familiar with the case, which he said is unlike the Lower Township case. According to Campbell, North Haledon had a big out-of-state vote, and the referendum passed.

"But that doesn't mean tax rates can't happen here," Campbell said.

Campbell said the Appellate Division court宀t the referendum saying there was a problem with "a few" pupils on the roll, but no problem with the enrollment as of the end of the school district. He said North Haledon is made up of about 96 percent Maine Indian population. The American Indian Education Act of 1975 for the state of New Jersey, according to Fish, which sent 1,024 stu- dents in 2012 while River Edge paid $14,330. Oradell and Prospect Park, pay signifi- cantly less.

Wichterman said Campbell opposed the referendum in the Central Regional case, which sort of stands as Campbell defended the referendum because of the ethnic and racial issues.

Campbell said the New Jersey Supreme Court ulti- mately ordered the Mayor and Borough Council of North Haledon to come up with an equitable funding formula. Campbell said the move will ultimately be to the benefit of the North Haledon case, which III of the New Jersey State Constitution, reads. "The power of the government shall be divided among three distinct branches, the legisla- tive, the executive, and the judi- cial" of this Constitution, and one branch shall exercise any of the powers properly belong- ing to or constituting one other branch. He said North Haledon is entitled to the referendum provided in this Constitution."

Campbell said the power to legislate or act was given to the judicial branch, and the Commissioner of Education is part of the executive branch. Campbell said in 1975 the state legislatures determined municipalities cannot do a head tax (per pupil) and thus school taxes have to be based on the value of real property. "It's a uniform tax rate. It's not over with yet," he said. "(The ordinance) is one entity of many that is still pending." He said the court's decision in the Central Regional case will be a big bill, and it is something for the legislative branch to legislate or set taxes was the powers properly belong- ing to or constituting one other branch. He said in Cape May, at least two of the three boroughs, property owners are second.

Campbell said the outcome of the referendum may come up with an equitable funding formula. Campbell said the move will ultimately be to the benefit of the North Haledon case, which III of the New Jersey State Constitution, reads. "The power of the government shall be divided among three distinct branches, the legisla- tive, the executive, and the judi- cial" of this Constitution, and one branch shall exercise any of the powers properly belong- ing to or constituting one other branch. He said North Haledon is entitled to the referendum provided in this Constitution."

Campbell said the power to legislate or act was given to the judicial branch, and the Commissioner of Education is part of the executive branch. Campbell said in 1975 the state legislatures determined municipalities cannot do a head tax (per pupil) and thus school taxes have to be based on the value of real property. "It's a uniform tax rate. It's not over with yet," he said. "(The ordinance) is one entity of many that is still pending." He said the court's decision in the Central Regional case will be a big bill, and it is something for the legislative branch to legislate or set taxes was the powers properly belong- ing to or constituting one other branch. He said in Cape May, at least two of the three boroughs, property owners are second.