choice enrollment as reported in the October 2011 ASSA, reduced by the projected number of students graduating from or otherwise exiting the district program at the end of the 2011–2012 school year, plus the additional new enrollments for the 2012–2013 school year as reported to the commissioner as of February 10, 2012.~~

Explanation

The 2011-2012 school year was the first year in which new districts, referred to as expansion districts, began to enroll students in the interdistrict public school choice program, after the enactment of P.L.2010, c.65, which established the program on a permanent basis. The FY 2012 appropriations act detailed how enrollment would be determined and how school choice aid would be calculated. The language is modified to account for new students, as well as those who are exiting the program. It also removes a provision in which adjustment aid received by an expansion district was reduced based on the amount of school choice aid received.

Charter School Aid

Revision

2012 Handbook: p. B-45
2013 Budget: p. D-84

Notwithstanding the provisions of any law or regulation to the contrary, amounts hereinabove appropriated for Charter School Aid shall be used for such sums as are necessary: 1) in the case of a charter school with higher enrollment in the 2012-2013 school year than in the 2007 - 2008 school year, to provide that in the ~~2011–2012~~ 2012 - 2013 school year, ~~a~~ the charter school receives no less total support from the State and the resident district than the sum of the total 2007--2008 payments from the resident district and the 2007--2008 payments of Charter School Aid and Charter Schools -- Council on Local Mandates Aid and to ensure that such total payments provide a ~~2011–2012~~ 2012 – 2013 per pupil amount that is no less than the 2007--2008 per pupil amount based on average daily enrollment; ~~and~~ 2) in the case of a charter school with lower enrollment in the 2012 – 2013 school year than in the 2007 – 2008 school year, to ensure that such total payments provide a 2012 – 2013 per pupil amount that is no less than the 2007 – 2008 per pupil

EXPLANATION: FY 2012 language not recommended for FY 2013 denoted by strikethrough.
Recommended FY 2013 language that did not appear in FY 2012 denoted by underlining.

Significant Language Changes (Cont'd)

[amount based on average daily enrollment; and 3\)](#) to provide amounts pursuant to section 12 of P.L.1995, c.426 (C.18A:36A--12).

Explanation

The language in the 2012-2013 proposed budget modifies the hold harmless provision that applies to charter schools. In the FY 2012 appropriations act, all charter schools received additional State funding, if necessary, to ensure that the school received no less total and per pupil funding than was received in the 2007-2008 school year. The proposed language continues to provide this funding level if a charter school has experienced an enrollment increase relative to the 2007-2008 school year. In the case of a charter school with an enrollment decline since that time period, the school is held harmless on a per pupil basis only.

Use of Adjustment Aid in Certain State Aid Calculations

Addition

2012 Handbook: p.
2013 Budget: p. D-94

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 5 of P.L.2007, c.260 (C.18A:7F--47) or any other law or regulation to the contrary, the prebudget year spending categories used for the purposes of determining: whether a school district or county vocational school district is spending above or below adequacy; its applicable State aid growth limit in the determination of district spending; and prebudget year stabilized aid, used in the calculation of 2012--2013 district allocations of the amount hereinabove appropriated for Transportation Aid, shall also include Adjustment Aid. Prebudget year stabilized aid is defined as 2009--2010 State aid allocations for "non--SDA" districts and 2011--2012 allocations for "SDA" districts.

Explanation

For the purposes of determining if a school district is spending above or below its "adequacy" threshold, the "School Funding Reform Act of 2008" (SFRA) P.L.2007, c.260, defines district spending as the sum of the general fund tax levy, equalization aid, special education categorical aid, and security categorical aid from the prebudget year. The proposed FY 2013 budget language adds prebudget year adjustment aid to the calculation of district spending for the purposes of calculating transportation aid; similar language in the proposed budget modifies the definition of spending relative to "adequacy" for the purposes of calculating equalization aid, special education categorical aid, and security categorical aid. The proposed language is substantively identical to language included in the FY 2010 Appropriations Act that made a technical correction to the SFRA, but was

EXPLANATION: FY 2012 language not recommended for FY 2013 denoted by strikethrough.
Recommended FY 2013 language that did not appear in FY 2012 denoted by underlining.

Significant Language Changes (Cont'd)

not needed in FY 2011 and FY 2012, given the methodology by which State school aid was determined in those fiscal years.

Five-Year Phase-In

Addition

2012 Handbook: p.
2013 Budget: p. D-94

Notwithstanding the provisions of any law or regulation to the contrary, a district's 2012--2013 allocation of the amount hereinabove appropriated for Transportation Aid shall initially be calculated pursuant to the provisions of P.L.2007, c.260, as modified by the Governor's Budget Message and Recommendation, and as set forth in the February 23, 2012 State aid notice issued by the Commissioner of Education. A district's 2012--2013 allocation shall be the sum of the district's 2011--2012 allocation of Transportation Aid adjusted by 20% of the change between that amount and the amount initially calculated.

Explanation

The department used a two-step process to determine State school aid for the 2012-2013 school year. First, the department calculated the amount that would be necessary to provide full funding to districts under the SFRA, including the modifications recommended in the Education Funding Report. Then, for transportation aid (there is similar language in another part of the budget for other aid categories) the proposed aid allocation for FY 2013 equals the amount that districts received in FY 2012 plus 20 percent of the difference, positive or negative, between the FY 2012 level and the FY 2013 amount necessary for full funding. In the absence of this provision, direct formula aid to school districts would have increased by an additional \$492 million in FY 2013; the phase-in restricts the net growth to \$132.1 million.

Insufficient Appropriation for State Aid

Revision

2012 Handbook: p. B-52
2013 Budget: p. D-98

In the event that sufficient funds are not appropriated to fully fund any State Aid item, the Commissioner of Education shall apportion such appropriation among the districts in proportion to the State Aid each district would have been apportioned had the full amount of State Aid been appropriated, ~~except that no SDA district shall receive an amount of State Aid less than that required for compliance with Abbott v. Burke, No. M-1293-09, (N.J. May 24, 2011) (referred to as Abbott XXI), and no other district shall receive an amount less than that included in its aid notification provided pursuant to section 5 of P.L.1996, c.138 (C.18A:7F-5).~~

EXPLANATION: FY 2012 language not recommended for FY 2013 denoted by strikethrough.
Recommended FY 2013 language that did not appear in FY 2012 denoted by underlining.

Significant Language Changes (Cont'd)

Explanation

The appropriations act typically includes language specifying that State aid to districts will be prorated if the amount appropriated is not sufficient to award the full amount. In FY 2012, the appropriations act stipulated that any such proration would not reduce a district's aid, in the case of an SDA district, below the amount necessary to fully fund the district pursuant to the provision of the SFRA (as required under the Abbott XXI decision) and, in the case of a non-SDA district, below the amount included in the district's initial State school aid notice. The proposed FY 2013 language reverts to the language usually included in the appropriations act.

FY 2012 Aid Restoration Methodology

Deletion

2012 Handbook: p. B-53
2013 Budget: p.

~~Notwithstanding the provisions of any law or regulation to the contrary, a district's 2011-2012 allocation of: Equalization Aid, Educational Adequacy Aid, Security Aid, Adjustment Aid, Special Education Categorical Aid, and Transportation Aid shall equal the district's 2010-2011 allocation increased in total by an amount allocated in such a manner as to restore reductions made in 2010-2011 in the reverse of the hierarchy used for 2010-2011 reductions.~~

Explanation

The FY 2012 appropriations act provided State school aid to non-SDA districts in an amount equal to two percent of the districts' FY 2010 general fund budget. This methodology essentially restored 40 percent of the aid reduction included in the FY 2011 appropriations act. The language included in the FY 2012 appropriations act detailed how the additional aid would be allocated across the various State aid categories. Given the methodology by which aid is allocated in the proposed budget, this language is no longer necessary.

EXPLANATION: FY 2012 language not recommended for FY 2013 denoted by strikethrough.
Recommended FY 2013 language that did not appear in FY 2012 denoted by underlining.

Significant Language Changes (Cont'd)

Compliance with Abbott XXI

Deletion

2012 Handbook: p. B-53
2013 Budget: p.

~~From the amounts hereinabove appropriated for State aid, the Department of Education shall provide an amount of aid to each SDA district as is necessary to comply with Abbott v. Burke, No. M-1293-09, (N.J. May 24, 2011) (referred to as Abbott XXI).~~

Explanation

The Abbott XXI decision, which was rendered after the Governor's budget address for FY 2012, required that the SDA districts receive State school aid consistent with the "School Funding Reform Act of 2008," P.L.2007, c.260. The above language was added to the final appropriations act to ensure compliance with that decision.



Transfer of Additional Formula Aid Allocation

Deletion

2012 Handbook: p. B-53
2013 Budget: p.

~~The Commissioner of the Department of Education shall transfer amounts from the Additional Formula Aid line items to other Formula Aid Accounts as appropriate.~~

Explanation

The FY 2012 appropriations act provided aid to districts in an amount greater than what was included in the Governor's proposed budget. The additional funding was appropriated to an account titled Additional Formula Aid, and the above language gave the department the authority to transfer funds from that line item to the other State aid accounts consistent with the other relevant language provisions. This language is no longer needed.



Modification of Funding Formula Parameters

Addition

2012 Handbook: p.
2013 Budget: p. D-98

Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law or regulation to the contrary, a district's 2012--2013 allocation of the amount hereinabove appropriated for Equalization Aid, Special Education Categorical Aid, Security Aid, Preschool Education Aid, and Transportation Aid

EXPLANATION: FY 2012 language not recommended for FY 2013 denoted by strikethrough. Recommended FY 2013 language that did not appear in FY 2012 denoted by underlining.

Significant Language Changes (Cont'd)

shall be based on the per pupil amounts and weights set forth in the February 23, 2012 State aid notice issued by the Commissioner of Education.

Explanation

The Education Funding Report proposed a number of changes to various parameters in the "School Funding Reform Act of 2008," P.L.2007, c.260. The modifications were used in determining districts' State aid under the proposed budget; this language provides the department with the authority to allocate State aid based on the revised parameters. The background paper titled "How Proposed Changes to the 'School Funding Reform Act of 2008' Will Change the Allocation of State Aid" offers a summary of these changes and estimates some of their impacts on school districts.

State Aid Adjustments

Addition

2012 Handbook: p.
2013 Budget: p. D-99

Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection a. of section 5 of P.L.1996, c.138 (C.18A:7F--5) or any other law or regulation to the contrary, no adjustments shall be made to State Aid amounts payable during the 2012 -- 2013 school year based on adjustments to the 2011 -- 2012 allocations using actual pupil counts.

Explanation

A school district's State aid is determined based on its projected resident enrollment as of the last school day prior to October 16. Under the provisions of the school funding law, the district's State aid is adjusted in the subsequent school year, when the actual enrollment on that date is known, to account for any differences between the projected and actual enrollment. The proposed language provides that aid payable in FY 2013 will not be adjusted to account for any differences between the projected enrollment used to determine FY 2012 State aid, and the actual enrollment in the fall of that year.

EXPLANATION: FY 2012 language not recommended for FY 2013 denoted by strikethrough.
Recommended FY 2013 language that did not appear in FY 2012 denoted by underlining.

Background Paper: How Proposed Changes to the “School Funding Reform Act of 2008” Will Change the Allocation of State Aid

Budget Pages.... D-81, D-83, D-92, D-98

The Education Funding Report (Report) released by the Department of Education on February 23, 2012 recommends several modifications to the provisions of the “School Funding Reform Act of 2008” (SFRA), P.L.2007, c.260. While the Report outlines the proposed recommendations, the effects and implications of the proposals are not readily apparent. Proposed FY 2013 State aid data compare the new amount of aid to the amount of aid that school districts received in FY 2012. While such a comparison is relevant to districts, it does not provide an appropriate point of reference for assessing the policy changes, since, for most districts, FY 2012 aid was not awarded pursuant to the provisions of the SFRA.

This background paper calculates FY 2013 State school aid based on the provisions of the SFRA without the changes proposed in the Report, and compares this to the proposed formula, without the five-year phase-in.³ This provides a basis for determining how school districts are affected by the Report’s recommendations. This analysis also explores the impact of specific recommendations by comparing State aid after modifying the simulation to include only one recommendation (or group of related recommendations) at a time to the baseline SFRA simulation without any of the recommended changes.

In summary:

- ***At full implementation, the proposals included in the Report reduce total aid awarded to school districts by an estimated \$301.0 million (3.5 percent).*** Under the department’s proposal, prior to the application of the five-year phase-in, State school aid totals an estimated \$8.312 billion. By comparison, districts would receive an estimated \$8.613 billion in aid under the SFRA without the proposed changes.
- ***The proposal’s effect on individual district’s aid varies considerably.*** For example, nearly one-third of districts (31.5 percent) would receive the same amount of total State aid under both the department’s proposal and the current provisions of SFRA. Approximately 12 percent of districts would receive a decrease of 20 percent or more due to the department’s recommendations, while less than one percent of districts would have an increase in aid of a similar magnitude.
- ***The overall reduction in State aid under the proposal, relative to SFRA without the recommended changes, is generally concentrated among the former Abbott districts and school districts classified in the lower district factor group⁴ (DFG) categories.*** Among the former Abbott districts and school districts in DFG A through FG, the

³ This analysis created a baseline estimate of State aid based on the department’s recommendations. The overall difference between this estimate and the department’s aid figures is less than 0.2 percent, and is likely due to minor differences, such as when rounding occurs in the various calculations. To ensure that differences reported in this paper are due to differences in the underlying policies, and not any idiosyncrasies in the calculations, this baseline estimate, rather than the aid figures released by the department, is used to determine the implications of the various policy options.

⁴ The district factor group classification is a method, devised by the department, of grouping districts based on socioeconomic status. There are a total of eight groups, with DFG A being the classification with the relatively lowest socioeconomic status, and DFG J being the group with the highest.

Background Paper: How Proposed Changes to the “School Funding Reform Act of 2008” Will Change the Allocation of State Aid (Cont’d)

proposed formula generates 4.2 percent less State aid than the SFRA would without the changes. Districts in the three highest DFG categories, and county vocational districts, would receive an increase of 1.4 percent.

- ***The inclusion of the attendance rate adjustment in the formula has two effects.*** First, it tends to shift equalization aid away from the former Abbott districts and districts in lower DFG classifications to districts in higher DFG categories. Second, it decreases the amount of special education categorical aid and security categorical aid that districts receive. The reduction tends to be larger in the former Abbott and lower DFG districts.
- ***The proposed reduction of the weights associated with at-risk and limited English proficient (LEP) students also affects two categories of State aid.*** Similar to the attendance rate adjustment, the lower weights tend to reallocate equalization aid from the former Abbott and lower DFG districts to higher DFG districts. Second, it leads to a larger reduction in adjustment aid based on a decline in districts’ weighted enrollment.
- ***The proposed changes in the special education aid parameters have two effects.*** First, they generally reallocate equalization aid away from higher DFG districts to the former Abbott and lower DFG districts; to be clear, the shift is smaller than the equalization aid changes that occur as a result of the attendance rate adjustment and changes in the at-risk and LEP weights. Second, as one would expect, it leads to an increase in special education categorical aid.
- ***The proposed reduction of adjustment aid for school districts spending above adequacy is responsible for the largest share of the overall reduction in State aid under the proposal.*** When the recommendations are fully phased-in, adjustment aid is reduced by \$228.0 million in 165 districts.

To provide context, this background paper first summarizes the SFRA as initially enacted, and then describes the recommendations that are included in the report. Afterwards, the paper will provide a more detailed discussion of the overall effects of the proposal, as well as the implications of specific recommendations, including the attendance rate adjustment, the changes to the at-risk and LEP weights, modifications to the special education parameters, and the decrease in adjustment aid for school districts that are spending above their adequacy threshold.

Summary of the SFRA

The first step in determining a school district’s State aid under the SFRA is calculating the district’s adequacy budget. The adequacy budget represents the estimated cost for a school district, given the characteristics of its student population, to provide educational programs and services consistent with the State’s standards. The calculation begins with the estimated cost of providing such services to elementary school (kindergarten through grade 5) students who do not have any special needs. The budget is then augmented with weights that account for the estimated additional costs associated with educating students in higher grade levels, county vocational school districts, at-risk students (as measured by the students’ eligibility to receive a free or reduced-priced lunch), and students demonstrating limited English proficiency. The adequacy budget also includes two-thirds of the estimated cost of providing services to special education students, based on the assumption that a fixed percent of students in each district

Background Paper: How Proposed Changes to the “School Funding Reform Act of 2008” Will Change the Allocation of State Aid (Cont’d)

requires special education services,⁵ as well as the entire estimated cost of providing speech only services to a fixed share of the district’s students. The adequacy budget is also adjusted based on a county-wide geographic cost factor that aims to account for variations in costs in different areas of the State.

A school district’s total equalized property valuation and aggregate income are used to determine the district’s “ability to pay,” the amount of revenue that a school district can afford to raise locally towards the cost of providing educational services. To the extent that a district’s ability to pay is less than the adequacy budget, the district will receive equalization aid to make up the difference. In addition to equalization aid, districts receive categorical aid – revenue provided to school districts without regard to districts’ ability to raise revenue. Specifically, districts receive special education categorical aid (one-third of the estimated cost for a fixed share of the districts’ students), transportation aid (based on the number of students for whom the district provides transportation services as required by the State and the average distance that the students are transported), and security categorical aid (based on the total number of students in the district as well as the number of students who are low-income).

Finally, in the 2008-2009 school year (the first year that SFRA was implemented), school districts received, if necessary, an amount of adjustment aid sufficient to increase total school aid by two percent relative to the prior year. In subsequent years, adjustment aid is provided to ensure that districts’ total State aid is no less than the amount received in the 2008-2009 school year. However, if a school district’s weighted enrollment (the district’s enrollment after applying the various weights used to determine the adequacy budget) declines by more than five percent relative to the 2008-2009 weighted enrollment, then adjustment aid is reduced by an amount equal to the enrollment decline in excess of five percent multiplied by the amount of per pupil adjustment aid received in the 2008-2009 school year.

Proposed Changes

Methodology for Counting Students

Under current law, school districts receive State aid based on the number of students who reside in the district as of the last day of school prior to October 16.⁶ The Report proposes using average daily attendance (ADA), rather than a single day resident enrollment count, to provide State aid. The ADA methodology counts students based on the average number of students who come to school each day throughout the school year (or over a specified time period). The Report suggests that this approach would yield two benefits. First, it would avoid underfunding or overfunding districts as enrollments fluctuate throughout the school year. Second, the funding mechanism would provide school districts with an incentive to adopt policies and practices that would lead to improved student attendance.

Due to the limitations of data currently collected by the department, the 2012-2013 State school aid calculations are based on a modified version of this recommendation. For

⁵ The practice of funding special education based on the assumption that a fixed percent of students requires special education services, rather than based on the actual number of special education students, is known as the census-based funding method.

⁶ Aid is initially calculated based on an enrollment projection made by the department, and is adjusted in the subsequent year when the actual enrollment is known.

Background Paper: How Proposed Changes to the “School Funding Reform Act of 2008” Will Change the Allocation of State Aid (Cont’d)

each school district, the projected October 2012 resident enrollment is multiplied by a three-year average attendance rate (including the 2008-2009 through 2010-2011 school years). The proposal accounts for reasonable absences by essentially adding four percentage points to a district’s attendance rate (with this adjusted attendance rate not exceeding 100 percent). As such, there is no downward adjustment for a district in which the average attendance rate, prior to the four percentage point adjustment, is 96 percent or greater.

Basic Education Costs

The Report recommends modest changes to the factors associated with educating students who do not have special needs. The Report proposes a 2.9 percent increase in the base cost per pupil – the amount associated with educating students enrolled in grades kindergarten through five. The proposed amount was derived by applying the most recent available salary data for school district personnel to the personnel recommendations made during the PJP process.⁷ The Report recommends that the weight applied for middle school students remain the same, while the recommended weight for high school students is slightly lower than the current weight. The Report proposes a more substantive reduction in the weight for students enrolled in a county vocational school district, based on an analysis of costs incurred by such districts relative to other districts that serve high school students only.

Table 1
Base Cost Per Pupil and Grade Level Weights

	SFRA (2011-2012 School Year)	Proposed
Base Cost Per Pupil	\$10,256	\$10,555
Middle School Weight	1.04	1.04
High School Weight	1.17	1.16
County Vocational District Weight	0.31	0.26

Special Needs Weights

As shown in Table 2, the Report recommends reducing the weights that are applied to students who are classified as at-risk or limited English proficient (or both). Currently, the weight applied to a school district’s at-risk students is determined based on the percent of students who are considered at-risk; a minimum weight applies for districts in which 20 percent or fewer of the students are at-risk, with the weight increasing as the district’s concentration of at-risk students rises, and reaches its maximum when the concentration is 60 percent or higher. The proposal maintains that general structure; however: 1) all of the at-risk weights are lower, 2) the range of at-risk concentrations over which the weights increase is truncated, and 3) the maximum at-risk weight is reached at a lower concentration.

⁷ The PJP process refers to the series of meetings during which individuals with knowledge of school district operations identified the resources necessary to provide educational services consistent with the State’s standards. Upon conclusion, the department determined the cost of the specified resources, and used the results to determine some of the per pupil amounts and weights in the SFRA.

Background Paper: How Proposed Changes to the “School Funding Reform Act of 2008” Will Change the Allocation of State Aid (Cont’d)

In its December 2007 report⁸ that outlined the foundation of the SFRA, the department explained the rationale for deviating from the at-risk weights that resulted from the PJP process. The report stated that, “[t]he at-risk weights implied by the PJP resources seemed counter-intuitive, as they did not increase with at-risk concentration. The weights implied by the PJP process are: 0.45 for the low at-risk concentration; 0.42 for the moderate at-risk concentration; and 0.46 for the high at-risk concentration. The Department’s final proposal accounts for the ‘concentration effect’ by applying a sliding scale at-risk weight with finite values at 0.47 and 0.57.”

The December 2007 report also stated that, “[a]fter consulting with the advisory panel, the Department established a weight for LEP students of 0.5, higher than the weight of 0.47 that is implied by the LEP resources specified in the large K-12 PJP model. Students that qualify for both at-risk and LEP weight will receive the full at-risk weight plus one quarter of the LEP weight to address the non-overlapping resources (such as after school programs and summer school) specified for LEP students in the PJP model.” The current Report states, “[u]nsatisfied with the reasons for the inflation of the PJP-determined weights upward, the Department recommends that the at-risk, LEP and combination at-risk/LEP weights in the SFRA funding formula be adjusted downward to where they were originally set by the PJPs.”

Table 2
At-Risk and Limited English Proficiency Weights

	SFRA (2011-2012 School Year)	Proposed
At-Risk		
At-Risk Concentration of 20%	0.47	0.42
At-Risk Concentration of 40%	0.52	0.46
At-Risk Concentration of 60%	0.57	0.46
Limited English Proficiency	0.50	0.47
Combination Students	At-Risk Weight + 0.125	At-Risk Weight + 0.1052

Special Education

The Report proposes a substantial increase in the cost factor associated with providing special education services. Based on an analysis of actual special education expenditures, the Report states that the cost factor should be increased by approximately 29 percent. The Statewide average special education classification rate is essentially unchanged. The department recommends a 3.2 percent increase in the cost factor for speech only students, and a slight reduction in the percent of students assumed to require such services under the census-based funding method.

⁸ A Formula for Success: All Children, All Communities, December 2007.

Background Paper: How Proposed Changes to the “School Funding Reform Act of 2008” Will Change the Allocation of State Aid (Cont’d)

Table 3
Special Education Cost Factors and Average Classification Rate

	SFRA (2011-2012 School Year)	Proposed
General Special Education Students		
Cost	\$11,583	\$14,929
Average Classification Rate	14.69%	14.7%
Speech Only Students		
Cost	\$1,150	\$1,187
Average Classification Rate	1.897%	1.77%

Security Categorical Aid

There are two components to security categorical aid under the SFRA; the first is a fixed per pupil amount provided to school districts for each student, the second is an amount provided for each low-income student. In the latter case, the per pupil amount increases based on the percent of students in the district who are low-income, with the aid amount reaching its maximum when the percent of low-income students in the district is 40 percent or higher.

The Report recommends reducing the per pupil amount that is applicable to all students by 5.4 percent. The Report also proposes reducing the maximum amount provided for low-income students by 6.9 percent. The department suggests that the proposed reductions are primarily due to a decrease in salaries for security personnel.

Table 4
Security Categorical Aid

	SFRA (2011-2012 School Year)	Proposed
All Students	\$74	\$70
Low-Income Students – Maximum	\$432	\$402
Low-Income Students - Graduated Increase ⁹	\$10.80	\$10.05

Transportation Aid

The department proposes increasing all transportation aid cost factors by the CPI. According to the Report, this inflationary adjustment is proposed in lieu of a more comprehensive analysis.

⁹ While the Report does not explicitly recommend reducing this factor, such a reduction would be necessary to reach the proposed maximum per pupil amount at a low-income concentration of 40 percent.

Background Paper: How Proposed Changes to the “School Funding Reform Act of 2008” Will Change the Allocation of State Aid (Cont’d)

Table 5
Transportation Aid

	SFRA (2011-2012 School Year)	Proposed
General Education Students		
Base Per Pupil Amount	\$408.01	\$415.72
Per Mile Amount	\$11.16	\$11.37
Special Education Students (with special transportation needs)		
Base Per Pupil Amount	\$2,843.94	\$2,897.69
Per Mile Amount	\$5.42	\$5.52

Preschool Education Aid

The Report recommends increasing the preschool education aid amounts by the CPI, and also recommends conducting a study to create a resource specification model for preschool programs.

Table 6
Preschool Education Aid

	SFRA (2011-2012 School Year)	Proposed
District Operated Program	\$12,229	\$12,460
Community Provider Program	\$13,747	\$14,007
Head Start Program	\$7,595	\$7,739

Adjustment Aid

The Report recommends decreasing adjustment aid for any school district that spends above its adequacy threshold. The proposed reduction decreases a district’s adjustment aid by 50 percent of the amount by which the district spends above adequacy. Districts that spend below the adequacy threshold are unaffected.

Five-Year Phase-In

Last, the report recommends phasing-in most of the aid changes over a five-year period. For FY 2013, State aid was calculated for all school districts based on the provisions of the SFRA, including all recommended changes. For each State aid category, the initial FY 2013 aid amount is compared to the amount that the district received in FY 2012. The difference in the aid amounts between the two years, whether positive or negative, is multiplied by 0.20, and the result is added to the FY 2012 aid amount to get the district’s final aid amount for FY 2013. For example, if a school district received \$1,000,000 in equalization aid in FY 2012, and the FY 2013 amount, prior to the phase-in, would be reduced to \$900,000, then the district’s final equalization aid amount for FY 2013 would be \$980,000, as the district would only lose one-fifth of the amount that would have been lost in the absence of the phase-in. This method

Background Paper: How Proposed Changes to the “School Funding Reform Act of 2008” Will Change the Allocation of State Aid (Cont’d)

means that all aid changes, not only those that result from the recommendations, are phased-in over time.

Overall Effects of Proposed Changes

Comparing the amount of State aid that school districts will receive in FY 2013 under the proposal to the amount that was received in FY 2012, while certainly relevant, does not provide an understanding of how aid changes as a result of the policy recommendations. To the extent that FY 2012 State aid was not determined using SFRA for most districts, a simple FY 2012 to FY 2013 comparison would coningle the effects of the policy recommendations and the changes in aid that are due to returning to some form of SFRA for determining aid.

To provide a more useful comparison, this analysis estimates FY 2013 State aid without any of the changes proposed in the Report. This simulation increases the various per pupil amounts included in the SFRA by the CPI (1.89 percent) and maintains all other factors at their original SFRA values. As such, any differences between these estimates and the actual amount of aid that districts would receive under the proposal are due to the recommended policy changes.

Table 7 shows how the modifications would change State aid awarded to school districts in FY 2013. One notes that the proposed formula would decrease the total amount of State aid awarded, relative to the school funding law without the proposed changes.¹⁰ Under the proposal, aid is approximately \$301.0 million (3.5 percent) less than what would be awarded under the formula without any of the proposed changes. The aid reductions are generally concentrated among the former Abbott districts and districts classified in the lower and middle DFG categories.

Table 7
Effect of Education Funding Report Recommendations at Full Implementation

	Proposal	SFRA	Difference	% Difference
Former Abbott	\$4,291.2	\$4,530.0	-\$238.8	-5.3%
County Voc.	\$201.4	\$194.3	\$7.1	3.6%
DFG A	\$145.5	\$164.0	-\$18.5	-11.3%
DFG B	\$544.6	\$561.0	-\$16.4	-2.9%
DFG CD	\$752.1	\$764.0	-\$11.9	-1.6%
DFG DE	\$792.7	\$798.2	-\$5.5	-0.7%
DFG FG	\$636.0	\$657.0	-\$21.0	-3.2%
DFG GH	\$481.1	\$479.2	\$1.9	0.4%
DFG I	\$373.7	\$368.1	\$5.6	1.5%
DFG J	\$49.9	\$49.4	\$0.4	0.9%
Other	\$43.8	\$47.7	-\$3.9	-8.1%
Total	\$8,311.9	\$8,612.8	-\$301.0	-3.5%

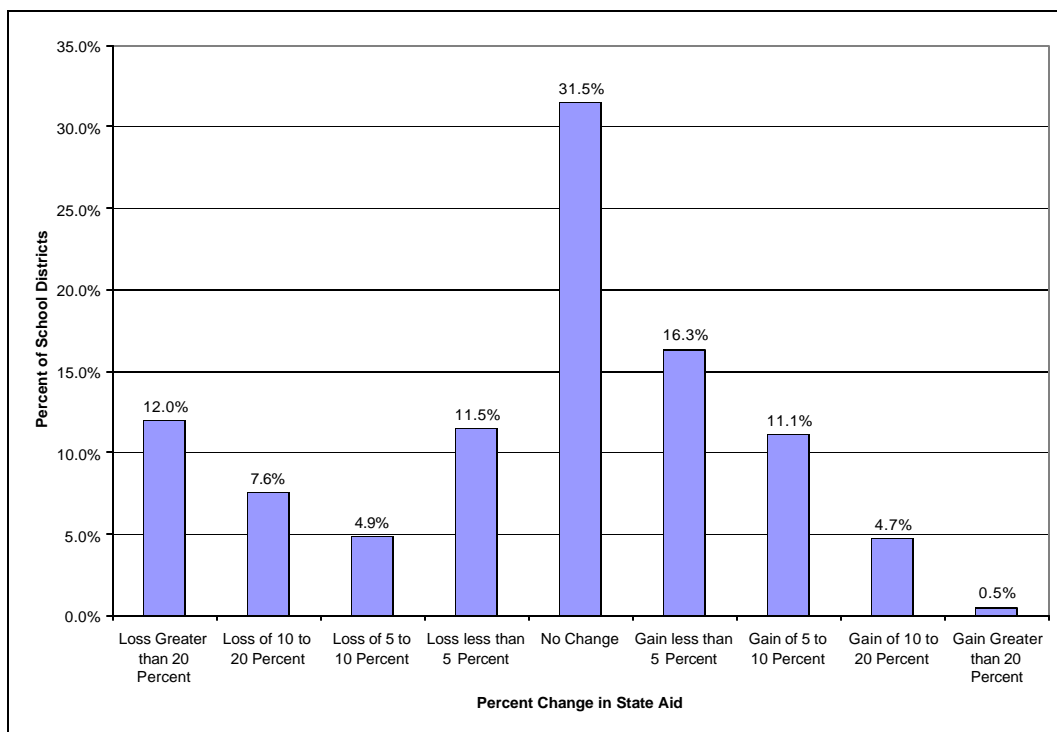
Figures may not sum due to rounding.

¹⁰ This is a significant contrast to what one observes when comparing the proposed FY 2013 State aid to the amount received in FY 2012. This is due to the fact that the formula was not fully funded in FY 2012.

Background Paper: How Proposed Changes to the “School Funding Reform Act of 2008” Will Change the Allocation of State Aid (Cont’d)

As shown in Figure 1, the proposal’s implications for individual school districts vary significantly. For nearly one-third of school districts, there is no difference in the amount of aid received under the proposal or SFRA as it currently exists. Among other districts, the percent change may be substantive. Nearly 20 percent of all districts would receive at least 10 percent less State aid, while approximately five percent of districts would receive an increase in aid of a similar magnitude.

Figure 1
Percent Change in State Aid Under Education Funding Report Recommendations



Effects of Specific Changes

In addition to knowing the overall impacts of the recommendations, it is useful to also understand how individual changes affect State aid allocations. This analysis compares the baseline State aid simulation, based on the school funding law without any of the proposed changes, to alternative scenarios in which one recommendation (or group of related recommendations) is applied. Specifically, the analysis explores the effects of: 1) the use of the attendance rate adjustment, 2) the changes to the at-risk and LEP weights, and 3) the changes in the parameters related to special education. In each of these cases, the results shown reflect the aid amounts prior to any adjustments that would be necessary for the district to remain within its State aid growth limit. The final recommendation considered is the reduction of adjustment aid for school districts that are spending above adequacy. This analysis is based on calculations done by the department, rather than a separate series of simulations.

Background Paper: How Proposed Changes to the “School Funding Reform Act of 2008” Will Change the Allocation of State Aid (Cont’d)

Use of Attendance Rate Adjustment

The FY 2013 proposed State aid was calculated using enrollment figures that were adjusted based on a district’s average attendance rate for the last three school years; a district’s enrollment was essentially reduced by the difference between 96 percent and the district’s average attendance rate during that time period.

The proposed methodology yields a downward adjustment for approximately 73 percent of all districts. Such a modification to districts’ enrollment figures would unambiguously lower districts’ adequacy budgets. Statewide, the use of the attendance rate adjustment reduced districts’ adequacy budgets by \$296.6 million, or 1.5 percent. Figure 3.1 in the Report makes it clear that a correlation exists between a district’s socioeconomic status, as measured by the DFG classification, and the attendance rate. As such, the pattern displayed in Table 8 is to be expected. Unlike other categories of State aid, equalization aid is awarded from a fixed pool of resources. As such, even though most districts have a lower adequacy budget as a result of this change, some districts would receive less equalization aid, while others would have an increase.

Table 8
Effect of Attendance Rate Adjustment on Adequacy Budgets and Equalization Aid

	% Change in Adequacy Budget	\$ Change in Equalization Aid (in millions)	% Change in Equalization Aid
Former Abbott	-3.0%	-\$113.7	-3.0%
County Vocational	-5.0%	-\$4.7	-2.9%
DFG A	-2.1%	-\$1.0	-0.8%
DFG B	-1.5%	-\$1.0	-0.2%
DFG CD	-1.4%	\$3.2	0.4%
DFG DE	-1.3%	\$16.7	2.5%
DFG FG	-0.8%	\$23.3	4.3%
DFG GH	-0.6%	\$34.2	8.6%
DFG I	-0.2%	\$36.4	18.6%
DFG J	-0.2%	\$6.1	52.0%

The attendance rate adjustment also impacts the amount of special education categorical aid and security categorical aid that districts receive, since both aid categories are linked to districts’ enrollment. Unlike equalization aid, the amount of special education and security categorical aids that a school district receives is not impacted by the characteristics of other school districts. As such, the attendance rate adjustment leads to a net decrease in the amount of aid awarded Statewide. The inclusion of the attendance rate adjustment yields a decrease of \$10.9 million (1.4 percent) in special education categorical aid, and a \$5.9 million (2.1 percent) reduction in security categorical aid. Table 9 summarizes the reductions for former Abbott districts, county vocational school districts, and by DFG.

Adjustment of At-Risk and LEP Weights

FY 2013 aid calculations reflect the use of lower weights for students who are considered at-risk, demonstrate limited English proficiency, or both. Since the reduction in the

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LEP weight was modest, compared to the reduction in the at-risk weight, this analysis simulates and discusses the total effect of both changes, rather than analyzing each separately.

Reducing the weights applied to these groups of students has a greater impact on districts’ adequacy budgets than the previously discussed attendance rate adjustment. Statewide, districts’ adequacy budgets were reduced by \$491.2 million, or 2.5 percent, as a result of the decreased weights for at-risk and LEP students. Similar to what was observed

Table 9
Effect of Attendance Rate Adjustment on Special Education and Security Categorical Aids

	Special Education Categorical Aid		Security Categorical Aid	
	\$ (million)	%	\$ (millions)	%
Former Abbott	-\$5.483	-3.3%	-\$3.994	-3.3%
County Vocational	-\$0.268	-1.6%	-\$0.124	-1.8%
DFG A	-\$0.255	-2.2%	-\$0.179	-2.3%
DFG B	-\$0.741	-1.6%	-\$0.374	-1.6%
DFG CD	-\$0.992	-1.4%	-\$0.457	-1.5%
DFG DE	-\$1.250	-1.3%	-\$0.350	-1.3%
DFG FG	-\$0.716	-0.8%	-\$0.158	-0.8%
DFG GH	-\$0.760	-0.7%	-\$0.151	-0.7%
DFG I	-\$0.327	-0.2%	-\$0.048	-0.3%
DFG J	-\$0.076	-0.2%	-\$0.010	-0.2%

when analyzing the effects of the attendance rate adjustment, the proposed changes to the at-risk and LEP weights yield a larger decrease in the adequacy budgets and equalization aid calculations for the former Abbott districts, as well as districts classified in the lower DFG categories. As one moves into higher DFG classifications, the adequacy budget reductions get smaller, and the allotment of equalization aid increases.

Table 10
Effect of Special Needs Weight Adjustments on Adequacy Budgets and Equalization Aid

	% Change in Adequacy Budget	\$ Change in Equalization Aid (in millions)	% Change in Equalization Aid
Former Abbott	-5.5%	-\$212.0	-5.7%
County Vocational	-2.9%	\$1.2	0.4%
DFG A	-5.2%	-\$6.2	-4.6%
DFG B	-3.7%	-\$16.4	-2.8%
DFG CD	-2.9%	-\$3.4	-0.4%
DFG DE	-1.5%	\$43.4	6.4%
DFG FG	-0.9%	\$49.3	8.9%
DFG GH	-0.8%	\$67.7	16.8%
DFG I	-0.3%	\$67.1	33.1%
DFG J	-0.1%	\$10.7	87.5%

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The proposed change in the at-risk and LEP weights also impacts the amount of adjustment aid that a district receives, albeit, to a smaller degree. Under the provisions of the SFRA, a school district’s allocation of adjustment aid is decreased if the district’s weighted enrollment, including the weights for at-risk and LEP, declines by more than five percent relative to the district’s weighted enrollment during the 2008-2009 school year. In the proposed budget, this provision led to a decrease in adjustment aid of \$14.5 million in 94 school districts.

The State aid calculations, as implemented, compare the 2012-2013 school year weighted enrollment, based on the lower proposed weights, to the 2008-2009 school year weighted enrollment that incorporated the higher weights for at-risk and LEP. This creates the possibility that a school district may lose a portion of its adjustment aid based on a policy, rather than a demographic, shift. Analysis¹¹ of the State aid data suggests that 13 of the 94 districts that had a reduction in adjustment aid due to an enrollment decline would not have experienced any decrease in adjustment aid if the weights were held constant for the purposes of implementing this provision; the remaining districts would have had smaller decreases. In all, it is estimated that \$8.1 million (or 55.7 percent) of the adjustment aid reduction based on enrollment declines is due to the change in the at-risk and LEP weights proposed by the department, rather than actual enrollment declines in the school districts.

Special Education

The Report recommends a substantial increase in the cost factor for general special education students, while leaving the average classification rate used in the census-based methodology essentially unchanged. The cost factor increases by approximately 29 percent (from \$11,583 to \$14,929), while the average classification rate changes by one-hundredth of a percentage point (from 14.69 percent to 14.7). As previously noted, two-thirds of this cost is applied to districts’ adequacy budgets, while the remainder is provided as categorical special education aid.

Since New Jersey uses the census-based methodology to provide special education funding, it is possible to express these various factors as a per pupil amount that is applied to each resident student. The current general special education student cost factor and average classification rate are mathematically identical to adding approximately \$1,134 to a district’s adequacy budget for each resident student.¹² Under the department’s proposal, approximately \$1,463 would be added to a district’s adequacy budget for each student. Similarly, the amount of special education categorical aid that a school district would receive increases from \$567 to \$731 per resident pupil.

The cost for speech only students and the associated average classification rate may also be expressed as a dollar amount for each resident student that is added to a district’s adequacy budget. The Report recommends increasing the cost factor from \$1,150 to \$1,187,

¹¹ To isolate the effect of the change in the at-risk and LEP weights, the simulation allowed the high school and county vocational school district weights to change as proposed by the department. An alternative analysis that used the weights originally established under SFRA for high school and county vocational school district students yielded similar results.

¹² This is simply the product of multiplying the current per pupil amount by the Statewide classification weight by two-thirds, the portion of the special education cost that is added to the adequacy budget.

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and reducing the average classification rate from 1.897 percent to 1.77 percent. The net effect of these two changes is a slight decrease in the amount that is added to districts’ adequacy budgets for speech only students. Currently, approximately \$21.86 is included in a district’s adequacy budget for each resident pupil; under the proposal, that amount would decline slightly to \$21.01.

Table 11 summarizes the overall effects of the special education changes on school districts’ adequacy budgets and equalization aid, prior to the application of the State aid growth limitation or the five-year phase-in. These estimates are based on a simulation that allows the general special education student and speech only student per pupil amounts to increase by the CPI (1.89 percent), and keep the average classification rates the same as established under SFRA. Overall, the proposed changes in the various special education parameters increase districts’ adequacy budgets by \$413.4 million, or 2.1 percent. In comparison to other proposed changes, the effect on districts’ adequacy budgets does not vary as widely across different demographic groups; there is one-half of a percentage point difference between the group of districts with the smallest percent increase in the adequacy budgets and the group with the largest.

Table 11 displays a clear pattern; the former Abbott districts and districts in lower DFG classifications experience a smaller percent increase in their adequacy budgets than districts in higher DFG classifications. Based on this, one might expect that districts in higher DFG classifications would experience an increase in equalization aid, while districts on the lower end of the socioeconomic spectrum would receive less equalization aid as a result of the changes on the special education parameters, holding all other factors equal. Table 11 shows the opposite; former Abbott districts and districts in the lower DFG classifications experience increases in equalization aid, while districts in higher DFG classifications are subject to reductions.

Table 11
Effect of Special Education Changes on Adequacy Budgets and Equalization Aid

	% Change in Adequacy Budget	\$ Change in Equalization Aid (in millions)	% Change in Equalization Aid
Former Abbott	1.8%	\$42.9	1.1%
County Vocational	1.8%	-\$1.5	-0.9%
DFG A	1.8%	\$0.7	0.6%
DFG B	2.0%	\$2.4	0.4%
DFG CD	2.1%	\$0.6	0.1%
DFG DE	2.2%	-\$7.4	-1.1%
DFG FG	2.3%	-\$6.5	-1.2%
DFG GH	2.3%	-\$14.3	-3.7%
DFG I	2.4%	-\$13.4	-21.1%
DFG J	2.5%	-\$2.5	-9.3%

This outcome occurs as a result of a feature of the equalization aid calculation that may not be intuitive, and was not relevant to the simulation results associated with adjusting enrollment by the attendance rate or changing the at-risk and LEP weights. If districts’ equalized property valuation and aggregate income, and the amount of funding available to support equalization aid are held constant, increasing districts’ adequacy budgets will increase

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their “ability to pay,” as measured under the school funding law.¹³ Separate analysis (not summarized in this paper) compares the changes in districts’ adequacy budgets to the change in districts’ measured ability to pay. In the case of districts in lower DFG classifications, the change in districts’ adequacy budgets tends to be greater than districts’ ability to pay, thus accounting for the increased equalization aid. On the contrary, when one observes districts in the middle of the DFG continuum (starting with DFG DE) through the highest classification, a significant majority of districts actually have a greater increase in their ability to pay than in their adequacy budgets, yielding the observed reduction in equalization aid.

As one would expect, the proposed changes in the special education parameters lead to an increase in special education categorical aid. Prior to adjusting districts’ aid for the State aid growth limitation, special education aid increases Statewide by \$207.3 million. Since the proposed change is essentially a flat per pupil amount applied to all districts in the same manner, each socioeconomic group displayed in previous tables would have the same increase, 26.6 percent, relative to the simulation that only changed the per pupil amounts by the CPI.

Adjustment Aid Reduction

As previously noted, school districts receive adjustment aid, if necessary, to ensure that the district receives a total amount of State aid that is no less than the amount received in FY 2009. Under SFRA, adjustment aid is only reduced if the district’s weighted enrollment declined by at least five percent relative to FY 2009. The Report recommends that, in addition to this reduction, a district’s adjustment aid should be reduced if the district is spending above its adequacy threshold. Under the proposal, any district receiving adjustment aid would have its aid reduced by an amount equal to 50 percent of the amount by which the district is spending above adequacy.

Table 12
Change In Adjustment Aid for Districts Spending Above Adequacy

	Change in Adjustment Aid	
	\$ (in millions)	%
Former Abbott	-\$111.1	-26.1%
County Vocational	-\$0.7	-1.0%
DFG A	-\$15.3	-46.1%
DFG B	-\$10.7	-24.7%
DFG CD	-\$16.0	-35.7%
DFG DE	-\$13.7	-37.9%
DFG FG	-\$39.5	-55.3%
DFG GH	-\$13.4	-26.2%
DFG I	-\$6.0	-95.5%
DFG J	N/A	N/A

Note: No DFG J district received adjustment aid prior to the application of the reduction for districts spending above adequacy.

¹³ The total Statewide ability to pay is a calculated amount which must be sufficient to cover the difference between the total of districts’ adequacy budgets and the total resources available for equalization aid. To the extent that these resources are fixed, the formula increases districts’ ability to pay to cover the higher adequacy budgets.

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Statewide, districts’ adjustment aid, prior to the application of the five-year phase-in, is reduced by \$228.0 million in 165 districts; this represents 27.9 percent of the adjustment aid awarded to school districts (after reducing districts’ aid if the weighted enrollment declined by more than five percent). Table 12 shows the adjustment aid reduction (among districts for which adjustment aid was reduced). One will note that there is no clear pattern, in terms of the percent by which adjustment aid was reduced, across the different district classifications.

Background Paper: FY 2013 State School Aid: As Proposed, Fully Funded, and Fully Funded with Modifications

Budget Pages.... D-81, D-83, D-92, D-98

The following table provides information regarding the amount of State school aid districts would receive in fiscal year 2012-2013 under different scenarios. Specifically, the table shows the amount of aid included in the proposed budget, the amount that districts would receive in fiscal year 2012-2013 if the school funding law, as modified by the Department of Education's recommendations, were fully funded, and the aid that would be received if the school funding law were fully funded without the department's recommendations.

Table 1
Fiscal Year 2012-2013 State School Aid As Proposed and Under Full Funding
(in thousands)

Leg. Dist.	County	District	State Aid as Proposed in Budget	State Aid – Fully Funded, as Modified by DOE	Est. State Aid – Fully Funded without Modifications
1	Atlantic	Atlantic Co Vocational	\$3,631.7	\$4,552.6	\$4,552.6
1	Atlantic	Corbin City	\$683.5	\$605.8	\$742.4
1	Atlantic	Estell Manor City	\$2,007.4	\$1,784.6	\$2,059.3
1	Atlantic	Weymouth Twp	\$2,366.6	\$2,427.8	\$2,483.7
1	Cape May	Avalon Boro	\$71.7	\$97.3	\$93.8
1	Cape May	Cape May City	\$411.1	\$422.8	\$500.5
1	Cape May	Cape May Co Vocational	\$1,369.9	\$1,731.4	\$1,605.1
1	Cape May	Cape May Point	\$26.7	\$23.3	\$29.4
1	Cape May	Dennis Twp	\$6,147.2	\$4,794.5	\$6,667.5
1	Cape May	Lower Cape May Regional	\$8,942.9	\$7,392.8	\$9,700.8
1	Cape May	Lower Twp	\$10,305.4	\$10,481.8	\$10,543.8
1	Cape May	Middle Twp	\$12,906.0	\$12,743.4	\$14,159.7
1	Cape May	North Wildwood City	\$654.9	\$297.6	\$1,002.8
1	Cape May	Ocean City	\$1,873.8	\$2,027.3	\$2,178.6
1	Cape May	Sea Isle City	\$220.5	\$209.8	\$348.8
1	Cape May	Stone Harbor Boro	\$52.8	\$65.8	\$63.6
1	Cape May	Upper Twp	\$9,509.5	\$7,890.1	\$10,709.5
1	Cape May	West Cape May Boro	\$315.9	\$327.3	\$312.9
1	Cape May	West Wildwood	\$35.7	\$48.1	\$72.4
1	Cape May	Wildwood City	\$5,013.6	\$4,466.9	\$5,691.0
1	Cape May	Wildwood Crest Boro	\$498.2	\$245.1	\$745.2
1	Cape May	Woodbine Boro	\$2,867.4	\$2,643.3	\$3,034.8
1	Cumberland	Commercial Twp	\$10,162.5	\$10,190.8	\$10,190.8
1	Cumberland	Cumberland Co Vocational	\$3,823.4	\$4,278.5	\$4,393.2
1	Cumberland	Cumberland Regional	\$12,265.9	\$13,295.4	\$13,068.1
1	Cumberland	Downe Twp	\$1,734.7	\$1,658.3	\$1,823.9
1	Cumberland	Fairfield Twp	\$5,951.6	\$6,128.9	\$6,128.9
1	Cumberland	Greenwich Twp	\$415.6	\$376.3	\$465.2

Background Paper: FY 2013 State School Aid: As Proposed, Fully Funded, and Fully Funded with Modifications (Cont'd)

Leg. Dist.	County	District	State Aid as Proposed in Budget	State Aid – Fully Funded, as Modified by DOE	Est. State Aid – Fully Funded without Modifications
1	Cumberland	Hopewell Twp	\$3,309.5	\$3,448.7	\$3,489.0
1	Cumberland	Lawrence Twp	\$5,870.7	\$5,419.4	\$5,572.0
1	Cumberland	Maurice River Twp	\$4,564.4	\$4,395.8	\$4,395.8
1	Cumberland	Millville City	\$67,335.2	\$64,929.4	\$67,936.6
1	Cumberland	Stow Creek Twp	\$829.9	\$841.0	\$885.8
1	Cumberland	Vineland City	\$135,247.2	\$130,502.6	\$136,433.4
			\$321,423.0	\$310,744.5	\$332,080.7
2	Atlantic	Absecon City	\$1,421.6	\$1,969.5	\$1,969.5
2	Atlantic	Atlantic City	\$15,187.8	\$9,283.5	\$20,999.4
2	Atlantic	Atlantic Co Vocational	\$3,631.7	\$4,552.6	\$4,552.6
2	Atlantic	Brigantine City	\$2,256.4	\$1,328.4	\$3,054.3
2	Atlantic	Buena Regional	\$19,037.4	\$20,341.5	\$20,612.1
2	Atlantic	Egg Harbor City	\$5,079.9	\$5,540.6	\$5,751.7
2	Atlantic	Egg Harbor Twp	\$39,807.4	\$48,910.2	\$48,910.2
2	Atlantic	Folsom Boro	\$5,471.4	\$6,004.2	\$5,792.5
2	Atlantic	Greater Egg Harbor Reg	\$30,670.3	\$34,354.2	\$33,827.1
2	Atlantic	Hamilton Twp	\$22,546.7	\$27,083.3	\$26,724.8
2	Atlantic	Linwood City	\$1,528.3	\$1,112.1	\$1,989.6
2	Atlantic	Longport	\$90.6	\$60.5	\$132.6
2	Atlantic	Mainland Regional	\$7,191.1	\$8,388.3	\$8,388.3
2	Atlantic	Margate City	\$533.0	\$559.6	\$922.9
2	Atlantic	Mullica Twp	\$5,342.3	\$5,561.0	\$5,561.0
2	Atlantic	Northfield City	\$3,854.6	\$4,798.6	\$4,798.6
2	Atlantic	Pleasantville City	\$63,970.8	\$59,867.9	\$64,996.5
2	Atlantic	Somers Point City	\$5,587.7	\$6,798.2	\$6,852.1
2	Atlantic	Ventnor City	\$2,067.6	\$2,556.5	\$2,556.5
			\$235,276.5	\$249,070.7	\$268,392.3
3	Cumberland	Bridgeton City	\$76,685.8	\$75,120.4	\$77,653.6
3	Cumberland	Cumberland Co Vocational	\$3,823.4	\$4,278.5	\$4,393.2
3	Cumberland	Cumberland Regional	\$12,265.9	\$13,295.4	\$13,068.1
3	Cumberland	Deerfield Twp	\$2,486.0	\$3,001.0	\$2,977.9
3	Cumberland	Upper Deerfield Twp	\$6,009.4	\$6,202.3	\$6,335.6
3	Gloucester	Clayton Boro	\$9,644.6	\$11,601.2	\$11,601.2
3	Gloucester	East Greenwich Twp	\$2,725.1	\$3,460.3	\$3,460.3
3	Gloucester	Elk Twp	\$2,414.5	\$2,689.6	\$2,596.9
3	Gloucester	Franklin Twp	\$8,521.4	\$9,604.1	\$9,095.9
3	Gloucester	Gateway Regional	\$6,965.0	\$7,241.2	\$7,156.5
3	Gloucester	Glassboro	\$15,692.2	\$16,224.6	\$16,509.9
3	Gloucester	Gloucester Co Vocational	\$7,636.7	\$9,276.7	\$9,276.7
3	Gloucester	Greenwich Twp	\$1,091.7	\$737.0	\$1,507.9
3	Gloucester	Kingsway Regional	\$7,641.9	\$9,608.5	\$9,608.5
3	Gloucester	Logan Twp	\$5,320.7	\$5,282.9	\$5,870.5

Background Paper: FY 2013 State School Aid: As Proposed, Fully Funded, and Fully Funded with Modifications (Cont'd)

Leg. Dist.	County	District	State Aid as Proposed in Budget	State Aid – Fully Funded, as Modified by DOE	Est. State Aid – Fully Funded without Modifications
3	Gloucester	National Park Boro	\$2,049.1	\$2,173.4	\$2,160.7
3	Gloucester	Newfield Boro	\$1,420.6	\$1,738.9	\$1,738.9
3	Gloucester	Paulsboro Boro	\$11,921.7	\$12,124.2	\$12,715.3
3	Gloucester	South Harrison Twp	\$1,351.7	\$1,642.5	\$1,631.4
3	Gloucester	Delsea Regional H.S Dist.	\$13,094.4	\$13,672.5	\$13,746.6
3	Gloucester	Swedesboro-Woolwich	\$5,883.3	\$7,305.4	\$7,305.4
3	Gloucester	West Deptford Twp	\$11,531.7	\$12,569.3	\$12,511.2
3	Gloucester	Woodbury Heights Boro	\$992.4	\$1,152.2	\$1,106.5
3	Salem	Alloway Twp	\$3,673.7	\$3,857.8	\$3,857.8
3	Salem	Elmer Boro	\$1,576.1	\$1,903.5	\$1,903.5
3	Salem	Elsinboro Twp	\$650.0	\$421.6	\$565.1
3	Salem	Lower Alloways Creek	\$853.3	\$312.4	\$1,128.3
3	Salem	Mannington Twp	\$523.8	\$278.7	\$650.7
3	Salem	Oldmans Twp	\$1,775.3	\$1,824.7	\$1,807.5
3	Salem	Penns Grv-Carney's Pt Reg	\$21,027.7	\$22,942.0	\$23,708.1
3	Salem	Pennsville	\$8,588.9	\$9,964.9	\$9,964.9
3	Salem	Pittsgrove Twp	\$13,053.2	\$13,360.6	\$12,986.1
3	Salem	Quinton Twp	\$3,239.3	\$3,646.4	\$3,569.6
3	Salem	Salem City	\$16,167.7	\$14,817.2	\$16,516.3
3	Salem	Salem County Vocational	\$4,594.6	\$5,508.2	\$5,508.2
3	Salem	Upper Pittsgrove Twp	\$3,300.3	\$3,447.1	\$3,309.8
3	Salem	Woodstown-Piles Grove Reg	\$6,713.5	\$7,264.5	\$7,227.0
			\$302,906.2	\$319,551.7	\$326,731.6
4	Camden	Black Horse Pike Regional Camden County	\$32,734.7	\$37,174.2	\$35,893.6
4	Camden	Vocational	\$22,055.3	\$25,746.5	\$26,406.2
4	Camden	Chesilhurst	\$2,332.3	\$1,632.2	\$2,328.5
4	Camden	Clementon Boro	\$6,216.6	\$6,297.2	\$6,346.2
4	Camden	Gloucester Twp	\$49,921.1	\$53,929.4	\$51,901.7
4	Camden	Laurel Springs Boro	\$1,803.3	\$2,194.7	\$2,018.7
4	Camden	Lindenwold Boro	\$23,781.9	\$27,201.8	\$28,099.5
4	Camden	Winslow Twp	\$43,541.3	\$39,953.5	\$47,209.8
4	Gloucester	Gloucester Co Vocational	\$7,636.7	\$9,276.7	\$9,276.7
4	Gloucester	Monroe Twp	\$34,271.3	\$41,585.2	\$41,585.2
4	Gloucester	Pitman Boro	\$9,601.9	\$10,138.3	\$10,119.1
4	Gloucester	Washington Twp	\$49,346.6	\$47,312.9	\$53,662.0
			\$283,243.1	\$302,442.7	\$314,847.4
5	Camden	Audubon Boro	\$7,396.3	\$7,598.0	\$7,558.3
5	Camden	Barrington Boro	\$3,236.9	\$4,120.2	\$3,776.8
5	Camden	Bellmawr Boro	\$4,890.5	\$5,981.6	\$5,980.7
5	Camden	Black Horse Pike Regional	\$32,734.7	\$37,174.2	\$35,893.6

Background Paper: FY 2013 State School Aid: As Proposed, Fully Funded, and Fully Funded with Modifications (Cont'd)

Leg. Dist.	County	District	State Aid as Proposed in Budget	State Aid – Fully Funded, as Modified by DOE	Est. State Aid – Fully Funded without Modifications
5	Camden	Brooklawn Boro	\$4,341.4	\$4,890.0	\$4,808.9
5	Camden	Camden City	\$275,905.6	\$253,779.7	\$281,680.0
		Camden County			
5	Camden	Vocational	\$22,055.3	\$25,746.5	\$26,406.2
5	Camden	Gloucester City	\$29,644.7	\$26,550.6	\$30,327.6
5	Camden	Haddon Heights Boro	\$1,309.9	\$1,787.4	\$1,787.4
5	Camden	Lawnside Boro	\$3,672.2	\$4,176.7	\$4,176.7
5	Camden	Magnolia Boro	\$3,051.1	\$3,454.1	\$3,419.5
5	Camden	Mount Ephraim Boro	\$3,831.8	\$4,345.5	\$4,241.6
5	Camden	Runnemede Boro	\$4,775.9	\$5,843.0	\$5,840.5
5	Camden	Sterling High School Dist	\$6,465.1	\$7,814.5	\$7,794.7
5	Camden	Woodlynne Boro	\$6,856.7	\$8,157.9	\$8,157.9
5	Gloucester	Clearview Regional	\$14,669.0	\$17,568.7	\$16,294.6
5	Gloucester	Deptford Twp	\$22,765.1	\$26,143.2	\$25,084.4
5	Gloucester	Gateway Regional	\$6,965.0	\$7,241.2	\$7,156.5
5	Gloucester	Gloucester Co Vocational	\$7,636.7	\$9,276.7	\$9,276.7
5	Gloucester	Harrison Twp	\$6,074.8	\$7,381.0	\$6,648.8
5	Gloucester	Mantua Twp	\$6,102.4	\$6,342.0	\$6,573.6
5	Gloucester	Wenonah Boro	\$494.0	\$643.0	\$511.0
5	Gloucester	Westville Boro	\$2,357.2	\$2,410.9	\$2,482.3
5	Gloucester	Woodbury City	\$11,612.7	\$13,123.0	\$14,316.0
			\$488,845.1	\$491,549.6	\$520,194.4
6	Burlington	Burlington Co Vocational	\$14,017.6	\$15,160.8	\$14,713.7
6	Burlington	Maple Shade Twp	\$8,493.9	\$10,630.8	\$10,630.8
6	Camden	Berlin Twp	\$5,691.4	\$6,415.8	\$6,400.1
		Camden County			
6	Camden	Vocational	\$22,055.3	\$25,746.5	\$26,406.2
6	Camden	Cherry Hill Twp	\$12,732.3	\$18,168.5	\$18,168.5
6	Camden	Collingswood Boro	\$10,146.3	\$10,441.3	\$10,961.6
		Eastern Camden County			
6	Camden	Reg	\$9,191.1	\$10,308.2	\$9,910.3
6	Camden	Gibbsboro Boro	\$1,304.5	\$1,082.6	\$1,489.1
6	Camden	Haddon Twp	\$8,353.5	\$9,780.3	\$9,200.5
6	Camden	Haddonfield	\$846.1	\$1,679.1	\$1,643.2
6	Camden	Hi Nella	\$796.4	\$959.8	\$959.8
6	Camden	Merchantville Boro	\$2,009.3	\$2,411.7	\$2,253.0
6	Camden	Oaklyn Boro	\$2,442.3	\$3,033.8	\$3,033.8
6	Camden	Pennsauken Twp	\$48,031.3	\$57,940.5	\$57,940.5
6	Camden	Somerdale Boro	\$2,718.1	\$3,311.9	\$3,311.9
6	Camden	Sterling High School Dist	\$6,465.1	\$7,814.5	\$7,794.7
6	Camden	Stratford Boro	\$4,404.5	\$5,337.7	\$5,326.5
6	Camden	Voorhees Twp	\$5,478.9	\$7,128.2	\$6,480.2
			\$165,178.1	\$197,351.8	\$196,624.3

Background Paper: FY 2013 State School Aid: As Proposed, Fully Funded, and Fully Funded with Modifications (Cont'd)

Leg. Dist.	County	District	State Aid as Proposed in Budget	State Aid – Fully Funded, as Modified by DOE	Est. State Aid – Fully Funded without Modifications
7	Burlington	Beverly City	\$3,546.9	\$3,545.7	\$3,740.4
7	Burlington	Bordentown Regional	\$7,858.8	\$10,003.7	\$10,003.7
7	Burlington	Burlington City	\$16,509.0	\$14,729.9	\$16,953.8
7	Burlington	Burlington Co Vocational	\$14,017.6	\$15,160.8	\$14,713.7
7	Burlington	Burlington Twp	\$18,386.4	\$22,745.4	\$22,745.4
7	Burlington	Cinnaminson Twp	\$8,725.5	\$9,478.3	\$9,696.2
7	Burlington	Delanco Twp	\$2,398.3	\$2,577.3	\$2,479.8
7	Burlington	Delran Twp	\$11,462.1	\$14,329.5	\$14,329.5
7	Burlington	Edgewater Park Twp	\$6,593.9	\$8,029.9	\$8,029.9
7	Burlington	Florence Twp	\$9,347.9	\$10,658.1	\$10,121.9
7	Burlington	Lenape Regional	\$28,478.5	\$33,960.4	\$30,985.5
7	Burlington	Moorestown Twp	\$2,989.5	\$4,006.6	\$4,542.8
7	Burlington	Mount Laurel Twp	\$4,265.3	\$5,211.7	\$5,809.0
7	Burlington	Palmyra Boro	\$4,667.9	\$5,717.0	\$5,591.4
7	Burlington	Riverside Twp	\$10,643.8	\$12,228.2	\$12,245.9
7	Burlington	Riverton	\$535.1	\$699.8	\$699.8
7	Burlington	Willingboro Twp	\$37,814.0	\$37,618.2	\$39,888.8
			\$188,240.8	\$210,700.3	\$212,577.4
8	Atlantic	Atlantic Co Vocational	\$3,631.7	\$4,552.6	\$4,552.6
8	Atlantic	Hammonton Town	\$13,909.3	\$17,011.0	\$16,983.1
8	Burlington	Burlington Co Vocational	\$14,017.6	\$15,160.8	\$14,713.7
8	Burlington	Eastampton Twp	\$4,629.8	\$4,834.4	\$4,834.4
8	Burlington	Evesham Twp	\$13,386.6	\$15,138.5	\$15,098.7
8	Burlington	Hainesport Twp	\$1,338.9	\$1,544.4	\$1,544.4
8	Burlington	Lenape Regional	\$28,478.5	\$33,960.4	\$30,985.5
8	Burlington	Lumberton Twp	\$8,165.3	\$8,698.1	\$8,698.1
8	Burlington	Mansfield Twp	\$593.1	\$936.2	\$936.2
8	Burlington	Medford Lakes Boro	\$1,118.7	\$1,473.7	\$1,473.7
8	Burlington	Medford Twp	\$4,689.8	\$6,203.9	\$6,203.9
8	Burlington	Mount Holly Twp	\$9,781.7	\$9,201.3	\$10,460.9
8	Burlington	Northern Burlington Reg	\$12,093.2	\$14,751.9	\$14,380.3
8	Burlington	Pemberton Twp	\$81,917.4	\$71,801.9	\$84,756.0
8	Burlington	Rancocas Valley Regional	\$15,916.1	\$16,624.3	\$16,885.7
8	Burlington	Shamong Twp	\$4,107.9	\$4,627.8	\$4,356.2
8	Burlington	Southampton Twp	\$2,084.2	\$2,031.5	\$2,449.2
8	Burlington	Springfield Twp	\$1,208.7	\$1,217.1	\$1,342.5
8	Burlington	Westampton	\$3,658.0	\$4,552.0	\$4,478.4
8	Burlington	Woodland Twp	\$892.7	\$884.7	\$967.9
8	Camden	Berlin Boro	\$3,569.8	\$4,392.2	\$4,392.2
		Camden County			
8	Camden	Vocational	\$22,055.3	\$25,746.5	\$26,406.2
8	Camden	Eastern Camden County	\$9,191.1	\$10,308.2	\$9,910.3

Background Paper: FY 2013 State School Aid: As Proposed, Fully Funded, and Fully Funded with Modifications (Cont'd)

Leg. Dist.	County	District	State Aid as Proposed in Budget	State Aid – Fully Funded, as Modified by DOE	Est. State Aid – Fully Funded without Modifications
		Reg			
8	Camden	Pine Hill Boro	\$15,579.8	\$15,592.8	\$16,540.4
8	Camden	Waterford Twp	\$12,271.5	\$13,403.1	\$12,733.8
			\$288,286.6	\$304,649.2	\$316,084.4
9	Atlantic	Atlantic Co Vocational	\$3,631.7	\$4,552.6	\$4,552.6
9	Atlantic	Galloway Twp	\$23,271.1	\$27,257.2	\$26,369.1
9	Atlantic	Greater Egg Harbor Reg	\$30,670.3	\$34,354.2	\$33,827.1
9	Atlantic	Port Republic City	\$960.4	\$900.7	\$1,014.9
9	Burlington	Bass River Twp	\$872.3	\$808.8	\$953.6
9	Burlington	Burlington Co Vocational	\$14,017.6	\$15,160.8	\$14,713.7
9	Burlington	Lenape Regional	\$28,478.5	\$33,960.4	\$30,985.5
9	Burlington	Tabernacle Twp	\$5,425.7	\$5,309.0	\$5,846.8
9	Burlington	Washington Twp	\$624.9	\$299.0	\$642.4
9	Ocean	Barnegat Twp	\$19,842.8	\$20,425.6	\$21,096.9
9	Ocean	Beach Haven Boro	\$48.8	\$43.6	\$72.9
9	Ocean	Berkeley Twp	\$2,251.6	\$2,789.1	\$2,969.1
9	Ocean	Central Regional	\$3,572.2	\$3,975.5	\$3,975.5
9	Ocean	Eagleswood Twp	\$661.7	\$538.2	\$762.7
9	Ocean	Lacey Twp	\$21,059.7	\$22,177.6	\$22,614.0
9	Ocean	Little Egg Harbor Twp	\$9,643.8	\$10,167.6	\$10,167.6
9	Ocean	Long Beach Island	\$638.2	\$642.1	\$596.7
9	Ocean	Ocean County Vocational	\$5,537.3	\$6,121.0	\$6,095.0
9	Ocean	Ocean Gate Boro	\$926.8	\$1,015.1	\$1,028.1
9	Ocean	Ocean Twp	\$6,744.4	\$5,700.9	\$7,549.1
9	Ocean	Pinelands Regional	\$11,276.4	\$10,601.2	\$12,366.7
9	Ocean	Seaside Park Boro	\$153.0	\$74.6	\$158.0
9	Ocean	Southern Regional	\$1,877.7	\$3,258.4	\$3,100.1
9	Ocean	Stafford Twp	\$9,181.6	\$10,268.4	\$9,842.2
9	Ocean	Toms River Regional	\$67,278.3	\$71,972.5	\$71,972.5
9	Ocean	Tuckerton Boro	\$1,761.4	\$2,056.4	\$2,052.3
			\$270,408.4	\$294,430.5	\$295,325.1
10	Ocean	Bay Head Boro	\$64.9	\$88.1	\$82.3
10	Ocean	Brick Twp	\$35,754.6	\$39,013.4	\$39,013.4
10	Ocean	Central Regional	\$3,572.2	\$3,975.5	\$3,975.5
10	Ocean	Island Heights Boro	\$117.3	\$86.8	\$181.1
10	Ocean	Lakehurst Boro	\$6,023.2	\$6,458.3	\$6,483.5
10	Ocean	Lavallette Boro	\$171.4	\$184.2	\$260.7
10	Ocean	Manchester Twp	\$5,370.0	\$5,856.9	\$6,605.0
10	Ocean	Ocean County Vocational	\$5,537.3	\$6,121.0	\$6,095.0
10	Ocean	Point Pleasant Beach	\$460.0	\$580.7	\$814.9
10	Ocean	Seaside Heights Boro	\$851.0	\$938.5	\$938.5
10	Ocean	Toms River Regional	\$67,278.3	\$71,972.5	\$71,972.5

Background Paper: FY 2013 State School Aid: As Proposed, Fully Funded, and Fully Funded with Modifications (Cont'd)

Leg. Dist.	County	District	State Aid as Proposed in Budget	State Aid – Fully Funded, as Modified by DOE	Est. State Aid – Fully Funded without Modifications
			\$125,200.2	\$135,275.9	\$136,422.4
11	Monmouth	Allenhurst	\$47.5	\$40.6	\$57.4
11	Monmouth	Asbury Park City	\$55,195.4	\$45,445.9	\$57,632.8
11	Monmouth	Colts Neck Twp	\$979.0	\$1,524.0	\$1,474.6
11	Monmouth	Deal Boro	\$1,984.3	\$1,933.9	\$1,847.1
11	Monmouth	Eatontown Boro	\$3,744.1	\$3,969.3	\$4,267.5
11	Monmouth	Freehold Boro	\$9,176.2	\$11,068.6	\$11,068.6
11	Monmouth	Freehold Regional	\$51,226.5	\$63,855.2	\$59,057.1
11	Monmouth	Freehold Twp	\$4,123.3	\$6,142.6	\$6,142.6
11	Monmouth	Interlaken	\$52.5	\$67.5	\$65.6
11	Monmouth	Long Branch City	\$41,795.2	\$41,394.3	\$43,201.1
11	Monmouth	Monmouth Co Vocational	\$8,056.6	\$9,041.5	\$8,785.1
11	Monmouth	Monmouth Regional	\$3,290.6	\$1,360.6	\$4,346.7
11	Monmouth	Neptune City	\$1,962.2	\$2,479.9	\$2,479.9
11	Monmouth	Neptune Twp	\$32,427.8	\$31,607.9	\$32,632.8
11	Monmouth	Ocean Twp	\$7,618.5	\$6,516.5	\$9,832.1
11	Monmouth	Red Bank Boro	\$2,256.4	\$3,021.9	\$3,021.9
11	Monmouth	Red Bank Regional	\$995.0	\$1,702.3	\$1,547.5
11	Monmouth	Shore Regional	\$426.7	\$772.8	\$782.4
11	Monmouth	Shrewsbury Boro	\$226.2	\$419.3	\$385.9
11	Monmouth	Tinton Falls	\$3,529.2	\$3,967.6	\$4,203.9
11	Monmouth	West Long Branch Boro	\$265.5	\$514.1	\$467.3
			\$229,378.8	\$236,846.3	\$253,300.1
12	Burlington	Burlington Co Vocational	\$14,017.6	\$15,160.8	\$14,713.7
12	Burlington	Chesterfield Twp	\$243.3	\$456.3	\$456.3
12	Burlington	New Hanover Twp	\$2,313.8	\$1,983.1	\$2,489.9
12	Burlington	North Hanover Twp	\$11,218.9	\$13,356.5	\$13,041.6
12	Burlington	Northern Burlington Reg	\$12,093.2	\$14,751.9	\$14,380.3
12	Middlesex	Middlesex Co Vocational	\$13,147.1	\$16,266.2	\$15,738.1
12	Middlesex	Old Bridge Twp	\$44,462.6	\$52,311.9	\$48,022.7
12	Monmouth	Freehold Regional	\$51,226.5	\$63,855.2	\$59,057.1
12	Monmouth	Manalapan-Englishtown Reg	\$19,691.2	\$21,236.1	\$21,433.6
12	Monmouth	Matawan-Aberdeen Regional	\$12,104.7	\$15,581.6	\$14,283.1
12	Monmouth	Millstone Twp	\$4,746.8	\$5,942.5	\$5,623.9
12	Monmouth	Monmouth Co Vocational	\$8,056.6	\$9,041.5	\$8,785.1
12	Monmouth	Roosevelt Boro	\$687.3	\$494.1	\$792.8
12	Monmouth	Upper Freehold Regional	\$5,108.5	\$6,711.4	\$6,629.6
12	Ocean	Jackson Twp	\$49,378.3	\$53,007.5	\$51,672.5
12	Ocean	Ocean County Vocational	\$5,537.3	\$6,121.0	\$6,095.0
12	Ocean	Plumsted Twp	\$11,273.6	\$12,065.8	\$11,244.1

Background Paper: FY 2013 State School Aid: As Proposed, Fully Funded, and Fully Funded with Modifications (Cont'd)

Leg. Dist.	County	District	State Aid as Proposed in Budget	State Aid – Fully Funded, as Modified by DOE	Est. State Aid – Fully Funded without Modifications
			\$265,307.3	\$308,343.3	\$294,459.5
13	Monmouth	Atlantic Highlands Boro	\$145.8	\$244.3	\$264.0
13	Monmouth	Fair Haven Boro	\$404.1	\$799.3	\$688.5
13	Monmouth	Freehold Regional	\$51,226.5	\$63,855.2	\$59,057.1
13	Monmouth	Hazlet Twp	\$12,606.5	\$14,799.6	\$14,799.6
13	Monmouth	Henry Hudson Regional	\$788.5	\$469.2	\$1,040.9
13	Monmouth	Highlands Boro	\$537.5	\$347.1	\$700.1
13	Monmouth	Holmdel Twp	\$1,777.1	\$3,230.4	\$3,230.4
13	Monmouth	Keansburg Boro	\$26,876.8	\$22,343.1	\$27,406.8
13	Monmouth	Keyport Boro	\$5,368.1	\$6,041.4	\$6,045.5
13	Monmouth	Little Silver Boro	\$294.7	\$574.5	\$560.8
13	Monmouth	Marlboro Twp	\$11,503.6	\$14,437.5	\$12,500.0
		Matawan-Aberdeen			
13	Monmouth	Regional	\$12,104.7	\$15,581.6	\$14,283.1
13	Monmouth	Middletown Twp	\$17,511.4	\$21,024.3	\$20,962.4
13	Monmouth	Monmouth Beach Boro	\$147.3	\$270.8	\$257.5
13	Monmouth	Monmouth Co Vocational	\$8,056.6	\$9,041.5	\$8,785.1
13	Monmouth	Oceanport Boro	\$424.3	\$621.7	\$670.7
13	Monmouth	Red Bank Regional	\$995.0	\$1,702.3	\$1,547.5
13	Monmouth	Rumson Boro	\$361.7	\$732.9	\$732.9
13	Monmouth	Rumson-Fair Haven Reg	\$420.0	\$803.5	\$762.7
13	Monmouth	Shore Regional	\$426.7	\$772.8	\$782.4
13	Monmouth	Union Beach	\$8,331.3	\$8,712.1	\$8,298.2
			\$160,308.2	\$186,404.9	\$183,376.3
14	Mercer	East Windsor Regional	\$18,399.0	\$23,387.2	\$21,438.3
14	Mercer	Hamilton Twp	\$73,170.9	\$82,066.7	\$78,144.9
14	Mercer	Mercer County Vocational	\$2,331.5	\$2,340.5	\$2,600.3
14	Mercer	Robbinsville Twp	\$2,222.5	\$3,500.1	\$3,500.1
14	Mercer	W Windsor-Plainsboro Reg	\$7,277.1	\$11,759.8	\$11,759.8
14	Middlesex	Cranbury Twp	\$451.2	\$845.9	\$845.9
14	Middlesex	Jamesburg Boro	\$4,842.9	\$5,909.2	\$5,909.2
14	Middlesex	Middlesex Co Vocational	\$13,147.1	\$16,266.2	\$15,738.1
14	Middlesex	Monroe Twp	\$2,637.5	\$5,135.9	\$5,135.9
14	Middlesex	Spotswood	\$6,014.9	\$7,649.7	\$7,649.7
			\$130,494.6	\$158,861.4	\$152,722.3
15	Hunterdon	East Amwell Twp	\$601.4	\$519.9	\$817.7
15	Hunterdon	Hunterdon Central Reg	\$5,383.1	\$7,340.5	\$7,340.5
15	Hunterdon	Hunterdon Co Vocational	\$926.5	\$1,030.3	\$929.0
15	Hunterdon	Lambertville City	\$307.6	\$327.6	\$295.9
15	Hunterdon	South Hunterdon Regional	\$1,240.1	\$1,263.8	\$1,186.3
15	Hunterdon	West Amwell Twp	\$231.0	\$253.9	\$335.6

Background Paper: FY 2013 State School Aid: As Proposed, Fully Funded, and Fully Funded with Modifications (Cont'd)

Leg. Dist.	County	District	State Aid as Proposed in Budget	State Aid – Fully Funded, as Modified by DOE	Est. State Aid – Fully Funded without Modifications
15	Mercer	Ewing Twp	\$9,524.3	\$12,545.8	\$11,500.4
15	Mercer	Hopewell Valley Regional	\$2,490.6	\$4,458.8	\$4,115.4
15	Mercer	Lawrence Twp	\$3,337.3	\$4,999.5	\$4,935.6
15	Mercer	Mercer County Vocational	\$2,331.5	\$2,340.5	\$2,600.3
15	Mercer	Trenton City	\$226,927.8	\$223,008.5	\$227,907.6
15	Mercer	W Windsor-Plainsboro Reg	\$7,277.1	\$11,759.8	\$11,759.8
			\$260,578.2	\$269,849.0	\$273,723.9
16	Hunterdon	Delaware Twp	\$862.9	\$513.4	\$1,147.0
16	Hunterdon	Flemington-Raritan Reg	\$6,061.4	\$7,862.6	\$7,862.6
16	Hunterdon	Hunterdon Central Reg	\$5,383.1	\$7,340.5	\$7,340.5
16	Hunterdon	Hunterdon Co Vocational	\$926.5	\$1,030.3	\$929.0
16	Hunterdon	Readington Twp	\$1,369.6	\$2,290.1	\$2,131.1
16	Hunterdon	South Hunterdon Regional	\$1,240.1	\$1,263.8	\$1,186.3
16	Hunterdon	Stockton Boro	\$200.3	\$177.1	\$169.6
16	Mercer	Mercer County Vocational	\$2,331.5	\$2,340.5	\$2,600.3
16	Mercer	Princeton Regional	\$3,337.0	\$3,767.3	\$5,449.3
16	Middlesex	Middlesex Co Vocational	\$13,147.1	\$16,266.2	\$15,738.1
16	Middlesex	South Brunswick Twp	\$23,220.3	\$30,301.8	\$30,301.8
16	Somerset	Branchburg Twp	\$1,913.3	\$3,140.8	\$3,140.8
16	Somerset	Hillsborough Twp	\$24,923.8	\$31,614.0	\$31,614.0
16	Somerset	Manville Boro	\$5,163.9	\$6,459.2	\$6,459.2
16	Somerset	Montgomery Twp	\$3,930.5	\$6,488.8	\$6,519.9
16	Somerset	Somerset Co Vocational	\$1,413.9	\$1,504.8	\$1,846.4
16	Somerset	Somerville Boro	\$5,334.7	\$7,180.3	\$7,180.3
			\$100,759.8	\$129,541.5	\$131,616.2
17	Middlesex	Middlesex Co Vocational	\$13,147.1	\$16,266.2	\$15,738.1
17	Middlesex	Milltown Boro	\$1,082.7	\$1,517.5	\$1,517.5
17	Middlesex	New Brunswick City	\$120,293.0	\$122,708.9	\$127,206.5
17	Middlesex	North Brunswick Twp	\$11,246.8	\$15,168.1	\$15,168.1
17	Middlesex	Piscataway Twp	\$15,159.2	\$20,163.2	\$20,163.2
17	Somerset	Franklin Twp	\$12,991.8	\$18,478.6	\$18,478.6
17	Somerset	Somerset Co Vocational	\$1,413.9	\$1,504.8	\$1,846.4
			\$175,334.5	\$195,807.3	\$200,118.4
18	Middlesex	East Brunswick Twp	\$17,678.2	\$22,495.7	\$22,495.7
18	Middlesex	Edison Twp	\$13,496.9	\$20,965.6	\$20,965.6
18	Middlesex	Highland Park Boro	\$3,596.4	\$4,510.2	\$4,510.2
18	Middlesex	Metuchen Boro	\$1,009.3	\$1,882.6	\$1,882.6
18	Middlesex	Middlesex Co Vocational	\$13,147.1	\$16,266.2	\$15,738.1
18	Middlesex	South Plainfield Boro	\$9,063.3	\$12,006.4	\$12,006.4
18	Middlesex	South River Boro	\$12,358.2	\$14,974.8	\$14,974.8
			\$70,349.4	\$93,101.5	\$92,573.4

Background Paper: FY 2013 State School Aid: As Proposed, Fully Funded, and Fully Funded with Modifications (Cont'd)

Leg. Dist.	County	District	State Aid as Proposed in Budget	State Aid – Fully Funded, as Modified by DOE	Est. State Aid – Fully Funded without Modifications
19	Middlesex	Carteret Boro	\$26,270.3	\$31,696.1	\$31,696.1
19	Middlesex	Middlesex Co Vocational	\$13,147.1	\$16,266.2	\$15,738.1
19	Middlesex	Perth Amboy City	\$157,355.9	\$149,111.9	\$153,457.3
19	Middlesex	Sayreville Boro	\$20,476.8	\$25,706.3	\$25,706.3
19	Middlesex	South Amboy City	\$6,537.2	\$7,937.0	\$7,795.7
19	Middlesex	Woodbridge Twp	\$23,285.4	\$31,730.5	\$31,730.5
			\$247,072.7	\$262,448.1	\$266,124.1
20	Union	Elizabeth City	\$355,913.5	\$355,409.2	\$369,570.7
20	Union	Hillside Twp	\$21,114.6	\$25,685.7	\$25,685.7
20	Union	Roselle Boro	\$23,563.3	\$28,578.7	\$28,578.7
20	Union	Union County Vocational	\$5,633.9	\$7,039.5	\$7,039.5
20	Union	Union Twp	\$30,633.5	\$38,674.7	\$38,674.7
			\$436,858.9	\$455,387.9	\$469,549.4
21	Morris	Sch Dist Of The Chathams	\$1,871.9	\$3,588.8	\$3,564.6
21	Morris	Morris County Vocational	\$1,194.8	\$1,594.2	\$1,583.1
21	Morris	Long Hill Twp	\$624.2	\$1,013.0	\$947.3
21	Somerset	Bernards Twp	\$3,057.5	\$5,676.4	\$5,676.4
21	Somerset	Somerset Co Vocational	\$1,413.9	\$1,504.8	\$1,846.4
21	Somerset	Somerset Hills Regional	\$842.4	\$1,488.7	\$1,488.7
21	Somerset	Warren Twp	\$1,187.4	\$2,281.0	\$2,100.5
21	Somerset	Watchung Boro	\$410.7	\$732.4	\$714.4
21	Somerset	Watchung Hills Regional	\$902.4	\$1,747.1	\$1,747.1
21	Union	Berkeley Heights Twp	\$1,123.2	\$2,206.2	\$2,197.0
21	Union	Cranford Twp	\$2,235.7	\$4,015.3	\$4,015.3
21	Union	Garwood Boro	\$438.0	\$613.7	\$609.7
21	Union	Kenilworth Boro	\$4,222.3	\$5,092.6	\$5,008.5
21	Union	Mountainside Boro	\$465.2	\$936.5	\$936.5
21	Union	New Providence Boro	\$841.9	\$1,628.7	\$1,628.7
21	Union	Roselle Park Boro	\$10,423.0	\$12,805.4	\$12,805.4
21	Union	Springfield Twp	\$1,107.3	\$1,880.7	\$1,871.2
21	Union	Summit City	\$1,525.7	\$2,846.2	\$2,846.2
21	Union	Union County Vocational	\$5,633.9	\$7,039.5	\$7,039.5
21	Union	Westfield Town	\$2,832.3	\$5,604.6	\$4,822.5
			\$42,353.7	\$64,295.9	\$63,449.2
22	Middlesex	Dunellen Boro	\$5,256.2	\$6,446.1	\$6,446.1
22	Middlesex	Middlesex Boro	\$8,786.0	\$10,960.6	\$10,960.6
22	Middlesex	Middlesex Co Vocational	\$13,147.1	\$16,266.2	\$15,738.1
22	Somerset	Green Brook Twp	\$911.2	\$1,521.0	\$1,521.0
22	Somerset	North Plainfield Boro	\$24,506.6	\$29,766.3	\$29,766.3
22	Somerset	Somerset Co Vocational	\$1,413.9	\$1,504.8	\$1,846.4

Background Paper: FY 2013 State School Aid: As Proposed, Fully Funded, and Fully Funded with Modifications (Cont'd)

Leg. Dist.	County	District	State Aid as Proposed in Budget	State Aid – Fully Funded, as Modified by DOE	Est. State Aid – Fully Funded without Modifications
22	Union	Clark Twp	\$1,003.4	\$2,057.2	\$2,057.2
22	Union	Linden City	\$21,091.3	\$25,409.6	\$25,409.6
22	Union	Plainfield City	\$118,407.5	\$121,497.3	\$125,555.8
22	Union	Rahway City	\$20,362.1	\$25,032.9	\$25,032.9
		Scotch Plains-Fanwood			
22	Union	Reg	\$2,751.2	\$4,956.8	\$4,956.8
22	Union	Union County Vocational	\$5,633.9	\$7,039.5	\$7,039.5
22	Union	Winfield Twp	\$1,618.3	\$1,763.1	\$1,694.7
			\$224,888.8	\$254,221.5	\$258,025.1
23	Hunterdon	Alexandria Twp	\$1,613.1	\$1,055.0	\$1,820.0
23	Hunterdon	Bethlehem Twp	\$1,522.3	\$1,876.3	\$1,745.6
23	Hunterdon	Bloomsbury Boro	\$1,415.8	\$1,544.2	\$1,518.4
23	Hunterdon	Califon Boro	\$249.1	\$324.8	\$324.8
23	Hunterdon	Clinton Town	\$1,156.6	\$1,015.8	\$1,406.0
23	Hunterdon	Clinton Twp	\$2,343.9	\$3,011.6	\$2,894.0
23	Hunterdon	Delaware Valley Regional	\$3,979.5	\$4,588.8	\$4,334.3
23	Hunterdon	Franklin Twp	\$231.0	\$360.1	\$359.9
23	Hunterdon	Frenchtown Boro	\$709.9	\$872.3	\$806.6
23	Hunterdon	Hampton Boro	\$786.8	\$566.0	\$920.5
23	Hunterdon	High Bridge Boro	\$1,438.6	\$1,470.4	\$1,625.0
23	Hunterdon	Holland Twp	\$1,727.8	\$2,118.4	\$2,118.4
23	Hunterdon	Hunterdon Co Vocational	\$926.5	\$1,030.3	\$929.0
23	Hunterdon	Kingwood Twp	\$1,217.7	\$1,075.4	\$1,430.7
23	Hunterdon	Lebanon Boro	\$197.5	\$212.3	\$191.4
23	Hunterdon	Lebanon Twp	\$2,024.5	\$2,278.0	\$2,370.5
23	Hunterdon	Milford Boro	\$265.1	\$339.1	\$335.6
23	Hunterdon	N Hunt/Voorhees Regional	\$5,471.4	\$7,364.9	\$7,364.9
23	Hunterdon	Tewksbury Twp	\$501.5	\$859.6	\$859.6
23	Hunterdon	Union Twp	\$559.3	\$596.9	\$827.0
23	Somerset	Bedminster Twp	\$650.8	\$1,088.0	\$1,046.1
23	Somerset	Bound Brook Boro	\$7,662.2	\$9,331.3	\$9,337.1
23	Somerset	Bridgewater-Raritan Reg	\$9,087.4	\$13,239.6	\$13,239.6
23	Somerset	Somerset Co Vocational	\$1,413.9	\$1,504.8	\$1,846.4
23	Somerset	Somerset Hills Regional	\$842.4	\$1,488.7	\$1,488.7
23	Somerset	South Bound Brook	\$3,329.4	\$4,101.4	\$4,101.4
23	Warren	Alpha Boro	\$1,902.6	\$2,337.6	\$2,337.6
23	Warren	Franklin Twp	\$743.9	\$925.1	\$882.3
23	Warren	Greenwich Twp	\$5,758.9	\$7,023.0	\$6,808.7
23	Warren	Hackettstown	\$4,924.1	\$6,058.5	\$6,058.5
23	Warren	Harmony Twp	\$351.6	\$447.6	\$526.8
23	Warren	Lopatcong Twp	\$3,349.1	\$4,265.5	\$4,265.5
23	Warren	Mansfield Twp	\$3,531.6	\$4,313.2	\$4,313.2
23	Warren	Phillipsburg Town	\$36,952.4	\$33,307.6	\$37,863.5

Background Paper: FY 2013 State School Aid: As Proposed, Fully Funded, and Fully Funded with Modifications (Cont'd)

Leg. Dist.	County	District	State Aid as Proposed in Budget	State Aid – Fully Funded, as Modified by DOE	Est. State Aid – Fully Funded without Modifications
23	Warren	Pohatcong Twp	\$1,767.5	\$2,096.3	\$2,096.3
23	Warren	Warren County Vocational	\$3,080.7	\$3,671.4	\$3,474.4
23	Warren	Warren Hills Regional	\$10,381.2	\$11,587.5	\$11,068.2
23	Warren	Washington Boro	\$2,748.2	\$3,370.1	\$3,370.1
23	Warren	Washington Twp	\$2,581.1	\$2,418.3	\$2,831.3
			\$129,396.7	\$145,135.7	\$151,137.7
24	Morris	Morris County Vocational	\$1,194.8	\$1,594.2	\$1,583.1
24	Morris	Mount Olive Twp	\$15,092.7	\$18,180.5	\$18,180.5
24	Sussex	Andover Reg	\$2,152.4	\$1,245.4	\$2,729.1
24	Sussex	Byram Twp	\$3,292.5	\$3,230.5	\$3,713.0
24	Sussex	Frankford Twp	\$1,900.0	\$731.1	\$2,372.9
24	Sussex	Franklin Boro	\$3,118.5	\$2,977.8	\$3,385.7
24	Sussex	Fredon Twp	\$526.7	\$696.4	\$696.4
24	Sussex	Green Twp	\$1,865.7	\$1,486.1	\$2,226.7
24	Sussex	Hamburg Boro	\$1,488.3	\$773.7	\$1,771.1
24	Sussex	Hampton Twp	\$1,269.7	\$1,279.7	\$1,454.2
24	Sussex	Hardyston Twp	\$1,943.2	\$1,597.7	\$2,343.4
24	Sussex	High Point Regional	\$6,173.0	\$4,869.5	\$7,179.7
24	Sussex	Hopatcong	\$11,102.1	\$8,044.7	\$12,502.0
24	Sussex	Kittatinny Regional	\$5,642.6	\$5,069.0	\$6,386.9
24	Sussex	Lafayette Twp	\$664.1	\$511.0	\$660.5
24	Sussex	Lenape Valley Regional	\$4,225.6	\$4,487.2	\$4,304.6
24	Sussex	Montague Twp	\$2,690.1	\$3,116.9	\$3,116.9
24	Sussex	Newton Town	\$5,831.0	\$6,870.5	\$6,870.5
24	Sussex	Ogdensburg Boro	\$2,021.9	\$1,803.8	\$2,130.5
24	Sussex	Sandyston-Walpack Twp	\$525.6	\$363.5	\$650.4
24	Sussex	Sparta Twp	\$5,638.8	\$5,745.8	\$7,242.6
24	Sussex	Stanhope Boro	\$1,439.7	\$1,395.9	\$1,610.1
24	Sussex	Stillwater Twp	\$1,746.0	\$1,248.6	\$1,995.9
24	Sussex	Sussex-Wantage Regional	\$7,456.2	\$6,810.0	\$8,296.2
24	Sussex	Sussex County Vocational	\$4,162.7	\$4,456.0	\$4,348.9
24	Sussex	Vernon Twp	\$24,201.5	\$17,426.3	\$27,325.3
24	Sussex	Wallkill Valley Regional	\$4,337.6	\$3,276.5	\$4,917.4
24	Warren	Allamuchy Twp	\$532.0	\$744.5	\$707.3
24	Warren	Belvidere Town	\$2,826.8	\$2,977.8	\$3,158.3
24	Warren	Blairstown Twp	\$1,907.8	\$2,026.4	\$2,206.8
24	Warren	Frelinghuysen Twp	\$606.1	\$583.6	\$689.0
24	Warren	Great Meadows Regional	\$5,798.0	\$5,626.6	\$6,391.1
24	Warren	Hope Twp	\$895.2	\$706.9	\$1,075.5
24	Warren	Knowlton Twp	\$1,380.5	\$1,305.1	\$1,526.1
24	Warren	North Warren Regional	\$4,876.4	\$4,776.6	\$5,399.4
24	Warren	Oxford Twp	\$2,484.3	\$2,544.3	\$2,533.9
24	Warren	Warren County Vocational	\$3,080.7	\$3,671.4	\$3,474.4

Background Paper: FY 2013 State School Aid: As Proposed, Fully Funded, and Fully Funded with Modifications (Cont'd)

Leg. Dist.	County	District	State Aid as Proposed in Budget	State Aid – Fully Funded, as Modified by DOE	Est. State Aid – Fully Funded without Modifications
24	Warren	White Twp	\$1,722.5	\$1,237.9	\$2,009.6
			\$147,812.9	\$135,489.3	\$169,165.7
25	Morris	Boonton Town	\$1,079.3	\$1,745.8	\$1,745.8
25	Morris	Boonton Twp	\$450.5	\$788.7	\$788.7
25	Morris	Chester Twp	\$1,017.5	\$1,585.8	\$1,508.9
25	Morris	Denville Twp	\$1,161.4	\$1,932.5	\$1,750.9
25	Morris	Dover Town	\$23,862.1	\$28,610.3	\$28,699.9
25	Morris	Mendham Boro	\$237.4	\$447.5	\$410.2
25	Morris	Mendham Twp	\$416.1	\$844.9	\$844.9
25	Morris	Mine Hill Twp	\$2,914.6	\$3,221.0	\$3,182.3
25	Morris	Morris County Vocational	\$1,194.8	\$1,594.2	\$1,583.1
25	Morris	Morris Hills Regional	\$6,289.0	\$8,144.0	\$8,126.1
25	Morris	Morris School District	\$5,973.6	\$6,742.3	\$8,440.3
25	Morris	Mount Arlington Boro	\$527.8	\$694.0	\$785.1
25	Morris	Mountain Lakes Boro	\$749.6	\$1,046.2	\$951.1
25	Morris	Netcong Boro	\$1,059.2	\$1,332.8	\$1,332.8
25	Morris	Randolph Twp	\$12,675.7	\$15,581.1	\$14,843.1
25	Morris	Rockaway Boro	\$475.8	\$749.7	\$749.7
25	Morris	Roxbury Twp	\$13,488.0	\$16,260.1	\$16,063.3
25	Morris	Washington Twp	\$7,997.6	\$9,682.8	\$8,802.5
25	Morris	West Morris Regional	\$4,369.4	\$5,619.9	\$5,429.9
25	Morris	Wharton Boro	\$3,894.6	\$4,702.6	\$4,703.2
25	Somerset	Somerset Co Vocational	\$1,413.9	\$1,504.8	\$1,846.4
25	Somerset	Somerset Hills Regional	\$842.4	\$1,488.7	\$1,488.7
25	Sussex	Lenape Valley Regional	\$4,225.6	\$4,487.2	\$4,304.6
			\$96,316.0	\$118,806.8	\$118,381.5
26	Essex	Caldwell-West Caldwell	\$961.3	\$1,724.0	\$1,724.0
26	Essex	Essex Co Voc-Tech	\$20,585.1	\$24,838.9	\$24,838.9
26	Essex	Fairfield Twp	\$296.8	\$591.5	\$545.3
26	Essex	North Caldwell Boro	\$220.4	\$271.3	\$271.3
26	Essex	Verona Boro	\$843.7	\$1,734.0	\$1,734.0
26	Essex	West Essex Regional	\$996.1	\$1,853.0	\$1,853.0
26	Morris	Butler Boro	\$1,960.6	\$2,388.0	\$2,434.0
26	Morris	Jefferson Twp	\$15,757.8	\$18,366.4	\$16,696.7
26	Morris	Kinnelon Boro	\$1,439.5	\$2,386.3	\$2,386.3
26	Morris	Lincoln Park Boro	\$1,481.8	\$1,538.4	\$2,039.0
26	Morris	Montville Twp	\$1,755.6	\$3,543.1	\$3,543.1
26	Morris	Morris County Vocational	\$1,194.8	\$1,594.2	\$1,583.1
26	Morris	Morris Hills Regional	\$6,289.0	\$8,144.0	\$8,126.1
26	Morris	Morris Plains Boro	\$563.1	\$952.8	\$897.4
26	Morris	Parsippany-Troy Hills Twp	\$4,479.5	\$8,075.6	\$8,075.6
26	Morris	Rockaway Twp	\$2,663.8	\$4,067.5	\$4,067.5

Background Paper: FY 2013 State School Aid: As Proposed, Fully Funded, and Fully Funded with Modifications (Cont'd)

Leg. Dist.	County	District	State Aid as Proposed in Budget	State Aid – Fully Funded, as Modified by DOE	Est. State Aid – Fully Funded without Modifications
26	Passaic	Passaic County Vocational	\$19,778.9	\$24,637.1	\$24,637.1
26	Passaic	West Milford Twp	\$14,329.3	\$14,656.8	\$16,215.6
			\$95,597.2	\$121,362.8	\$121,668.0
27	Essex	Caldwell-West Caldwell	\$961.3	\$1,724.0	\$1,724.0
27	Essex	Essex Co Voc-Tech	\$20,585.1	\$24,838.9	\$24,838.9
27	Essex	Essex Fells Boro	\$94.8	\$162.1	\$155.2
27	Essex	Livingston Twp	\$2,416.8	\$4,744.0	\$4,744.0
27	Essex	Millburn Twp	\$1,883.0	\$3,298.0	\$3,298.0
27	Essex	Roseland Boro	\$268.0	\$483.8	\$439.4
27	Essex	South Orange-Maplewood	\$4,075.9	\$7,135.7	\$7,135.7
27	Essex	West Essex Regional	\$996.1	\$1,853.0	\$1,853.0
27	Essex	West Orange Town	\$6,809.7	\$10,474.4	\$10,474.4
27	Morris	Sch Dist Of The Chathams	\$1,871.9	\$3,588.8	\$3,564.6
27	Morris	East Hanover Twp	\$647.8	\$1,157.4	\$1,050.5
27	Morris	Florham Park Boro	\$466.4	\$904.0	\$894.8
27	Morris	Hanover Park Regional	\$786.0	\$1,589.5	\$1,589.5
27	Morris	Hanover Twp	\$834.7	\$1,483.1	\$1,345.4
27	Morris	Harding Township	\$225.1	\$400.9	\$400.9
27	Morris	Madison Boro	\$940.1	\$1,905.9	\$1,747.1
27	Morris	Morris County Vocational	\$1,194.8	\$1,594.2	\$1,583.1
			\$45,057.6	\$67,337.4	\$66,838.4
28	Essex	Bloomfield Twp	\$20,199.0	\$25,491.1	\$25,491.1
28	Essex	Essex Co Voc-Tech	\$20,585.1	\$24,838.9	\$24,838.9
28	Essex	Glen Ridge Boro	\$720.5	\$1,458.0	\$1,336.5
28	Essex	Irvington Township	\$111,604.8	\$105,491.4	\$112,692.6
28	Essex	Newark City	\$714,315.7	\$711,615.6	\$714,990.7
28	Essex	Nutley Town	\$6,921.9	\$9,477.4	\$9,477.4
			\$874,346.9	\$878,372.4	\$888,827.1
29	Essex	Belleville Town	\$25,130.1	\$30,595.7	\$30,595.7
29	Essex	Essex Co Voc-Tech	\$20,585.1	\$24,838.9	\$24,838.9
29	Essex	Newark City	\$714,315.7	\$711,615.6	\$714,990.7
			\$760,030.9	\$767,050.2	\$770,425.2
30	Monmouth	Avon Boro	\$148.3	\$212.8	\$234.0
30	Monmouth	Belmar Boro	\$969.7	\$1,222.9	\$1,222.9
30	Monmouth	Bradley Beach Boro	\$1,043.2	\$1,165.5	\$1,224.2
30	Monmouth	Brielle Boro	\$413.9	\$791.1	\$725.2
30	Monmouth	Farmingdale Boro	\$758.6	\$805.1	\$818.3
30	Monmouth	Freehold Regional	\$51,226.5	\$63,855.2	\$59,057.1
30	Monmouth	Howell Twp	\$32,977.6	\$38,156.8	\$35,107.9
30	Monmouth	Manasquan Boro	\$566.9	\$1,012.1	\$1,012.1

Background Paper: FY 2013 State School Aid: As Proposed, Fully Funded, and Fully Funded with Modifications (Cont'd)

Leg. Dist.	County	District	State Aid as Proposed in Budget	State Aid – Fully Funded, as Modified by DOE	Est. State Aid – Fully Funded without Modifications
30	Monmouth	Monmouth Co Vocational	\$8,056.6	\$9,041.5	\$8,785.1
30	Monmouth	Sea Girt Boro	\$101.2	\$164.4	\$185.6
30	Monmouth	Lake Como	\$586.0	\$661.2	\$661.2
30	Monmouth	Spring Lake Boro	\$183.0	\$314.4	\$350.2
30	Monmouth	Spring Lake Heights Boro	\$310.5	\$498.7	\$479.4
30	Monmouth	Wall Twp	\$3,495.7	\$4,766.6	\$4,944.9
30	Ocean	Lakewood Twp	\$23,878.3	\$28,325.0	\$30,900.0
30	Ocean	Ocean County Vocational	\$5,537.3	\$6,121.0	\$6,095.0
30	Ocean	Point Pleasant Boro	\$5,956.1	\$6,809.0	\$6,809.0
			\$136,209.5	\$163,923.5	\$158,612.1
31	Hudson	Bayonne City	\$52,838.9	\$64,121.4	\$64,121.4
31	Hudson	Hudson County Vocational	\$21,066.7	\$25,579.9	\$25,579.9
31	Hudson	Jersey City	\$417,859.2	\$417,859.1	\$417,859.1
			\$491,764.8	\$507,560.4	\$507,560.4
32	Bergen	Bergen County Vocational	\$5,608.1	\$7,021.4	\$6,355.9
32	Bergen	Edgewater Boro	\$641.3	\$1,114.9	\$1,114.9
32	Bergen	Fairview Boro	\$6,930.1	\$8,520.3	\$8,520.3
32	Hudson	East Newark Boro	\$3,315.4	\$3,953.4	\$3,953.4
32	Hudson	Guttenberg Town	\$4,606.6	\$5,715.3	\$5,715.3
32	Hudson	Harrison Town	\$25,057.5	\$26,065.5	\$26,846.4
32	Hudson	Hudson County Vocational	\$21,066.7	\$25,579.9	\$25,579.9
32	Hudson	Kearny Town	\$30,018.4	\$36,863.9	\$36,863.9
32	Hudson	North Bergen Twp	\$55,954.8	\$67,332.6	\$67,332.6
32	Hudson	Secaucus Town	\$927.3	\$1,977.8	\$1,813.0
32	Hudson	West New York Town	\$90,777.0	\$94,282.1	\$97,576.2
			\$244,903.4	\$278,427.1	\$281,671.9
33	Hudson	Hoboken City	\$9,831.4	\$6,389.1	\$9,399.7
33	Hudson	Hudson County Vocational	\$21,066.7	\$25,579.9	\$25,579.9
33	Hudson	Jersey City	\$417,859.2	\$417,859.1	\$417,859.1
33	Hudson	Union City	\$174,235.4	\$173,380.6	\$180,450.4
33	Hudson	Weehawken Twp	\$2,668.0	\$3,154.1	\$3,154.1
			\$625,660.8	\$626,362.9	\$636,443.3
34	Essex	East Orange	\$176,635.5	\$164,709.2	\$179,617.1
34	Essex	Essex Co Voc-Tech	\$20,585.1	\$24,838.9	\$24,838.9
34	Essex	Montclair Town	\$6,586.7	\$9,942.1	\$9,942.1
34	Essex	City Of Orange Twp	\$71,995.7	\$75,346.4	\$77,286.1
34	Passaic	Clifton City	\$25,533.6	\$33,412.6	\$33,412.6
34	Passaic	Passaic County Vocational	\$19,778.9	\$24,637.1	\$24,637.1
			\$321,115.4	\$332,886.3	\$349,733.8

Background Paper: FY 2013 State School Aid: As Proposed, Fully Funded, and Fully Funded with Modifications (Cont'd)

Leg. Dist.	County	District	State Aid as Proposed in Budget	State Aid – Fully Funded, as Modified by DOE	Est. State Aid – Fully Funded without Modifications
35	Bergen	Bergen County Vocational	\$5,608.1	\$7,021.4	\$6,355.9
35	Bergen	Elmwood Park	\$2,506.9	\$3,723.1	\$3,723.1
35	Bergen	Garfield City	\$55,078.0	\$54,031.4	\$54,422.0
35	Passaic	Haledon Boro	\$6,650.5	\$8,012.1	\$8,012.1
35	Passaic	North Haledon Boro	\$358.9	\$644.9	\$561.7
35	Passaic	Passaic Co Manchester Reg	\$6,271.0	\$7,412.4	\$7,435.0
35	Passaic	Passaic County Vocational	\$19,778.9	\$24,637.1	\$24,637.1
35	Passaic	Paterson City	\$397,980.9	\$394,527.9	\$414,440.2
35	Passaic	Prospect Park Boro	\$7,684.0	\$9,162.7	\$9,162.7
			\$501,917.3	\$509,173.0	\$528,749.8
36	Bergen	Bergen County Vocational	\$5,608.1	\$7,021.4	\$6,355.9
36	Bergen	Carlstadt Boro	\$240.0	\$488.0	\$484.2
36	Bergen	Carlstadt-East Rutherford	\$346.3	\$595.4	\$560.0
36	Bergen	Cliffside Park Boro	\$3,286.5	\$4,815.3	\$4,815.3
36	Bergen	East Rutherford Boro	\$581.7	\$815.4	\$916.3
36	Bergen	Little Ferry Boro	\$1,438.0	\$2,146.8	\$2,146.8
36	Bergen	Lyndhurst Twp	\$1,964.8	\$3,147.6	\$3,147.6
36	Bergen	Moonachie Boro	\$386.0	\$434.0	\$605.0
36	Bergen	North Arlington Boro	\$1,746.7	\$2,654.9	\$2,654.9
36	Bergen	Ridgefield Boro	\$2,524.2	\$3,840.6	\$3,840.6
36	Bergen	Ridgefield Park Twp	\$4,746.4	\$6,304.0	\$6,304.0
36	Bergen	Rutherford Boro	\$2,398.8	\$3,543.2	\$3,543.2
36	Bergen	South Hackensack Twp	\$235.4	\$355.2	\$405.9
36	Bergen	Teterboro	\$3.2	\$3.4	\$3.4
36	Bergen	Wallington Boro	\$2,968.4	\$3,855.9	\$3,855.9
36	Bergen	Wood-Ridge Boro	\$756.2	\$1,298.4	\$1,298.4
36	Passaic	Passaic City	\$224,983.9	\$220,326.5	\$230,016.9
36	Passaic	Passaic County Vocational	\$19,778.9	\$24,637.1	\$24,637.1
			\$273,993.5	\$286,283.2	\$295,591.6
37	Bergen	Alpine Boro	\$139.0	\$229.6	\$229.6
37	Bergen	Bergen County Vocational	\$5,608.1	\$7,021.4	\$6,355.9
37	Bergen	Bogota Boro	\$5,584.5	\$6,948.0	\$6,948.4
37	Bergen	Cresskill Boro	\$710.3	\$1,459.8	\$1,233.0
37	Bergen	Englewood City	\$10,321.7	\$10,673.3	\$10,673.3
37	Bergen	Englewood Cliffs Boro	\$282.4	\$568.8	\$518.1
37	Bergen	Fort Lee Boro	\$1,946.4	\$3,661.8	\$3,212.1
37	Bergen	Hackensack City	\$12,713.6	\$17,024.4	\$17,024.4
37	Bergen	Leonia Boro	\$3,537.6	\$4,794.4	\$4,794.4
37	Bergen	Northern Valley Regional	\$1,167.3	\$2,082.9	\$2,082.9
37	Bergen	Northvale Boro	\$217.9	\$418.2	\$418.2
37	Bergen	Palisades Park	\$1,866.9	\$2,739.6	\$2,739.6
37	Bergen	Rockleigh	\$14.2	\$19.9	\$35.9

Background Paper: FY 2013 State School Aid: As Proposed, Fully Funded, and Fully Funded with Modifications (Cont'd)

Leg. Dist.	County	District	State Aid as Proposed in Budget	State Aid – Fully Funded, as Modified by DOE	Est. State Aid – Fully Funded without Modifications
37	Bergen	Teaneck Twp	\$5,085.6	\$5,779.0	\$7,618.6
37	Bergen	Tenaflly Boro	\$1,328.4	\$2,137.7	\$2,137.7
			\$50,523.9	\$65,558.7	\$66,021.9
38	Bergen	Bergen County Vocational	\$5,608.1	\$7,021.4	\$6,355.9
38	Bergen	Bergenfield Boro	\$10,473.8	\$13,679.2	\$12,539.2
38	Bergen	Fair Lawn Boro	\$3,269.8	\$5,586.6	\$5,586.6
38	Bergen	Glen Rock Boro	\$1,035.0	\$1,925.1	\$1,925.1
38	Bergen	Hasbrouck Heights Boro	\$1,086.7	\$1,900.8	\$1,900.8
38	Bergen	Lodi Borough	\$14,222.1	\$17,804.3	\$17,804.3
38	Bergen	Maywood Boro	\$1,143.7	\$1,794.6	\$1,794.6
38	Bergen	New Milford Boro	\$1,728.7	\$2,790.8	\$2,790.8
38	Bergen	Oradell Boro	\$328.9	\$677.0	\$559.3
38	Bergen	Paramus Boro	\$1,924.6	\$3,910.1	\$3,633.2
38	Bergen	River Dell Regional	\$632.2	\$1,110.9	\$1,110.9
38	Bergen	River Edge Boro	\$424.6	\$880.7	\$880.7
38	Bergen	Rochelle Park Twp	\$438.2	\$647.5	\$682.5
38	Bergen	Saddle Brook Twp	\$1,073.2	\$1,820.7	\$1,820.7
38	Passaic	Hawthorne Boro	\$1,998.5	\$3,229.4	\$3,229.4
38	Passaic	Passaic County Vocational	\$19,778.9	\$24,637.1	\$24,637.1
			\$65,167.1	\$89,416.1	\$87,251.1
39	Bergen	Bergen County Vocational	\$5,608.1	\$7,021.4	\$6,355.9
39	Bergen	Closter Boro	\$413.3	\$747.9	\$747.9
39	Bergen	Demarest Boro	\$310.1	\$561.7	\$510.6
39	Bergen	Dumont Boro	\$8,570.7	\$10,259.6	\$10,259.6
39	Bergen	Emerson Boro	\$470.8	\$922.7	\$922.7
39	Bergen	Harrington Park Boro	\$275.7	\$557.6	\$557.6
39	Bergen	Haworth Boro	\$201.5	\$387.4	\$375.5
39	Bergen	Hillsdale Boro	\$802.8	\$1,424.4	\$1,305.7
39	Bergen	Mahwah Twp	\$2,246.2	\$3,854.4	\$3,501.7
39	Bergen	Montvale Boro	\$480.8	\$944.8	\$944.8
39	Bergen	Northern Highlands Reg	\$562.4	\$903.8	\$903.8
39	Bergen	Northern Valley Regional	\$1,167.3	\$2,082.9	\$2,082.9
39	Bergen	Norwood Boro	\$388.2	\$576.7	\$602.6
39	Bergen	Oakland Boro	\$633.9	\$1,157.4	\$1,157.4
39	Bergen	Old Tappan Boro	\$356.1	\$630.1	\$602.5
39	Bergen	Park Ridge Boro	\$551.7	\$899.5	\$899.5
39	Bergen	Pascack Valley Regional	\$1,069.2	\$2,042.2	\$2,042.2
39	Bergen	Ramapo-Indian Hill Reg	\$1,204.3	\$2,313.2	\$2,313.2
39	Bergen	Ramsey Boro	\$1,240.6	\$2,410.3	\$2,297.2
39	Bergen	River Vale Twp	\$440.5	\$713.5	\$713.5
39	Bergen	Saddle River Boro	\$202.0	\$354.9	\$354.9
39	Bergen	Upper Saddle River Boro	\$506.6	\$922.8	\$922.8

Background Paper: FY 2013 State School Aid: As Proposed, Fully Funded, and Fully Funded with Modifications (Cont'd)

Leg. Dist.	County	District	State Aid as Proposed in Budget	State Aid – Fully Funded, as Modified by DOE	Est. State Aid – Fully Funded without Modifications
39	Bergen	Westwood Regional	\$1,652.5	\$2,817.5	\$2,723.8
39	Bergen	Woodcliff Lake Boro	\$341.3	\$662.7	\$624.2
39	Passaic	Bloomingtondale Boro	\$1,947.9	\$2,524.8	\$2,295.2
39	Passaic	Lakeland Regional	\$4,807.6	\$5,697.3	\$5,245.7
39	Passaic	Passaic County Vocational	\$19,778.9	\$24,637.1	\$24,637.1
39	Passaic	Ringwood Boro	\$2,884.8	\$2,799.9	\$3,471.0
39	Passaic	Wanaque Boro	\$2,464.0	\$3,033.2	\$2,757.4
			\$61,579.8	\$83,861.4	\$82,128.8
40	Bergen	Allendale Boro	\$318.6	\$447.8	\$447.8
40	Bergen	Bergen County Vocational	\$5,608.1	\$7,021.4	\$6,355.9
40	Bergen	Franklin Lakes Boro	\$712.3	\$1,371.0	\$1,296.9
40	Bergen	Ho Ho Kus Boro	\$448.3	\$855.4	\$784.1
40	Bergen	Midland Park Boro	\$591.1	\$1,131.7	\$1,131.7
40	Bergen	Northern Highlands Reg	\$562.4	\$903.8	\$903.8
40	Bergen	Ramapo-Indian Hill Reg	\$1,204.3	\$2,313.2	\$2,313.2
40	Bergen	Ridgewood Village	\$2,015.9	\$3,284.0	\$3,284.0
40	Bergen	Waldwick Boro	\$820.2	\$1,542.6	\$1,542.6
40	Bergen	Wyckoff Twp	\$838.0	\$1,597.6	\$1,597.6
40	Essex	Cedar Grove Twp	\$723.3	\$1,411.0	\$1,411.0
40	Essex	Essex Co Voc-Tech	\$20,585.1	\$24,838.9	\$24,838.9
40	Morris	Morris County Vocational	\$1,194.8	\$1,594.2	\$1,583.1
40	Morris	Pequannock Twp	\$2,140.2	\$3,230.8	\$2,937.1
40	Morris	Riverdale Boro	\$239.6	\$424.4	\$412.2
40	Passaic	Little Falls Twp	\$511.2	\$871.0	\$791.8
40	Passaic	Passaic Valley Regional	\$966.9	\$1,602.5	\$1,602.5
40	Passaic	Passaic County Vocational	\$19,778.9	\$24,637.1	\$24,637.1
40	Passaic	Pompton Lakes Boro	\$3,766.6	\$4,791.7	\$4,791.7
40	Passaic	Totowa Boro	\$422.0	\$857.5	\$728.0
40	Passaic	Wayne Twp	\$3,785.0	\$7,415.9	\$7,265.7
40	Passaic	Woodland Park	\$735.7	\$1,235.2	\$1,235.2
			\$67,968.4	\$93,378.7	\$91,891.9

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE SERVICES

The Office of Legislative Services provides nonpartisan assistance to the State Legislature in the areas of legal, fiscal, research, bill drafting, committee staffing and administrative services. It operates under the jurisdiction of the Legislative Services Commission, a bipartisan body consisting of eight members of each House. The Executive Director supervises and directs the Office of Legislative Services.

The Legislative Budget and Finance Officer is the chief fiscal officer for the Legislature. The Legislative Budget and Finance Officer collects and presents fiscal information for the Legislature; serves as Secretary to the Joint Budget Oversight Committee; attends upon the Appropriations Committees during review of the Governor's Budget recommendations; reports on such matters as the committees or Legislature may direct; administers the fiscal note process and has statutory responsibilities for the review of appropriations transfers and other State fiscal transactions.

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Individuals wishing information and committee schedules on the FY 2013 budget are encouraged to contact:

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