

ANALYSIS OF THE NEW JERSEY BUDGET

**DEPARTMENT
OF EDUCATION**

FISCAL YEAR

2013 - 2014

NEW JERSEY STATE LEGISLATURE

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Questions or comments may be directed to the OLS Education Section (609-847-3850) or the Legislative Budget and Finance Office (609-292-8030).

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Budget Pages..... C-4, C-11, C-18, D-81 to D-107, H-1
to H-3, H-12, H-15, H-18 to H-20

Fiscal Summary (\$000)

	Expended FY 2012	Adjusted Appropriation FY 2013	Recommended FY 2014	Percent Change 2013-14
State Budgeted	\$11,096,832	\$11,788,095	\$12,465,775	5.7%
Federal Funds	\$867,481	\$830,361	\$830,361	—
<u>Other</u>	<u>\$15,443</u>	<u>\$13,446</u>	<u>\$12,779</u>	<u>(5.0%)</u>
Grand Total	\$11,979,756	\$12,631,902	\$13,308,915	5.4%

Personnel Summary - Positions By Funding Source

	Actual FY 2012	Revised FY 2013	Funded FY 2014	Percent Change 2013-14
State	383	383	406	6.0%
Federal	168	195	209	7.2%
<u>Other</u>	<u>211</u>	<u>218</u>	<u>225</u>	<u>3.2%</u>
Total Positions	762	796	840	5.5%

FY 2012 (as of December) and revised FY 2013 (as of January) personnel data reflect actual payroll counts. FY 2014 data reflect the number of positions funded.

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

Highlights

- The proposed FY 2014 budget includes direct State aid to school districts for K-12 programs of \$7.935 billion. This represents an increase of \$96.3 million, or 1.2 percent, over the adjusted FY 2013 appropriation. Under the recommended budget, approximately 35 percent of all school districts will receive the same total amount of K-12 State aid as was received in FY 2013; an additional 22 percent of districts will experience an increase of less than 1 percent.

FY 2013 and Proposed FY 2014 K-12 Formula Aid (in thousands)

	FY 2013	FY 2014	Difference	% Difference
Equalization Aid	\$6,030,060	\$6,070,004	\$39,944	0.7%
Special Education Cat. Aid	\$757,471	\$763,304	\$5,833	0.8%
Security Cat. Aid	\$190,404	\$195,491	\$5,087	2.7%
Transportation Aid	\$184,930	\$186,859	\$1,929	1.0%
Adjustment Aid	\$556,064	\$566,808	\$10,744	1.9%
School Choice Aid	\$33,100	\$49,065	\$15,965	48.2%
Educational Adequacy Aid	\$82,397	\$82,397	\$0	0%
Supplemental Enr. Growth Aid	\$4,141	\$4,141	\$0	0%
Under Adequacy Aid	\$0	\$16,763	\$16,763	--
Total	\$7,838,567	\$7,934,832	\$96,265	1.2%

- The SDA assessment, the amount of State aid to be withheld from a regular operating district (a district that was not classified as an Abbott district) based on the grants that the district received for school facilities projects, will increase by nearly 62 percent, from \$21 million to \$34 million. After accounting for an individual district's increased assessment, approximately 48 percent of regular operating districts will experience a net decrease in State aid in FY 2014 relative to FY 2013.
- The FY 2014 budget recommendations include a \$5 million appropriation for an Innovation Fund. The fund would be used to provide competitive grants to school districts to implement programs that may improve student outcomes. Up to 10 percent of the appropriation may be used by the department for administrative purposes. The commissioner would determine key implementation details.
- The proposed budget includes \$2 million for an Opportunity Scholarship Demonstration Program. The program would provide scholarships, not to exceed \$10,000, to low-income students who attend a "chronically failing school" selected by the commissioner. The commissioner would also determine other eligibility criteria, and select one or more public or nonpublic schools that may serve a scholarship recipient.

Background Papers

- Effect of SDA Assessment on Aid to School Districts.....pp. 20-36
- Understanding the State School Aid Calculations.....pp. 37-42

Fiscal and Personnel Summary

AGENCY FUNDING BY SOURCE OF FUNDS (\$000)

	Expended FY 2012	Adj. Approp. FY 2013	Recom. FY 2014	Percent Change	
				2012-14	2013-14
General Fund					
Direct State Services	\$77,382	\$67,695	\$67,900	(12.3%)	0.3%
Grants-In-Aid	1,620	3,400	10,400	542.0%	205.9%
State Aid	226,686	866,045	226,382	(0.1%)	(73.9%)
Capital Construction	90	0	0	(100.0%)	0.0%
Debt Service	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Sub-Total	\$305,778	\$937,140	\$304,682	(0.4%)	(67.5%)
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	10,791,054	10,850,955	12,161,093	12.7%	12.1%
Sub-Total	\$10,791,054	\$10,850,955	\$12,161,093	12.7%	12.1%
Casino Revenue Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0.0%
Casino Control Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%	0.0%
State Total	\$11,096,832	\$11,788,095	\$12,465,775	12.3%	5.7%
Federal Funds	\$867,481	\$830,361	\$830,361	(4.3%)	0.0%
Other Funds	\$15,443	\$13,446	\$12,779	(17.3%)	(5.0%)
Grand Total	\$11,979,756	\$12,631,902	\$13,308,915	11.1%	5.4%

PERSONNEL SUMMARY - POSITIONS BY FUNDING SOURCE

	Actual FY 2012	Revised FY 2013	Funded FY 2014	Percent Change	
				2012-14	2013-14
State	383	383	406	6.0%	6.0%
Federal	168	195	209	24.4%	7.2%
All Other	211	218	225	6.6%	3.2%
Total Positions	762	796	840	10.2%	5.5%

FY 2012 (as of December) and revised FY 2013 (as of January) personnel data reflect actual payroll counts. FY 2014 data reflect the number of positions funded.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION DATA

Total Minority Percent	30.2%	29.0%	28.9%	----	----
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Significant Changes/New Programs (\$000)

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Adj. Approp. FY 2013</u>	<u>Recomm. FY 2014</u>	<u>Dollar Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Budget Page</u>
Total State Appropriation	\$11,788,095	\$12,465,775	\$677,680	5.7%	D-81

State Aid

Total State Aid	\$11,717,000	\$12,387,475	\$670,475	5.7%	D-81
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The recommended FY 2014 budget appropriates \$12.387 billion to the Department of Education for State aid, representing an increase of \$670.5 million, or 5.7 percent, over the adjusted appropriation for FY 2013. Most of the increase in State aid reflects payments made by the State on behalf of school districts, rather than direct aid to support districts' operating expenses.

School Choice Aid	\$33,100	\$49,065	\$15,965	48.2%	D-88
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The recommended FY 2014 appropriation for school choice aid, nearly \$49.1 million, is \$16 million, or 48.2 percent, more than the FY 2013 appropriation. This aid is provided to districts that participate in the interdistrict public school choice program by enrolling non-resident students in the districts' schools. School choice aid is determined by multiplying the number of choice students enrolled in a district by the district's "adequacy budget local levy per pupil amount," which is defined as the district's adequacy budget, minus equalization aid, divided by the district's resident enrollment.

The increased appropriation is driven by the addition of 40 new school districts participating in the interdistrict public school choice program, as well as an anticipated increase in the number of students enrolling in currently existing choice districts.

Under Adequacy Aid	\$0	\$16,763	\$16,763	—	D-88
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The FY 2014 proposed budget includes \$16.8 million for a new State school aid category, under adequacy aid. This aid is provided to school districts that are spending below their adequacy threshold by more than 10 percent. A district's allocation of under adequacy aid is determined by calculating the percent by which the district is spending below adequacy and subtracting 10 percentage points. This difference is then multiplied by 0.20, to yield the under adequacy rate. This rate is multiplied by the dollar amount by which the district is spending below adequacy; under adequacy aid equals the lesser of this product or \$500,000. County vocational school districts are not eligible to receive under adequacy aid. Districts receiving this aid are more likely to be located in the southern region of the State, and tend to be less affluent.

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

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Adj. Approp.</u> <u>FY 2013</u>	<u>Recomm.</u> <u>FY 2014</u>	<u>Dollar</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>Page</u>
Assessment of EDA Debt Service	-\$20,991	-\$33,950	(\$12,959)	61.7%	D-88

The FY 2011 appropriations act, and each subsequent appropriations act, included language that required a reduction in State school aid provided to regular operating districts (districts that were not classified as Abbott districts) that received a grant for a school facilities project pursuant to section 15 of P.L.2000, c.72, the "Educational Facilities Construction and Financing Act" (C.18A:7G-15). The aid reduction would equal 15 percent of the district's proportionate share of the principal and interest payment due in the fiscal year on bonds issued by the Economic Development Authority to finance the program. The amount to be deducted from school districts' State aid in FY 2014, nearly \$34 million, is \$13 million (61.7 percent) greater than the amount deducted in FY 2013. This change is based on a projection, as of December 31, that the State would make principal and interest payments totaling \$686.9 million on these bonds. A more recent debt service schedule indicates that, due to subsequent refinancing of some of the bonds, the payment in FY 2014 will only total \$481.2 million.

Charter School Aid	\$13,100	\$16,000	\$ 2,900	22.1%	D-88
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The recommended FY 2014 appropriation for charter school aid, \$16.0 million, is \$2.9 million, or 22.1 percent, greater than the FY 2013 adjusted appropriation. Charter school aid is provided to charter schools to ensure that the total revenue that the school receives from the State and school districts in FY 2014 is no less (either total, or on a per pupil basis, depending on the school's enrollment in FY 2014 relative to FY 2008) than what the school received in FY 2008. Additionally, this line item is used to pay the costs of first-year charter school students who were not included in the resident district's enrollment in the prior year, pursuant to subsection d. of section 12 of P.L.1995, c.426 (C.18A:36A-12).

Current law provides that certain nonpublic schools may convert to a charter school; the department approved such a conversion in October 2012. The school, assuming it receives final approval, will begin operating as a charter school in September 2013. For that first school year, the State would be responsible for the cost of any student currently enrolled in the nonpublic school who remains enrolled in the charter school. This may account for a significant portion of the proposed increase.

It should be noted that \$5 million of the FY 2013 appropriation is expected to lapse at the end of this fiscal year. As such, the recommended appropriation nearly doubles the FY 2013 expenditures for charter school aid.

School Construction and Renovation Fund	\$428,839	\$522,516	\$93,677	21.8%	D-100
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The recommended appropriation for the school construction and renovation fund, \$522.5 million, is 21.8 percent (\$93.7 million) greater than the FY 2013 adjusted appropriation. This line item supports debt service payments on bonds issued by the Economic Development Authority for the State's school facilities program. A current debt service

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

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Adj. Approp. FY 2013</u>	<u>Recomm. FY 2014</u>	<u>Dollar Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	<u>Budget Page</u>
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schedule for these bonds indicate that, due to recent refinancing, principal and interest payments will total \$481.2 million in FY 2014.

Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund	\$612,433	\$985,948	\$373,515	61.0%	D-100
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The FY 2014 recommended appropriation for the State's contribution to the Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund, \$985.9 million, represents an increase of \$373.5 million, or 61.0 percent, over FY 2013. This increase reflects the continued effect of P.L.2010, c.1, which requires that the State meets its full pension obligation, as calculated by actuaries, by the seventh year after enactment.

Post Retirement Medical Other than TPAF	\$155,341	\$187,032	\$31,691	20.4%	D-100
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The proposed FY 2014 budget includes a recommended appropriation of \$187.0 million for post retirement medical benefits for school district employees who were not members of the Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund (TPAF). This is an increase of \$31.7 million, or 20.4 percent, over the FY 2013 appropriation.

The cause of this 20.4 percent increase is not clear. By comparison, the recommended appropriation for post retirement medical benefits for school district employees who were members of the TPAF will only increase by approximately 6 percent. The Office of Legislative Services did not receive a response to an inquiry regarding the reason for this recommendation.

Grants-In-Aid

Innovation Fund	\$0	\$5,000	\$ 5,000	—	D-99
Opportunity Scholarship Demonstration Program	\$0	\$2,000	\$ 2,000	—	D-99

The proposed FY 2014 budget provides for the creation of two additional programs within the department. The Innovation Fund, for which the proposed budget includes an appropriation of \$5 million, would be used to provide competitive grants to school districts to implement programs that would improve student outcomes. The criteria on which the grants would be awarded is to be determined by the Commissioner of Education. Language included in the proposed budget authorizes the transfer of up to \$500,000 (10 percent of the total appropriation) to direct State services for the purpose of administering the grant program.

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

<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Adj. Approp.</u> <u>FY 2013</u>	<u>Recomm.</u> <u>FY 2014</u>	<u>Dollar</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>Page</u>
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The FY 2014 recommended budget also includes a \$2 million appropriation for an Opportunity Scholarship Demonstration Program. Under the corresponding language provision included in the budget, the program would award scholarships, not to exceed \$10,000, to students enrolled in selected "chronically failing schools" (the commissioner will determine what constitutes a chronically failing school, and the subset of chronically failing schools whose students would be eligible to receive a scholarship). A student must also reside in a household in which the income does not exceed 185 percent of the "official federal poverty level." The commissioner may establish additional eligibility criteria for receipt of a scholarship, and would select one or more public or nonpublic schools that would be authorized to receive scholarship students.

Direct State Services

**Administration and
Support Services -
Services Other than
Personal**

	\$1,056	\$1,556	\$ 500	47.3%	D-104
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The recommended FY 2014 appropriation for administration and other support services, services other than personal, is approximately \$1.6 million. This represents an increase of \$500,000, or 47.3 percent. This increase is due to the addition of resources to support the cost of arbitrators assigned to adjudicate tenure hearings of school employees. Section 22 of P.L.2012, c.26 (C.18A:6-17.1) provides that the State will be responsible for the fees paid to an arbitrator, which may not exceed \$1,250 per day and \$7,500 per case.

Significant Language Changes

Increased Extraordinary Special Education Costs Aid Thresholds

Addition

2013 Handbook: p.
2014 Budget: p. D-90,
D-91

Notwithstanding the provisions of N.J.S.A. 18A:7F-55, or any other law or regulation to the contrary, the amount hereinabove appropriated for Extraordinary Special Education Costs Aid shall provide reimbursement of approved 2012-2013 applications for individuals served in-district or placed in a public school program with costs in excess of \$45,000 or for individuals served in a private placement with costs in excess of \$60,000.

Explanation

Under the provisions of section 13 of P.L.2007, c.260 (C.18A:7F-55), school districts may receive a partial reimbursement when certain costs for an individual special education student exceed \$40,000, in the case of a student educated in-district or in a publicly-operated program, or \$55,000, in the case of a student served in a private school for students with disabilities. Section 4 of P.L.2007, c.260 (C.18A:7F-46) provides that every three years, the Governor will submit an Educational Adequacy Report in which recommendations are to be made regarding certain parameters included in the school funding law, including the extraordinary special education costs aid thresholds. Under the law, the recommendations are effective for the subsequent three school years unless the Legislature passes a concurrent resolution stating that it is not in agreement with a particular recommendation.

The Educational Adequacy Report submitted to the Legislature in December 2012 included a recommendation that the extraordinary special education costs aid thresholds be increased from \$40,000 to \$45,000, for students educated in-district or in a publicly-operated program, and from \$55,000 to \$60,000 for students educated in a private school for students with disabilities. The Legislature adopted Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 134, which stated that the Legislature was not in agreement with this change. The above language would establish the higher cost thresholds for costs incurred in the 2012-2013 school year that would be reimbursed under the FY 2014 appropriations act.

State Aid Growth Limit

Addition

2013 Handbook: p.
2014 Budget: p. D-90

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

EXPLANATION: FY 2013 language not recommended for FY 2014 denoted by strikethrough.
Recommended FY 2014 language that did not appear in FY 2013 denoted by underlining.

Significant Language Changes (Cont'd)

spending above or below adequacy; its applicable State aid growth limit in the determination of district spending; and prebudget year total stabilized aid used in the calculation of 2013-2014 district allocations of the amounts hereinabove appropriated for Equalization Aid, Special Education Categorical Aid, and Security Aid, shall also include Adjustment Aid and Supplemental Enrollment Growth 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 purpose 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 2014 budget language adds prebudget year adjustment aid and supplemental enrollment growth 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 necessary FY 2013, due to the inclusion of language that specified that districts' State aid would be based on the aid notices provided in February 2012.

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 the districts' FY 2010 State aid, rather than FY 2013 State aid, to determine the maximum amount of State aid. For SDA districts, maximum aid amounts are based on aid received in FY 2012.

Attendance Rate Adjustment

Addition

2013 Handbook: p.
2014 Budget: p. D-90

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 2013 State aid notice issued by the Commissioner of Education.

EXPLANATION: FY 2013 language not recommended for FY 2014 denoted by strikethrough.
Recommended FY 2014 language that did not appear in FY 2013 denoted by underlining.

Significant Language Changes (Cont'd)

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 February 2012 Education Funding Report, the department recommended using the average daily attendance (ADA) as an alternative methodology for counting students (this approach uses the 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 2014 budget proposal mimics ADA by adjusting a district's fall enrollment count downwards by a 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.

20 Percent Adjustment

Addition

2013 Handbook: p.
2014 Budget: p. D-90

Notwithstanding the provisions of any law or regulation to the contrary, a district's 2013-2014 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 2013 State aid notice issued by the Commissioner of Education. A district's 2013-2014 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 FY 2014. First, the department calculated the amount that would be necessary to provide funding to districts under the SFRA based on the parameters proposed in the Educational Adequacy Report, and including the attendance rate adjustment and the reduction of adjustment aid to school districts that are spending above adequacy. Next, 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 2014 equals the amount that districts received in FY

EXPLANATION: FY 2013 language not recommended for FY 2014 denoted by strikethrough.
Recommended FY 2014 language that did not appear in FY 2013 denoted by underlining.

Significant Language Changes (Cont'd)

2012 plus 20 percent of the difference, positive or negative, between the FY 2012 level and the FY 2014 amount initially calculated.

The FY 2013 State aid figures were calculated using an identical methodology. In its February 2012 Education Funding Report, the department stated its intent to phase in a series of modifications to the SFRA over a five-year period. Given that FY 2014 would represent the second year of the phase-in period, one may have presumed that the above language would have provided for a 40 percent, rather than a 20 percent, adjustment. Continuing the proposed phase-in in this manner would have yielded an additional \$168.8 million in K-12 formula aid.

Revised Geographic Cost Adjustment

Addition

2013 Handbook: p.
2014 Budget: p. D-90

Notwithstanding the provisions of any law or regulation to the contrary, a district's allocation of the amounts hereinabove appropriated for Equalization Aid, Special Education Categorical Aid, Security Aid, and School Choice Aid will be based on the geographic cost adjustment set forth in the February 2013 State aid notice issued by the Commissioner of Education.

Explanation

Under the provisions of the "School Funding Reform Act of 2008," P.L.2007, c.260 (C.18A:7F-43 et al.), certain calculations are adjusted by a geographic cost adjustment (GCA), which is designed to account for variations in costs in different areas of the State. Section 9 of P.L.2007, c.260 (C.18A:7F-51) provides that the commissioner will revise the GCA every five years as new federal census data become available. The State aid notices provided to school districts for FY 2014 are based on a revised GCA that incorporates current federal census data and an adjustment that is the mathematical equivalent of applying the GCA to 40 percent of a district's budget (the approximate share of the base per pupil amount that is teachers' salaries). The original GCA was developed to make it applicable to 90 percent of a district's budget.

EXPLANATION: FY 2013 language not recommended for FY 2014 denoted by strikethrough.
Recommended FY 2014 language that did not appear in FY 2013 denoted by underlining.

Significant Language Changes (Cont'd)

Supplemental Enrollment Growth Aid

Addition

2013 Handbook: p.
2014 Budget: p. D-90

Notwithstanding the provisions of any law or regulation to the contrary, a district's allocation of the amount hereinabove appropriated for Supplemental Enrollment Growth Aid shall equal the district's 2012-2013 allocation of Supplemental Enrollment Growth Aid.

Explanation

P.L.2012, c.37 provided a supplemental appropriation to the department to allocate additional State aid to school districts, other than non-operating and county vocational school districts, that experienced an enrollment increase of at least 13 percent between October 2008 and October 2011. The proposed language would provide districts with the same amount of supplemental enrollment growth aid in FY 2014.

Adjustment Aid Reduction for Districts Spending Above Adequacy

Addition

2013 Handbook: p.
2014 Budget: p. D-90

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 2013-2014 allocation of Adjustment Aid shall be reduced by 50% of the amount a district is spending above adequacy, where the reduction cannot exceed the 2013-2014 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 proposed FY 2014 budget also reduces adjustment aid to school districts that are spending above adequacy. The reduction is equal to 50 percent of the amount by which the district's spending exceeds its adequacy threshold.

EXPLANATION: FY 2013 language not recommended for FY 2014 denoted by strikethrough.
Recommended FY 2014 language that did not appear in FY 2013 denoted by underlining.

Significant Language Changes (Cont'd)

Under Adequacy Aid

Addition

2013 Handbook: p.
2014 Budget: p. D-90

Notwithstanding the provisions of any law or regulation to the contrary, the allocation of the amount hereinabove appropriated for Under Adequacy Aid for a district, other than a county vocational district, shall equal the lesser of: \$500,000 or the product of the amount a district is spending under adequacy and the district's Under Adequacy Rate, as set forth in the February 2013 State aid notice issued by the Commissioner of Education.

Explanation

*The proposed FY 2014 budget recommends providing \$16.8 million in under adequacy aid to school districts that are spending more than 10 percent below their adequacy threshold. The "under adequacy rate" included in the proposed language is determined by: 1) determining the percent by which a district is spending below its adequacy threshold, 2) subtracting 10 percentage points from the percent by which the district is spending below its adequacy threshold, and 3) multiplying the difference by 0.20. For example, if a school district is spending 25 percent below its adequacy threshold, the under adequacy rate would equal 0.03 $((0.25 - 0.10) * 0.20 = 0.03)$.*

In general, districts that will receive under adequacy aid are more likely to be located in the southern region of the State, and tend to be less affluent.



School Choice Aid Enrollment

Addition

2013 Handbook: p.
2014 Budget: p. D-91

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 based on choice enrollment, which is defined as the choice enrollment as reported in the October 2012 Application for State School Aid, reduced by the projected number of students graduating from or otherwise exiting the district program at the end of the 2012-2013 school year, plus the additional new enrollments for the 2013-2014 school year as reported to the commissioner as of February 11, 2013.

Explanation

A school district that participates in the interdistrict school choice program receives school choice aid based on the number of choice students who enroll in

EXPLANATION: FY 2013 language not recommended for FY 2014 denoted by strikethrough.
Recommended FY 2014 language that did not appear in FY 2013 denoted by underlining.

Significant Language Changes (Cont'd)

the district. The proposed language would stipulate that the enrollment used to calculate school choice aid be based on the number of choice students enrolled in the 2012-2013 school year, plus the number of new choice students expected to enroll in the district, and minus the number of current school choice students who are not expected to return in the 2013-2014 school year.

Authorization for Innovation Fund

Addition

2013 Handbook: p.
2014 Budget: p. D-101

The amount hereinabove appropriated for the Innovation Fund shall be used to provide competitive grants to districts to improve student outcomes. In awarding such grants, the Commissioner of Education shall use criteria that evaluates a district's proposed program, including its level of innovation, potential to improve student outcomes, and implementation potential. Of the amount hereinabove appropriated for the competitive grants, an amount not to exceed \$500,000 is available for transfer to Direct State Services for the administration of the Innovation Fund, subject to the approval of the Director of the Division of Budget and Accounting.

Explanation

The proposed FY 2014 budget includes an appropriation of \$5 million for a newly created Innovation Fund. The proposed language authorizes the Commissioner of Education to use the appropriation to award competitive grants to school districts based on broadly defined criteria. The language also authorizes the transfer of up to \$500,000 (10 percent of the appropriation) to direct State services for the purpose of administering the grant program.

Authorization for Opportunity Scholarship Demonstration Program

Addition

2013 Handbook: p.
2014 Budget: p. D-101

The amount hereinabove appropriated for the Opportunity Scholarship Demonstration Program for the 2013-2014 school year is subject to the following conditions: the Commissioner of Education shall establish, implement, and oversee a pilot program to provide expanded educational opportunities for a limited number of pupils from families with limited financial resources who are enrolled in selected chronically failing schools by providing scholarships not to exceed \$10,000 per student to enable them to enroll in a different school selected by their parents or guardians; provided, however, that in order to be

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Recommended FY 2014 language that did not appear in FY 2013 denoted by underlining.

Significant Language Changes (Cont'd)

eligible to receive a scholarship pursuant to this paragraph, a student shall be from a household with an income that does not exceed 1.85 times the official federal poverty level for the school year and be enrolled in a chronically failing school as selected and determined by the Commissioner of Education. The Commissioner of Education shall be responsible for establishing written eligibility criteria for scholarships and for selecting one or more public or nonpublic schools located in this State to provide an approved program of instruction to students receiving scholarships under this program. Such written eligibility criteria and other relevant information concerning the utilization of these scholarship funds shall be publicly available and published on the Department's Internet website.

Explanation

The recommended FY 2014 budget appropriates \$2 million for an Opportunity Scholarship Demonstration Program. The above language specifies that a student would be eligible to receive a scholarship, not to exceed \$10,000, if the student lives in a household in which income does not exceed 185 percent of the federal poverty level, and must attend a chronically failing school, which would be defined and selected by the Commissioner of Education. The commissioner would also develop other eligibility criteria for receipt of a scholarship, and would select one or more public or nonpublic schools that would be able to enroll scholarship students.

It should be noted that the reference to the "official federal poverty level" is unclear. The Department of Health and Human Services annually publishes the poverty guidelines, which are typically used to determine eligibility for participation in various programs. The Census Bureau annually determines the poverty thresholds, which are usually used for statistical reporting purposes. If the phrase "official federal poverty level" is interpreted as referencing the poverty guidelines, then the eligibility threshold for the scholarship program would be \$42,643 for a family of four. The Census Bureau's poverty thresholds vary slightly based on the number of children under the age of 18 that are in a family.

20 Percent Adjustment

Addition

2013 Handbook: p.
2014 Budget: p. D-102

Notwithstanding the provisions of any law or regulation to the contrary, a district's 2013-2014 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 2013 State aid notice issued by the Commissioner of Education. A district's 2013-2014 allocation shall be the sum of the district's 2011-2012 allocation of Transportation Aid adjusted by 20% of the change

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Recommended FY 2014 language that did not appear in FY 2013 denoted by underlining.

Significant Language Changes (Cont'd)

between that amount and the amount initially calculated.

Explanation

The department used a two-step process to determine State school aid for FY 2014. First, the department calculated the amount that would be necessary to provide funding to districts under the SFRA based on the parameters proposed in the Educational Adequacy Report, and including the attendance rate adjustment and the reduction of adjustment aid to school districts that are spending above adequacy. Next, for transportation aid, (and for other aid categories, for which there is similar language in another part of the budget) the proposed aid allocation for FY 2014 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 2014 amount initially calculated.

The FY 2013 State aid figures were calculated using an identical methodology. In its February 2012 Education Funding Report, the department stated its intent to phase in a series of modifications to the SFRA over a five-year period. Given that FY 2014 would represent the second year of the phase-in period, one may have presumed that the above language would have provided for a 40 percent, rather than a 20 percent, adjustment. Continuing the proposed phase-in in this manner would have yielded an additional \$168.8 million in K-12 formula aid.

State Aid Growth Limit

Addition

2013 Handbook: p.
2014 Budget: p. D-102

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 total stabilized aid used in the calculation of 2013-2014 district allocations of the amount hereinabove appropriated for Transportation Aid, shall also include Adjustment Aid and Supplemental Enrollment Growth 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,

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Recommended FY 2014 language that did not appear in FY 2013 denoted by underlining.

Significant Language Changes (Cont'd)

equalization aid, special education categorical aid, and security categorical aid from the prebudget year. The proposed FY 2014 budget language adds prebudget year adjustment aid and supplemental enrollment growth 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 not necessary in FY 2013, due to the inclusion of language that specified that districts' State aid would be based on the aid notices provided in February 2012.

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 the districts' FY 2010 State aid, rather than FY 2013 State aid, to determine the maximum amount of State aid. For SDA districts, maximum aid amount is based on aid received in FY 2012.

Use of Educational Adequacy Report Parameters

2013 Handbook: p. B-56
2014 Budget: p. D-106

Notwithstanding the provisions of any ~~other~~ law or regulation to the contrary, a district's ~~2012-2013~~ 2013-2014 allocation of the ~~amount~~ amounts hereinabove appropriated for Equalization Aid, Special Education Categorical Aid, Security Aid, Preschool Education Aid, Transportation Aid, Adjustment Aid, ~~and~~ School Choice Aid, Supplemental Enrollment Growth Aid, and Under Adequacy Aid shall be as set forth in the February ~~23, 2012~~ 2013 State aid notice issued by the Commissioner of Education, ~~or in the case of School Choice Aid, as adjusted by the Commissioner of Education as of March 6, 2012.~~

Explanation

The FY 2013 appropriations act deleted a number of language provisions that were included in the recommended budget regarding the manner in which State school aid was to be calculated. A separate language provision was added stating that districts would receive an amount of aid equal to the amount included in the State aid notices released after the Governor's budget message.

The FY 2014 proposed budget retains this language, with a number of technical changes. The practical effect of including this provision is to authorize the

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Significant Language Changes (Cont'd)

calculation of State school aid for FY 2014 using certain parameters that were included in the December 2012 Educational Adequacy Report, but to which the Legislature expressed its disagreement. The Educational Adequacy Report included recommendations for reducing the additional weights that are applied for at-risk, bilingual education, and combination students (those who are both at-risk and bilingual education students) to a level lower than what was included in the school funding law upon enactment. The Legislature adopted Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 134 that stated its disagreement with these specific recommendations. The State aid notices issued by the department in February incorporate the lower weights with which the Legislature disagreed. As such, the proposed language would authorize using the lower weights notwithstanding the objections raised in SCR-134.

It should be noted that other language provisions have been included in the proposed budget that modify various aspects of the school funding law. Specifically, separate provisions allow for: 1) the adjustment of districts' resident enrollment based on the average daily attendance, 2) the reduction of a district's adjustment aid if the district is spending above its adequacy threshold, and 3) increasing the extraordinary special education costs aid thresholds by \$5,000 (a proposal to which the Legislature also expressed its disagreement in SCR-134). Removing the language provisions that address the attendance rate adjustment and adjustment aid reduction would not have any impact if this provision remains in the appropriations act.

Hold Harmless Provision

Addition

2013 Handbook: p.
2014 Budget: p. D-106

Notwithstanding the provisions of any law or regulation to the contrary, each district shall receive no less of a total State aid amount payable for the 2013-2014 school year than the sum of the district's total State aid amount payable for the 2012-2013 school year for the following aid categories: Equalization Aid, Educational Adequacy Aid, Security Aid, Adjustment Aid, School Choice, Special Education Categorical Aid, Transportation Aid, and Supplemental Enrollment Growth Aid, taking into consideration the June 2013 payment made in July 2013.

Explanation

The above language provides that the total amount of State school aid awarded to a school district in most aid categories in FY 2014 will be no less than the amount received in FY 2013. In the absence of this hold harmless provision, 128 districts

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Recommended FY 2014 language that did not appear in FY 2013 denoted by underlining.

Significant Language Changes (Cont'd)

would receive less aid in FY 2014 (this figure includes 37 districts in which the decrease would have equaled \$1 or \$2).

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Recommended FY 2014 language that did not appear in FY 2013 denoted by underlining.

Background Paper: Effect of SDA Assessment on State School Aid

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

The budget summary that accompanied the proposed budget for FY 2014 stated that no school district would receive less K-12 formula aid than the amount that was received in FY 2013. However, that statement does not consider the projected increase in the SDA assessment to be levied on regular operating districts (RODs)¹ in FY 2014 relative to the amount levied in FY 2013. This background paper explores the net effect of this assessment on the amount of State aid that districts will receive to support their operational expenses. In summary:

- In nearly half of all RODs, the increase in the SDA assessment will be greater than the district's increase in K-12 formula aid. After accounting for the SDA assessment, these districts will experience a net decrease in formula aid.
- In an additional 40 percent of RODs, the projected increase in State aid is greater than the increase in the SDA assessment. On average, the growth in the SDA assessment erases 10 percent of the increase in State aid.
- The SDA assessment included in the proposed budget assumes that the State will make debt service payments totaling \$686.9 million on the bonds issued by the Economic Development Authority to support the State's school facilities program. However, an updated debt service schedule, which accounts for recent refinancing of some of these bonds, suggests that the payment will total \$481.2 million.

Under the provisions of the 'Educational Facilities Construction and Financing Act' (EFCFA) P.L.2000, c.72, RODs could receive a one-time grant, in lieu of annual debt service aid, to support a portion of the costs of their school facilities projects. The amount of the grant was determined based on the RODs wealth, as measured under the school funding law; however, the EFCFA provided that the grant would be no less than 40 percent of the eligible costs of the project. The program was financed with the proceeds of bonds issued by the Economic Development Authority (EDA). The principal and interest payments on these bonds are paid through annual appropriations in the State budget.

The FY 2011 appropriations act, and each subsequent appropriations act, included a language provision stipulating that an assessment would be levied on RODs that received a grant under the EFCFA. In each year, the assessment has equaled 15 percent the district's share of the State's total expenditures under the school facilities program since its inception, multiplied by the anticipated debt service payment on the EDA-issued bonds as of December 31 of the prior year (as noted by the department in its response to discussion point 2 in the analysis of the FY 2012 budget recommendations, using the anticipated debt service payment as of that date is a matter of department practice, and is not required under the budget language that authorizes the assessment). The department reduces the State school aid payment made to a ROD by the amount of the SDA assessment for the fiscal year. As such, the district may not incorporate that aid in its operating budget.²

¹ Regular operating districts are school districts that were not classified as Abbott districts.

² The department implements the assessment by requiring that school districts include the full State aid amount as if the assessment will not occur, but then record the SDA assessment as an expenditure. In practice, the department deposits the reduced amount of aid in the school districts' accounts.

Background Paper: Effect of SDA Assessment on State School Aid (Cont'd)

The FY 2014 proposed budget includes an assessment of nearly \$34 million that will be levied on RODs (and will reduce State aid expenditures). This is an increase of nearly \$13 million, or 61.7 percent, relative to the FY 2013 assessment. The FY 2014 budget summary states that no school district will experience a decrease in State aid relative to FY 2013. However, as shown in Figure 1, nearly half of all RODs will have less aid in FY 2014 relative to the prior year once one accounts for the SDA assessment. In one-third of all districts, State school aid will remain flat, but the SDA assessment will increase relative to the prior year. In an additional 15 percent of RODs, the increase in the SDA assessment exceeds the projected increase in State school aid. This yields nearly 48 percent of RODs receiving a net decrease in State aid in FY 2014.

Figure 1
Change in State School Aid and SDA Assessment – Regular Operating Districts Only

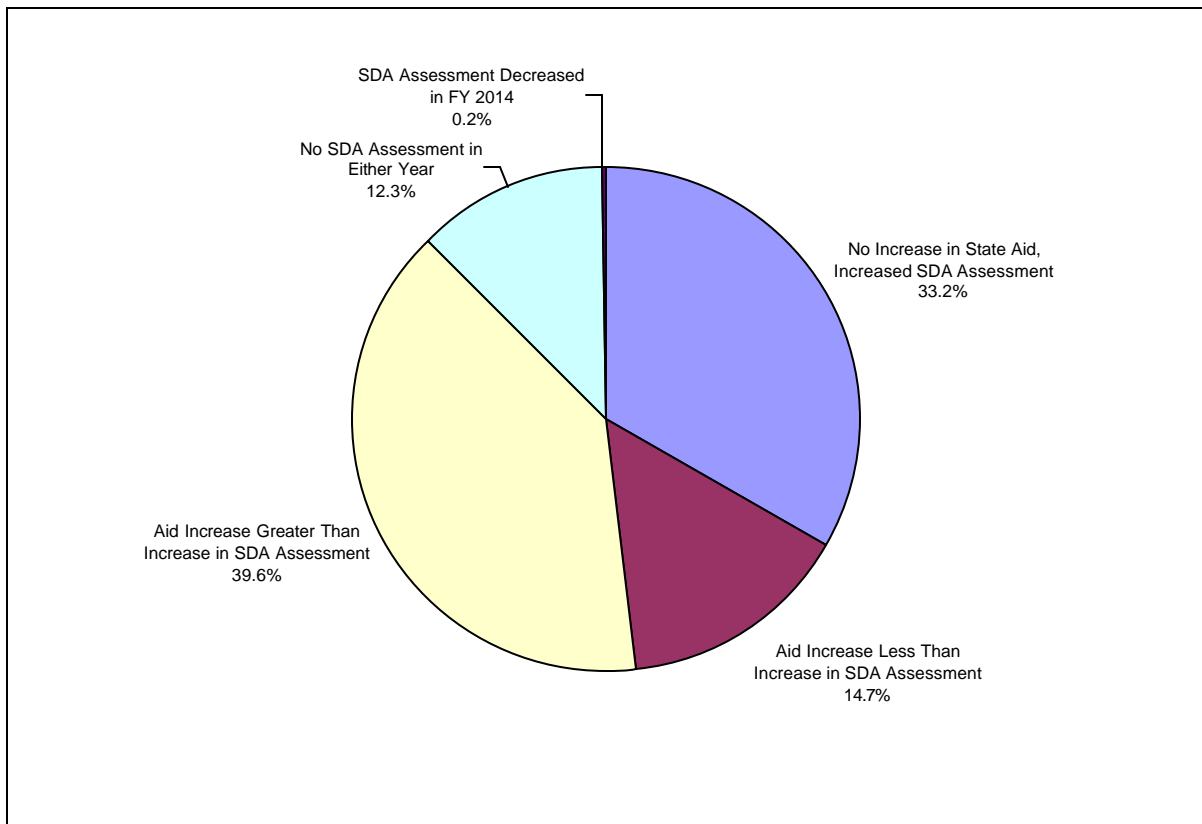
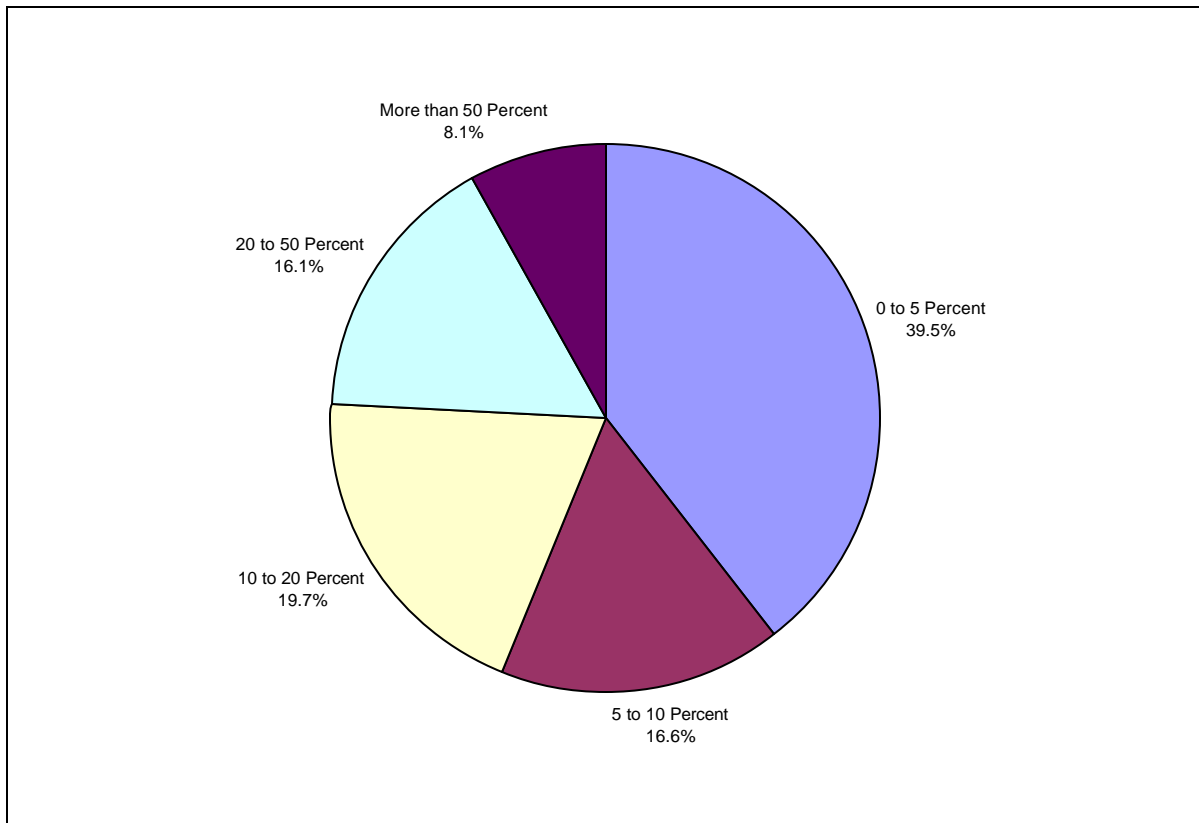


Figure 1 also shows that in 40 percent of RODs, the increase in State aid exceeds the increase in the SDA assessment in the upcoming school year, meaning that these districts will have a net increase in State support after accounting for the amount of State school aid that will be withheld for the SDA assessment. Among these districts, the increase in the SDA assessment represents, on average, 10.1 percent of the districts' projected State school aid increase. There is considerable variation around this average, as shown in Figure 2.

Background Paper: Effect of SDA Assessment on State School Aid (Cont'd)

Figure 2
SDA Assessment Increase as a Share of Total State Aid Increase
(Among Regular Operating Districts Where Aid Increase is Greater than SDA Assessment Increase)



As a matter of practice, the department calculates school districts' assessments based on the State's principal and interest payments for the coming fiscal year as projected on December 31. This creates a situation in which the projected debt service payment on which the assessment is calculated may differ significantly from the actual debt service payment to be made by the State. The assessment included in the proposed FY 2014 budget assumes that the State would be required to make a debt service payment of \$686.9 million, yielding an assessment to RODs of nearly \$34 million. However, due to subsequent refinancing of some of the bonds issued by the EDA, the projected debt service payment is \$481.2 million, nearly 30 percent less than the amount used to calculate the assessment. The Office of Legislative Services (OLS) estimates that the assessment would total \$23.8 million if the current debt service payment schedule were used. Arguably, this figure was not available at the time that the budget proposal was finalized, and could not be used to calculate the assessment. However, the budget proposal anticipates a debt service payment of \$522.5 million, nearly 24 percent less than the amount used in the assessment calculation. Using the figure readily available when the budget recommendations were completed would have yielded a total assessment of \$25.8 million. It should be noted that, even if the lower assessments were used, more than 40 percent of RODs would have a net decrease in State aid after accounting for the assessment.

Background Paper: Effect of SDA Assessment on State School Aid (Cont'd)

Change in State School Aid from FY 2013 to FY 2014:
Before and After Accounting for the SDA Assessment

LD	County	District	Dollar and Percent Change in State School Aid			
			Before Assessment		After Assessment	
1	Atlantic	Atlantic Co Vocational	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%
1	Atlantic	Corbin City	\$13,765	2.0%	\$13,765	2.0%
1	Atlantic	Estell Manor City	\$68,972	3.4%	\$63,745	3.2%
1	Atlantic	Weymouth Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$1,091	0.0%
1	Cape May	Avalon Boro	\$338	0.5%	-\$7,221	-10.1%
1	Cape May	Cape May City	\$56,868	13.8%	\$55,757	13.6%
1	Cape May	Cape May Co Vocational	\$1	0.0%	-\$5,288	-0.4%
1	Cape May	Cape May Point	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%
1	Cape May	Dennis Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$27,069	-0.4%
1	Cape May	Lower Cape May Regional	\$293,389	3.3%	\$272,706	3.0%
1	Cape May	Lower Twp	\$84,979	0.9%	\$78,633	0.8%
1	Cape May	Middle Twp	\$283,277	2.2%	\$234,393	1.8%
1	Cape May	North Wildwood City	\$5,617	0.9%	\$3,570	0.5%
1	Cape May	Ocean City	\$1,490,401	80.1%	\$1,437,517	77.2%
1	Cape May	Sea Isle City	\$0	0.0%	-\$1,857	-0.7%
1	Cape May	Stone Harbor Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$1,986	-3.8%
1	Cape May	Upper Twp	\$147,840	1.6%	\$146,469	1.5%
1	Cape May	West Cape May Boro	\$175,578	57.8%	\$175,554	57.7%
1	Cape May	West Wildwood	\$2,465	6.9%	\$2,465	6.9%
1	Cape May	Wildwood City	\$156,116	3.1%	\$154,540	3.1%
1	Cape May	Wildwood Crest Boro	\$6,217	1.2%	-\$283	-0.1%
1	Cape May	Woodbine Boro	\$81,174	2.8%	\$75,415	2.6%
1	Cumberland	Commercial Twp	\$60,615	0.6%	\$57,216	0.6%
1	Cumberland	Cumberland Co Vocational	\$95,035	2.5%	\$77,183	2.0%
1	Cumberland	Cumberland Regional	\$0	0.0%	-\$121,841	-1.0%
1	Cumberland	Downe Twp	\$109,033	6.3%	\$108,083	6.2%
1	Cumberland	Fairfield Twp	\$41,873	0.7%	-\$25,071	-0.4%
1	Cumberland	Greenwich Twp	\$11,466	2.8%	\$11,418	2.7%
1	Cumberland	Hopewell Twp	\$85,879	2.9%	\$79,840	2.7%
1	Cumberland	Lawrence Twp	\$161,620	2.8%	\$147,554	2.5%
1	Cumberland	Maurice River Twp	\$155,263	3.4%	\$155,263	3.4%
1	Cumberland	Hopewell Twp (Shiloh Boro)	\$9,399	2.6%	\$9,399	2.6%
1	Cumberland	Stow Creek Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$400	0.0%
2	Atlantic	Absecon City	\$77,534	5.5%	\$68,487	4.8%
2	Atlantic	Atlantic City	\$2,256,673	14.9%	\$2,230,806	14.7%
2	Atlantic	Atlantic Co Vocational	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%
2	Atlantic	Brigantine City	\$17,953	0.8%	\$17,091	0.8%
2	Atlantic	Buena Regional	\$329,740	1.7%	\$183,614	1.0%
2	Atlantic	Egg Harbor City	\$111,680	2.2%	\$42,660	0.8%
2	Atlantic	Egg Harbor Twp	\$70,558	0.2%	-\$193,844	-0.5%
2	Atlantic	Folsom Boro	\$172,292	3.2%	\$156,713	2.9%
2	Atlantic	Greater Egg Harbor Reg	\$489,662	1.6%	\$274,264	0.9%
2	Atlantic	Hamilton Twp	\$149,159	0.7%	\$110,286	0.5%
2	Atlantic	Linwood City	\$27,579	1.8%	\$20,955	1.4%

Background Paper: Effect of SDA Assessment on State School Aid (Cont'd)

LD	County	District	Dollar and Percent Change in State School Aid			
			Before Assessment		After Assessment	
2	Atlantic	Longport	\$136	0.2%	\$136	0.2%
2	Atlantic	Mainland Regional	\$357,624	5.0%	\$357,624	5.0%
2	Atlantic	Margate City	\$3,341	0.6%	-\$29,121	-5.5%
2	Atlantic	Mullica Twp	\$11,546	0.2%	-\$10,962	-0.2%
2	Atlantic	Northfield City	\$11,294	0.3%	\$11,294	0.3%
2	Atlantic	Somers Point City	\$22,986	0.4%	-\$331	0.0%
2	Atlantic	Ventnor City	\$1	0.0%	-\$26,081	-1.3%
3	Cumberland	Cumberland Co Vocational	\$95,035	2.5%	\$77,183	2.0%
3	Cumberland	Cumberland Regional	\$0	0.0%	-\$121,841	-1.0%
3	Cumberland	Deerfield Twp	\$1	0.0%	-\$9,666	-0.4%
3	Cumberland	Upper Deerfield Twp	\$256,196	4.3%	\$219,427	3.7%
3	Gloucester	Clayton Boro	\$92,035	1.0%	\$8,555	0.1%
3	Gloucester	East Greenwich Twp	\$123,904	3.8%	\$101,593	3.1%
3	Gloucester	Elk Twp	\$104,895	4.3%	\$103,795	4.3%
3	Gloucester	Franklin Twp	\$182,129	2.1%	\$179,145	2.1%
3	Gloucester	Gateway Regional	\$461,025	6.6%	\$431,440	6.2%
3	Gloucester	Glassboro	\$697,884	4.4%	\$655,033	4.2%
3	Gloucester	Gloucester Co Vocational	\$1	0.0%	-\$34,076	-0.4%
3	Gloucester	Greenwich Twp	\$19,448	1.8%	\$17,360	1.6%
3	Gloucester	Kingsway Regional	\$133,056	1.6%	\$84,704	1.0%
3	Gloucester	Logan Twp	\$10,650	0.2%	\$10,251	0.2%
3	Gloucester	National Park Boro	\$24,173	1.2%	\$24,173	1.2%
3	Gloucester	Newfield Boro	\$1	0.0%	-\$308	0.0%
3	Gloucester	Paulsboro Boro	\$174,592	1.5%	\$171,966	1.4%
3	Gloucester	South Harrison Twp	\$86,104	5.7%	\$83,245	5.5%
3	Gloucester	Delsea Regional H.S Dist.	\$803,205	6.1%	\$803,144	6.1%
3	Gloucester	Swedesboro-Woolwich	\$4,685	0.1%	-\$39,995	-0.6%
3	Gloucester	West Deptford Twp	\$441,890	3.8%	\$438,264	3.8%
3	Gloucester	Woodbury Heights Boro	\$1	0.0%	-\$266	0.0%
3	Salem	Alloway Twp	\$35,679	1.0%	\$23,169	0.6%
3	Salem	Elmer Boro	\$5,491	0.3%	\$5,491	0.3%
3	Salem	Elsinboro Twp	\$363,034	55.0%	\$363,034	55.0%
3	Salem	Lower Alloways Creek	\$29,548	3.5%	\$29,106	3.4%
3	Salem	Mannington Twp	\$32,556	6.2%	\$32,556	6.2%
3	Salem	Oldmans Twp	\$208,834	11.9%	\$208,834	11.9%
3	Salem	Penns Grv-Carney's Pt Reg	\$258,857	1.2%	\$225,424	1.1%
3	Salem	Pennsville	\$0	0.0%	-\$1,634	0.0%
3	Salem	Pittsgrove Twp	\$398,024	3.1%	\$374,223	2.9%
3	Salem	Quinton Twp	\$129,534	4.0%	\$96,288	3.0%
3	Salem	Salem County Vocational	\$0	0.0%	-\$501	0.0%
3	Salem	Upper Pittsgrove Twp	\$162,752	4.9%	\$159,422	4.8%
3	Salem	Woodstown-Piles Grove Reg	\$237,034	3.5%	\$234,822	3.5%
4	Camden	Black Horse Pike Regional	\$567,978	1.7%	\$561,846	1.7%
4	Camden	Camden County Vocational	\$232,220	1.1%	\$211,834	1.0%
4	Camden	Chesilhurst	\$161,631	6.9%	\$161,511	6.9%
4	Camden	Clementon Boro	\$133,582	2.1%	\$121,063	1.9%
4	Camden	Gloucester Twp	\$797,919	1.6%	\$763,703	1.5%
4	Camden	Laurel Springs Boro	\$76,062	4.2%	\$76,062	4.2%

Background Paper: Effect of SDA Assessment on State School Aid (Cont'd)

LD	County	District	Dollar and Percent Change in State School Aid			
			Before Assessment		After Assessment	
4	Camden	Lindenwold Boro	\$600,565	2.5%	\$593,799	2.5%
4	Camden	Winslow Twp	\$492,103	1.1%	\$472,918	1.1%
4	Gloucester	Gloucester Co Vocational	\$1	0.0%	-\$34,076	-0.4%
4	Gloucester	Monroe Twp	\$138,555	0.4%	\$61,549	0.2%
4	Gloucester	Pitman Boro	\$198,543	2.1%	\$197,765	2.1%
4	Gloucester	Washington Twp	\$551,203	1.1%	\$474,007	1.0%
5	Camden	Audubon Boro	\$735,292	12.3%	\$696,751	11.6%
5	Camden	Audubon Boro (Audubon Park)	\$16,654	1.2%	\$16,654	1.2%
5	Camden	Barrington Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$13,924	-0.4%
5	Camden	Bellmawr Boro	\$208,638	4.3%	\$205,932	4.2%
5	Camden	Black Horse Pike Regional	\$567,978	1.7%	\$561,846	1.7%
5	Camden	Brooklawn Boro	\$293,123	6.8%	\$283,714	6.6%
5	Camden	Camden County Vocational	\$232,220	1.1%	\$211,834	1.0%
5	Camden	Haddon Heights Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$35,495	-2.7%
5	Camden	Lawnside Boro	\$41,407	1.1%	\$6,422	0.2%
5	Camden	Magnolia Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$724	0.0%
5	Camden	Mount Ephraim Boro	\$102,658	2.7%	\$91,028	2.4%
5	Camden	Runnemede Boro	\$18,003	0.4%	\$18,003	0.4%
5	Camden	Sterling High School Dist	\$59,878	0.9%	\$58,700	0.9%
5	Camden	Woodlynne Boro	\$70,191	1.0%	\$58,225	0.8%
5	Gloucester	Clearview Regional	\$183,322	1.2%	\$103,549	0.7%
5	Gloucester	Deptford Twp	\$467,958	2.1%	\$415,997	1.8%
5	Gloucester	Gateway Regional	\$461,025	6.6%	\$431,440	6.2%
5	Gloucester	Gloucester Co Vocational	\$1	0.0%	-\$34,076	-0.4%
5	Gloucester	Harrison Twp	\$26,876	0.4%	\$14,585	0.2%
5	Gloucester	Mantua Twp	\$35,492	0.6%	\$35,492	0.6%
5	Gloucester	Wenonah Boro	\$287	0.1%	-\$5,165	-1.0%
5	Gloucester	Westville Boro	\$108,442	4.6%	\$102,009	4.3%
5	Gloucester	Woodbury City	\$280,397	2.4%	\$229,950	2.0%
6	Burlington	Burlington Co Vocational	\$446,860	3.2%	\$363,910	2.6%
6	Burlington	Maple Shade Twp	\$27,453	0.3%	-\$14,160	-0.2%
6	Camden	Berlin Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$31,595	-0.6%
6	Camden	Camden County Vocational	\$232,220	1.1%	\$211,834	1.0%
6	Camden	Cherry Hill Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$83,867	-0.7%
6	Camden	Collingswood Boro	\$164,871	1.6%	\$94,693	0.9%
6	Camden	Eastern Camden County Reg	\$34,251	0.4%	\$27,296	0.3%
6	Camden	Gibbsboro Boro	\$100,901	7.7%	\$90,148	6.9%
6	Camden	Haddon Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$29,103	-0.3%
6	Camden	Haddonfield	\$30,521	3.6%	-\$15,467	-1.8%
6	Camden	Hi Nella	\$58,092	7.3%	\$58,092	7.3%
6	Camden	Merchantville Boro	\$298,845	14.9%	\$298,709	14.9%
6	Camden	Oaklyn Boro	\$16,231	0.7%	\$15,613	0.6%
6	Camden	Pennsauken Twp	\$1	0.0%	\$1	0.0%
6	Camden	Somerdale Boro	\$227,585	8.4%	\$225,448	8.3%
6	Camden	Sterling High School Dist	\$59,878	0.9%	\$58,700	0.9%
6	Camden	Stratford Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$15,233	-0.3%
6	Camden	Haddonfield (Tavistock)	\$1,827	567.4%	\$1,827	567.4%
6	Camden	Voorhees Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$14,420	-0.3%

Background Paper: Effect of SDA Assessment on State School Aid (Cont'd)

LD	County	District	Dollar and Percent Change in State School Aid			
			Before Assessment		After Assessment	
7	Burlington	Beverly City	\$164,284	4.6%	\$164,284	4.6%
7	Burlington	Bordentown Regional	\$33,987	0.4%	-\$11,372	-0.1%
7	Burlington	Burlington Co Vocational	\$446,860	3.2%	\$363,910	2.6%
7	Burlington	Burlington Twp	\$34,378	0.2%	-\$51,383	-0.3%
7	Burlington	Cinnaminson Twp	\$223,761	2.6%	\$223,573	2.6%
7	Burlington	Delanco Twp	\$76,717	3.2%	\$60,589	2.5%
7	Burlington	Delran Twp	\$14,105	0.1%	\$6,394	0.1%
7	Burlington	Edgewater Park Twp	\$4,747	0.1%	\$1,255	0.0%
7	Burlington	Florence Twp	\$193,623	2.1%	\$152,167	1.6%
7	Burlington	Lenape Regional	\$0	0.0%	-\$149,859	-0.5%
7	Burlington	Moorestown Twp	\$46,960	1.6%	\$3,003	0.1%
7	Burlington	Mount Laurel Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$45,482	-1.1%
7	Burlington	Palmyra Boro	\$26,431	0.6%	\$24,674	0.5%
7	Burlington	Riverside Twp	\$180,680	1.7%	\$132,467	1.2%
7	Burlington	Riverton	\$0	0.0%	-\$4,689	-0.9%
7	Burlington	Willingboro Twp	\$521,906	1.4%	\$456,930	1.2%
8	Atlantic	Atlantic Co Vocational	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%
8	Atlantic	Hammonton Town	\$1,102,301	7.9%	\$1,044,957	7.5%
8	Burlington	Burlington Co Vocational	\$446,860	3.2%	\$363,910	2.6%
8	Burlington	Eastampton Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$51,017	-1.1%
8	Burlington	Evesham Twp	\$2,188	0.0%	-\$3,168	0.0%
8	Burlington	Hainesport Twp	\$39,381	2.9%	\$18,852	1.4%
8	Burlington	Lenape Regional	\$0	0.0%	-\$149,859	-0.5%
8	Burlington	Lumberton Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$25,154	-0.3%
8	Burlington	Mansfield Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$24,300	-4.1%
8	Burlington	Medford Lakes Boro	\$2,089	0.2%	-\$8,016	-0.7%
8	Burlington	Medford Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$46,088	-1.0%
8	Burlington	Mount Holly Twp	\$204,429	2.1%	\$199,763	2.0%
8	Burlington	Northern Burlington Reg	\$190,876	1.6%	\$141,912	1.2%
8	Burlington	Pemberton Twp (Pemberton Boro)	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%
8	Burlington	Rancocas Valley Regional	\$52,274	0.3%	\$52,274	0.3%
8	Burlington	Shamong Twp	\$119,933	2.9%	\$105,284	2.6%
8	Burlington	Southampton Twp	\$29,470	1.4%	\$21,104	1.0%
8	Burlington	Springfield Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$746	-0.1%
8	Burlington	Westampton	\$22,244	0.6%	\$6,598	0.2%
8	Burlington	Woodland Twp	\$11,770	1.3%	\$11,770	1.3%
8	Camden	Berlin Boro	\$77,186	2.2%	\$64,614	1.8%
8	Camden	Camden County Vocational	\$232,220	1.1%	\$211,834	1.0%
8	Camden	Eastern Camden County Reg	\$34,251	0.4%	\$27,296	0.3%
8	Camden	Pine Hill Boro	\$492,581	3.2%	\$486,583	3.1%
8	Camden	Waterford Twp	\$275,674	2.3%	\$274,503	2.2%
9	Atlantic	Atlantic Co Vocational	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%
9	Atlantic	Galloway Twp	\$301,816	1.3%	\$282,445	1.2%
9	Atlantic	Greater Egg Harbor Reg	\$489,662	1.6%	\$274,264	0.9%
9	Atlantic	Port Republic City	\$37,324	3.9%	\$37,324	3.9%
9	Burlington	Bass River Twp	\$11,037	1.3%	\$11,037	1.3%
9	Burlington	Burlington Co Vocational	\$446,860	3.2%	\$363,910	2.6%
9	Burlington	Lenape Regional	\$0	0.0%	-\$149,859	-0.5%

Background Paper: Effect of SDA Assessment on State School Aid (Cont'd)

LD	County	District	Dollar and Percent Change in State School Aid			
			Before Assessment		After Assessment	
9	Burlington	Tabernacle Twp	\$25,840	0.5%	\$8,591	0.2%
9	Burlington	Washington Twp	\$55,108	9.0%	\$48,486	7.9%
9	Ocean	Barneгат Twp	\$134,267	0.7%	-\$233,714	-1.2%
9	Ocean	Beach Haven Boro	\$64,974	196.8%	\$64,898	196.5%
9	Ocean	Berkeley Twp	\$36,010	1.6%	-\$9,694	-0.4%
9	Ocean	Central Regional	\$437,901	12.5%	\$388,587	11.1%
9	Ocean	Eagleswood Twp	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%
9	Ocean	Lacey Twp	\$87,278	0.4%	\$30,568	0.1%
9	Ocean	Little Egg Harbor Twp	\$6,726	0.1%	\$6,575	0.1%
9	Ocean	Long Beach Island	\$67,261	11.4%	\$64,147	10.9%
9	Ocean	Ocean County Vocational	\$6,812	0.1%	-\$16,635	-0.3%
9	Ocean	Ocean Gate Boro	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%
9	Ocean	Ocean Twp	\$172,296	2.6%	\$171,876	2.5%
9	Ocean	Pinelands Regional	\$239	0.0%	-\$3,351	0.0%
9	Ocean	Seaside Park Boro	\$2,558	1.7%	\$2,558	1.7%
9	Ocean	Southern Regional	\$30,336	1.6%	\$16,892	0.9%
9	Ocean	Stafford Twp	\$164,937	1.8%	\$143,598	1.6%
9	Ocean	Toms River Regional	\$433,802	0.6%	\$299,137	0.4%
9	Ocean	Tuckerton Boro	\$116,212	5.5%	\$109,545	5.2%
10	Ocean	Bay Head Boro	\$491	0.8%	\$67	0.1%
10	Ocean	Brick Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$42,016	-0.1%
10	Ocean	Central Regional	\$437,901	12.5%	\$388,587	11.1%
10	Ocean	Island Heights Boro	\$1,152	1.0%	-\$285	-0.2%
10	Ocean	Lakehurst Boro	\$13,190	0.2%	-\$24,116	-0.4%
10	Ocean	Lavallette Boro	\$728	0.4%	\$709	0.4%
10	Ocean	Manchester Twp	\$84,953	1.6%	\$26,228	0.5%
10	Ocean	P Pleasant Beach (Mantoloking)	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%
10	Ocean	Ocean County Vocational	\$6,812	0.1%	-\$16,635	-0.3%
10	Ocean	Point Pleasant Beach	\$8,773	1.9%	-\$41,059	-9.0%
10	Ocean	Seaside Heights Boro	\$156,720	18.4%	\$156,079	18.3%
10	Ocean	Toms River Regional	\$433,802	0.6%	\$299,137	0.4%
11	Monmouth	Allenhurst	\$140	0.3%	\$140	0.3%
11	Monmouth	Colts Neck Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$23,701	-2.4%
11	Monmouth	Deal Boro	\$249,984	13.3%	\$249,931	13.3%
11	Monmouth	Eatontown Boro	\$59,646	1.6%	\$59,646	1.6%
11	Monmouth	Freehold Boro	\$435,142	4.7%	\$423,745	4.6%
11	Monmouth	Freehold Regional	\$0	0.0%	-\$6,128	0.0%
11	Monmouth	Freehold Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$65,039	-1.6%
11	Monmouth	Interlaken	\$8,113	15.4%	\$8,113	15.4%
11	Monmouth	Monmouth Co Vocational	\$0	0.0%	-\$43,673	-0.5%
11	Monmouth	Monmouth Regional	\$46,717	1.4%	\$41,195	1.3%
11	Monmouth	Neptune City	\$64,700	3.3%	\$64,700	3.3%
11	Monmouth	Ocean Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$32,567	-0.4%
11	Monmouth	Red Bank Boro	\$339,218	12.9%	\$320,239	12.2%
11	Monmouth	Red Bank Regional	\$0	0.0%	-\$36,562	-3.7%
11	Monmouth	Shore Regional	\$0	0.0%	-\$555	-0.1%
11	Monmouth	Shrewsbury Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$6,844	-3.0%
11	Monmouth	Tinton Falls	\$0	0.0%	-\$11,999	-0.3%

Background Paper: Effect of SDA Assessment on State School Aid (Cont'd)

LD	County	District	Dollar and Percent Change in State School Aid			
			Before Assessment		After Assessment	
11	Monmouth	West Long Branch Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$12,511	-4.7%
12	Burlington	Burlington Co Vocational	\$446,860	3.2%	\$363,910	2.6%
12	Burlington	Chesterfield Twp	\$60,016	18.3%	\$59,999	18.2%
12	Burlington	New Hanover Twp	\$83,334	3.6%	\$71,754	3.1%
12	Burlington	North Hanover Twp	\$197,849	1.8%	\$197,849	1.8%
12	Burlington	Northern Burlington Reg	\$190,876	1.6%	\$141,912	1.2%
12	Middlesex	Middlesex Co Vocational	\$1	0.0%	-\$53,316	-0.4%
12	Middlesex	Old Bridge Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$86,403	-0.2%
12	Monmouth	Freehold Regional	\$0	0.0%	-\$6,128	0.0%
12	Monmouth	Manalapan-Englishtown Reg	\$0	0.0%	-\$68,347	-0.3%
12	Monmouth	Matawan-Aberdeen Regional	\$0	0.0%	-\$56,889	-0.5%
12	Monmouth	Millstone Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$23,013	-0.5%
12	Monmouth	Monmouth Co Vocational	\$0	0.0%	-\$43,673	-0.5%
12	Monmouth	Roosevelt Boro	\$280,291	40.8%	\$279,995	40.7%
12	Monmouth	Upper Freehold Regional	\$476,143	9.6%	\$415,400	8.3%
12	Ocean	Jackson Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$160,667	-0.3%
12	Ocean	Ocean County Vocational	\$6,812	0.1%	-\$16,635	-0.3%
12	Ocean	Plumsted Twp	\$275	0.0%	-\$37,876	-0.3%
13	Monmouth	Atlantic Highlands Boro	\$2,937	2.0%	-\$6,831	-4.7%
13	Monmouth	Fair Haven Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$9,082	-2.2%
13	Monmouth	Freehold Regional	\$0	0.0%	-\$6,128	0.0%
13	Monmouth	Hazlet Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$5,192	0.0%
13	Monmouth	Henry Hudson Regional	\$3,330	0.4%	-\$16,643	-2.1%
13	Monmouth	Highlands Boro	\$8,347	1.3%	\$7,866	1.3%
13	Monmouth	Holmdel Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$37,673	-2.1%
13	Monmouth	Keyport Boro	\$60,685	1.1%	\$55,134	1.0%
13	Monmouth	Little Silver Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$16,780	-5.7%
13	Monmouth	Marlboro Twp	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%
13	Monmouth	Matawan-Aberdeen Regional	\$0	0.0%	-\$56,889	-0.5%
13	Monmouth	Middletown Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$14,741	-0.1%
13	Monmouth	Monmouth Beach Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$9,047	-6.1%
13	Monmouth	Monmouth Co Vocational	\$0	0.0%	-\$43,673	-0.5%
13	Monmouth	Oceanport Boro	\$3,577	1.0%	\$3,145	0.9%
13	Monmouth	Red Bank Regional	\$0	0.0%	-\$36,562	-3.7%
13	Monmouth	Rumson Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$12,204	-3.4%
13	Monmouth	Rumson-Fair Haven Reg	\$0	0.0%	-\$29,585	-7.0%
13	Monmouth	Oceanport Boro (Sea Bright)	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%
13	Monmouth	Shore Regional	\$0	0.0%	-\$555	-0.1%
13	Monmouth	Union Beach	\$0	0.0%	-\$17,532	-0.2%
14	Mercer	East Windsor Regional	\$1	0.0%	-\$110,163	-0.6%
14	Mercer	Hamilton Twp	\$193,311	0.3%	\$138,839	0.2%
14	Mercer	Mercer County Vocational	\$14,719	0.6%	\$14,719	0.6%
14	Mercer	Robbinsville Twp	\$154,758	7.0%	\$109,538	4.9%
14	Mercer	W Windsor-Plainsboro Reg	\$0	0.0%	-\$23,900	-0.3%
14	Middlesex	Cranbury Twp	\$1	0.0%	-\$10,462	-2.3%
14	Middlesex	Jamesburg Boro	\$166,255	3.4%	\$164,918	3.4%
14	Middlesex	Middlesex Co Vocational	\$1	0.0%	-\$53,316	-0.4%
14	Middlesex	Monroe Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$57,546	-2.2%

Background Paper: Effect of SDA Assessment on State School Aid (Cont'd)

LD	County	District	Dollar and Percent Change in State School Aid			
			Before Assessment		After Assessment	
14	Middlesex	Spotswood	\$2,216	0.0%	-\$22,458	-0.4%
15	Hunterdon	East Amwell Twp	\$104,037	17.3%	\$103,269	17.2%
15	Hunterdon	Hunterdon Central Reg	\$288,245	5.4%	\$205,482	3.8%
15	Hunterdon	Hunterdon Co Vocational	\$0	0.0%	-\$20,558	-2.2%
15	Hunterdon	Lambertville City	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%
15	Hunterdon	South Hunterdon Regional	\$66,788	5.5%	\$65,275	5.4%
15	Hunterdon	West Amwell Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$7,667	-3.3%
15	Mercer	Ewing Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$7,568	-0.1%
15	Mercer	Hopewell Valley Regional	\$0	0.0%	-\$65,219	-2.6%
15	Mercer	Lawrence Twp	\$46,242	1.4%	-\$161	0.0%
15	Mercer	Mercer County Vocational	\$14,719	0.6%	\$14,719	0.6%
15	Mercer	W Windsor-Plainsboro Reg	\$0	0.0%	-\$23,900	-0.3%
16	Hunterdon	Delaware Twp	\$273,565	31.7%	\$261,615	30.3%
16	Hunterdon	Flemington-Raritan Reg	\$1	0.0%	-\$31,082	-0.5%
16	Hunterdon	Hunterdon Central Reg	\$288,245	5.4%	\$205,482	3.8%
16	Hunterdon	Hunterdon Co Vocational	\$0	0.0%	-\$20,558	-2.2%
16	Hunterdon	Readington Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$36,749	-2.7%
16	Hunterdon	South Hunterdon Regional	\$66,788	5.5%	\$65,275	5.4%
16	Hunterdon	Stockton Boro	\$159,744	91.1%	\$159,744	91.1%
16	Mercer	Mercer County Vocational	\$14,719	0.6%	\$14,719	0.6%
16	Mercer	Princeton Regional	\$24,489	0.7%	-\$92,177	-2.8%
16	Middlesex	Middlesex Co Vocational	\$1	0.0%	-\$53,316	-0.4%
16	Middlesex	South Brunswick Twp	\$1	0.0%	-\$66,553	-0.3%
16	Somerset	Branchburg Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$27,563	-1.4%
16	Somerset	Hillsborough Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$38,545	-0.2%
16	Somerset	Manville Boro	\$66,005	1.3%	\$61,938	1.2%
16	Somerset	Hillsborough Twp (Millstone)	\$13,046	14.5%	\$13,046	14.5%
16	Somerset	Montgomery Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$101,895	-2.6%
16	Somerset	Montgomery Twp (Rocky Hill)	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%
16	Somerset	Somerset Co Vocational	\$0	0.0%	-\$11,050	-0.8%
16	Somerset	Somerville Boro	\$15,501	0.3%	-\$32,095	-0.6%
17	Middlesex	Middlesex Co Vocational	\$1	0.0%	-\$53,316	-0.4%
17	Middlesex	Milltown Boro	\$27,592	2.5%	\$26,865	2.5%
17	Middlesex	North Brunswick Twp	\$329,330	2.9%	\$235,084	2.1%
17	Middlesex	Piscataway Twp	\$403,615	2.7%	\$311,155	2.1%
17	Somerset	Franklin Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$95,236	-0.7%
17	Somerset	Somerset Co Vocational	\$0	0.0%	-\$11,050	-0.8%
18	Middlesex	East Brunswick Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$232,805	-1.3%
18	Middlesex	Edison Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$66,090	-0.5%
18	Middlesex	Spotswood (Helmetta)	\$25,079	2.7%	\$25,079	2.7%
18	Middlesex	Highland Park Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$29,277	-0.8%
18	Middlesex	Metuchen Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$54,364	-5.4%
18	Middlesex	Middlesex Co Vocational	\$1	0.0%	-\$53,316	-0.4%
18	Middlesex	South Plainfield Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$37,331	-0.4%
18	Middlesex	South River Boro	\$499,999	4.0%	\$420,917	3.4%
19	Middlesex	Carteret Boro	\$499,999	1.9%	\$499,651	1.9%
19	Middlesex	Middlesex Co Vocational	\$1	0.0%	-\$53,316	-0.4%
19	Middlesex	Sayreville Boro	\$499,999	2.4%	\$388,267	1.9%

Background Paper: Effect of SDA Assessment on State School Aid (Cont'd)

LD	County	District	Dollar and Percent Change in State School Aid			
			Before Assessment		After Assessment	
19	Middlesex	South Amboy City	\$35,974	0.6%	\$35,542	0.5%
19	Middlesex	Woodbridge Twp	\$71,504	0.3%	-\$101,224	-0.4%
20	Union	Hillside Twp	\$6,164	0.0%	-\$7,739	0.0%
20	Union	Roselle Boro	\$1	0.0%	-\$8,375	0.0%
20	Union	Union County Vocational	\$0	0.0%	-\$25,009	-0.4%
20	Union	Union Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$54,985	-0.2%
21	Morris	Sch Dist Of The Chathams	\$0	0.0%	-\$66,285	-3.5%
21	Morris	Morris County Vocational	\$0	0.0%	-\$31,187	-2.6%
21	Morris	Long Hill Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$17,982	-2.9%
21	Somerset	Bernards Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$14,458	-0.5%
21	Somerset	Somerset Co Vocational	\$0	0.0%	-\$11,050	-0.8%
21	Somerset	Somerset Hills Regional	\$0	0.0%	-\$48,690	-5.8%
21	Somerset	Warren Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$13,385	-1.1%
21	Somerset	Watchung Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$25,546	-6.2%
21	Somerset	Watchung Hills Regional	\$31,766	3.5%	-\$19,212	-2.1%
21	Union	Berkeley Heights Twp	\$1	0.0%	-\$16,221	-1.4%
21	Union	Cranford Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$7,415	-0.3%
21	Union	Garwood Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$16,083	-3.7%
21	Union	Kenilworth Boro	\$44,711	1.1%	\$44,711	1.1%
21	Union	Mountainside Boro	\$5,780	1.2%	-\$2,723	-0.6%
21	Union	New Providence Boro	\$29,613	3.5%	\$29,613	3.5%
21	Union	Roselle Park Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$17,632	-0.2%
21	Union	Springfield Twp	\$202,702	18.3%	\$176,086	15.9%
21	Union	Summit City	\$0	0.0%	-\$29,457	-1.9%
21	Union	Union County Vocational	\$0	0.0%	-\$25,009	-0.4%
21	Union	Westfield Town	\$1	0.0%	-\$27,214	-1.0%
22	Middlesex	Dunellen Boro	\$159,306	3.0%	\$137,655	2.6%
22	Middlesex	Middlesex Boro	\$3,248	0.0%	-\$2,402	0.0%
22	Middlesex	Middlesex Co Vocational	\$1	0.0%	-\$53,316	-0.4%
22	Somerset	Green Brook Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$30,728	-3.4%
22	Somerset	North Plainfield Boro	\$78,758	0.3%	\$9,647	0.0%
22	Somerset	Somerset Co Vocational	\$0	0.0%	-\$11,050	-0.8%
22	Union	Clark Twp	\$2,264	0.2%	-\$61,239	-6.1%
22	Union	Linden City	\$0	0.0%	-\$45,091	-0.2%
22	Union	Rahway City	\$86,609	0.4%	\$53,568	0.3%
22	Union	Scotch Plains-Fanwood Reg	\$90,124	3.3%	\$31,982	1.2%
22	Union	Union County Vocational	\$0	0.0%	-\$25,009	-0.4%
22	Union	Winfield Twp	\$38,958	2.4%	\$38,958	2.4%
23	Hunterdon	Alexandria Twp	\$86,575	5.5%	\$78,847	5.0%
23	Hunterdon	Bethlehem Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$12,402	-0.8%
23	Hunterdon	Bloomsbury Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$291	0.0%
23	Hunterdon	Califon Boro	\$45,876	18.4%	\$45,876	18.4%
23	Hunterdon	Clinton Town	\$1	0.0%	-\$8,525	-5.0%
23	Hunterdon	Clinton Twp	\$174,632	7.6%	\$143,349	6.3%
23	Hunterdon	Delaware Valley Regional	\$0	0.0%	-\$14,622	-0.4%
23	Hunterdon	Franklin Twp	\$28,496	12.3%	\$15,796	6.8%
23	Hunterdon	Frenchtown Boro	\$22,947	3.2%	\$18,445	2.6%
23	Hunterdon	Clinton Town (Glen Gardner)	\$32,002	3.2%	\$32,002	3.2%

Background Paper: Effect of SDA Assessment on State School Aid (Cont'd)

LD	County	District	Dollar and Percent Change in State School Aid			
			Before Assessment		After Assessment	
23	Hunterdon	Hampton Boro	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%
23	Hunterdon	High Bridge Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$1,038	-0.1%
23	Hunterdon	Holland Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$11,761	-0.7%
23	Hunterdon	Hunterdon Co Vocational	\$0	0.0%	-\$20,558	-2.2%
23	Hunterdon	Kingwood Twp	\$56,365	4.6%	\$49,807	4.1%
23	Hunterdon	Lebanon Boro	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%
23	Hunterdon	Lebanon Twp	\$289,928	14.3%	\$289,167	14.3%
23	Hunterdon	Milford Boro	\$44,603	16.8%	\$43,899	16.6%
23	Hunterdon	N Hunt/Voorhees Regional	\$0	0.0%	-\$20,335	-0.4%
23	Hunterdon	Tewksbury Twp	\$257,900	51.4%	\$239,326	47.7%
23	Hunterdon	Union Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$15,237	-2.7%
23	Somerset	Bedminster Twp	\$1	0.0%	\$9,377	1.4%
23	Somerset	Bound Brook Boro	\$438,845	5.8%	\$433,872	5.7%
23	Somerset	Bridgewater-Raritan Reg	\$0	0.0%	-\$80,688	-0.9%
23	Somerset	Somerset Co Vocational	\$0	0.0%	-\$11,050	-0.8%
23	Somerset	Somerset Hills Regional	\$0	0.0%	-\$48,690	-5.8%
23	Somerset	South Bound Brook	\$2	0.0%	-\$17,606	-0.5%
23	Warren	Alpha Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$2,545	-0.1%
23	Warren	Franklin Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$6,876	-0.9%
23	Warren	Greenwich Twp	\$171,935	3.0%	\$160,608	2.8%
23	Warren	Hackettstown	\$110,154	2.2%	\$95,711	1.9%
23	Warren	Harmony Twp	\$299	0.1%	-\$482	-0.1%
23	Warren	Lopatcong Twp	\$132,044	3.9%	\$131,998	3.9%
23	Warren	Mansfield Twp	\$19,421	0.5%	\$18,393	0.5%
23	Warren	Pohatcong Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$1,063	-0.1%
23	Warren	Warren County Vocational	\$32,644	1.1%	\$20,847	0.7%
23	Warren	Warren Hills Regional	\$117,512	1.1%	\$51,565	0.5%
23	Warren	Washington Boro	\$1	0.0%	-\$6,764	-0.2%
23	Warren	Washington Twp	\$42,744	1.7%	\$42,744	1.7%
24	Morris	Morris County Vocational	\$0	0.0%	-\$31,187	-2.6%
24	Morris	Mount Olive Twp	\$1	0.0%	-\$72,546	-0.5%
24	Sussex	Andover Reg	\$127,106	5.9%	\$114,440	5.3%
24	Sussex	Frankford Twp (Branchville Boro)	\$3,343	3.2%	\$3,343	3.2%
24	Sussex	Byram Twp	\$158,408	4.8%	\$136,794	4.2%
24	Sussex	Frankford Twp	\$44,925	2.5%	\$44,837	2.5%
24	Sussex	Franklin Boro	\$134,681	4.3%	\$133,228	4.3%
24	Sussex	Fredon Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$417	-0.1%
24	Sussex	Green Twp	\$466,986	25.0%	\$453,989	24.3%
24	Sussex	Hamburg Boro	\$129,993	8.7%	\$121,512	8.2%
24	Sussex	Hampton Twp	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%
24	Sussex	Hardyston Twp	\$122,970	6.3%	\$101,645	5.2%
24	Sussex	High Point Regional	\$177,048	2.9%	\$172,552	2.8%
24	Sussex	Hopatcong	\$247,304	2.2%	\$246,913	2.2%
24	Sussex	Kittatinny Regional	\$285,916	5.1%	\$268,393	4.8%
24	Sussex	Lafayette Twp	\$163,764	24.7%	\$156,709	23.6%
24	Sussex	Lenape Valley Regional	\$367,899	8.7%	\$367,077	8.7%
24	Sussex	Montague Twp	\$1	0.0%	-\$1,966	-0.1%
24	Sussex	Newton Town	\$0	0.0%	-\$22,469	-0.4%

Background Paper: Effect of SDA Assessment on State School Aid (Cont'd)

LD	County	District	Dollar and Percent Change in State School Aid			
			Before Assessment		After Assessment	
24	Sussex	Ogdensburg Boro	\$247,124	12.1%	\$244,784	11.9%
24	Sussex	Sandyston-Walpack Twp	\$40,275	7.7%	\$39,360	7.5%
24	Sussex	Sparta Twp	\$238,338	4.2%	\$233,149	4.1%
24	Sussex	Stanhope Boro	\$65,313	4.5%	\$53,223	3.7%
24	Sussex	Stillwater Twp	\$51,909	3.0%	\$51,125	2.9%
24	Sussex	Sussex-Wantage Regional	\$328,490	4.4%	\$328,042	4.4%
24	Sussex	Sussex County Vocational	\$0	0.0%	-\$8,330	-0.2%
24	Sussex	Vernon Twp	\$758,947	3.1%	\$754,668	3.1%
24	Sussex	Wallkill Valley Regional	\$346,143	8.0%	\$332,560	7.7%
24	Warren	Allamuchy Twp	\$16,198	3.0%	\$15,718	3.0%
24	Warren	Belvidere Town	\$0	0.0%	-\$785	0.0%
24	Warren	Blairstown Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$2,285	-0.2%
24	Warren	Frelinghuysen Twp	\$7,758	1.3%	\$7,758	1.3%
24	Warren	Great Meadows Regional	\$85,660	1.5%	\$84,334	1.5%
24	Warren	Blairstown Twp (Hardwick)	\$55,547	13.8%	\$55,547	13.8%
24	Warren	Hope Twp	\$69,580	7.8%	\$64,849	7.2%
24	Warren	Knowlton Twp	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%
24	Warren	North Warren Regional	\$79,540	1.6%	\$78,244	1.6%
24	Warren	Oxford Twp	\$74,872	3.0%	\$54,414	2.2%
24	Warren	Warren County Vocational	\$32,644	1.1%	\$20,847	0.7%
24	Warren	White Twp	\$11,913	0.7%	\$10,119	0.6%
25	Morris	Boonton Town	\$88,417	8.2%	\$86,402	8.0%
25	Morris	Boonton Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$471	-0.1%
25	Morris	Chester Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$34,994	-3.4%
25	Morris	Denville Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$2,549	-0.2%
25	Morris	Dover Town	\$500,000	2.4%	\$466,788	2.2%
25	Morris	Mendham Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$18,646	-7.9%
25	Morris	Mendham Twp	\$1	0.0%	-\$33,444	-8.0%
25	Morris	Mine Hill Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$6,406	-0.2%
25	Morris	Morris County Vocational	\$0	0.0%	-\$31,187	-2.6%
25	Morris	Morris Hills Regional	\$1,109,869	17.7%	\$1,044,160	16.6%
25	Morris	Morris School District	\$343,548	5.8%	\$327,887	5.5%
25	Morris	Mount Arlington Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$125	0.0%
25	Morris	Mountain Lakes Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$28,316	-3.8%
25	Morris	Netcong Boro	\$97,987	9.3%	\$95,545	9.0%
25	Morris	Randolph Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$35,437	-0.3%
25	Morris	Rockaway Boro	\$20,479	4.3%	\$19,256	4.0%
25	Morris	Roxbury Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$30,708	-0.2%
25	Morris	Dover Town (Victory Gardens)	\$65,980	2.4%	\$65,980	2.4%
25	Morris	Washington Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$46,700	-0.6%
25	Morris	West Morris Regional	\$0	0.0%	-\$57,996	-1.3%
25	Morris	Wharton Boro	\$156,516	4.0%	\$154,969	4.0%
25	Somerset	Somerset Co Vocational	\$0	0.0%	-\$11,050	-0.8%
25	Somerset	Somerset Hills Regional	\$0	0.0%	-\$48,690	-5.8%
25	Sussex	Lenape Valley Regional	\$367,899	8.7%	\$367,077	8.7%
26	Essex	Caldwell-West Caldwell	\$0	0.0%	-\$5,858	-0.6%
26	Essex	Essex Co Voc-Tech	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%
26	Essex	Fairfield Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$6,425	-2.2%

Background Paper: Effect of SDA Assessment on State School Aid (Cont'd)

LD	County	District	Dollar and Percent Change in State School Aid			
			Before Assessment		After Assessment	
26	Essex	North Caldwell Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$6,172	-2.8%
26	Essex	Verona Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$738	-0.1%
26	Essex	West Essex Regional	\$0	0.0%	-\$48,875	-4.9%
26	Morris	Butler Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$16,528	-0.8%
26	Morris	Jefferson Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$52,249	-0.3%
26	Morris	Kinnelon Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$31,477	-2.2%
26	Morris	Lincoln Park Boro	\$100,123	6.8%	\$98,833	6.7%
26	Morris	Montville Twp	\$1	0.0%	-\$28,649	-1.6%
26	Morris	Morris County Vocational	\$0	0.0%	-\$31,187	-2.6%
26	Morris	Morris Hills Regional	\$1,109,869	17.7%	\$1,044,160	16.6%
26	Morris	Morris Plains Boro	\$186,032	33.0%	\$166,152	29.5%
26	Morris	Parsippany-Troy Hills Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$27,277	-0.6%
26	Morris	Rockaway Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$991	0.0%
26	Passaic	Passaic County Vocational	\$0	0.0%	-\$35,197	-0.2%
26	Passaic	West Milford Twp	\$195,214	1.4%	\$184,391	1.3%
27	Essex	Caldwell-West Caldwell	\$0	0.0%	-\$5,858	-0.6%
27	Essex	Essex Co Voc-Tech	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%
27	Essex	Essex Fells Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$273	-0.3%
27	Essex	Livingston Twp	\$1	0.0%	-\$124,277	-5.1%
27	Essex	Millburn Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$41,302	-2.2%
27	Essex	Roseland Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$14,213	-5.3%
27	Essex	South Orange-Maplewood	\$0	0.0%	-\$46,011	-1.1%
27	Essex	West Essex Regional	\$0	0.0%	-\$48,875	-4.9%
27	Essex	West Orange Town	\$0	0.0%	-\$62,318	-0.9%
27	Morris	Sch Dist Of The Chathams	\$0	0.0%	-\$66,285	-3.5%
27	Morris	East Hanover Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$21,382	-3.3%
27	Morris	Florham Park Boro	\$1	0.0%	-\$14,180	-3.0%
27	Morris	Hanover Park Regional	\$0	0.0%	-\$57,697	-7.3%
27	Morris	Hanover Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$15,799	-1.9%
27	Morris	Harding Township	\$0	0.0%	-\$3,704	-1.6%
27	Morris	Madison Boro	\$1	0.0%	-\$1,943	-0.2%
27	Morris	Morris County Vocational	\$0	0.0%	-\$31,187	-2.6%
28	Essex	Bloomfield Twp	\$500,000	2.5%	\$414,691	2.1%
28	Essex	Essex Co Voc-Tech	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%
28	Essex	Glen Ridge Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$13,138	-1.8%
28	Essex	Nutley Town	\$1	0.0%	-\$48,040	-0.7%
29	Essex	Belleville Town	\$500,000	2.0%	\$491,939	2.0%
29	Essex	Essex Co Voc-Tech	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%
30	Monmouth	Avon Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$29	0.0%
30	Monmouth	Belmar Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$10,535	-1.1%
30	Monmouth	Bradley Beach Boro	\$11,741	1.1%	\$4,127	0.4%
30	Monmouth	Brielle Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$16,524	-4.0%
30	Monmouth	Farmingdale Boro	\$18,994	2.5%	\$18,834	2.5%
30	Monmouth	Freehold Regional	\$0	0.0%	-\$6,128	0.0%
30	Monmouth	Howell Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$74,507	-0.2%
30	Monmouth	Manasquan Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$14,691	-2.6%
30	Monmouth	Monmouth Co Vocational	\$0	0.0%	-\$43,673	-0.5%
30	Monmouth	Sea Girt Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$4,309	-4.3%

Background Paper: Effect of SDA Assessment on State School Aid (Cont'd)

LD	County	District	Dollar and Percent Change in State School Aid			
			Before Assessment		After Assessment	
30	Monmouth	Lake Como	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%
30	Monmouth	Spring Lake Boro	\$1,619	0.9%	\$1,298	0.7%
30	Monmouth	Spring Lake Heights Boro	\$1,649	0.5%	-\$13,388	-4.3%
30	Monmouth	Wall Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$12,470	-0.4%
30	Ocean	Lakewood Twp	\$457,102	1.9%	\$456,877	1.9%
30	Ocean	Ocean County Vocational	\$6,812	0.1%	-\$16,635	-0.3%
30	Ocean	Point Pleasant Boro	\$26,399	0.4%	\$19,008	0.3%
31	Hudson	Bayonne City	\$499,999	0.9%	\$365,532	0.7%
31	Hudson	Hudson County Vocational	\$0	0.0%	-\$2,047	0.0%
32	Bergen	Bergen County Vocational	\$1	0.0%	-\$30,720	-0.5%
32	Bergen	Edgewater Boro	\$21,476	2.4%	\$11,971	1.3%
32	Bergen	Fairview Boro	\$428,906	6.2%	\$428,906	6.2%
32	Hudson	East Newark Boro	\$72,274	2.2%	\$72,274	2.2%
32	Hudson	Guttenberg Town	\$400,877	8.7%	\$400,877	8.7%
32	Hudson	Hudson County Vocational	\$0	0.0%	-\$2,047	0.0%
32	Hudson	Kearny Town	\$499,999	1.7%	\$431,507	1.4%
32	Hudson	North Bergen Twp	\$500,000	0.9%	\$467,413	0.8%
32	Hudson	Secaucus Town	\$0	0.0%	-\$32,187	-3.5%
33	Hudson	Hudson County Vocational	\$0	0.0%	-\$2,047	0.0%
33	Hudson	Weehawken Twp	\$1	0.0%	-\$16,641	-0.6%
34	Essex	Essex Co Voc-Tech	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%
34	Essex	Montclair Town	\$0	0.0%	-\$58,783	-0.9%
34	Passaic	Clifton City	\$500,000	2.0%	\$454,063	1.8%
34	Passaic	Passaic County Vocational	\$0	0.0%	-\$35,197	-0.2%
35	Bergen	Bergen County Vocational	\$1	0.0%	-\$30,720	-0.5%
35	Bergen	Elmwood Park	\$500,000	19.9%	\$440,125	17.6%
35	Passaic	Haledon Boro	\$135,962	2.0%	\$133,099	2.0%
35	Passaic	North Haledon Boro	\$31,621	8.8%	-\$144	0.0%
35	Passaic	Passaic Co Manchester Reg	\$212,903	3.4%	\$210,877	3.4%
35	Passaic	Passaic County Vocational	\$0	0.0%	-\$35,197	-0.2%
35	Passaic	Prospect Park Boro	\$188,605	2.5%	\$161,558	2.1%
36	Bergen	Bergen County Vocational	\$1	0.0%	-\$30,720	-0.5%
36	Bergen	Carlstadt Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$19,613	-8.2%
36	Bergen	Carlstadt-East Rutherford	\$3,791	1.1%	\$3,791	1.1%
36	Bergen	Cliffside Park Boro	\$268,344	8.2%	\$265,954	8.1%
36	Bergen	East Rutherford Boro	\$2,365	0.4%	-\$13,738	-2.4%
36	Bergen	Little Ferry Boro	\$1	0.0%	-\$438	0.0%
36	Bergen	Lyndhurst Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$13,186	-0.7%
36	Bergen	Moonachie Boro	\$88	0.0%	-\$539	-0.1%
36	Bergen	North Arlington Boro	\$1	0.0%	-\$4,642	-0.3%
36	Bergen	Ridgefield Boro	\$11,744	0.5%	\$11,270	0.4%
36	Bergen	Ridgefield Park Twp	\$114,282	2.4%	\$113,781	2.4%
36	Bergen	Rutherford Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$40,714	-1.7%
36	Bergen	South Hackensack Twp	\$1,517	0.6%	-\$7,933	-3.4%
36	Bergen	Teterboro	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%
36	Bergen	Wallington Boro	\$75,441	2.5%	\$62,655	2.1%
36	Bergen	Wood-Ridge Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$16,028	-2.1%
36	Passaic	Passaic County Vocational	\$0	0.0%	-\$35,197	-0.2%

Background Paper: Effect of SDA Assessment on State School Aid (Cont'd)

LD	County	District	Dollar and Percent Change in State School Aid			
			Before Assessment		After Assessment	
37	Bergen	Alpine Boro	\$1	0.0%	-\$2,210	-1.6%
37	Bergen	Bergen County Vocational	\$1	0.0%	-\$30,720	-0.5%
37	Bergen	Bogota Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$19,290	-0.3%
37	Bergen	Cresskill Boro	\$1	0.0%	-\$50,383	-7.1%
37	Bergen	Englewood City	\$291,458	3.1%	\$226,517	2.4%
37	Bergen	Englewood Cliffs Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$3,049	-1.1%
37	Bergen	Fort Lee Boro	\$22,465	1.2%	\$14,687	0.8%
37	Bergen	Hackensack City	\$0	0.0%	-\$20,492	-0.2%
37	Bergen	Leonia Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$24,384	-0.7%
37	Bergen	Northern Valley Regional	\$0	0.0%	-\$38,041	-3.3%
37	Bergen	Northvale Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$8,053	-3.7%
37	Bergen	Palisades Park	\$0	0.0%	-\$6,829	-0.4%
37	Bergen	Rockleigh	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%
37	Bergen	Teaneck Twp	\$99,845	2.0%	\$19,485	0.4%
37	Bergen	Tenafly Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$21,722	-1.6%
38	Bergen	Bergen County Vocational	\$1	0.0%	-\$30,720	-0.5%
38	Bergen	Bergenfield Boro	\$163,137	1.6%	\$158,148	1.5%
38	Bergen	Fair Lawn Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$42,303	-1.3%
38	Bergen	Glen Rock Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$8,615	-0.8%
38	Bergen	Hasbrouck Heights Boro	\$14,449	1.3%	\$12,039	1.1%
38	Bergen	Lodi Borough	\$76,849	0.5%	\$64,938	0.5%
38	Bergen	Maywood Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$26,907	-2.4%
38	Bergen	New Milford Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$21,728	-1.3%
38	Bergen	Oradell Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$15,401	-4.7%
38	Bergen	Paramus Boro	\$1	0.0%	-\$142,487	-7.4%
38	Bergen	River Dell Regional	\$0	0.0%	-\$32,671	-5.2%
38	Bergen	River Edge Boro	\$23,483	5.5%	\$16,636	3.9%
38	Bergen	Rochelle Park Twp	\$1,482	0.3%	-\$5,629	-1.3%
38	Bergen	Saddle Brook Twp	\$1	0.0%	-\$27,431	-2.6%
38	Passaic	Hawthorne Boro	\$1	0.0%	-\$5,097	-0.3%
38	Passaic	Passaic County Vocational	\$0	0.0%	-\$35,197	-0.2%
39	Bergen	Bergen County Vocational	\$1	0.0%	-\$30,720	-0.5%
39	Bergen	Closter Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$9,054	-2.2%
39	Bergen	Demarest Boro	\$1	0.0%	-\$4,905	-1.6%
39	Bergen	Dumont Boro	\$1	0.0%	-\$47,317	-0.6%
39	Bergen	Emerson Boro	\$1	0.0%	-\$1,320	-0.3%
39	Bergen	Harrington Park Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$12,506	-4.5%
39	Bergen	Haworth Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$2,299	-1.1%
39	Bergen	Hillsdale Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$11,724	-1.5%
39	Bergen	Mahwah Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$48,265	-2.1%
39	Bergen	Montvale Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$15,388	-3.2%
39	Bergen	Northern Highlands Reg	\$0	0.0%	-\$13,992	-2.5%
39	Bergen	Northern Valley Regional	\$0	0.0%	-\$38,041	-3.3%
39	Bergen	Norwood Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$4,648	-1.2%
39	Bergen	Oakland Boro	\$1	0.0%	-\$1,679	-0.3%
39	Bergen	Old Tappan Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$609	-0.2%
39	Bergen	Park Ridge Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$5,772	-1.0%
39	Bergen	Pascack Valley Regional	\$2	0.0%	-\$59,253	-5.5%

Background Paper: Effect of SDA Assessment on State School Aid (Cont'd)

LD	County	District	Dollar and Percent Change in State School Aid			
			Before Assessment		After Assessment	
39	Bergen	Ramapo-Indian Hill Reg	\$0	0.0%	-\$87,572	-7.3%
39	Bergen	Ramsey Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$4,633	-0.4%
39	Bergen	River Vale Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$28,751	-6.5%
39	Bergen	Saddle River Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$2,087	-1.0%
39	Bergen	Upper Saddle River Boro	\$1	0.0%	\$1	0.0%
39	Bergen	Westwood Regional	\$0	0.0%	-\$417	0.0%
39	Bergen	Woodcliff Lake Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$14,868	-4.4%
39	Passaic	Bloomingtondale Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$686	0.0%
39	Passaic	Lakeland Regional	\$0	0.0%	-\$16,201	-0.3%
39	Passaic	Passaic County Vocational	\$0	0.0%	-\$35,197	-0.2%
39	Passaic	Ringwood Boro	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%
39	Passaic	Wanaque Boro	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%
40	Bergen	Allendale Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$13,551	-4.3%
40	Bergen	Bergen County Vocational	\$1	0.0%	-\$30,720	-0.5%
40	Bergen	Franklin Lakes Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$15,735	-2.2%
40	Bergen	Ho Ho Kus Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$16,171	-3.6%
40	Bergen	Midland Park Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$12,342	-2.1%
40	Bergen	Northern Highlands Reg	\$0	0.0%	-\$13,992	-2.5%
40	Bergen	Ramapo-Indian Hill Reg	\$0	0.0%	-\$87,572	-7.3%
40	Bergen	Ridgewood Village	\$0	0.0%	-\$62,423	-3.1%
40	Bergen	Waldwick Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$16,273	-2.0%
40	Bergen	Wyckoff Twp	\$1	0.0%	-\$37,513	-4.5%
40	Essex	Cedar Grove Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$18,341	-2.5%
40	Essex	Essex Co Voc-Tech	\$0	0.0%	\$0	0.0%
40	Morris	Morris County Vocational	\$0	0.0%	-\$31,187	-2.6%
40	Morris	Pequannock Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$3,191	-0.1%
40	Morris	Riverdale Boro	\$0	0.0%	-\$9,767	-4.1%
40	Passaic	Little Falls Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$10,917	-2.1%
40	Passaic	Passaic Valley Regional	\$0	0.0%	-\$19	0.0%
40	Passaic	Passaic County Vocational	\$0	0.0%	-\$35,197	-0.2%
40	Passaic	Pompton Lakes Boro	\$95,511	2.5%	\$95,355	2.5%
40	Passaic	Totowa Boro	\$7,076	1.7%	-\$10,289	-2.4%
40	Passaic	Wayne Twp	\$0	0.0%	-\$83,488	-2.2%
40	Passaic	Woodland Park	\$75,597	10.3%	\$49,024	6.7%

Background Paper: Understanding the State School Aid Calculations

Budget Pages.... D-88 to D-91, D100 to D-101,
D-106

On February 28, 2013, the Department of Education notified school districts of the proposed State school aid allotments for FY 2014. This background paper will summarize how the State aid figures were determined. Additionally, the analysis will explain, for the majority of school districts, why the districts will experience a particular change – or lack thereof – in State aid relative to FY 2013. To provide context, a brief summary of the “School Funding Reform Act of 2008” (SFRA), P.L.2007, c.260, is necessary.

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 bilingual education students. 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 requires special education services,³ 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 (known as the geographic cost adjustment, or GCA) 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 calculate 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, beginning in FY 2012, if a school district’s weighted enrollment (the district’s enrollment after applying the various weights used to determine the adequacy

³ 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.

Background Paper: Understanding the State School Aid Calculations (Cont'd)

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.

FY 2014 State School Aid Calculation

The State aid figures included in the proposed FY 2014 budget employed a methodology very similar to that used to determine aid allotments in FY 2013. There are nine elements included in the calculations that warrant discussion. First, the various parameters included in the aid calculations reflect the recommendations presented in the Educational Adequacy Report (Report) transmitted to the Legislature in December 2012 pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of P.L.2007, c.260 (C.18A:7F-46). With the exception of the amount of security categorical aid provided to a school district for each at-risk student, all of the per pupil funding amounts included in the Report are greater than the amounts included in the SFRA upon enactment.⁴ However, the Report included a lower weight for high school students, students enrolled in a county vocational school district, at-risk students, bilingual education students, and combination students (individuals who are both at-risk and bilingual education students). Pursuant to section 4 of P.L.2007, c.260 (C.18A:7F-46), the Legislature adopted a concurrent resolution (Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 134) objecting to the proposed decreased weights for at-risk, bilingual education, and combination students.⁵ Under the resolution, the Commissioner of Education was to submit a report to the Legislature responding to the objections no later the Governor's budget address, or 30 days after the transmittal of the concurrent resolution to the commissioner, whichever occurred first. The commissioner submitted the department's response to the Legislature on March 18, 2013.

Second, the aid calculations incorporate changes to the GCA. The original GCA was developed using a methodology known as the comparable wage index.⁶ The method assumes that the observed variation in salaries across different non-teaching occupations, after accounting for various work-related (such as occupation, industry, and number of hours worked) and demographic (e.g., age, race, gender, and educational attainment) factors may be used to measure salary differences among teachers. The initial calculation produces an index greater than 1.0 in counties with higher than average salary costs, and less than 1.0 for districts with lower than average salary costs. After completing the initial calculation, the department finalized the original GCA by reducing the difference between the GCA and 1.0 by 10 percent. This adjustment is the mathematical equivalent of applying the initial GCA to 90 percent of a district's budgets. A report released by the department in 2007 stated that this was done based on the assumption that 90 percent of costs would vary by geography.

The GCA used in the FY 2014 State aid calculations was developed using essentially the same methodology, and incorporates more recent data made available by the Census Bureau. The one methodological difference is the adjustment made to the initial GCA

⁴ Security categorical aid for at-risk students, at a maximum of \$428 in the Report, is \$4 less than the maximum amount provided in FY 2009.

⁵ The concurrent resolution also objected to the increased extraordinary special education costs aid thresholds.

⁶ The methodology was first developed by Dr. Lori Taylor and Dr. William Fowler on behalf of the National Center for Education Statistics. Analysts within the department applied the technique to create an index specific to New Jersey.

Background Paper: Understanding the State School Aid Calculations (Cont'd)

estimate. Rather than reducing the difference between that figure and 1.0 by 10 percent, the current version reduces the difference by 60 percent; this is the equivalent of applying the initial calculation to 40 percent of a district's budget. The department's summary of the updated GCA indicates that this threshold was used since teachers' salaries account for approximately 40 percent of the base per pupil cost. This methodological change yields greater adequacy budgets, and increased special education and security categorical aids for districts in which the GCA is less than 1.0, and the opposite for districts with a GCA greater than 1.0, relative to what districts would have received in the absence of this modification.

Table 1 shows the original GCA as well as the updated version that was used to calculate State aid for the recommended FY 2014 budget. With this limited information, one is unable to determine how much of the change is due to the use of current data, and how much is due to the methodological change. To address this shortcoming, the table also includes an estimate of the GCA assuming that it would be applied to 90 percent of the adequacy budget, as it was upon enactment of the SFRA. Finally, the table also estimates the GCA based on applying it to 63 percent of the budget, which reflects the approximate percent of the base per pupil amount that is attributable to all personnel, not just teacher, salaries.

Table 1
Revised Geographic Cost Adjustment

County	Original GCA	Updated GCA	Estimated GCA	
			(applied to 90% of the adequacy budget)	(applied to 63% of the adequacy budget)
Atlantic	0.9452	0.9693	0.9309	0.9516
Bergen	1.0312	1.0051	1.0115	1.0080
Burlington	0.9613	0.9848	0.9658	0.9761
Camden	0.9463	0.9767	0.9476	0.9633
Cape May	0.8762	0.9429	0.8715	0.9101
Cumberland	0.8818	0.9530	0.8943	0.9260
Essex	1.0432	1.0237	1.0533	1.0373
Gloucester	0.9189	0.9703	0.9332	0.9532
Hudson	1.0393	1.0341	1.0767	1.0537
Hunterdon	1.0156	1.0084	1.0189	1.0132
Mercer	1.0087	1.0087	1.0196	1.0137
Middlesex	1.0180	1.0046	1.0104	1.0072
Monmouth	1.0170	0.9953	0.9894	0.9926
Morris	1.0633	1.0179	1.0403	1.0282
Ocean	0.9424	0.9678	0.9276	0.9493
Passaic	0.9987	0.9893	0.9759	0.9831
Salem	0.9189	0.9703	0.9332	0.9532
Somerset	1.0608	1.0355	1.0799	1.0559
Sussex	0.8966	0.9873	0.9714	0.9800
Union	1.0298	1.0182	1.0410	1.0287
Warren	0.9467	0.9660	0.9235	0.9465

Third, similar to the approach used in calculating State aid in FY 2013, the proposed State aid figures adjust a school district's projected resident enrollment downward based on a

Background Paper: Understanding the State School Aid Calculations (Cont'd)

district's average daily attendance rate over the three most recent school years. 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. The school aid figures included in the FY 2014 recommended budget are based on projected October 2013 resident enrollment that has been adjusted by school districts' three-year average daily attendance rate. The adjustment is completed by adding four percentage points to a district's three-year average daily attendance rate (not to exceed 100 percent), and multiplying the result by the projected resident enrollment. The result is a decrease in the projected resident enrollment for any school district in which the actual three-year average daily enrollment rate is less than 96 percent. Any district that is impacted by this adjustment will have a lower adequacy budget, and would receive less special education and security categorical aids.

Fourth, proposed FY 2014 State school aid includes a reduction in adjustment aid for a school district that is spending above its adequacy threshold (again, this is identical to the FY 2013 school aid calculation). Under the calculation, adjustment aid is reduced by an amount equal to 50 percent of the amount by which the district is spending above adequacy. School districts that are spending below adequacy are not affected.

Fifth, the FY 2014 budget recommendations modify the manner in which the State aid growth limit is implemented. Under current law, a school district's State aid in a given school year may not exceed the prior year's total State aid by more than 10 percent (in the case of a district that is spending above its adequacy threshold) or 20 percent (in the case of a school district that is spending below its adequacy threshold). The State aid calculations included in the proposed FY 2014 budget established the State aid growth limit based on the FY 2012 aid amounts for the former Abbott districts (a year in which these districts received their full State aid allotments pursuant to the SFRA) and FY 2010 for non-Abbott districts (a year in which, for most of these districts, State aid exceeded the amount awarded in any subsequent year). For most districts, using FY 2010 or FY 2012, as applicable, as the base year leads to a higher maximum State school aid amount than if the FY 2013 aid amount were used. The FY 2013 State aid calculations used an identical method; as such, a school district would have the same maximum State aid amount in both fiscal years (unless the district's status as spending above or below its adequacy threshold changed from one year to the next).

Sixth, the FY 2014 school aid repeats the "phase-in" included in FY 2013 appropriations act. For each State aid category, the initial FY 2014 aid amount (after the application of the State aid growth limit or the provision of adjustment aid, as applicable) is compared to the amount of aid that the school 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 allotment for FY 2014. For example, if a school district received \$1,000,000 in equalization aid in FY 2012, and the FY 2014 amount, prior to the phase-in, would be reduced to \$900,000, then the district's final equalization aid amount for FY 2014 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.

In the Education Funding Report released in February 2012, on which FY 2013 State aid was based, the department proposed a five-year phase-in of various recommended changes to the funding formula. As such, one may have presumed that the FY 2014 proposed State aid would have reflected 40 percent, rather than 20 percent, of the difference between FY 2012 and FY 2014. Had the proposed State aid included the next stage of the five-year phase-in,

Background Paper: Understanding the State School Aid Calculations (Cont'd)

total State aid would have been \$168.8 million⁷ more than the amount in the proposed budget (this figure includes an additional \$9.6 million necessary to hold school districts harmless at the FY 2013 funding level).

Seventh, the proposed FY 2014 budget includes funding for school districts that experienced significant enrollment growth between October 2008 and October 2011. P.L.2012, c.37 provided a supplemental appropriation of \$4.141 million to certain school districts in which the resident enrollment increased by at least 13 percent during this timeframe. The proposed FY 2014 budget provides districts with the same amount of aid that they received in FY 2013.

Eighth, the FY 2014 recommended budget includes additional State aid for districts that are spending below their adequacy thresholds by more than 10 percent. The aid is calculated by determining the percent by which the district is spending below adequacy and subtracting 10 percentage points. The difference is multiplied by 0.2, and the resulting figure is multiplied by the total dollar amount by which the district is spending below adequacy. The final amount of "under adequacy aid" is the lesser of this figure or \$500,000.

Last, the proposed FY 2014 budget provides districts with additional adjustment aid to ensure that no school district receives less State aid in FY 2014 than the district received in FY 2013. A total of 128 districts will receive additional adjustment aid in FY 2014. This total includes 99 districts that are currently spending above their adequacy thresholds; one may interpret this as being at odds with the policy decision to reduce adjustment aid for districts that are spending above adequacy.

Explaining State School Aid Changes Between FY 2013 and FY 2014⁸

When proposed State school aid numbers are released for the upcoming school year, it is common for observers to inquire about the year-to-year change that an individual district will experience. Oftentimes, there is no clear answer to such an inquiry; a district's aid is determined by a number of factors, frequently inhibiting the ability to identify one specific factor that caused total aid to change in a specific manner. A review of the data used to calculate State aid for FY 2014 suggests that in more than six out of 10 districts, a single factor explains the change in State aid; in the remaining districts, the change in aid is driven by a more complex combination of factors. Among the districts for which a simpler explanation is available, these explanations fall into seven categories. Three categories explain every case of a school district that did not receive an increase in State aid, while an additional four categories explain the entire aid increase for 42 percent of the districts that did receive an increase.

-- Districts Not Receiving an Aid Increase

In all, 209 school districts (more than one-third of all school districts) will receive the same amount of State aid in FY 2014 as they did in FY 2013. Nearly 22 percent of all districts

⁷ This figure includes an increase of \$176.0 million necessary to implement the second stage of the phase-in, offset by a \$7.4 million reduction in the amount of additional adjustment aid that would need to be allocated to ensure that no district experiences a reduction in State aid.

⁸ This discussion does not consider situations in which the increase in a district's SDA assessment in the upcoming year is greater than the district's aid increase.

Background Paper: Understanding the State School Aid Calculations (Cont'd)

were level funded as a result of the provision of additional adjustment aid in the proposed FY 2014 budget. In the absence of this aid, these districts would have experienced a decrease in aid relative to FY 2013 (it should be noted that 37 of these districts only received \$1 or \$2 in additional adjustment aid). Another seven districts were held harmless due to adjustment aid as it was included in the SFRA upon enactment.

The remaining 74 districts (12.4 percent of all districts) present a more unusual circumstance. As previously noted, there is a limit on the amount that a school district's total State aid may increase from one year to the next; a district that is spending above adequacy is subject to a 10 percent growth limit, while a district that is spending below adequacy is subject to a 20 percent growth limit. However, in both FY 2013 and FY 2014, the same base year (FY 2010 for non-Abbott districts and FY 2012 for the former Abbott districts) was used to determine the maximum amount of State aid that a district may receive. This means that for each school district, the maximum State aid allotment in FY 2013 is identical to the FY 2014 maximum.⁹ As such, a district that reached its maximum State aid allotment in FY 2013 could not possibly receive an increase in State aid in FY 2014.¹⁰ This creates a situation in which the districts that would have received the largest percent increases in State aid under the provisions of the SFRA are precluded from receiving any increase in FY 2014.

- - Districts Receiving an Aid Increase

Nearly two-thirds of all school districts would receive an increase in State aid under the proposed FY 2014 budget. In most cases, the specific reason that the district received an increase cannot be readily determined. However, in 43 percent of the districts that did receive an increase, the source of the increase can be classified in one of four categories.

The provision of under adequacy aid is the most common explanation for a school district's aid increase relative to FY 2013. In 77 school districts, the amount of under adequacy aid received was greater than or equal to the districts' total increase in aid. In an additional 29 districts, the increase in school choice aid accounted for the total increase in State aid. For 14 districts, the combination of under adequacy and school choice aids explain the total increase in State aid.

The FY 2014 State aid notifications included 43 districts that would receive an increase of \$1 or \$2. A review of the data used to calculate State aid shows that school districts received a nominal increase of \$1 or \$2 because of idiosyncrasies in the rounding that occurred during the calculation of the 20 percent "phase-in" calculation. There are an additional 37 districts that experienced an aid reduction of \$1 or \$2 as a result of the same rounding idiosyncrasy. However, the provision of additional adjustment aid to hold all school districts harmless in FY 2014 obscures this effect.

⁹ The one exception would be a situation in which a district was spending above adequacy in one year, and below adequacy in the other.

¹⁰ With the exception of a district that received school choice or under adequacy aid, which are not included in the State aid growth limit.

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