

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED NOVEMBER 20, 2018

In the opinion of McManimon, Scotland & Baumann, LLC, Bond Counsel, assuming compliance by the Board (as defined herein) with certain tax covenants described herein, under existing law, interest on the Bonds (as defined herein) is excluded from gross income of the owners thereof for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and interest on the Bonds is not an item of tax preference under Section 57 of the Code for purposes of computing alternative minimum tax; however, interest paid to certain corporate holders of the Bonds indirectly may be subject to alternative minimum tax under circumstances described under "TAX MATTERS" herein. Based upon existing law, interest on the Bonds and any gain on the sale thereof are not included in gross income under the New Jersey Gross Income Tax Act. See "TAX MATTERS" herein.

**THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE
TOWNSHIP OF JEFFERSON
IN THE COUNTY OF MORRIS, NEW JERSEY
\$9,935,000 SCHOOL BONDS
(Book-Entry-Only) (Callable)**

Dated: Date of Delivery**Due:** September 15, as shown below

The \$9,935,000 School Bonds (the "Bonds") of The Board of Education of the Township of Jefferson in the County of Morris, New Jersey (the "Board" when referring to the governing body and legal entity and the "School District" when referring to the territorial boundaries governed by the Board) will be issued in the form of one certificate for the aggregate principal amount of the Bonds maturing in each year and when issued will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC"), which will act as securities depository. See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein.

Interest on the Bonds will be payable semiannually on March 15 and September 15 in each year until maturity, or earlier redemption, commencing on September 15, 2019. Principal of and interest on the Bonds will be paid to DTC by the Board or its designated paying agent. Interest on the Bonds will be credited to the participants of DTC as listed on the records of DTC as of each next preceding March 1 and September 1 (the "Record Dates" for the payment of interest on the Bonds). The Bonds shall be subject to redemption prior to their stated maturities. See "DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS- Redemption" herein.

The Bonds are valid and legally binding obligations of the Board and, unless paid from other sources, are payable from *ad valorem* taxes levied upon all the taxable real property within the School District for the payment of the Bonds and the interest thereon without limitation as to rate or amount.

MATURITIES, PRINCIPAL AMOUNTS, INTEREST RATES, YIELDS AND CUSIPS*

Maturity (September 15)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Yield	CUSIP*	Maturity (September 15)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Yield	CUSIP*
2019	\$325,000	%	%		2029	\$650,000	%	%	
2020	325,000				2030	650,000			
2021	325,000				2031	650,000			
2022	325,000				2032	650,000			
2023	325,000				2033	650,000			
2024	325,000				2034	635,000			
2025	325,000				2035	625,000			
2026	325,000				2036	625,000			
2027	325,000				2037	625,000			
2028	650,000				2038	600,000			

The Bonds are offered when, as and if issued and delivered to the Underwriter, subject to prior sale, to withdrawal or modification of the offer without notice and to the approval of legality by the law firm of McManimon, Scotland & Baumann, LLC, Roseland, New Jersey and certain other conditions described herein. Phoenix Advisors, LLC, Bordentown, New Jersey has served as Municipal Advisor in connection with the issuance of the Bonds. Delivery is anticipated to be via DTC in New York, New York on or about December 20, 2018.

ELECTRONIC SUBMISSIONS FOR THE BONDS WILL BE RECEIVED VIA PARITY AT 11:00 A.M. ON NOVEMBER 29, 2018. FOR MORE DETAILS ON HOW TO BID ELECTRONICALLY, VIEW THE NOTICE OF SALE POSTED AT WWW.MUNI.HUB.COM.

* CUSIP is a registered trademark of the American Bankers Association. CUSIP data herein are provided by S&P Capital IQ's CUSIP Service Bureau, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. The CUSIP numbers listed above are being provided solely for the convenience of Bondholders only at the time of issuance of the Bonds and the Board does not make any representation with respect to such numbers or undertake any responsibility for their accuracy now or at any time in the future. The CUSIP number for a specific maturity is subject to being changed after the issuance of the Bonds as a result of procurement of secondary market portfolio insurance or other similar enhancement by investors that is applicable to all or a portion of certain maturities of the Bonds.

**THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE
TOWNSHIP OF JEFFERSON
IN THE COUNTY OF MORRIS, NEW JERSEY**

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BOND COUNSEL

McManimon, Scotland & Baumann, LLC
Roseland, New Jersey

No broker, dealer, salesperson or other person has been authorized by the Board to give any information or to make any representations with respect to the Bonds other than those contained in this Official Statement, and, if given or made, such information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the foregoing. The information contained herein has been provided by the Board and other sources deemed reliable; however, no representation is made as to the accuracy or completeness of information from sources other than the Board. The Underwriter has reviewed the information in this Official Statement in accordance with, and as part of, its responsibilities to investors under the federal securities laws as applied to the facts and circumstances of this transaction, but the Underwriter does not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information. The information and the expressions of opinion herein are subject to change without notice, and neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder under any circumstances shall create any implication that there has been no change in any of the information herein since the date hereof or since the date as of which such information is given, if earlier.

References in this Official Statement to laws, rules, regulations, resolutions, agreements, reports and documents do not purport to be comprehensive or definitive. All references to such documents are qualified in their entirety by reference to the particular document, the full text of which may contain qualifications of and exceptions to statements made herein, and copies of which may be inspected at the offices of the Board during normal business hours.

This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy, nor shall there be any sale of the Bonds in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for any person to make such an offer, solicitation or sale. No dealer, broker, salesperson or other person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representations other than as contained in this Official Statement. If given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the Board or the Underwriter.

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**OFFICIAL STATEMENT
OF
THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE
TOWNSHIP OF JEFFERSON
IN THE COUNTY OF MORRIS, NEW JERSEY**

**\$9,935,000
SCHOOL BONDS
(BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY) (BANK QUALIFIED) (CALLABLE)**

INTRODUCTION

This Official Statement, which includes the front cover page and the appendices attached hereto, has been prepared by The Board of Education of the Township of Jefferson in the County of Morris, New Jersey (the "Board" when referring to the governing body and legal entity and the "School District" when referring to the territorial boundaries governed by the Board) in connection with the sale and issuance of its \$9,935,000 School Bonds (the "Bonds"). This Official Statement has been executed by and on behalf of the Board by the Business Administrator/Board Secretary, and its distribution and use in connection with the sale of the Bonds have been authorized by the Board.

This Official Statement contains specific information relating to the Bonds including their general description, certain matters affecting the financing, certain legal matters, historical financial information and other information pertinent to this issue. This Official Statement should be read in its entirety.

All financial and other information presented herein has been provided by the Board from its records, except for information expressly attributed to other sources. The presentation of information is intended to show recent historic information and, but only to the extent specifically provided herein, certain projections into the immediate future and is not necessarily indicative of future or continuing trends in the financial position of the Board.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS

The following is a summary of certain provisions of the Bonds. Reference is made to the Bonds themselves for the complete text thereof, and the discussion herein is qualified in its entirety by such reference.

Terms and Interest Payment Dates

The Bonds shall be dated the date of delivery and shall mature on September 15 in each of the years and in the amounts set forth on the front cover page hereof. The Bonds shall bear interest from the date of delivery, which interest shall be payable semi-annually on the fifteenth day of March and September, commencing on September 15, 2019 (each an "Interest Payment Date"), in each of the years and at the interest rates set forth on the front cover page hereof in each year until maturity, or earlier redemption, by the Board or a duly appointed paying agent to the registered owners of the Bonds as of each March 1 and September 1 immediately preceding the respective Interest Payment Dates (the "Record Dates"). So long as The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC") or its nominee Cede & Co. (or any successor or assign) is the registered owner of the Bonds, payments of the principal of and interest on the Bonds will be made by the Board or a designated paying agent directly to DTC or its nominee, Cede & Co., which will in turn remit such payments to DTC Participants, which will in turn remit such payments to the beneficial owners of the Bonds. *See* "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein.

The Bonds will be issued in fully registered book-entry-only form, without certificates. One certificate shall be issued for the aggregate principal amount of Bonds maturing in each year, and when issued, will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC. DTC will act as securities depository for the Bonds. The certificates will be on deposit with DTC. DTC will be responsible for maintaining a book-entry system for recording the interests of its participants and transfers of the interests among its participants. The participants will be responsible for maintaining records regarding the beneficial ownership interests in the Bonds on behalf of the individual purchasers. Individual purchases may be made in the principal amount of \$1,000 integrals, with a minimum purchase of \$5,000, through book entries made on the books and the records of DTC and its participants. Individual purchasers of the Bonds will not receive certificates representing their beneficial ownership interests in the Bonds, but each book-entry owner will receive a credit balance on the books of its nominee, and this credit balance will be confirmed by an initial transaction statement stating the details of the Bonds purchased. See "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein.

Redemption

The Bonds maturing prior to September 15, 2027 are not subject to redemption prior to maturity. The Bonds maturing on or after September 15, 2027 shall be subject to redemption at the option of the Board, in whole or in part, on any date on or after September 15, 2026 at a price of 100% of the Bonds to be redeemed (the "Redemption Price"), plus unpaid accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption.

Notice of redemption shall be given by mailing by first class mail in a sealed envelope with postage prepaid to the registered owners of the Bonds not less than thirty (30) days, nor more than sixty (60) days prior to the date fixed for redemption. Such mailing shall be to the Owners of such Bonds at their respective addresses as they last appear on the registration books kept for that purpose by the Board or a duly appointed bond registrar. So long as DTC (or any successor thereto) acts as securities depository for the Bonds, such notice of redemption shall be sent directly to such depository and not to the Beneficial Owners of the Bonds. Any failure of the depository to advise any of its participants or any failure of any participant to notify any beneficial owner of any notice of redemption shall not affect the validity of the redemption proceedings. If the Board determines to redeem a portion of the Bonds prior to maturity, the Bonds to be redeemed shall be selected by the Board; the Bonds to be redeemed having the same maturity shall be selected by the securities depository in accordance with its regulations.

If notice of redemption has been given as provided herein, the Bonds or the portion thereof called for redemption shall be due and payable on the date fixed for redemption at the Redemption Price, together with accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption. Interest shall cease to accrue on and after such redemption date.

Security for the Bonds

The Bonds are valid and legally binding general obligations of the Board, and the Board has irrevocably pledged its full faith and credit for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds. Unless paid from other sources, the principal of and interest on the Bonds are payable from *ad valorem* taxes levied upon all the taxable property within the School District without limitation as to rate or amount except to the extent that enforcement of such payment may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency or other similar laws on equitable principles effecting the enforcement of creditors' rights generally.

New Jersey School Bond Reserve Act (N.J.S.A. 18A:56-17 et seq.)

All school bonds are secured by the School Bond Reserve established in the Fund for the Support of Free Public Schools of the State of New Jersey (the "Fund") in accordance with the New Jersey School Bond Reserve Act, N.J.S.A. 18A:56-17 et seq. (P.L. 1980, c. 72, approved July 16, 1980, as amended by P.L. 2003, c. 118, approved July 1, 2003 (the "Act")). Amendments to the Act provide that the Fund will be divided into two School Bond Reserve accounts. All bonds issued prior to July 1, 2003 shall be benefited

by a School Bond Reserve account funded in an amount equal to 1-1/2% of the aggregate issued and outstanding bonded indebtedness of counties, municipalities or school districts for school purposes issued prior to July 1, 2003 (the "Old School Bond Reserve Account") and all bonds, including the Bonds, issued on or after July 1, 2003 shall be benefited by a School Bond Reserve account equal to 1% of the aggregate issued and outstanding bonded indebtedness of counties, municipalities or school districts for school purposes issued on or after July 1, 2003 (the "New School Bond Reserve Account"), provided such amounts do not exceed the moneys available in the Fund. If a municipality, county or school district is unable to make payment of principal of or interest on any of its bonds issued for school purposes, the trustees of the Fund will purchase such bonds at par value and will pay to the bondholders the interest due or to become due within the limits of funds available in the applicable School Bond Reserve account in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The Act provides that the School Bond Reserve shall be composed entirely of direct obligations of the United States government or obligations guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the United States government. Securities representing at least one-third of the minimal market value to be held in the School Bond Reserve shall be due to mature within one year of issuance or purchase. Beginning with the fiscal year ending on June 30, 2003 and continuing on each June 30 thereafter, the State Treasurer shall calculate the amount necessary to fully fund the Old School Bond Reserve Account and the New School Bond Reserve Account as required pursuant to the Act. To the extent moneys are insufficient to maintain each account in the Reserve at the required levels, the State of New Jersey (the "State") agrees that the State Treasurer shall, no later than September 15 of the fiscal year following the June 30 calculation date, pay to the trustees for deposit in the School Bond Reserve such amounts as may be necessary to maintain the Old School Bond Reserve Account and the New School Bond Reserve Account at the levels required by the Act. No moneys may be borrowed from the Fund to provide liquidity to the State unless the Old School Bond Reserve Account and New School Bond Reserve Account each are at the levels certified as full funding on the most recent June 30 calculation date. The amount of the School Bond Reserve in each account is pledged as security for the prompt payment to holders of bonds benefited by such account of the principal of and the interest on such bonds in the event of the inability of the issuer to make such payments. In the event the amounts in either the Old School Bond Reserve Account or the New School Bond Reserve Account fall below the amount required to make payments on bonds, the amounts in both accounts are available to make payments for bonds secured by the School Bond Reserve.

The Act further provides that the amount of any payment of interest or purchase price of school bonds paid pursuant to the Act shall be deducted from the appropriation or apportionment of State aid, other than certain State aid which may be otherwise restricted pursuant to law, payable to the school district, county or municipality and shall not obligate the State to make, nor entitle the school district, county or municipality to receive any additional appropriation or apportionment. Any amount so deducted shall be applied by the State Treasurer to satisfy the obligation of the school district, county or municipality arising as a result of the payment of interest or purchase price of bonds pursuant to the Act.

AUTHORIZATION AND PURPOSE

The Bonds have been authorized and are being issued pursuant to Title 18A, Chapter 24 of the New Jersey Statutes (N.J.S.A. 18A:24-1 et seq.), a proposal adopted by the Board on June 11, 2018 and approved by a majority of the legal voters present and voting at the School District election held on October 2, 2018 and by a resolution duly adopted by the Board on October 29, 2018 (the "Resolution").

The purpose of the referendum is to provide funds: (a) to undertake various improvements and/or renovations at the Cozy Lake Elementary School, Milton Elementary School, Arthur Stanlick Elementary School, White Rock Elementary School, Jefferson Township Middle School and Jefferson Township High School; and (b) to acquire the necessary equipment as well as undertake any associated site work. The total cost of the project is \$9,935,000. The Board will fund the project primarily with \$9,935,000 funded through the issuance of the Bonds. The Board also expects to receive 40.00% debt service aid on the eligible costs of the project.

BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM¹

The following description of the procedures and record keeping with respect to beneficial ownership interests in the Bonds, payment of principal and interest, and other payments on the Bonds to DTC Participants or Beneficial Owners defined below, confirmation and transfer of beneficial ownership interests in the Bonds and other related transactions by and between DTC, DTC Participants and Beneficial Owners, is based on certain information furnished by DTC to the Board. Accordingly, the Board does not make any representations concerning these matters.

DTC will act as securities depository for the Bonds. The Bonds will be issued as fully-registered securities registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC's partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully-registered Bond certificate will be issued for each maturity of the Bonds, each in the aggregate principal amount of such maturity, and will be deposited with DTC.

DTC, the world's largest securities depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments (from over 100 countries) that DTC's participants ("Direct Participants") deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants' accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("DTCC"). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks and trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly ("Indirect Participants"). DTC has a S&P Global Ratings, acting through Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC rating of AA+. The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com and www.dtc.org.

Purchases of the Bonds under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Bonds on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Bond ("Beneficial Owner") is in turn to be recorded on the Direct Participants' and Indirect Participants' records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct Participant or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interest in the Bonds are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct Participants and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in the Bonds, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Bonds is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Bonds deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co., or such other name as may be requested

¹ Source: The Depository Trust Company

by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of Bonds with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other DTC nominee do not affect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Bonds; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Bonds are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct Participants or Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

Redemption notices shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of the Bonds within an issue are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such issue to be redeemed.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to Bonds unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's MMI procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the Board as soon as possible after the Record Date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts the Bonds are credited on the Record Date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Redemption proceeds, distributions, and dividend payments on the Bonds will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as in the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC, the Paying Agent, or the Board, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of redemption proceeds, distributions, and dividend payments to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the Board or the Paying Agent, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct Participants and Indirect Participants.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as depository with respect to the Bonds at any time by giving reasonable notice to the Board or the Paying Agent. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor depository is not obtained, Bond certificates are required to be printed and delivered.

The Board may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, Bond certificates will be printed and delivered.

The information in this section concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry-only system has been obtained from sources that the Board believes to be reliable, but the Board takes no responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

THE BOARD WILL NOT HAVE ANY RESPONSIBILITY OR OBLIGATION TO SUCH DTC PARTICIPANTS OR THE PERSONS FOR WHOM THEY ACT AS NOMINEES WITH RESPECT TO THE PAYMENTS TO OR PROVIDING OF NOTICE FOR THE DTC PARTICIPANTS, OR THE INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS, OR BENEFICIAL OWNERS.

SO LONG AS CEDE & CO. IS THE REGISTERED OWNER OF THE BONDS, AS NOMINEE OF DTC, REFERENCES HEREIN TO THE BONDHOLDERS OR REGISTERED

OWNERS OF THE BONDS (OTHER THAN UNDER THE CAPTION "TAX MATTERS") SHALL MEAN CEDE & CO. AND SHALL NOT MEAN THE BENEFICIAL OWNERS OF THE BONDS.

Discontinuance of Book-Entry-Only System

In the event that the book-entry-only system is discontinued and the Beneficial Owners become registered owners of the Bonds, the following provisions apply: (i) the Bonds may be exchanged for an equal aggregate principal amount of Bonds in other authorized denominations and of the same maturity, upon surrender thereof at the office of the Board/paying agent; (ii) the transfer of any Bonds may be registered on the books maintained by the paying agent for such purposes only upon the surrender thereof to the Board/paying agent together with the duly executed assignment in form satisfactory to the Board/paying agent; and (iii) for every exchange or registration of transfer of Bonds, the Board/paying agent may make a charge sufficient to reimburse for any tax or other governmental charge required to be paid with respect to such exchange or registration of transfer of the Bonds. Interest on the Bonds will be payable by check or draft, mailed on each Interest Payment Date to the registered owners thereof as of the close of business on the Record Date, whether or not a business day, next preceding an Interest Payment Date.

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AND THE BOARD

The School District is a Type II school district without a board of school estimate coterminous with the boundaries of the Township located in the County of Morris (the "County") in the State. The School District serves students in pre-kindergarten (PreK) through grade twelve (12).

The Board consists of nine (9) elected members. Pursuant to State statute, the Board appoints a Superintendent and a Business Administrator. *See "APPENDIX A – Certain Economic and Demographic Information About the School District and the Township of Jefferson."*

THE STATE'S ROLE IN PUBLIC EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State provides that the legislature of the State shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of free public schools for the instruction of all children in the State between the ages of 5 and 18 years. Case law has expanded the responsibility to include children between the ages of 3 and 21.

The responsibilities of the State with respect to the general supervision and control of public education have been delegated to the New Jersey Department of Education (the "Department"), which is a part of the executive branch of the State government and was created by the State Legislature. The Department is governed and guided by the policies set forth by the New Jersey Board of Education (the "State Board"). The State Board is responsible for the general supervision and control of public education and is obligated to formulate plans and to make recommendations for the unified, continuous and efficient development of public education of all people of all ages within the State. To fulfill these responsibilities, the State Board has the power, *inter alia*, to adopt rules and regulations that have the effect of law and that are binding upon school districts.

The Commissioner of Education (the "Commissioner") is the chief executive and administrative officer of the Department. The Commissioner is appointed by the Governor of the State with the advice and consent of the State Senate, and serves at the pleasure of the Governor during the Governor's term of office. The Commissioner is Secretary and Chief Executive Officer of the State Board and is responsible for the supervision of all school districts in the State and is obligated to enforce the rules and regulations of the State Board. The Commissioner has the authority to recommend the withholding of State financial aid and the Commissioner's consent is required for authorization to sell school bonds that exceed the debt limit of the municipality in which the school district is located and may also set the amount to be raised by

taxation for a board of education if a school budget has not been adopted by a board of school estimate or by the voters.

An Executive County Superintendent of Schools (the "County Superintendent") is appointed for each county in the State by the Governor, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner and with the advice and consent of the State Senate. The County Superintendent reports to the Commissioner or a person designated by the Commissioner. The County Superintendent is responsible for the supervision of the school districts in the county and is charged with the enforcement of rules pertaining to the certification of teachers, pupil registers and financial reports and the review of budgets. Under the Uniform Shared Services and Consolidation Act, P.L. 2007, c. 63 approved April 3, 2007 (A4), the role of the County Superintendent was changed to create the post of the Executive County Superintendent with expanded powers for the operation and management of school districts to, among other things, promote administrative and operational efficiencies, eliminate non-operating school districts and recommend a school district consolidation plan to eliminate school districts through the establishment or enlargement of regional school districts, subject to voter approval.

STRUCTURE OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN NEW JERSEY

Categories of School Districts

State school districts are characterized by the manner in which the board of education or the governing body takes office. School districts are principally categorized in the following categories:

(1) Type I, in which the mayor or chief executive officer ("CEO") of a municipality appoints the members of a board of education and a board of school estimate, which board of school estimate consists of two (2) members of the board of education, two (2) members of the governing body of the municipality and the mayor or CEO of the municipality comprising the school district, approves fiscal matters;

(2) Type II, in which the registered voters in a school district elect the members of a board of education and either (a) the registered voters may also vote upon fiscal matters, or (b) a board of school estimate, consisting of two (2) members of the governing body of and the CEO of each municipality within the school district and the president of and one member of the board of education, approves fiscal matters;

(3) Regional and consolidated school districts comprising the territorial boundaries of more than one municipality in which the registered voters in the school district elect members of the board of education and may vote upon fiscal matters. Regional school districts may be "All Purpose Regional School Districts" or "Limited Purpose Regional School Districts";

(4) State operated school districts created by the State Board, pursuant to State law, when a local board of education cannot or will not correct severe educational deficiencies;

(5) County vocational school districts have boards of education consisting of the County Superintendent and four (4) members unless it is a county of the first class, which adopted an ordinance, in which case it can have a board consisting of seven (7) appointed members which the board of chosen freeholders of the county appoints. Such vocational school districts shall also have a board of school estimate, consisting of two (2) members appointed by the board of education of the school district, two (2) members appointed by the board of chosen freeholders and a fifth member being the county executive or the director of the board of chosen freeholders of the county, which approves fiscal matters; and

(6) County special services school districts have boards of education consisting of the County Superintendent and six (6) persons appointed by the board of chosen freeholders of the county. Such special services school districts shall also have a board of school estimate, consisting of two (2) members appointed by the board of education of the school district, two (2) members appointed by the board of chosen

freeholders and a fifth member being the freeholder-director of the board of chosen freeholders, which approves all fiscal matters.

There is a procedure whereby a Type I school district or a Type II school district may change from one type to the other after an approving public referendum. Such a public referendum must be held whenever directed by the municipal governing body or board of education in a Type I school district, or the board of education in a Type II school district, or when petitioned for by fifteen percent (15%) of the voters of any school district. The School District is a Type II school district.

Under the Uniform Services and Consolidation Act, the Executive County Superintendent is required to eliminate non-operating school districts and to recommend consolidation to eliminate school districts through the establishment or enlargement of regional school districts, subject to voter approval.

School Budgetary Process (N.J.S.A. 18A:22-1 et seq.)

In a Type I school district, a separate body from the school district, known as the board of school estimate, examines the budget requests and fixes the appropriation amounts for the next year's operating budget at or after a public hearing. This board, whose composition is fixed by statute, certifies the budget to the municipal governing body or board of education. If the board of education disagrees with the certified budget of the board of school estimate, then it can appeal to the Commissioner to request changes.

In a Type II school district, the elected board of education develops the budget proposal and, at or after a public hearing, submits it for voter approval unless the board has moved its annual election to November as discussed below. Debt service provisions are not subject to public referendum. If approved, the budget goes into effect. If defeated, the governing body of the Township must develop the school budget by May 19 of each year. Should the governing body be unable to do so, the Commissioner establishes the local school budget.

The Budget Election Law (P.L. 2011, c.202, effective January 17, 2012) established procedures that allow the date of the annual school election of a Type II school district, without a board of school estimate, to be moved from April to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, to be held simultaneously with the general election. Such change in the annual school election date must be authorized by resolution of either the board of education or the governing body of the municipality, or by an affirmative vote of a majority of the voters whenever a petition, signed by at least 15% of the legally qualified voters, is filed with the board of education. Once the annual school election is moved to November, such election may not be changed back to an April annual school election for four years.

School districts that opt to move the annual school election to November are no longer required to submit the budget to the voters for approval if the budget is at or below the two-percent property tax levy cap as provided for by the 2% Tax Levy Cap Law. For school districts that opt to change the annual school election date to November, proposals to spend above the two-percent property tax levy cap would be presented to voters at the annual school election in November.

The Board has chosen to hold its election in November and has not exceeded its two-percent property tax levy cap.

Spending Growth Limitation

CEIFA (as hereinafter defined) places limits on the amount school districts can increase their annual current expenses and capital outlay budgets, and such limits are known as a school district's spending growth limitation amount (the "Spending Growth Limitation"). See "SUMMARY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF SCHOOL DEBT" herein.

SUMMARY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF SCHOOL DEBT

Levy and Collection of Taxes

School districts in the State do not levy or collect taxes to pay those budgeted amounts that are not provided by the State. The municipality within which a school district is situated levies or collects the required taxes and must remit them in full to the school district.

Budgets and Appropriations

School districts in the State must operate on an annual cash basis budget. Each school district must adopt an annual budget in such detail and upon forms as prescribed by the Commissioner, to which must be attached an itemized statement showing revenues, including State and federal aid, and expenditures. The Commissioner must approve a budget prior to its final adoption and has the power to increase or decrease individual line items in a budget. Any amendments to a school district's budget must be approved by the board of education or the board of school estimate, as the case may be. Every budget submitted must provide no less than the minimum permissible amount deemed necessary under State law to provide for a thorough and efficient education as mandated by the State constitution. The Commissioner may not approve any budget unless the Commissioner is satisfied that the school district has adequately implemented within the budget the Core Curriculum Content Standards required by State law. If necessary, the Commissioner is authorized to order changes in the local school district's budget. The Commissioner will also ensure that other provisions of law are met including the limitations on taxes and spending explained below.

Tax and Spending Limitations

The Public School Education Act of 1975, N.J.S.A. 18A:7A-1 et seq., P.L. 1975, c. 212 (amended and partially repealed) first limited the amount of funds that could be raised by a local school district. It limited the annual increase of any school district's net current expense budget. The budgetary limitation was known as a "CAP" on expenditures. The "CAP" was intended to control the growth in local property taxes. Subsequently there have been numerous legislative changes as to how the spending limitations would be applied.

The Quality Education Act of 1990, N.J.S.A. 18A:7D-1 et seq., P.L. 1990, c. 52 ("QEA") (now repealed) also limited the annual increase in the school district's current expense and capital outlay budgets by a statutory formula linked to the annual percentage increase in per capita income. The QEA was amended and revised by Chapter 62 of the Laws of New Jersey of 1991, and further amended by Chapter 7 of the Laws of New Jersey of 1993.

The Comprehensive Educational Improvement and Financing Act of 1996, N.J.S.A. 18A:7F-1 et seq., P.L. 1996, c. 138 ("CEIFA") (as amended by P.L. 2004, c.73, effective July 1, 2004), which followed QEA, also limited the annual increase in a school district's net budget by a spending growth limitation. CEIFA limited the amount school districts could increase their annual current expenses and capital outlay budgets, defined as a school district's Spending Growth Limitation. Generally, budgets could increase by either a set percent or the consumer price index, whichever was greater. Amendments to CEIFA lowered the budget cap to 2.5% from 3%. Budgets could also increase because of certain adjustments for enrollment increases, certain capital outlay expenditures, pupil transportation costs, and special education costs that exceeded \$40,000 per pupil. Waivers were available from the Commissioner based on increasing enrollments and other fairly narrow grounds and increases higher than the cap could be approved by a vote of 60% at the annual school election.

P.L. 2007, c. 62, effective April 3, 2007 (Assembly Bill A1), provided additional limitations on school district spending by limiting the amount a school district could raise for school district purposes through the property tax levy by 4% over the prior budget year's tax levy. P.L. 2007, c. 62 provided for

adjustments to the cap for increases in enrollment, reductions in State aid and increased health care costs and for certain other extraordinary cost increases that required approval by the Commissioner. The bill granted discretion to the Commissioner to grant other waivers from the cap for increases in special education costs, capital outlay, and tuition charges. The Commissioner also had the ability to grant extraordinary waivers to the tax levy cap for certain other cost increases beginning in fiscal year 2009 through 2012.

P.L. 2007, c. 62 was deemed to supersede the prior limitations on the amount school districts could increase their annual current expenses and capital outlay budgets, created by CEIFA (as amended by P.L. 2004, c.73, effective July 1, 2004). However, Chapter 62 was in effect only through fiscal year 2012. Without an extension of Chapter 62 by the legislature, the Spending Growth Limitations on the general fund and capital outlay budget would be in effect.

Debt service was not limited either by the Spending Growth Limitations or the 4% cap on the tax levy increase imposed by Chapter 62.

The previous legislation was amended by P.L. 2010, c. 44, approved July 13, 2010 and became applicable to the next local budget year following enactment. This law limits the school district tax levy for the general fund budget to increases of 2% over the prior budget year with exceptions only for enrollment increases, increases for certain normal and accrued liability for pension contributions in excess of 2%, certain healthcare increases, and amounts approved by a simple majority of voters voting at a special election (the “Tax Levy Cap Law”). Additionally, also becoming effective in the 2011-2012 fiscal year, a school district that has not been granted approval to exceed the tax levy CAP by a separate proposal to bank the unused tax levy for use in any of the next three succeeding budget years. A school district can request a use of “banked CAP” only after it has fully exhausted all eligible statute spending authority in the budget year. The process for obtaining waivers from the Commissioner for additional increases over the tax levy cap or Spending Growth Limitations was eliminated under Chapter 44. Notwithstanding the foregoing, under P.L. 2018, c. 67, approved, July 24, 2018, which increases State school aid to underfunded school districts and decreases state school aid to over funded school districts, during the 2018-2019 through 2024-2025 fiscal years, SDA Districts, which are certain urban school districts formerly referred to as Abbott Districts referred to herein under “Summary of State Aid to School Districts”, are permitted increases in the tax levy over the 2% limit to raise a general fund tax levy to an amount that does not exceed its local share of the adequacy budget.

The restrictions are solely on the tax levy for the general fund and are not applicable to the debt service fund. There are no restrictions on a local school district’s ability to raise funds for debt service, and nothing would limit the obligation of a school district to levy *ad valorem* taxes upon all taxable real property within the school district to pay debt service on its bonds or notes with one exception. School districts are subject to GAAP accounting, and under GAAP interest on obligations maturing within one year must be treated as operating expenses. Accordingly, under the Department of Education’s Chart of Accounts, interest on notes is raised in the General Fund of a school district and therefore is counted within its 2% tax levy cap on spending.

Issuance of Debt

Among the provisions for the issuance of school debt are the following requirements: (i) bonds must mature in serial installments within the statutory period of usefulness of the projects being financed but not exceeding forty (40) years; (ii) bonds shall be issued pursuant to an ordinance adopted by the governing body of the municipality comprised within the school district for a Type I school district; (iii) for Type II school districts (without boards of school estimate) bonds shall be issued by board of education resolution approving the bond proposal and by approval of the legally qualified voters of the school district; (iv) debt must be authorized by a resolution of a board (and approved by a board of school estimate in a Type I school district); and (v) there must be filed with the State by each municipality comprising a school

district a supplemental debt statement and a school debt statement setting forth the amount of bonds and notes authorized but unissued and outstanding for such school district.

When a school district changes from a type I to a type II school district and obligations have been authorized and remain unissued by the municipality pursuant to ordinances adopted by the municipality to authorize and issue school debt, the new type II district assumes the obligation of any outstanding notes issued for such purposes and is authorized to issue notes or bonds without further voter approval to fund such purposes or pay off or permanently finance the notes pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:24-63. The Board does not assume the obligation of outstanding school bonds issued by the municipality, but the debt would count towards the school district borrowing margin.

Annual Audit (N.J.S.A. 18A:23-1 et seq.)

Every board of education is required to provide an annual audit of the school district's accounts and financial transactions. Beginning with the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010, a licensed public-school accountant must complete the annual audit no later than five months (5) after the end of the fiscal year. P.L. 2010, c. 49 amended N.J.S.A. 18A:23-1 to provide an additional month for the completion of a school district's audit. Previously the audit was required to be completed within four months. The audit, in conformity with statutory requirements, must be filed with the board of education and the Commissioner. Additionally, the audit must be summarized and discussed at a regular public meeting of the local board of education within thirty (30) days following receipt of the annual audit by such board of education.

Temporary Financing (N.J.S.A. 18A:24-3)

Temporary notes may be issued in anticipation of the issuance of permanent bonds for a capital improvement or capital project. Such temporary notes may not exceed in the aggregate the amount of bonds authorized for such improvement or project. A school district's temporary notes may be issued for one (1) year periods, with the final maturity not exceeding five (5) years from the date of original issuance; provided, however, that no such notes shall be renewed beyond the third and fourth anniversary date of the original notes unless an amount of such notes, at least equal to the first legally payable installment of the bonds in anticipation of which said notes are issued, is paid and retired subsequent to such third anniversary date from funds other than the proceeds of obligations.

Debt Limitation (N.J.S.A. 18A:24-19)

Except as provided below, no additional debt shall be authorized if the principal amount, when added to the net debt previously authorized, exceeds a statutory percentage of the average equalized valuation of taxable property in a school district. As a pre-kindergarten (PreK) through grade twelve (12) school district, the Board can borrow up to 4% of the average equalized valuation of taxable property in the School District. The Board has not exceeded its 4% debt limit. *See* "APPENDIX A – Debt Limit of the Board."

Exceptions to Debt Limitation

A Type II school district (other than a regional school district) may also utilize its constituent municipality's remaining statutory borrowing power (i.e., the excess of 3.5% of the average equalized valuation of taxable property within the constituent municipality over the constituent municipality's net debt). The School District has not utilized the municipality's borrowing margin. A school district may also authorize debt in excess of this limit with the consent of the Commissioner and the Local Finance Board.

Capital Lease Financing

School districts are permitted to enter into lease purchase agreements for the acquisition of equipment or for the improvement of school buildings. Generally, lease purchase financings must mature within five years except for certain lease purchase financings of energy savings equipment and other energy conservation measures, which may mature within fifteen (15) years and in certain cases twenty (20) years from the date the project is placed in service, if paid from energy savings (see “Energy Savings Obligations” below). Facilities lease purchase agreements, which may only be financed for a term of five (5) years or less, must be approved by the Commissioner. The Educational Facilities Construction and Financing Act, P.L. 2000, c. 72, effective July 18, 2000, as amended (“EFCFA”) repealed the authorization to enter into facilities leases for a term in excess of five years. The payment of rent is treated as a current expense and within the school district’s Spending Growth Limitation and tax levy cap, and the payment of rent on an ordinary equipment lease and on a five year and under facilities lease is subject to annual appropriation. Lease purchase payments on leases in excess of five years entered into under prior law (CEIFA) are treated as debt service payments and, therefore, will receive debt service aid if the school district is entitled and are outside the school district’s Spending Growth Limitation and tax levy cap.

Energy Saving Obligations

Under N.J.S.A. 18A:18A-4.6 (P.L. 2009, c. 4, effective March 23, 2009, as amended by P.L. 2012, c. 55, effective September 19, 2013), the Energy Savings Improvement Program Law or the “ESIP Law,” school districts may issue energy savings obligations as refunding bonds without voter approval or lease purchase agreements to fund certain improvements that result in reduced energy use, facilities for production of renewable energy or water conservation improvements, provided that the value of the savings will cover the cost of the measures. The lease purchase financings for such measures must mature within 15 years, or in certain instances 20 years, from the date the projects are placed in service. These energy savings refunding bonds or leases are payable from the general fund. Such payments are within the school district’s Spending Growth Limitation and tax levy cap but are not necessarily subject to annual appropriation.

Promissory Notes for Cash Flow Purposes

N.J.S.A. 18A:22-44.1 permits school districts to issue promissory notes in an amount not exceeding ½ the amount appropriated for current general fund expenses. These promissory notes are not considered debt and are used for cash flow purposes including funding in anticipation of the receipt of taxes, other revenues or grants.

SUMMARY OF STATE AID TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

In 1973, the Supreme Court of the State (the “Court”) first ruled in Robinson v. Cahill that the method then used to finance public education principally through property taxation was unconstitutional. Pursuant to the Court’s ruling, the State Legislature enacted the Public School Education Act of 1975, N.J.S.A. 18A:7A-1 et seq. (P.L. 1975, c. 212) (the “Public School Education Act”) (since amended and partially repealed), which required funding of the State’s school aid through the New Jersey Gross Income Tax Act, P.L. 1976, c. 47, since amended and supplemented, enacted for the purpose of providing property tax relief.

On June 5, 1990, the Court ruled in Abbott v. Burke that the school aid formula enacted under the Public School Education Act was unconstitutional as applied. The Court found that poorer urban school districts were significantly disadvantaged under that school funding formula because school revenues were derived primarily from property taxes. The Court found that wealthy school districts were able to spend more, yet tax less for educational purposes.

Since that time there has been much litigation and many cases affecting the State's responsibilities to fund public education and many legislative attempts to distribute State aid in accordance with the court cases and the constitutional requirement. The cases addressed not only current operating fund aid but also addressed the requirement to provide facilities aid as well. The legislation has included the QEA (now repealed), CEIFA and EFCFA, which became law on July 18, 2000. For many years, aid has simply been determined in the State Budget, which itself is an act of the legislature, based upon amounts provided in prior years. The school funding formula provided in the School Funding Reform Act of 2008, P.L. 2007, c. 260, approved January 1, 2008 (A500), removed the special status given to certain school districts known as Abbott Districts after the school funding cases and instead has funding follow students with certain needs and provides aid in a way that takes into account the ability of the local school district to raise local funds to support the budget in amounts deemed adequate to provide for a thorough and efficient education as required by the State constitution. This legislation was challenged in the Court, and the Court held that the State's then current plan for school aid was a "constitutionally adequate scheme". However, the State continued to underfund certain school districts and to overfund other school districts in its budgets based on the statutory scheme. In its budget process for FY 2019 and with the enactment of P.L. 2018, c. 67, approved July 24, 2018, the State is moving the school districts toward the intent of the statutory scheme by increasing funding for underfunded school districts and decreasing funding for overfunded school districts over the next six years and providing cap relief for overfunded school districts to enable them to pick up more of the local share.

Notwithstanding over 35 years of litigation, the State provides State aid to school districts of the State in amounts provided in the State Budget each year. These now include equalization aid, educational adequacy aid, special education categorical aid, transportation aid, preschool education aid, school choice aid, security aid, adjustment aid and other aid determined in the discretion of the Commissioner.

State law requires that the State will provide aid for the construction of school facilities in an amount equal to the greater of the district aid percentage or 40% times the eligible costs determined by the Commissioner either in the form of a grant or debt service aid as determined under the EFCFA. The amount of the aid to which a school district is entitled is established prior to the authorization of the project. Grant funding is provided by the State up front and debt service aid must be appropriated annually by the State.

The State reduced debt service aid by fifteen percent (15%) for the fiscal years 2011 through 2018. As a result of the debt service aid reduction for those fiscal years, school districts received eighty-five percent (85%) of the debt service aid that they would have otherwise received. In addition, school districts which received grants under the EFCFA, which grants were financed through the New Jersey Economic Development Authority (the "EDA"), were assessed an amount in their fiscal years 2011 through 2018 budgets representing 15% of the school district's proportionate share of the principal and interest payments on the outstanding EDA bonds issued to fund such grants.

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL AID TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Federal funds are available for certain programs approved by the federal government with allocation decided by the State, which assigns a proportion to each local school district. The Every Student Succeeds Act of 2015, enacted December 10, 2015, is a federal assistance program for which a school district qualifies to receive aid. A remedial enrichment program for children of low income families is available under Chapter 1 Aid. Such federal aid is generally received in the form of block grants. Aid is also provided under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act although never in the amounts federal law required.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE - FINANCIAL REGULATION OF COUNTIES AND MUNICIPALITIES

Local Bond Law (N. J. S. A. 40A:2-1 et seq.)

The Local Bond Law governs the issuance of bonds and notes to finance certain general municipal and utility capital expenditures. Among its provisions are requirements that bonds must mature within the statutory period of usefulness of the projects bonded and that bonds be retired in serial installments. A 5% cash down payment is generally required toward the financing of expenditures for municipal purposes subject to a number of exceptions. All bonds and notes issued by the Township are general full faith and credit obligations.

The authorized bonded indebtedness of the Township for municipal purposes is limited by statute, subject to the exceptions noted below, to an amount equal to 3-1/2% of its average equalized valuation basis.

Certain categories of debt are permitted by statute to be deducted for purposes of computing the statutory debt limit, including school bonds that do not exceed the school bond borrowing margin and certain debt that may be deemed self-liquidating.

The Township may exceed its debt limit with the approval of the Local Finance Board, a State regulatory agency, and as permitted by other statutory exceptions. If all or any part of a proposed debt authorization would exceed its debt limit, the Township may apply to the Local Finance Board for an extension of credit. If the Local Finance Board determines that a proposed debt authorization would not materially impair the credit of the Township or substantially reduce the ability of the Township to meet its obligations or to provide essential public improvements and services, or if it makes certain other statutory determinations, approval is granted. In addition, debt in excess of the statutory limit may be issued by the Township to fund certain notes, to provide for self-liquidating purposes, and, in each fiscal year, to provide for purposes in an amount not exceeding 2/3 of the amount budgeted in such fiscal year for the retirement of outstanding obligations (exclusive of utility and assessment obligations).

The Township may sell short-term “bond anticipation notes” to temporarily finance a capital improvement or project in anticipation of the issuance of bonds if the bond ordinance or a subsequent resolution so provides. A local unit’s bond anticipation notes must mature within one year, but may be renewed or rolled over. Bond anticipation notes, including renewals, must mature and be paid no later than the first day of the fifth month following the close of the tenth fiscal year next following the date of the original notes. For bond ordinances adopted on or after February 3, 2003, notes may only be renewed beyond the third anniversary date of the original notes if a minimum payment equal to the first year’s required principal payment on the bonds is paid to retire a portion of the notes on or before each subsequent anniversary date from funds other than the proceeds of bonds or notes. For bond ordinances adopted prior to February 3, 2003, the governing body may elect to make such minimum principal payment only when the notes are renewed beyond the third and fourth anniversary dates. Generally, bond anticipation notes may not be outstanding for longer than ten (10) years. An additional period may be available following the tenth anniversary date equal to the period from the notes’ maturity to the end of the tenth fiscal year in which the notes mature plus four (4) months in the next following fiscal year from the date of original issuance. Beginning in the third year, the amount of notes that may be issued is decreased by the minimum required for the first year’s principal payment for a bond issue.

Local Budget Law (N. J. S. A. 40A:4-1 et seq.)

The foundation of the New Jersey local finance system is the annual cash basis budget. The Township, which operates on a calendar year (January 1 to December 31), must adopt a budget in the form required by the Division of Local Government Services, Department of Community Affairs, State of New Jersey (the “Division”). Certain items of revenue and appropriation are regulated by law and the proposed

budget must be certified by the director of the Division (the “Director”) prior to final adoption. The Local Budget Law requires each local unit to appropriate sufficient funds for payment of current debt service, and the Director is required to review the adequacy of such appropriations, among others, for certification.

Tax Anticipation Notes are limited in amount by law and must be paid off in full within 120 days of the close of the fiscal year.

The Director has no authority over individual operating appropriations, unless a specific amount is required by law, but the review functions focusing on anticipated revenues serve to protect the solvency of all local units.

The cash basis budgets of local units must be in balance, i.e., the total of anticipated revenues must equal the total of appropriations (N.J.S.A. 40A:4-22). If in any year a local unit’s expenditures exceed its realized revenues for that year, then such excess must be raised in the succeeding year’s budget.

The Local Budget Law (N.J.S.A. 40A:4-26) provides that no miscellaneous revenues from any source may be included as an anticipated revenue in the budget in excess of the amount actually realized in cash from the same source during the next preceding fiscal year, unless the Director determines that the facts clearly warrant the expectation that such excess amount will actually be realized in cash during the fiscal year and certifies that determination to the local unit.

No budget or budget amendment may be adopted unless the Director shall have previously certified his approval of such anticipated revenues except that categorical grants-in-aid contracts may be included for their face amount with an offsetting appropriation. The fiscal years for such grants rarely coincide with the municipality’s calendar year. However, grant revenue is generally not realized until received in cash.

The same general principle that revenue cannot be anticipated in a budget in excess of that realized in the preceding year applies to property taxes. The maximum amount of delinquent taxes that may be anticipated is limited by a statutory formula, which allows the local unit to anticipate collection at the same rate realized for the collection of delinquent taxes in the previous year. Also, the local unit is required to make an appropriation for a “reserve for uncollected taxes” in accordance with a statutory formula to provide for a tax collection in an amount that does not exceed the percentage of taxes levied and payable in the preceding fiscal year that was received in cash by the last day of that fiscal year. The budget also must provide for any cash deficits of the prior year.

Emergency appropriations (those made after the adoption of the budget and the determination of the tax rate) may be authorized by the governing body of the local unit. However, with minor exceptions, such appropriations must be included in full in the following year’s budget. When such appropriations exceed 3% of the adopted operating budget, consent of the Director must be obtained.

The exceptions are certain enumerated quasi-capital projects (“special emergencies”) such as ice, snow and flood damage to streets, roads and bridges, which may be amortized over three years, and tax map preparation, revaluation programs, revision and codification of ordinances, master plan preparations, and drainage map preparation for flood control purposes, which may be amortized over five years. Emergency appropriations for capital projects may be financed through the adoption of a bond ordinance and amortized over the useful life of the project.

Budget transfers provide a degree of flexibility and afford a control mechanism. Transfers between appropriation accounts may be made only during the last two months of the year. Appropriation reserves may also be transferred during the first three (3) months of the year, to the previous year’s budget. Both types of transfers require a 2/3 vote of the full membership of the governing body; however, transfers cannot be made from either the down payment account or the capital improvement fund. Transfers may be made between sub-account line items within the same account at any time during the year, subject to internal review and approval. In a “CAP” budget, no transfers may be made from excluded from “CAP”

appropriations to within “CAP” appropriations nor can transfers be made between excluded from “CAP” appropriations.

A provision of law known as the New Jersey “Cap Law” (N.J.S.A. 40A:4-45.1 *et seq.*) imposes limitations on increases in municipal appropriations subject to various exceptions. The payment of debt service is an exception from this limitation. The Cap formula is somewhat complex, but basically, it permits a municipality to increase its overall appropriations by the lesser of 2.5% or the “Index Rate”. The “Index Rate” is the rate of annual percentage increase, rounded to the nearest one-half percent, in the Implicit Price Deflator for State and Local Government purchases of goods and services computed by the U.S. Department of Commerce. Exceptions to the limitations imposed by the Cap Law also exist for other things including capital expenditures; extraordinary expenses approved by the Local Finance Board for implementation of an interlocal services agreement; expenditures mandated as a result of certain emergencies; and certain expenditures for services mandated by law. Counties are also prohibited from increasing their tax levies by more than the lesser of 2.5% or the Index Rate subject to certain exceptions. Municipalities by ordinance approved by a majority of the full membership of the governing body may increase appropriations up to 3.5% over the prior year’s appropriation, and counties by resolution approved by a majority of the full membership of the governing body may increase the tax levy up to 3.5% over the prior year’s tax levy in years when the Index Rate is 2.5% or less.

Legislation constituting P.L. 2010, c. 44, approved July 13, 2010 limits tax levy increases for local units to 2% with exceptions only for capital expenditures including debt service, increases in pension contributions and accrued liability for pension contributions in excess of 2%, certain healthcare increases, extraordinary costs directly related to a declared emergency and amounts approved by a simple majority of voters voting at a special election.

Neither the tax levy limitation nor the “Cap Law” limits, including the provisions of the recent legislation, would limit the obligation of the Township to levy *ad valorem* taxes upon all taxable real property within the Township to pay debt service on its bonds or notes.

In accordance with the Local Budget Law, each local unit must adopt and may from time to time amend rules and regulations for capital budgets, which rules and regulations must require a statement of capital undertakings underway or projected for a period not greater than over the next ensuing six years as a general improvement program. The capital budget, when adopted, does not constitute the approval or appropriation of funds, but sets forth a plan of the possible capital expenditures which the local unit may contemplate over the next six years. Expenditures for capital purposes may be made either by ordinances adopted by the governing body setting forth the items and the method of financing or from the annual operating budget if the terms were detailed.

Tax Assessment and Collection Procedure

Property valuations (assessments) are determined on true values as arrived at by a cost approach, market data approach and capitalization of net income, where appropriate. Current assessments are the results of new assessments on a like basis with established comparable properties for newly assessed or purchased properties. This method assures equitable treatment to like property owners, but it often results in a divergence of the assessment ratio to true value. Because of the changes in property resale values, annual adjustments could not keep pace with the changing values.

Upon the filing of certified adopted budgets by the local unit and the county, the tax rate is struck by the Morris County Board of Taxation based on the certified amounts in each of the taxing districts for collection to fund the budgets. The statutory provision for the assessment of property, the levying of taxes and the collection thereof are set forth in N.J.S.A. 54:4-1 *et seq.* Special taxing districts are permitted in New Jersey for various special services rendered to the properties located within the special districts.

Tax bills are mailed annually in June by the Tax Collector. The taxes are due August 1 and November 1, respectively, and are adjusted to reflect the current calendar year's total tax liability. The preliminary taxes due February 1 and May 1 of the succeeding year are based upon one-half of the current year's total tax.

Tax installments not paid on or before the due date are subject to interest penalties of 8% per annum on the first \$1,500.00 of the delinquency and 18% per annum on any amount in excess of \$1,500.00. These interest penalties are the highest permitted under New Jersey statutes. If a delinquency is in excess of \$10,000.00 and remains in arrears after December 31st, an additional penalty of 6% shall be charged. Delinquent taxes open for one year or more are annually included in a tax sale in accordance with New Jersey Statutes.

Tax Appeals

The New Jersey Statutes provide a taxpayer with remedial procedures for appealing an assessment deemed excessive. Prior to April 15 in each year, the Township must mail to each property owner a notice of the current assessment and taxes on the property. The taxpayer has a right to petition the County Board of Taxation on or before April 1 for review. The County Board of Taxation has the authority after a hearing to decrease or reject the appeal petition. These adjustments are usually concluded within the current tax year and reductions are shown as canceled or remitted taxes for that year. If the taxpayer feels his petition was unsatisfactorily reviewed by the County Board of Taxation, appeal may be made to the Tax Court of New Jersey for further hearing. Some State Tax Court appeals may take several years prior to settlement, and any losses in tax collections from prior years are charged directly to operations.

Local Fiscal Affairs Law (N.J.S.A. 40A:5-1 et seq.)

This law regulates the non-budgetary financial activities of local governments. The Chief Financial Officer of every local unit must file annually, with the Director, a verified statement of the financial condition of the local unit and all constituent boards, agencies or commissions.

An independent examination of each local unit's accounts must be performed annually by a licensed registered municipal accountant. The audit, conforming to the Division of Local Government Services' "Requirements of Audit", includes recommendations for improvement of the local unit's financial procedures and must be filed with the Director. A synopsis of the audit report, together with all recommendations made, must be published in a local newspaper within 30 days of its submission.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Board for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 are presented in Appendix B to this Official Statement (the "Financial Statements"). The Financial Statements have been audited by Nisivoccia LLP, Mount Arlington, New Jersey, an independent auditor (the "Board Auditor"), as stated in its report appearing in Appendix B to this Official Statement. *See* "APPENDIX B –Financial Statements of the Board for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2017". Such Financial Statements are included herein for informational purposes only, and the information contained in the Financial Statements should not be used to modify the description of the Bonds contained herein.

The Board Auditor has not participated in the preparation of this Official Statement except as previously stated.

LITIGATION

To the knowledge of the Board Attorney, Matthew J. Giaccobe, Esq. of Cleary Giaccobe Alfieri Jacobs, LLC, Florham Park, New Jersey (the "Board Attorney"), there is no litigation of any nature now pending or threatened, restraining or enjoining the issuance or the delivery of the Bonds, or the levy or the

collection of any taxes to pay the principal of or the interest on the Bonds, or in any manner questioning the authority or the proceedings for the issuance of the Bonds or for the levy or the collection of taxes, or contesting the corporate existence or the boundaries of the Board or the School District or the title of any of the present officers. To the knowledge of the Board Attorney, no litigation is presently pending or threatened that, in the opinion of the Board Attorney, would have a material adverse impact on the financial condition of the Board if adversely decided. A certificate to such effect will be executed by the Board Attorney and delivered to the Underwriter (as hereinafter defined) of the Bonds at the closing.

TAX MATTERS

Exclusion of Interest on the Bonds From Gross Income for Federal Tax Purposes

The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), imposes certain requirements that must be met on a continuing basis subsequent to the issuance of the Bonds in order to assure that interest on the Bonds will be excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Code. Failure of the Board to comply with such requirements may cause interest on the Bonds to lose the exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes, retroactive to the date of issuance of the Bonds. The Board will make certain representations in its Arbitrage and Tax Certificate, which will be executed on the date of issuance of the Bonds, as to various tax requirements. The Board has covenanted to comply with the provisions of the Code applicable to the Bonds and has covenanted not to take any action or fail to take any action that would cause interest on the Bonds to lose the exclusion from gross income under Section 103 of the Code. McManimon, Scotland & Baumann, LLC ("Bond Counsel") will rely upon the representations made in the Arbitrage and Tax Certificate and will assume continuing compliance by the Board with the above covenants in rendering its federal income tax opinions with respect to the exclusion of interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes and with respect to the treatment of interest on the Bonds for the purposes of alternative minimum tax.

Assuming the Board observes its covenants with respect to compliance with the Code, Bond Counsel is of the opinion that, under existing law, interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income of the owners thereof for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Code, and interest on the Bonds is not an item of tax preference under Section 57 of the Code for purposes of computing the alternative minimum tax. For corporations with tax years beginning after December 31, 2017, the corporate alternative minimum tax was repealed by federal legislation, Public Law No. 115-97 (the "Tax Cuts and Jobs Act") enacted on December 22, 2017, effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2017. For tax years beginning before January 1, 2018, interest on the Bonds is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the corporate alternate minimum tax in effect prior to enactment of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act; however, interest on Bonds held by a corporation (other than an S corporation, regulated investment company or real estate investment trust) may be indirectly subject to federal alternative minimum tax for tax years beginning before January 1, 2018 because of its inclusion in the adjusted current earnings of a corporate holder.

The opinion of Bond Counsel is based on current legal authority and covers certain matters not directly addressed by such authority. It represents Bond Counsel's legal judgment as to exclusion of interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes but is not a guaranty of that conclusion. The opinion is not binding on the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") or any court. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion about the effect of future changes in (i) the Code and the applicable regulations under the Code or (ii) the interpretation and enforcement of the Code or those regulations by the IRS.

Bond Counsel's engagement with respect to the Bonds ends with the issuance of the Bonds, and, unless separately engaged, Bond Counsel is not obligated to defend the Board or the owners of the Bonds regarding the tax status of interest thereon in the event of an audit examination by the IRS. The IRS has a program to audit tax-exempt obligations to determine whether the interest thereon is includible in gross income for federal income tax purposes. If the IRS does audit the Bonds, under current IRS procedures, the IRS will treat the Board as the taxpayer and the beneficial owners of the Bonds will have only limited

rights, if any, to obtain and participate in judicial review of such audit. Any action of the IRS, including, but not limited to, selection of the Bonds for audit, or the course or result of such audit, or an audit of other obligations presenting similar tax issues, may affect the market value of the Bonds.

Payments of interest on tax-exempt obligations, including the Bonds, are generally subject to IRS Form 1099-INT information reporting requirements. If a Bond owner is subject to backup withholding under those requirements, then payments of interest will also be subject to backup withholding. Those requirements do not affect the exclusion of such interest from gross income for federal income tax purposes.

Original Issue Discount

Certain maturities of the Bonds may be sold at an initial offering price less than the principal amount payable on such Bonds at maturity (the "Discount Bonds"). The difference between the initial public offering price of the Discount Bonds at which a substantial amount of each of the Discount Bonds was sold and the principal amount payable at maturity of each of the Discount Bonds constitutes the original issue discount. Bond Counsel is of the opinion that the appropriate portion of the original issue discount allocable to the original and each subsequent owner of the Discount Bonds will be treated for federal income tax purposes as interest not includable in gross income under Section 103 of the Code to the same extent as stated interest on the Discount Bonds. Under Section 1288 of the Code, the original issue discount on the Discount Bonds accrues on the basis of economic accrual. The basis of an initial purchaser of a Discount Bond acquired at the initial public offering price of the Discount Bonds will be increased by the amount of such accrued discount. Owners of the Discount Bonds should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the determination for federal income tax purposes of the original issue discount properly accruable with respect to the Discount Bonds and the tax accounting treatment of accrued interest.

Original Issue Premium

Certain maturities of the Bonds may be sold at an initial offering price in excess of the amount payable at the maturity date (the "Premium Bonds"). The excess, if any, of the tax basis of the Premium Bonds to a purchaser (other than a purchaser who holds such Premium Bonds as inventory, as stock-in-trade or for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business) over the amount payable at maturity is amortizable bond premium, which is not deductible from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Amortizable bond premium, as it amortizes, will reduce the owner's tax cost of the Premium Bonds used to determine, for federal income tax purposes, the amount of gain or loss upon the sale, redemption at maturity or other disposition of the Premium Bonds. Accordingly, an owner of a Premium Bond may have taxable gain from the disposition of the Premium Bond, even though the Premium Bond is sold, or disposed of, for a price equal to the owner's original cost of acquiring the Premium Bond. Bond premium amortizes over the term of the Premium Bonds under the "constant yield method" described in regulations interpreting Section 1272 of the Code. Owners of the Premium Bonds should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the calculation of the amount of bond premium that will be treated for federal income tax purposes as having amortized for any taxable year (or portion thereof) of the owner and with respect to other federal, state and local tax consequences of owning and disposing of the Premium Bonds.

Additional Federal Income Tax Consequences of Holding the Bonds

Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should be aware that ownership of, accrual or receipt of interest on or disposition of tax-exempt obligations, such as the Bonds, may have additional federal income tax consequences for certain taxpayers, including, without limitation, taxpayers eligible for the earned income credit, recipients of certain Social Security and certain Railroad Retirement benefits, taxpayers that may be deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry tax-exempt obligations, financial institutions, property and casualty companies, foreign corporations and certain S corporations.

Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any federal tax consequences other than its opinion with regard to the exclusion of interest on the Bonds from gross income pursuant to Section 103 of the Code

and interest on the Bonds not constituting an item of tax preference under Section 57 of the Code. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult their tax advisors with respect to all other tax consequences (including, but not limited to, those listed above) of holding the Bonds.

Changes in Federal Tax Law Regarding the Bonds

Legislation affecting tax-exempt obligations is regularly considered by the United States Congress and may also be considered by the State. Court proceedings may also be filed, the outcome of which could modify the tax treatment of obligations such as the Bonds. There can be no assurance that legislation enacted or proposed, or actions by a court, after the date of issuance of the Bonds will not have an adverse effect on the tax status of interest on the Bonds or the market value or marketability of the Bonds. These adverse effects could result, for example, from changes to federal or state income tax rates, changes in the structure of federal or state income taxes (including replacement with another type of tax) or repeal (or reduction in the benefit) of the exclusion of interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal or state income tax purposes for all or certain taxpayers.

Bank Qualification

The Bonds **will not** be designated as qualified under Section 265 of the Code by the Board for an exemption from the denial of deduction for interest paid by financial institutions to purchase or to carry tax-exempt obligations.

The Code denies the interest deduction for certain indebtedness incurred by banks, thrift institutions and other financial institutions to purchase or to carry tax-exempt obligations. The denial to such institutions of one hundred percent (100%) of the deduction for interest paid on funds allocable to tax-exempt obligations applies to those tax-exempt obligations acquired by such institutions after August 7, 1986. For certain issues, which are eligible to be designated and which are designated by the issuer as qualified under Section 265 of the Code, eighty percent (80%) of such interest may be deducted as a business expense by such institutions.

State Taxation

Bond Counsel is of the opinion that, based upon existing law, interest on the Bonds and any gain on the sale thereof are not included in gross income under the New Jersey Gross Income Tax Act.

THE OPINIONS EXPRESSED BY BOND COUNSEL WITH RESPECT TO THE BONDS ARE BASED UPON EXISTING LAWS AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY RELEVANT JUDICIAL AND REGULATORY CHANGES AS OF THE DATE OF ISSUANCE OF THE BONDS, AND BOND COUNSEL HAS EXPRESSED NO OPINION WITH RESPECT TO ANY LEGISLATION, REGULATORY CHANGES OR LITIGATION ENACTED, ADOPTED OR DECIDED SUBSEQUENT THERETO. PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS OF THE BONDS SHOULD CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISERS REGARDING THE POTENTIAL IMPACT OF ANY PENDING OR PROPOSED FEDERAL OR STATE TAX LEGISLATION, REGULATIONS OR LITIGATION

MUNICIPAL BANKRUPTCY

The undertakings of the Board should be considered with reference to 11 U.S.C. 401 et seq., as amended and supplemented (the "Bankruptcy Code"), and other bankruptcy laws affecting creditors' rights and municipalities in general. The Bankruptcy Code permits the State or any political subdivision, public agency, or instrumentality that is insolvent or unable to meet its debts to commence a voluntary bankruptcy case by filing a petition with a bankruptcy court for the purpose of effecting a plan to adjust its debts; directs such a petitioner to file with the court a list of petitioner's creditors; provides that a petition filed under this chapter shall operate as a stay of the commencement or continuation of any judicial or other proceeding against the petitioner; grants certain priority to debt owed for services or material; and provides that the

plan must be accepted in writing by or on behalf of classes of creditors holding at least two-thirds in amount and more than one-half in number of the allowed claims of such class. The Bankruptcy Code specifically does not limit or impair the power of a state to control, by legislation or otherwise, the procedures that a municipality must follow in order to take advantage of the provisions of the Bankruptcy Code.

The Bankruptcy Code provides that special revenue acquired by the debtor after the commencement of the case shall remain subject to any lien resulting from any security agreement entered into by such debtor before the commencement of such bankruptcy case. However, any such lien, other than municipal betterment assessments, shall be subject to the necessary operating expenses of such project or system. Furthermore, the Bankruptcy Code provides that a transfer of property of a debtor to or for the benefit of any holder of a bond or note, on account of such bond or note, may not be avoided pursuant to certain preferential transfer provisions set forth in such Bankruptcy Code.

Reference should also be made to N.J.S.A. 52:27-40 et seq., which provides that a local unit has the power to file a petition in bankruptcy with any United States Court or court in bankruptcy under the provisions of the Bankruptcy Code, for the purpose of effecting a plan of readjustment of its debts or for the composition of its debts; provided, however, the approval of the Municipal Finance Commission must be obtained. The powers of the Municipal Finance Commission have been vested in the Local Finance Board.

Reference to the Bankruptcy Code or the State statute should not create any implication that the Board expects to utilize the benefits of their provisions.

APPROVAL OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

All legal matters incident to the authorization, the issuance, the sale and the delivery of the Bonds are subject to the approval of Bond Counsel to the Board, whose approving legal opinion will be delivered with the Bonds substantially in the form set forth as Appendix C hereto. Certain legal matters may be passed on to the Board for review by the Board Attorney.

PREPARATION OF OFFICIAL STATEMENT

The Board hereby states that the descriptions and statements herein, including the Financial Statements, are true and correct in all material respects, and it will confirm same to the Underwriter (as hereinafter defined) by a certificate signed by the Board President and the Business Administrator/Board Secretary.

All other information has been obtained from sources that the Board considers to be reliable, and it makes no warranty, guaranty or other representation with respect to the accuracy and the completeness of such information.

Bond Counsel has neither participated in the preparation of the financial or statistical information contained in this Official Statement, nor have they verified the accuracy, completeness or fairness thereof and, accordingly, expresses no opinion with respect thereto.

RATINGS

S&P Global Ratings, acting through Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC (the "Rating Agency"), has assigned an underlying rating of "AA-" to the Bonds based upon the underlying credit of the School District. The Rating Agency has also assigned its rating of "BBB+" to the Bonds based upon the additional security provided by the Act.

The ratings reflect only the view of the Rating Agency and an explanation of the significance of such ratings may only be obtained from the Rating Agency at the following address: 55 Water Street, New

York, New York 10041. The Board forwarded to the Rating Agency certain information and materials concerning the Bonds and the School District. There can be no assurance that the ratings will be maintained for any given period of time or that the ratings may not be raised, lowered or withdrawn entirely, if in the Rating Agency's judgment, circumstances so warrant. Any downward change in, or withdrawal of such ratings, may have an adverse effect on the marketability or market price of the Bonds.

UNDERWRITING

The Bonds have been purchased from the Board at a public sale by _____ (the "Underwriter") at a price of \$_____.

The Underwriter intends to offer the Bonds to the public initially at the offering yields set forth on the front cover of this Official Statement, which may subsequently change without any requirement of prior notice. The Underwriter reserves the right to join with dealers and other underwriters in offering the Bonds to the public. The Underwriter may offer and sell the Bonds to certain dealers (including dealers depositing the Bonds into investments trusts) at yields higher than the public offering yields set forth on the front cover of this Official Statement, and such yields may be changed, from time to time, by the Underwriter without prior notice.

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

Phoenix Advisors, LLC, Bordentown, New Jersey has served as Municipal Advisor to the Board with respect to the issuance of the Bonds (the "Municipal Advisor"). The Municipal Advisor is not obligated to undertake and has not undertaken, either to make an independent verification of, or to assume responsibility for, the accuracy, completeness or fairness of the information contained in this Official Statement and the appendices hereto. The Municipal Advisor is an independent firm and is not engaged in the business of underwriting, trading or distributing municipal securities or other public securities.

SECONDARY MARKET DISCLOSURE

Solely for purposes of complying with Rule 15c2-12 of the Securities and Exchange Commission, as amended and interpreted from time to time (the "Rule"), and provided that the Bonds are not exempt from the Rule and provided that the Bonds are not exempt from the following requirements in accordance with paragraph (d) of the Rule, for so long as the Bonds remain outstanding (unless the Bonds have been wholly defeased), the Board shall provide for the benefit of the holders of the Bonds and the beneficial owners thereof:

(a) On or prior to February 1 of each year, beginning February 1, 2019, electronically to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board's Electronic Municipal Market Access ("EMMA") system or such other repository designated by the SEC to be an authorized repository for filing secondary market disclosure information, if any, annual financial information with respect to the Board consisting of the audited financial statements (or unaudited financial statements if audited financial statements are not then available, which audited financial statements will be delivered when and if available) of the Board and certain financial information and operating data consisting of (1) Board indebtedness; (2) property valuation information; and (3) tax rate, levy and collection data. The audited financial statements will be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles as modified by governmental accounting standards as may be required by New Jersey law;

(b) if any of the following material events occur regarding the Bonds, a timely notice not in excess of ten business days after the occurrence of the event sent to EMMA:

- (1) Principal and interest payment delinquencies;
- (2) Non-payment related defaults, if material;

- (3) Unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties;
- (4) Unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties;
- (5) Substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform;
- (6) Adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the IRS of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the security, or other material events affecting the tax status of the security;
- (7) Modifications to rights of security holders, if material;
- (8) Bond calls, if material, and tender offers;
- (9) Defeasances;
- (10) Release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the securities, if material;
- (11) Rating changes;
- (12) Bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the obligated person;
- (13) The consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving an obligated person or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the obligated person, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material;
- (14) Appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material.

For the purposes of the event identified in subparagraph (12) above, the event is considered to occur when any of the following occur: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer for an obligated person in a proceeding under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or governmental authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the obligated person, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the obligated person.

(c) Notice of failure of the Board to provide required annual financial information on or before the date specified in the Resolution shall be sent in a timely manner to EMMA.

(d) If all or any part of the Rule ceases to be in effect for any reason, then the information required to be provided under the Resolution, insofar as the provision of the Rule no longer in effect required the provision of such information, shall no longer be required to be provided.

(e) The Business Administrator/Board Secretary shall determine, in consultation with Bond Counsel, the application of the Rule or the exemption from the Rule for each issue of obligations of the Board prior to their offering. Such officer is hereby authorized to enter into additional written contracts or undertakings to implement the Rule and is further authorized to amend such contracts or undertakings or the undertakings set forth in the Resolution, provided such amendment is, in the opinion of nationally recognized bond counsel, in compliance with the Rule.

(f) In the event that the Board fails to comply with the Rule requirements or the written contracts or undertakings specified in the Resolution, the Board shall not be liable for monetary damages,

remedy being hereby specifically limited to specific performance of the Rule requirements or the written contracts or undertakings therefor.

The Board has previously entered into continuing disclosure undertakings under the. The Board appointed Phoenix Advisors, LLC, Bordentown, New Jersey in November of 2011 to act as Continuing Disclosure Agent/Dissemination Agent to assist in the filing of certain information on EMMA as required under its obligations.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Inquiries regarding this Official Statement, including information additional to that contained herein, may be directed to Dora E. Zeno, Business Administrator/Board Secretary, 31 State Highway 181, Lake Hopatcong, NJ 07849, (973) 663-5782, or to the Municipal Advisor, Phoenix Advisors, LLC, at 625 Farnsworth Avenue, Bordentown, New Jersey 08505, (609) 291-0130.

CERTIFICATE WITH RESPECT TO THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT

At the time of the original delivery of the Bonds, the Board will deliver a certificate of one of its authorized officials to the effect that such official has examined this Official Statement (including the appendices) and the financial and other data concerning the School District contained herein and that, to the best of such official's knowledge and belief, (i) this Official Statement, both as of its date and as of the date of delivery of the Bonds, does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact necessary to make the statements herein, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading and (ii) between the date of this Official Statement and the date of delivery of the Bonds there has been no material adverse change in the affairs (financial or otherwise), financial condition or results or operations of the Board except as set forth in or contemplated by the this Official Statement.

MISCELLANEOUS

This Official Statement is not to be construed as a contract or agreement among the Board, the Underwriter and the holders of any of the Bonds. Any statements made in this Official Statement involving matters of opinion, whether or not expressly so stated, are intended merely as opinions and not as representations of fact. The information and expressions of opinion contained herein are subject to change without notice, and neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale of the Bonds made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the Board since the date hereof. The information contained in this Official Statement is not guaranteed as to accuracy or completeness.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF JEFFERSON IN THE COUNTY OF MORRIS, NEW JERSEY

By: _____
Dora E. Zeno, Business Administrator/Board Secretary

Date: November __, 2018

APPENDIX A

CERTAIN ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ABOUT THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AND THE TOWNSHIP OF JEFFERSON

CERTAIN ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ABOUT
THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AND THE TOWNSHIP OF JEFFERSON
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These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the School's financial performance and well-being have changed over time. 1 - 8

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These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the School's current levels of outstanding debt and the School's ability to issue additional debt in the future. 12 - 16

Demographic and Economic Information

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These schedules contain information about the School's operations and resources to help the reader understand how the School's financial information relates to the services the School provides and the activities it performs. 19 - 24

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
NET POSITION BY COMPONENT
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(accrual basis of accounting)

	June 30,									
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Governmental Activities										
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 22,886,764	\$ 24,977,258	\$ 26,198,886	\$ 26,532,940	\$ 28,602,423	\$ 29,179,264	\$ 30,289,965	\$ 32,927,468	\$ 34,700,172	\$ 35,545,516
Restricted	598,710	557,191	1,821,187	2,827,708	806,106	834,157	1,321,280	823,422	712,513	959,590
Unrestricted/(Deficit)	(257,908)	(377,974)	(1,457,291)	(776,754)	(335,734)	(123,770)	(1,091,440)	(17,869,065)	(18,037,753)	(19,368,770)
Total Governmental Activities Net Position	\$ 22,057,130	\$ 25,156,475	\$ 26,562,782	\$ 28,583,894	\$ 29,072,795	\$ 29,889,651	\$ 30,519,805	\$ 15,881,825	\$ 17,374,932	\$ 17,136,336
Business-type Activities										
Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 172,924	\$ 155,161	\$ 137,398	\$ 122,568	\$ 107,738	\$ 92,908	\$ 78,078	\$ 89,119	\$ 78,235	\$ 61,557
Unrestricted/(Deficit)	110,255	107,606	109,598	142,449	249,118	153,825	154,516	153,504	206,062	196,788
Total Business-type Activities Net Position/(Deficit)	\$ 132,674	\$ 262,767	\$ 246,996	\$ 265,017	\$ 356,856	\$ 246,733	\$ 232,594	\$ 242,623	\$ 284,297	\$ 258,345
District-wide										
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 20,663,581	\$ 25,132,419	\$ 26,336,284	\$ 26,655,508	\$ 28,710,161	\$ 29,272,172	\$ 30,368,043	\$ 33,016,587	\$ 34,778,407	\$ 35,607,073
Restricted	1,969,595	557,191	1,821,187	2,827,708	806,106	834,157	1,321,280	823,422	712,513	959,590
Unrestricted/(Deficit)	(443,372)	(270,368)	(1,347,693)	(634,305)	(86,616)	30,055	(936,924)	(17,715,561)	(17,831,691)	(19,171,982)
Total District Net Position	\$ 22,189,804	\$ 25,419,242	\$ 26,809,778	\$ 28,848,911	\$ 29,429,651	\$ 30,136,384	\$ 30,752,399	\$ 16,124,448	\$ 17,659,229	\$ 17,394,681

Source: Jefferson School District Financial Reports

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
CHANGE IN NET POSITION, LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(accrual basis of accounting)

	Fiscal Year Ending June 30,									
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Expenses										
Governmental Activities										
Instruction										
Regular	\$ 21,441,202	\$ 21,156,236	\$ 21,294,150	\$ 22,066,569	\$ 21,450,873	\$ 22,418,746	\$ 22,240,036	\$ 24,769,520	\$ 29,871,502	\$ 32,985,040
Special Education	5,163,431	4,970,057	5,700,601	5,441,685	6,169,726	5,876,726	6,173,831	6,987,773	8,109,773	9,090,484
Other Special Education	691,170	1,392,192	1,286,082	1,152,424	1,149,683	1,224,706	1,138,351	1,483,116	1,742,187	1,660,408
Other Instruction	878,116	952,204	979,105	904,469	924,028	989,404	988,435	1,127,240	1,382,045	1,459,397
Support Services:										
Tuition	2,284,066	1,915,384	2,356,722	2,071,907	3,211,400	3,137,916	3,400,450	3,265,227	2,633,093	2,686,644
Student & Instruction Related Services	7,480,932	7,590,303	7,869,148	7,755,778	8,948,590	9,644,373	9,641,690	11,032,073	10,027,155	10,333,513
General Administrative Services	1,347,808	1,341,823	1,345,111	1,413,725	1,519,865	2,011,524	1,280,889	1,357,670	1,259,968	1,533,903
School Administrative Services	2,274,921	2,208,702	3,472,809	2,727,534	2,793,423	2,531,619	2,615,881	2,929,060	3,813,932	4,322,382
Central Services	1,480,926	851,239	901,718	920,142	978,331	1,035,540	1,000,149	1,178,682	1,297,648	1,465,796
Administrative Information Technology		598,017	554,279	552,134	622,155	973,841	621,298	847,993	540,867	557,737
Plant Operations and Maintenance	6,216,054	6,121,843	6,371,938	5,620,938	5,725,399	5,694,585	6,517,758	6,579,930	6,050,721	7,075,728
Pupil Transportation	4,226,821	3,497,759	3,665,033	3,595,367	3,674,480	3,801,193	3,840,374	3,925,512	3,511,439	3,892,271
Unallocated Depreciation	379,568	379,568	379,568	379,568	379,568	379,568	379,568	379,568	469,058	469,058
Charter Schools	22,606	52,139	73,341	64,175	60,051	42,950	47,458	94,542	64,130	62,781
Interest on Long-term Debt	1,190,261	1,150,930	988,417	1,059,787	794,287	804,503	759,297	721,896	680,956	593,881
Capital Outlay				114,870	66,803	94,542	74,710	58,681	94,542	94,542
Total Governmental Activities Expenses	53,056,600	54,178,396	57,238,022	55,841,072	58,468,662	60,661,736	60,720,175	66,738,483	71,549,016	78,283,565

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
CHANGE IN NET POSITION, LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(acrnal basis of accounting)

	Fiscal Year Ending June 30,									
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position										
Governmental Activities:										
Property Taxes Levied for General Purposes, Net	\$ 32,331,258	\$ 33,624,508	\$ 34,669,488	\$ 35,716,268	\$ 35,716,268	\$ 36,579,660	\$ 37,311,253	\$ 38,389,377	\$ 39,409,587	\$ 40,197,779
Taxes Levied for Debt Service	2,117,340	2,141,487	2,165,609	2,031,458	2,037,579	1,893,515	1,943,459	1,955,274	1,855,967	1,967,331
Unrestricted Grants and Contributions	143,439	386,015	128,851	402,650	637,788	89,497	81,429	134,405	761,653	166,221
Investment Earnings	3,581	1,385	2,020	853	1,027	965	1,471	556	679	2,337
Miscellaneous Income	409,014	249,070	132,386	207,012	109,348	492,432	316,078	332,214	237,050	125,020
Extraordinary Item - Adjustment to Fixed Assets	1,064,836									
Transfers	(12,500)									
Total Governmental Activities	36,056,968	36,402,465	37,098,354	38,358,241	38,502,010	39,056,069	39,653,690	40,811,826	42,264,936	42,458,688
Business-type Activities:										
Miscellaneous/Investment Earnings	11,166	1,803	1,782	744	416	27,394	366	422	421	878
Extraordinary Item - Adjustment to Fixed Assets	188,747									
Transfers	12,500									
Total Business-type Activities	212,413	1,803	1,782	744	416	27,394	366	422	421	878
Total District-wide	36,269,381	36,404,268	37,100,136	38,358,985	38,502,426	39,083,463	39,654,056	40,812,248	42,265,357	42,459,566
Change in Net Position										
Governmental Activities	3,191,717	1,928,909	1,406,307	2,021,112	488,901	1,056,309	630,154	1,954,820	1,493,107	(238,596)
Business-type Activities	293,662	(20,412)	(15,771)	18,021	91,839	(110,123)	(14,139)	10,029	41,674	(25,952)
Total District	\$ 3,485,379	\$ 1,908,497	\$ 1,390,536	\$ 2,039,133	\$ 580,740	\$ 946,186	\$ 616,015	\$ 1,964,849	\$ 1,534,781	\$ (264,548)

Source: Jefferson School District Financial Reports

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
FUND BALANCES, GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

	June 30,									
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
General Fund										
Reserved	\$ 1,186,263	\$ 1,074,521	\$ 2,262,262							
Unreserved/(Deficit)	263,031	377,511	(614,636)							
Restricted				\$ 890,560	\$ 904,290	\$ 512,046	\$ 1,218,693	\$ 720,834	\$ 712,511	\$ 959,588
Assigned				2,048,467	1,030,867	1,318,251	284,723	480,886	858,301	1,312,842
Total General Fund	<u>\$ 1,449,294</u>	<u>\$ 1,452,032</u>	<u>\$ 1,647,626</u>	<u>\$ 2,939,027</u>	<u>\$ 1,935,157</u>	<u>\$ 1,830,297</u>	<u>\$ 1,503,416</u>	<u>\$ 1,201,720</u>	<u>\$ 1,570,812</u>	<u>\$ 2,272,430</u>
All Other Governmental Funds										
Reserved	\$ 94,476	\$ 96,346								
Unreserved, Reported in:										
Capital Projects Fund/(Deficit)	(304,632)	(451,574)	\$ (442,895)							
Debt Service Fund	36,408	9,792	1,820							
Restricted						\$ 322,111	\$ 102,587	\$ 102,588	\$ 2	\$ 2
Unassigned/(Deficit)				\$ (111,319)	\$ (98,184)		(160,692)	(597,972)		
Total All Other Governmental Funds	<u>\$ (173,748)</u>	<u>\$ (345,436)</u>	<u>\$ (441,075)</u>	<u>\$ (111,319)</u>	<u>\$ (98,184)</u>	<u>\$ 322,111</u>	<u>\$ 102,587</u>	<u>\$ (495,384)</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>

Source: Jefferson School District Financial Reports

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

	Fiscal Year Ending June 30,									
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Revenues										
Tax Levy	\$ 33,653,194	\$ 35,765,995	\$ 36,835,097	\$ 37,747,726	\$ 37,753,847	\$ 38,473,175	\$ 39,254,712	\$ 40,344,651	\$ 41,265,554	\$ 42,165,110
Tuition Charges	62,847	74,047	48,653	61,608	40,039	36,908	75,753	246,096	193,942	184,805
Interest Earnings	271,939	43,082	33,489	18,166	18,846	8,442	8,702	6,607	679	2,337
Miscellaneous	365,768	133,326	52,263	128,091	51,490	448,047	233,094	80,067	237,729	125,020
State Sources	18,890,508	19,282,332	18,168,054	18,662,580	19,659,364	21,789,269	20,898,355	21,352,737	22,891,095	22,924,636
Federal Sources	788,370	808,522	3,506,773	1,244,013	1,433,977	962,204	879,713	964,701	946,913	895,848
Total Revenue	54,032,626	55,198,338	56,107,304	58,644,329	57,862,184	58,957,563	61,718,045	61,350,329	62,994,859	66,297,756
Expenditures										
Instruction										
Regular Instruction	15,199,602	16,269,833	15,749,792	16,380,672	15,167,011	15,618,878	15,840,961	15,807,583	16,526,811	16,425,830
Special Education Instruction	3,276,163	3,710,016	4,154,267	4,283,363	4,281,941	4,019,786	4,300,155	4,316,703	4,096,891	4,156,059
Other Special Instruction	592,075	1,033,965	916,799	821,985	794,807	830,169	791,269	914,967	920,618	771,875
Other Instruction	674,025	766,807	764,994	703,006	700,567	740,102	748,526	776,960	795,666	798,770
Support Services:										
Tuition	2,545,819	1,915,384	2,356,722	2,071,907	3,211,400	3,137,916	3,400,450	3,265,227	3,379,206	3,386,791
Student & Instruction Related Services	5,002,184	5,726,785	5,699,619	5,543,971	5,936,664	6,331,374	6,482,871	6,643,029	7,046,642	6,811,119
General Administration	1,002,589	1,162,176	1,129,806	1,002,066	1,096,173	1,571,723	855,718	846,799	857,398	1,074,111
School Administrative Services	2,008,815	2,151,777	2,186,170	1,993,343	2,124,918	2,130,115	2,143,474	2,214,246	2,281,092	2,319,121
Central Services	982,596	652,776	669,020	684,193	710,175	730,466	711,890	756,521	833,656	866,409
Administrative Information Technology		444,502	395,420	394,226	430,408	447,860	432,182	524,680	540,867	557,737
Plant Operations and Maintenance	4,869,776	5,152,611	5,327,493	4,636,873	4,643,740	4,836,978	5,410,850	4,980,629	5,077,553	5,793,731
Pupil Transportation	3,063,781	3,045,629	3,165,506	3,076,441	3,104,866	3,191,011	3,283,839	3,143,386	3,417,578	3,619,644
Employee Benefits	11,757,488	10,940,829	12,512,212	12,185,168	14,339,781	15,126,190	14,713,221	15,258,160	16,412,686	16,696,396
Special Schools	48,518									
Charter Schools	17,563	52,139	73,341	64,175	60,051	42,950	47,458	58,681	64,130	62,781
Capital Outlay	796,042	950,095	1,140,033	323,433	1,305,278	669,711	2,474,956	2,226,107	1,192,058	1,112,543
Debt Service:										
Principal	1,020,000	1,150,000	1,195,000	1,010,000	1,245,000	1,110,000	1,160,000	1,210,000	1,250,000	1,310,000
Interest and Other Charges	1,226,149	1,150,930	1,108,180	1,066,205	795,518	867,381	827,106	790,156	751,806	700,331
Total Expenditures	54,083,185	56,326,040	56,276,254	58,544,374	56,241,027	59,948,298	61,402,610	63,624,926	63,733,834	66,463,248
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(50,559)	(1,127,702)	(168,950)	99,955	1,621,157	(990,735)	315,435	(2,274,597)	(738,975)	(165,492)

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Other Financing Sources (Uses)										
School Bonds Issued					\$ 21,200,000					
School Bonds Defeased					(21,900,000)					
School Bond Deferred Interest					959,469					
School Bond Issuance Costs					271,381					
School Bond Premium					(1,930,850)					
Transfers In					(224,674)					
Transfers Out	\$ 141,288	\$ 1,099	\$ 724,123	\$ 196	(224,674)	\$ 413,345	\$ 413,345	\$ 1,275,539	\$ 10,563	
Capital Leases (non-budgeted)	(151,063)	(1,099)	(724,123)	(196)	224,674	(413,345)	(413,345)	(1,275,539)	(10,563)	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(9,775)</u>	<u>(12,500)</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>(1,400,000)</u>	<u>1,567,500</u>	<u>1,567,500</u>	<u>773,224</u>	<u>867,110</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	\$ (60,334)	\$ (181,450)	\$ 99,955	\$ 1,621,157	\$ (990,735)	\$ (1,084,565)	\$ (2,274,597)	\$ 828,525	\$ (738,975)	\$ 701,618
Debt Service as a Percentage of Noncapital Expenditures	4.40%	4.34%	4.36%	3.70%	3.86%	3.45%	3.49%	3.37%	3.31%	3.17%

Source: Jefferson School District Financial Reports

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
GENERAL FUND - OTHER LOCAL REVENUE BY SOURCE
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Tuition	Interest on Investments	Insurance Refund	Legal Settlement	Other Miscellaneous	Rebates/ Refunds	Total
2008	\$ 78,795	\$ 164,368			\$ 11,203	\$	254,366
2009	74,047	41,983	\$ 47,531	\$ 61,442	22,290	\$ 2,063	249,356
2010	40,039	18,098			52,263		110,400
2011	36,908	8,442			14,090	113,805	173,245
2012	40,039	18,846			15,168	30,281	104,334
2013	36,908	8,442			89,756	403,641	538,747
2014	75,753	8,702			262,382		346,837
2015	246,096	6,607			80,067		332,770
2016	194,621	679			237,050		432,350
2017	191,942	2,337			125,020		319,299

Source: Jefferson Township School District records

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
ASSESSED VALUE AND ACTUAL VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY,
LAST TEN YEARS

Year Ended December 31,	Vacant Land	Residential	Farm (Qualified)	Commercial	Industrial	Apartment	Total Assessed Value	Public Utilities ^a	Net Valuation Taxable	School Tax Rate ^b	County Equalized Value
2007	84,932,800	2,912,854,700	9,933,700	191,001,800	6,382,900	24,933,900	3,230,039,800	4,321,511	3,234,361,311	1.049	3,050,545,857
2008	78,063,400	2,925,030,400	9,316,100	194,892,100	6,106,400	24,511,500	3,237,919,900	4,528,266	3,242,448,166	1.084	3,212,937,231
2009	78,720,300	2,922,411,600	9,316,100	190,321,700	6,106,400	24,511,500	3,231,387,600	4,861,616	3,236,249,216	1.133	3,208,402,649
2010	70,108,300	2,516,757,800	8,096,000	179,910,500	4,994,800	22,338,800	2,802,206,200	4,824,483	2,807,030,683	1.315	3,153,938,369
2011	68,136,500	2,520,487,700	7,701,800	178,822,800	4,994,800	22,181,800	2,802,325,400	4,824,483	2,807,149,883	1.358	2,978,973,732
2012	66,444,900	2,387,092,500	8,076,400	177,532,200	4,957,300	22,226,600	2,666,329,900	4,716,897	2,671,046,797	1.414	2,740,178,119
2013	57,050,000	2,253,149,200	7,380,500	175,968,200	4,876,100	21,576,700	2,520,000,700	4,707,731	2,524,708,431	1.587	2,610,466,533
2014	54,056,900	2,207,950,900	7,373,000	178,885,300	5,196,100	21,724,300	2,475,186,500	4,707,731	2,479,894,231	1.607	2,566,355,757
2015	55,693,500	2,233,384,000	7,014,000	184,890,200	5,196,100	22,217,400	2,508,395,200	100	2,508,395,300	1.627	2,614,818,405
2016	54,449,200	2,285,534,600	6,787,100	186,018,900	5,205,200	22,443,700	2,560,438,700	100	2,560,743,500	1.633	2,623,759,511

Source: Municipal Tax Assessor

Note: Real property is required to be assessed at some percentage of true value (fair or market value) established by each county board of taxation.

Reassessment occurs when ordered by the County Board of Taxation

a Taxable Value of Machinery, Implements and Equipment of Telephone, Telegraph and Messenger System Companies

b Tax rates are per \$100 of assessed valuation.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING PROPERTY TAX RATES
LAST TEN YEARS
(rate per \$100 of assessed value)

Year Ended December 31,	Jefferson School District					Total
	Direct Rate			Overlapping Rates		Direct
	Basic Rate ^a	General	Total	Jefferson Township	Morris County	and Overlapping Tax Rate
		Obligation Debt ^b				
2007	0.985	0.064	1.049	0.488	0.225	1.762
2008	1.019	0.065	1.084	0.463	0.232	1.779
2009	1.066	0.067	1.133	0.550	0.225	1.908
2010	1.244	0.071	1.315	0.666	0.256	2.237
2011	1.286	0.072	1.358	0.617	0.251	2.226
2012	1.344	0.070	1.414	0.669	0.252	2.335
2013	1.508	0.079	1.587	0.698	0.257	2.542
2014	1.529	0.078	1.607	0.773	0.264	2.644
2015	1.554	0.073	1.627	0.785	0.262	2.674
2016	1.557	0.076	1.633	0.794	0.262	2.688

Source: Municipal Tax Collector and School Business Administrator

Note:

NJSA 18A:7F-5d limits the amount that the district can submit for a general fund tax levy . The levy when added to other components of the district's net budget may not exceed the prebudget year net budget by more than the spending growth limitation calculation.

a The district's basic tax rate is calculated from the A4F form which is submitted with the budget and the Net Valuation Taxable.

b Rates for debt service are based on each year's requirements.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
PROPERTY TAX LEVIES AND COLLECTIONS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Taxes Levied for the Fiscal Year	Collected within the Fiscal Year of the Levy ^a		Collections in Subsequent Years
		Amount	Percentage of Levy	
2008	34,448,598	34,448,598	100.00%	-0-
2009	35,765,995	35,765,995	100.00%	-0-
2010	36,835,097	36,835,097	100.00%	-0-
2011	37,747,726	37,747,726	100.00%	-0-
2012	39,254,712	39,254,712	100.00%	-0-
2013	38,473,175	38,473,175	100.00%	-0-
2014	39,254,712	39,254,712	100.00%	-0-
2015	40,344,651	40,344,651	100.00%	-0-
2016	41,265,554	41,265,554	100.00%	-0-
2017	42,165,110	42,165,110	100.00%	-0-

Source: Jefferson Township District records including the Certificate and Report of School Taxes (A4F form)

- a. School taxes are collected by the Municipal Tax Collector. Under New Jersey State Statute, a municipality is required to remit to the school district the entire property tax balance, in the amount voted upon or certified prior to the end of the school year.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
RATIOS OF OUTSTANDING DEBT BY TYPE
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Governmental Activities			Total District	Percentage of Personal Income ^a	Per Capita ^a
	General Obligation Bonds	Certificates of Participation	Capital Leases			
2008	27,995,000		1,087,396	29,082,396	1.83%	1,352.61
2009	26,845,000		677,795	27,522,795	1.89%	1,276.98
2010	25,650,000		937,694	26,587,694	1.79%	1,247.37
2011	24,640,000		535,453	25,175,453	1.63%	1,174.45
2012	22,695,000		362,695	23,057,695	1.45%	1,072.45
2013	21,585,000		184,273	21,769,273	1.41%	1,010.93
2014	20,425,000		2,218,145	22,643,145	1.47%	1,054.00
2015	19,215,000		1,635,457	20,850,457	1.35%	970.06
2016	17,965,000		1,796,467	19,761,467	1.11%	923.17
2017	16,655,000		1,848,841	18,503,841	1.00%	864.42

Source: Jefferson School District Financial Reports

Note: Details regarding the district's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

- a See Exhibit J-14 for personal income and population data. These ratios are calculated using personal income and population for the prior calendar year.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
RATIOS OF NET GENERAL BONDED DEBT OUTSTANDING
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	General Bonded Debt Outstanding		Net General Bonded Debt Outstanding	Percentage of Actual Taxable Value ^a of Property	Per Capita ^b
	General Obligation Bonds	Deductions			
2008	\$ 27,995,000		\$ 27,995,000	0.87%	1,302.03
2009	26,845,000		26,845,000	0.83%	1,245.53
2010	25,650,000		25,650,000	0.79%	1,203.38
2011	24,640,000		24,640,000	0.88%	1,149.47
2012	22,695,000		22,695,000	0.81%	1,055.58
2013	21,585,000		21,585,000	0.81%	1,002.37
2014	20,425,000		20,425,000	0.81%	950.75
2015	19,215,000		19,215,000	0.77%	893.97
2016	17,965,000		17,965,000	0.72%	839.25
2017	16,655,000		16,655,000	0.65%	778.05

Source: Jefferson School District Financial Reports

Note: Details regarding the district's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

a See Exhibit J-6 for property tax data.

b See Exhibit J-14 for personal income and population data. These ratios are calculated using personal income and population for the prior calendar year.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
RATIOS OF OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DEBT
AS OF DECEMBER 31,

<u>Governmental Unit</u>	<u>Debt Outstanding</u>	<u>Estimated Percentage Applicable ^a</u>	<u>Estimated Share of Overlapping Debt</u>
Debt repaid with property taxes			
Jefferson Township	\$ 17,927,200	100.00%	\$ 17,927,200
Morris County General Obligation Debt	226,745,317	0.29%	<u>655,047</u>
Subtotal, overlapping debt			18,582,247
Jefferson Township School District Direct Debt			<u>18,503,841</u>
Total direct and overlapping debt			<u><u>\$ 37,086,088</u></u>

Sources: Assessed value data used to estimate applicable percentages provided by the Morris County Board of Taxation; debt outstanding data provided by each governmental unit.

Note: Overlapping governments are those that coincide, at least in part, with the geographic boundaries of the District. This schedule estimates the portion of the outstanding debt of those overlapping governments that is borne by the residents and businesses of Jefferson Township. This process recognizes that, when considering the District's ability to issue and repay long-term, the entire debt burden borne by the residents and businesses should be taken into account. However this does not imply that every taxpayer is a resident, and therefore responsible for repaying the debt, of each overlapping unit.

a For debt repaid with property taxes, the percentage of overlapping debt applicable is estimated using taxable equalized property values. Applicable percentages were estimated by determining the portion of another governmental unit's equalized property value that is within the district's boundaries and dividing it by each unit's total equalized property value.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
LEGAL DEBT MARGIN INFORMATION
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Legal Debt Margin Calculation for Fiscal Year 1899

		Equalized valuation basis	
	2016	\$	2,673,567,968
	2015		2,614,818,305
	2014		2,609,029,725
		\$	7,897,415,998
Average equalized valuation of taxable property			\$ 2,632,471,999.33
Debt limit (4% of average equalization value) ^a		\$	105,298,880
Net bonded school debt			16,655,000
Legal debt margin		\$	88,643,880

	Fiscal Year									
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Debt limit	\$ 118,045,804	\$ 125,618,011	\$ 127,248,254	\$ 124,224,482	\$ 119,767,712	\$ 113,993,321	\$ 109,130,287	\$ 105,620,837	\$ 104,392,629	\$ 105,298,880
Total net debt applicable to limit	27,995,000	26,845,000	25,650,000	24,640,000	22,695,000	21,585,000	20,425,000	19,215,000	17,965,000	16,655,000
Legal debt margin	\$ 90,050,804	\$ 98,773,011	\$ 101,598,254	\$ 99,584,482	\$ 97,072,712	\$ 92,408,321	\$ 88,705,287	\$ 86,405,837	\$ 86,427,629	\$ 88,643,880
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit	23.72%	21.37%	20.16%	19.84%	18.95%	18.94%	18.72%	18.19%	17.21%	15.82%

Source: Equalized valuation bases were obtained from the Annual Report of the State of New Jersey,
Department of Treasury, Division of Taxation

^a Limit set by NJSA 18A:24-19 for a K through 12 district; other % limits would be applicable for other districts

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Township Population ^a</u>	<u>Township Personal Income ^b</u>	<u>Morris County Per Capita Personal Income ^c</u>	<u>Township Unemployment Rate ^d</u>
2008	21,501	1,591,611,525	74,025	4.00%
2009	21,553	1,457,284,542	67,614	6.90%
2010	21,315	1,488,021,465	69,811	7.00%
2011	21,436	1,541,955,788	71,933	6.80%
2012	21,500	1,592,225,500	74,057	7.10%
2013	21,534	1,544,633,820	71,730	7.50%
2014	21,483	1,540,975,590	71,730	7.50%
2015	21,494	1,541,764,620	71,730	5.90%
2016	21,406	1,772,630,860	82,810	5.40%
2017	21,406 **	1,853,374,292 **	86,582	4.80%

** - Latest population data available (2016) was used for calculation purposes

N/A - Information Unavailable

Source:

^a Population information provided by the NJ Dept of Labor and Workforce Development

^b Personal Income has been estimated based upon the municipal population and per capita personal income presented

^c Per Capita personal income by municipality estimated based upon the 2000 Census published by the US Bureau of Economic Analysis.

^d Unemployment data provided by the NJ Dept of Labor and Workforce Development

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS - COUNTY OF MORRIS
CURRENT YEAR AND NINE YEARS AGO

2016		2007	
Employer	Employees	Employer	Employees
Percentage of Total Employment		Percentage of Total Employment	
Picatinny Arsenal	6,090	Novartis Corporation	5,631
Atlantic Health System	4,844	U.S. Army Armament R&D	3,939
Novartis	4,749	Atlantic Health System	3,667
Bayer Healthcare, LLC	2,665	Cendant Corp.	3,006
St. Clare's Health Services	1,756	Lucent Technologies	2,539
County of Morris	1,667	County of Morris	2,268
Accenture	1,621	Pfizer	2,250
Wyndham Worldwide	1,546	St. Clare's Health Services	2,128
BASF Corporation	1,500	Automated Data Processing (ADP)	1,950
Greystone Park Psychiatric	1,244	Greystone Psychiatric	1,212
Total	27,682	Total	28,590

N/A - Information is not available.

* - Employment data provided by the NJ Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

Source: Morris County Treasurer's Office.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT DISTRICT EMPLOYEES BY FUNCTION/PROGRAM,
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

<u>Function/Program</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>
Instruction										
Regular	270.0	276.0	278.0	205.5	209.9	208.4	222.3	214.0	208.4	197.0
Special education	1.0	1.5	1.0	56.5	112.5	41.5	62.1	64.5	71.3	97.9
Other special education	37.0	49.5	47.0	45.1		63.4	66.0	67.0	83.6	50.7
Support Services:										
Student & instruction related services	66.5	64.5	70.5	69.0	69.7	95.9	70.1	31.5	39.0	47.8
School administrative services	29.0	31.0	26.5	19.0	24.8	23.3	23.5	23.5	24.5	24.9
General and business administrative services	5.0	19.0	4.5	4.5	18.6	4.5	4.1	20.2	20.2	20.2
Plant operations and maintenance	51.0	55.0	55.5	42.3	42.7	42.8	43.9	37.6	42.4	44.1
Pupil transportation	20.0	20.0	21.5	19.0	20.4	18.8	19.5	39.6	20.4	20.5
Other support services	12.5		14.5	14.5		15.0	15.0	44.0		
Total	492.0	516.5	519.0	475.4	498.6	513.6	526.5	541.9	509.6	503.1

Source: District Personnel Records

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
OPERATING STATISTICS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year	Pupil/Teacher Ratio											
	Enrollment	Operating Expenditures ^a	Cost Per Pupil ^d	Percentage Change	Teaching Staff ^b	Elementary	Middle School	High School	Average Daily Enrollment (ADE) ^c	Average Daily Attendance (ADA) ^c	% Change in Average Daily Enrollment	Student Attendance Percentage
2008	3,623	53,320,326	14,717	4.44%	262	1:16	1:12	1:12	3,613.1	3,471.6	-0.34%	96.08%
2009	3,617	53,830,252	14,883	1.12%	265	1:16	1:12	1:10	3,602.3	3,428.9	-0.30%	95.19%
2010	3,577	55,101,161	15,404	3.51%	279	1:15	1:10	1:12	3,576.4	3,409.1	-0.72%	95.32%
2011	3,540	53,841,389	15,209	-1.26%	262	1:15	1:11	1:14	3,537.3	3,373.0	-1.09%	95.36%
2012	3,464	56,602,502	16,340	7.43%	266	1:15	1:12	1:11	3,462.7	3,307.6	-2.11%	95.52%
2013	3,446	58,755,518	17,050	4.35%	249	1:17	1:11	1:12	3,339.9	3,179.7	-3.55%	95.20%
2014	3,352	59,162,864	17,650	3.52%	284	1:19	1:13	1:13	3,285.4	3,145.6	-1.63%	95.74%
2015	3,245	59,507,571	18,338	3.90%	279	1:15	1:10	1:10	3,208.8	3,062.5	-2.33%	95.44%
2016	3,158	62,250,794	19,712	7.49%	267	1:13	1:11	1:11	3,073.7	2,940.8	-4.21%	95.68%
2017	3,126	63,340,374	20,262	2.79%	277	1:13	1:11	1:11	3,007.0	2,876.0	-2.17%	95.64%

Sources: Jefferson Township School District records

Note: Enrollment based on annual October district count.

- ^a Operating expenditures equal total expenditures less debt service and capital outlay.
- ^b Teaching staff includes only full-time equivalents of certificated staff.
- ^c Average daily enrollment and average daily attendance are obtained from the School Register Summary (SRS).
- ^d Cost per pupil is the sum of operating expenditures divided by enrollment. This cost per pupil may be different from the State's cost per pupil calculations.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHOOL BUILDING INFORMATION
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

<u>District Building</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>
Ellen T. Briggs School (1955)										
Square Feet	33,828	33,828	33,828	33,828	33,828	33,828	33,828	33,828	33,828	33,828
Capacity (students)	270.62	270.62	270.62	270.62	270.62	270.62	270.62	270.62	270.62	270.62
Enrollment	261	256	256	390	393	393	328	313	288	288
Cozy Lake School (1962)										
Square Feet	35,776	35,776	35,776	35,776	35,776	35,776	35,776	35,776	35,776	35,776
Capacity (students)	286.21	286.21	286.21	286.21	286.21	286.21	286.21	386.21	386.21	386.21
Enrollment	283	280	280	245	247	247	241	234	206	206
Drummond School (1950)										
Square Feet	12,144	12,144	12,144							
Capacity (students)	97.15	97.15	97.15							
Enrollment	121	131	131							
Milton School (1950)										
Square Feet	22,052	22,052	22,052	22,052	22,052	22,052	22,052	22,052	22,052	22,052
Capacity (students)	176.42	176.42	176.42	176.42	176.42	176.42	176.42	176.42	176.42	176.42
Enrollment	203	179	179	186	138	138	148	157	159	159
Stanlick School (1962)										
Square Feet	65,304	65,304	65,304	65,304	65,304	65,304	65,304	65,304	65,304	65,304
Capacity (students)	453.60	453.60	453.60	453.60	453.60	453.60	453.60	453.60	453.60	453.60
Enrollment	363	388	388	380	382	382	381	368	345	345
White Rock School (1969)										
Square Feet	65,684	65,684	65,684	65,684	65,684	65,684	65,684	65,684	65,684	65,684
Capacity (students)	424.80	424.80	424.80	424.80	424.80	424.80	424.80	424.80	424.80	424.80
Enrollment	415	439	439	426	425	425	380	382	388	388
Middle School (1969)										
Square Feet	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000
Capacity (students)	653.40	653.40	653.40	653.40	653.40	653.40	653.40	653.40	653.40	653.40
Enrollment	866	825	825	807	810	810	813	788	765	765
High School (1962)										
Square Feet	235,851	235,851	235,851	235,851	235,851	235,851	235,851	235,851	235,851	235,851
Capacity (students)	1,264.80	1,264.80	1,264.80	1,264.80	1,264.80	1,264.80	1,264.80	1,264.80	1,264.80	#####
Enrollment	1,113	1,108	1,108	1,190	1,069	1,069	1,004	1,003	1,007	1,007
Other										
Administration Building										
Square Feet	4,846	4,846	4,846	4,846	12,144	12,144	12,144	12,144	12,144	12,144
Transportation										
Square Feet	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Maintenance Offices										
Square Feet	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Number of Schools at June 30, 2016										
Elementary = 5										
Middle School = 1										
High School = 1										

Note - The Drummond School was decommissioned as a school in 2011. The school was renovated as Board of Education offices.

Source: Jefferson Township School District Facilities Office

Note: Year of original construction is shown in parentheses.
Enrollment is based on the annual October district count.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF REQUIRED MAINTENANCE FOR SCHOOL FACILITIES
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

School Facilities	Projects #	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Jefferson Township High School	N/A	\$ 479,578	\$ 454,764	\$ 473,758	\$ 371,300	\$ 338,706	\$ 388,707	\$ 486,669	\$ 507,645	\$ 827,769	\$ 1,012,177
Arthur Stanlick School	N/A	138,732	121,450	90,689	60,724	55,393	78,819	79,592	83,023	172,213	210,578
Drummond School	N/A	27,259	22,580	80,767							
Cozy Lake School	N/A	88,177	133,482	150,932	101,061	92,190	175,727	132,462	138,171	99,518	121,688
Ellen T. Briggs School	N/A	74,119	60,390	105,290	70,500	64,311	39,084	92,406	96,389	85,059	104,008
Jefferson Township Middle School	N/A	275,787	120,765	202,498	135,589	123,687	99,035	177,719	185,379	205,606	251,410
Milton School	N/A	66,917	46,358	34,032	22,787	20,787	67,053	29,867	31,154	158,932	194,338
White Rock School	N/A	142,808	174,214	245,918	164,662	150,207	164,938	215,825	225,127	175,864	215,043
		<u>\$ 1,293,377</u>	<u>\$ 1,134,003</u>	<u>\$ 1,383,884</u>	<u>\$ 926,623</u>	<u>\$ 845,281</u>	<u>\$ 1,013,363</u>	<u>\$ 1,214,540</u>	<u>\$ 1,266,888</u>	<u>\$ 1,724,961</u>	<u>\$ 2,109,242</u>

Note - The Drummond School was decommissioned as a school in 2011. The school was renovated as Board of Education offices.

Source: Jefferson Township School District records

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
INSURANCE SCHEDULE
JUNE 30, 2017

	<u>Coverage</u>	<u>Deductible</u>
School Alliance Insurance Fund:		
Property blanket building and contents replacement cost value	\$ 250,000,000	\$ 1,000
School Alliance Insurance Fund:		
Storage tank system third party liability and cleanup policy		
Each occurrence	1,000,000	5,000
Annual aggregate	2,000,000	
School Alliance Insurance Fund:		
General Liability		
Each Occurrence	1,000,000	
General Aggregate	3,000,000	
Prod/Completed Operating	3,000,000	
Personal Injury	1,000,000	
Fire Damage	100,000	
Medical Expense Limit (Excluding students)	5,000	
Employee Benefit Liability	1,000,000	1,000
Aggregate	3,000,000	
School Alliance Insurance Fund:		
Automotive Coverage		
Combined Single Limit	5,000,000	
Hired/Non-Owned	1,000,000	
Uninsured & Underinsured	1,000,000	
Each Accident	1,000,000	
Hired Automotive Physical Damage	40,000	
School Alliance Insurance Fund:		
Inland Marine		
Electronic Data Processing Equipment	1,674,316	
Property in Transit	161,231	500
Miscellaneous School Equipment	500,000	500
Miscellaneous Musical Instruments	500,000	500
Cameras - Miscellaneous	50,000	500
Fine Arts Unscheduled Property	10,000	500
Utility Vehicle	10,932	500
Liquid Cooled Riding Mower	9,759	500

Source: Jefferson Township School District Records.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
INSURANCE SCHEDULE
JUNE 30, 2017

	<u>Coverage</u>	<u>Deductible</u>
School Alliance Insurance Fund:		
Crime Coverage		
Employee Dishonesty with Faithful Performance	\$ 50,000	\$ 1,000
Theft, Disappearance & Distruction		
Inside and Out	50,000	
Robbery & Safe Burglary Property other		
than Money & Securities-Inside & Out		1,000
School Alliance Insurance Fund:		
Abuse Molestation	1,000,000	
Aggregate	3,000,000	
School Alliance Insurance Fund:		
Catastrophe Liability Coverage		
Occurrence Limit	10,000,000	
Aggregate Limit	10,000,000	
School Alliance Insurance Fund:		
Board of Education		
Liability Wrongful Acts Coverage		
Each Loss	1,000,000	2,500
Aggregate	1,000,000	2,500
Non-Monetary Defense Limit	100,000	
Life Insurance Policy of North America		
Student Accident - Voluntary Program		
Benefit Period 2 years	5,000,000	
Travelers Casualty & Surety Co. of America		
Fidelity Bonds		
Treasurer of School Monies	300,000	
School Business Administrator/		
Board Secretary	300,000	
Pooled Insurance Program of NJ		
Worker's Compensation		
Covered Payrolls - Professional	29,556,070	
Covered Payrolls - Non-Professional	3,437,314	

Source: Jefferson Township School District Records.

APPENDIX B

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE BOARD FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2017**

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP BOARD OF EDUCATION
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FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

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Independent Auditors' Report

The Honorable President and Members
of the Board of Education
Jefferson Township School District
County of Morris, New Jersey

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Board of Education of the Jefferson Township School District (the "District") in the County of Morris, as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and audit requirements as prescribed by the Office of School Finance, Department of Education, State of New Jersey. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the District's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the District, as of June 30, 2017, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the fiscal year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

October 15, 2017
Mount Arlington, New Jersey

NISIVOCIA LLP

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BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DISTRICT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2017

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 3,118,515	\$ 177,400	\$ 3,295,915
Receivables from Other Governments	499,256	21,682	520,938
Other Receivables	139,565		139,565
Internal Balances	(1,000)	1,000	
Inventory		20,039	20,039
Restricted Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	905,133		905,133
Capital Assets:			
Sites (Land)	883,279		883,279
Depreciable Buildings and Building Improvements and Furniture, Machinery and Equipment	52,545,248	61,557	52,606,805
Total Assets	<u>58,089,996</u>	<u>281,678</u>	<u>58,371,674</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES			
Deferred Amount on Refunding	620,830		620,830
Changes in Assumptions - Pensions	5,558,635		5,558,635
Difference Between Actual and Experience - Pensions	499,037		499,037
Changes in Proportions - Pensions	829,755		829,755
Investment Gains - Pensions	1,023,217		1,023,217
District Contribution Subsequent to Measurement Date - Pension	804,913		804,913
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>9,336,387</u>		<u>9,336,387</u>
LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable	223,186	15,616	238,802
Intergovernmental Payable - State	804,913		804,913
Accrued Salaries Payable	2,153,160		2,153,160
Accrued Interest Payable	151,770		151,770
Unearned Revenue	12,691	7,717	20,408
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Due Within One Year	2,153,005		2,153,005
Due Beyond One Year	44,615,799		44,615,799
Total Liabilities	<u>50,114,524</u>	<u>23,333</u>	<u>50,137,857</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:			
Changes in Proportions - Pensions	175,523		175,523
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>175,523</u>		<u>175,523</u>
NET POSITION			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	35,545,516	61,557	35,607,073
Restricted for:			
Debt Service	2		2
Capital Projects	680,802		680,802
Excess Surplus	54,455		54,455
Maintenance	224,331		224,331
Unrestricted/(Deficit)	(19,368,770)	196,788	(19,171,982)
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 17,136,336</u>	<u>\$ 258,345</u>	<u>\$ 17,394,681</u>

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ARE
AN INTEGRAL PART OF THIS STATEMENT

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

Functions/Programs	Program Revenue			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position			
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Governmental Activities:							
Instruction:							
Regular	\$ 32,985,040		\$ 26,417,404		\$ (6,567,636)	\$	(6,567,636)
Special Education	9,090,484	\$ 184,805	5,442,453		(3,463,226)		(3,463,226)
Other Special Instruction	1,660,408		695,887		(964,521)		(964,521)
Other Instruction	1,459,397		504,892		(954,505)		(954,505)
Support services:							
Tuition	2,686,644		676,466		(2,010,178)		(2,010,178)
Student & Instruction Related Services	10,333,513				(10,333,513)		(10,333,513)
General Administrative Services	1,533,903				(1,533,903)		(1,533,903)
School Administrative Services	4,322,382		1,245,594		(3,076,788)		(3,076,788)
Central Services	1,465,796				(1,465,796)		(1,465,796)
Administrative Information Technology	557,737				(557,737)		(557,737)
Plant Operations and Maintenance	7,075,728				(7,075,728)		(7,075,728)
Pupil Transportation	3,892,271		418,780		(3,473,491)		(3,473,491)
Interest on Long-Term Debt	593,881				(593,881)		(593,881)
Unallocated Depreciation	469,058				(469,058)		(469,058)
Capital Outlay	94,542				(94,542)		(94,542)
Transfer to Charter School	62,781				(62,781)		(62,781)
Total Governmental Activities	78,283,565	184,805	35,401,476	-0-	(42,697,284)	\$ -0-	(42,697,284)

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

<u>Functions/Programs</u>	<u>Program Revenue</u>			<u>Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position</u>		
	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Charges for Services</u>	<u>Operating Grants and Contributions</u>	<u>Capital Grants and Contributions</u>	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business-type Activities</u> <u>Total</u>
Business-Type Activities:						
Food Service	\$ 1,251,597	\$ 876,047	\$ 348,720			\$ (26,830)
Total Business-Type Activities	1,251,597	876,047	348,720			(26,830)
Total Primary Government	\$ 79,535,162	\$ 1,060,852	\$ 35,750,196		\$ (42,697,284)	(42,724,114)
General Revenues:						
Taxes:						
Property Taxes, Levied for General Purposes, Net					40,197,779	40,197,779
Taxes Levied for Debt Service					1,967,331	1,967,331
Federal and State Aid not Restricted					166,221	166,221
Interest on Capital and Maintenance Reserve Accounts					2,337	2,337
Miscellaneous Income					125,020	125,898
Total General Revenue					42,458,688	42,459,566
Change in Net Position					(238,596)	(264,548)
Net Position - Beginning					17,374,932	17,659,229
Net Position - Ending					\$ 17,136,336	\$ 17,394,681

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ARE
AN INTEGRAL PART OF THIS STATEMENT

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT

BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2017

	General Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Debt Service Fund	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 3,118,513			\$ 2	\$ 3,118,515
Intergovernmental Accounts Receivable - State	398,431				398,431
Intergovernmental Accounts Receivable - Federal		\$ 100,825			100,825
Interfund Receivable	100,825				100,825
Other Receivable	139,565				139,565
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	905,133				905,133
Total Assets	<u>\$ 4,662,467</u>	<u>\$ 100,825</u>	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ 4,763,294</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES					
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable - Vendors	\$ 223,186				\$ 223,186
Accrued Salaries Payable	2,153,160				2,153,160
Interfund Payable	1,000	\$ 100,825			101,825
Unearned Revenue	12,691				12,691
Total Liabilities	<u>2,390,037</u>	<u>100,825</u>	<u>\$ -0-</u>		<u>2,490,862</u>
Fund Balances:					
Restricted for:					
Capital Reserve Account	680,802				680,802
Maintenance Reserve Account	224,331				224,331
Excess Surplus Designated for Subsequent Year	54,455				54,455
Debt Service				\$ 2	2
Assigned:					
For Subsequent Year's Expenditures	898,097				898,097
Encumbrances	412,846				412,846
For Subsequent Year's Expenditures - SEMI ARRA	1,899				1,899
Total Fund Balances	<u>2,272,430</u>			<u>2</u>	<u>2,272,432</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 4,662,467</u>	<u>\$ 100,825</u>	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	

Amounts Reported for *Governmental Activities* in the Statement of
Net Position (A-1) are Different Because:

Capital assets used in Governmental Activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. The cost of the assets is \$74,724,184 and the accumulated depreciation is \$21,295,657.

53,428,527

Accrued liability for interest on long-term debt is not due and payable in the current period and is not reported as a liability in the funds.

(151,770)

Deferred Amount on Refunding costs are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds in the year of expenditure.

620,830

Bond issuance premiums are reported as a revenue in the Governmental Funds in the year of receipt. The original premium is \$1,930,850 and accumulated amortization is \$681,474

(1,249,376)

The Net Pension Liability for PERS is not due and payable in the current period and is not reported in the Governmental Funds.

(26,834,306)

Certain amounts related to the Net Pension Liability are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities and are not reported in the Governmental Funds:

Changes in Assumptions - Pensions	5,558,635
Difference Between Expected and Actual and Experience Pensions	499,037
Changes in Proportions - Pensions - 2015, 2016	829,755
Investment Gains - Pensions	1,023,217
Changes in Proportions - Pensions - 2014	(175,523)

Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported as liabilities in the funds

(18,685,122)

Net Position of Governmental Activities

\$ 17,136,336

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ARE
AN INTEGRAL PART OF THIS STATEMENT

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2017

	General Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Debt Service Fund	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUE:					
Local Sources:					
Local Tax Levy	\$ 40,197,779			\$ 1,967,331	\$ 42,165,110
Tuition	184,805				184,805
Miscellaneous	127,357				127,357
Total - Local Sources	40,509,941			1,967,331	42,477,272
State Sources	22,881,636			43,000	22,924,636
Federal Sources	51,711	\$ 844,137			895,848
Total Revenue	63,443,288	844,137		2,010,331	66,297,756
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
Regular Instruction	16,313,139	112,691			16,425,830
Special Education Instruction	4,156,059				4,156,059
Other Special Instruction	771,875				771,875
Other Instruction	798,770				798,770
Support Services and Undistributed Costs:					
Tuition	2,686,644	700,147			3,386,791
Student & Instruction Related Services	6,779,820	31,299			6,811,119
General Administrative Services	1,074,111				1,074,111
School Administrative Services	2,319,121				2,319,121

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2017

	General Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Debt Service Fund	Total Governmental Funds
EXPENDITURES (Cont'd):					
Support Services and Undistributed Costs (Cont'd):					
Central Services	866,409				\$ 866,409
Administrative Information Technology	557,737				557,737
Plant Operations and Maintenance	5,793,731				5,793,731
Pupil Transportation	3,619,644				3,619,644
Unallocated Benefits	16,696,396				16,696,396
Debt Service:					
Principal					
Interest and Other Charges				\$ 1,310,000	1,310,000
Capital Outlay	1,112,543			700,331	700,331
Transfer to Charter School	62,781				1,112,543
Total Expenditures	63,608,780	\$ 844,137		2,010,331	62,781
					66,463,248
Excess/(Deficiency) of Revenue over/(under) Expenditures	(165,492)				(165,492)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES/(USES):					
Capital Leases (Non-budgeted)	867,110				867,110
Total Other Financing Sources/(Uses)	867,110				867,110
Net Change in Fund Balances	701,618				701,618
Fund Balance—July 1	1,570,812			2	1,570,814
Fund Balance—June 30	\$ 2,272,430	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ 2	\$ 2,272,432

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ARE
AN INTEGRAL PART OF THIS STATEMENT

Total Net Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds (from Exhibit B-2) \$ 701,618

Amounts Reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities (A-2) are Different Because:

Capital outlays are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays differ from depreciation in the period.

Depreciation expense	\$ (1,391,114)
Capital outlays	<u>1,035,274</u>
	(355,840)

In the statement of activities, certain operating expenses, e.g., compensated absences (vacations) are measured by the amounts earned during the year. In the governmental funds, however, expenditures for these items are reported in the amount of financial resources used (paid). When the earned amount exceeds the paid amount, the difference is reduction in the reconciliation (-); when the paid amount exceeds the earned amount the difference is an addition to the reconciliation (+).

In the statement of activities, interest on long-term debt in the statement of activities is accrued, regardless of when due. In the governmental funds, interest is reported when due. The accrued interest is an addition in the reconciliation. (+)

Lease obligations are other financing sources in the Governmental Funds, but the obligations increase Long-term Liabilities in the Statement of Net Position and are not reported in the Statement of Activities.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2017

The governmental funds report the effect of bond premium when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities. (+)

\$ 113,579

The governmental funds report the effect of deferred amount on refunding when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. (-)

(56,442)

The net pension liability reported in the statement of activities does not require the use of current financial resources and is not reported as an expenditure in the Governmental Funds:

Change in Net Pension Liability

Deferred Outflows:

Changes in Assumptions

Difference Between Actual and Experience

Changes in Proportions -2015, 2016

Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments

Deferred Inflows:

Changes in Proportion - 2014

(7,331,278)

3,464,166

33,763

546,784

1,336,790

51,024

Repayment of serial bonds and capital leases is an expenditure in the Governmental Funds, but the repayment reduces Long-Term Liabilities in the Statement of Net Position and is not reported in the Statement of Activities.

2,124,736

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities (Exhibit A-2)

\$ (238,596)

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ARE
 AN INTEGRAL PART OF THIS STATEMENT

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2017

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds Food Service
<u>ASSETS:</u>	
Current Assets:	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 177,400
Intergovernmental Accounts Receivable:	
Federal	20,915
State	767
Interfund Receivable	1,000
Inventories	20,039
	<hr/>
Total Current Assets	220,121
	<hr/>
Non-Current Assets:	
Capital Assets	500,024
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(438,467)
	<hr/>
Total Non-Current Assets	61,557
	<hr/>
Total Assets	281,678
	<hr/>
<u>LIABILITIES:</u>	
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable - Vendors	15,616
Unearned Revenue	7,717
	<hr/>
Total Current Liabilities	23,333
	<hr/>
<u>NET POSITION:</u>	
Investment in Capital Assets	61,557
Unrestricted	196,788
	<hr/>
Total Net Position	\$ 258,345
	<hr/>

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ARE
AN INTEGRAL PART OF THIS STATEMENT

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2017

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds Food Service
Operating Revenue:	
Local Sources:	
Daily Sales - Reimbursable Programs	\$ 803,090
Daily Sales - Non-reimbursable Programs	39,755
Special Events	33,202
	<hr/>
Total Operating Revenue	876,047
	<hr/>
Operating Expenses:	
Cost of Sales - Reimbursable Programs	337,120
Cost of Sales - Non-Reimbursable Programs	95,085
Salaries, Benefits and Payroll Taxes	481,346
Supplies , Insurance & Other Costs	145,344
Management Fee	65,903
Miscellaneous Expenditures	110,121
Depreciation Expense	16,678
	<hr/>
Total Operating Expenses	1,251,597
	<hr/>
Operating Loss	(375,550)
	<hr/>
Non-Operating Revenue:	
Local Sources	
Interest Revenue	878
State Sources:	
State School Lunch Program	10,328
Federal Sources	
National School Lunch Program	244,883
Food Distribution Program	93,509
	<hr/>
Total Non-Operating Revenue	349,598
	<hr/>
Change in Net Position	(25,952)
	<hr/>
Net Position - Beginning of Year	284,297
	<hr/>
Net Position - End of Year	\$ 258,345
	<hr/> <hr/>

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ARE
AN INTEGRAL PART OF THIS STATEMENT

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2017

	Business-type Activities- Enterprise Funds Food Service
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:	
Receipts from Customers	\$ 876,137
Payments to Food Service Vendor	(1,151,514)
Net Cash Used for Operating Activities	(275,377)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:	
Investment Income	878
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	878
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:	
State Sources:	
State School Lunch Program	10,403
Federal Sources:	
National School Lunch Program	243,541
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities	253,944
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(20,555)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, July 1	197,955
Cash and Cash Equivalents, June 30	\$ 177,400
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Used for Operating Activities:	
Operating (Loss)	\$ (375,550)
Adjustment to Reconcile Operating Loss to net Cash Used for Operating Activities:	
Depreciation	16,678
Federal Food Distribution Program	93,509
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:	
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	90
Increase/(Decrease) in Accounts Payable	829
Increase/(Decrease) in Prepaid Sales	(12,262)
Increase/(Decrease) in Unearned Revenue	1,329
Net Cash Used for Operating Activities	\$ (275,377)

Non-Cash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities:

The Food Service Enterprise Fund received and utilized commodities from the Federal Food Distribution Program valued at \$93,509 and \$92,180, respectively, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899.

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ARE
AN INTEGRAL PART OF THIS STATEMENT

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2017

	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Unemployment Compensation Trust</u>	<u>Scholarship and Memorial Trust Funds</u>
<u>ASSETS:</u>			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 789,538	\$ 441,856	\$ 38,204
Total Assets	<u>789,538</u>	<u>441,856</u>	<u>38,204</u>
<u>LIABILITIES:</u>			
Accrued Salaries and Wages	532,527		
Payroll Deductions and Withholdings	38,296		
Due to Student Groups	<u>218,715</u>		
Total Liabilities	<u>789,538</u>		
<u>NET POSITION:</u>			
Held in Trust for Unemployment Claims		441,856	
Restricted for Scholarships and Memorials			<u>38,204</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$ 441,856</u>	<u>\$ 38,204</u>

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ARE
AN INTEGRAL PART OF THIS STATEMENT

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET POSITION
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2017

	Unemployment Compensation Trust	Scholarship and Memorial Trust Fund
ADDITIONS:		
Contributions:		
Plan Member	\$ 81,136	
Donations		\$ 5,096
Total Contributions	<u>81,136</u>	<u>5,096</u>
Investment Earnings:		
Interest	<u>2,062</u>	<u>60</u>
Net Investment Earnings	<u>2,062</u>	<u>60</u>
Total Additions	<u>83,198</u>	<u>5,156</u>
DEDUCTIONS:		
Unemployment Compensation Claims	90,082	
Scholarships Awarded		6,276
Total Deductions	<u>90,082</u>	<u>6,276</u>
Change in Net Position	(6,884)	(1,120)
Net Position - Beginning of the Year	<u>448,740</u>	<u>39,324</u>
Net Position - End of the Year	<u><u>\$ 441,856</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 38,204</u></u>

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ARE
 AN INTEGRAL PART OF THIS STATEMENT

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the Board of Education (the "Board") of Jefferson Township School District (the "District") have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the Board's accounting policies are described below.

A. Reporting Entity:

The Board is an instrumentality of the State of New Jersey, established to function as an educational institution. The Board consists of elected officials and is responsible for the fiscal control of the District. A superintendent is appointed by the Board and is responsible for the administrative control of the District.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") Codification Section 2100, "Defining the Financial Reporting Entity" establishes standards to determine whether a governmental component unit should be included in the financial reporting entity. Component units are legally separate organizations for which the elected officials of the primary government are financially accountable. In addition, component units can be other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with a primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading. The primary government is financially accountable if it appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing body and (1) it is able to impose its will on that organization or (2) there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the primary government. A legally separate, tax-exempt organization should be reported as a component unit of a reporting entity if all of the following criteria are met: (1) The economic resources received or held by the separate organization are entirely or almost entirely for the direct benefit of the primary government, its component units, or its constituents. (2) The primary government, or its component units, is entitled to, or has the ability to otherwise access, a majority of the economic resources received or held by the separate organization. (3). The economic resources received or held by an individual organization that the specific primary government, or its component units, is entitled to, or has the ability to otherwise access, are significant to that primary government. There were no additional entities required to be included in the reporting entity under the criteria as described above, in the current fiscal year. Furthermore, the District is not includable in any other reporting entity on the basis of such criteria.

B. Basis of Presentation:

District-Wide Financial Statements:

The statement of net position and the statement of activities present financial information about the District's governmental and business-type activities. These statements include the financial activities of the overall District in its entirety, except those that are fiduciary. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal transactions. These statements distinguish between the governmental and business type activities of the District. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenue and other nonexchange transactions. Business-type activities are financed in part by fees charged to external parties.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenue for business-type activities and for each function of the District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with and are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Indirect expenses are allocated to the functions using an appropriate allocation method or association with the specific function. Indirect expenses include health benefits, employer's share of payroll taxes, compensated absences and tuition reimbursements. Program revenue includes (a) charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs, and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenue that is not classified as program revenue, including all taxes, is presented as general revenue. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each government function or business segment is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the District.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017
(Continued)

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

B. Basis of Presentation: (Cont'd)

Fund Financial Statements: During the fiscal year, the School District segregates transactions related to certain School District functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. The fund financial statements provide information about the District's funds, including its fiduciary funds. Separate statements for each fund category – *governmental*, *proprietary*, and *fiduciary* – are presented. The New Jersey Department of Education (NJDOE) has elected to require New Jersey districts to treat each governmental fund as a major fund in accordance with the option noted in GASB No. 34, paragraph 76. The NJDOE believes that the presentation of all governmental funds as major is important for public interest and to promote consistency among district financial reporting models.

The District reports the following governmental funds:

General Fund: The general fund is the general operating fund of the District and is used to account for and report all expendable financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund. Included are certain expenditures for vehicles and movable instructional or noninstructional equipment which are classified in the capital outlay subfund.

As required by NJDOE, the District includes budgeted capital outlay in this fund. GAAP, as it pertains to governmental entities, states that general fund resources may be used to directly finance capital outlays for long-lived improvements as long as the resources in such cases are derived exclusively from unrestricted revenue. Resources for budgeted capital outlay purposes are normally derived from State of New Jersey Aid, district taxes and appropriated fund balance. Expenditures are those that result in the acquisition of or additions to capital assets for land, existing buildings, improvements of grounds, construction of buildings, additions to or remodeling of buildings and the purchase of built-in equipment. These resources can be transferred from and to Current Expense by Board resolution.

Special Revenue Fund: The Special Revenue Fund is used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects. Thus the Special Revenue Fund is used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue from state and federal governments (other than major capital projects, debt service or the enterprise funds) and local appropriations that are legally restricted or committed to expenditures for specified purposes.

Capital Projects Fund: The Capital Projects Fund is used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for capital outlays, including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets (other than those financed by proprietary funds). The financial resources are derived from temporary notes or serial bonds that are specifically authorized by the voters as a separate question on the ballot either during the annual election or at a special election, funds appropriated from the General Fund, and from aid provided by the state to offset the cost of approved capital projects.

Debt Service Fund: The debt service fund is used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest.

The District reports the following proprietary fund:

Enterprise (Food Service) Fund: The enterprise fund accounts for all revenue and expenses pertaining to the Board's cafeteria operations. The food service fund is utilized to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises. The stated intent is that the cost (i.e., expenses including depreciation and indirect costs) of providing goods or services to the students on a continuing basis are financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017
(Continued)

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

B. Basis of Presentation: (Cont'd)

Additionally, the District reports the following fund type:

Fiduciary Funds: The fiduciary funds are used to account for assets held by the District on behalf of others and includes the Student Activities Fund, Payroll Agency Fund, Scholarship and Memorial Trust Fund and Unemployment Compensation Insurance Trust Fund.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting:

The district-wide financial statements and the proprietary and fiduciary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenue is recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash transaction takes place. Nonexchange transactions, in which the District gives or receives value without directly receiving or giving equal value in exchange, include property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenue is recognized when measurable and available. The District considers all revenue reported in the governmental funds to be available if the revenue is collected within sixty days after the end of the fiscal year. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, claims and judgments, and compensated absences which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured. Capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

It is the District's policy, that when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted (committed, assigned, or unassigned) amounts are available, to apply restricted resources first followed by unrestricted resources. Similarly, within unrestricted fund balance, it is the District's policy to apply committed resources first followed by assigned resources and then unassigned resources when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of those unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

Under the terms of grant agreements, the District may fund certain programs by a combination of specific cost-reimbursement grants, categorical block grants and general revenue. Therefore, when program expenses are incurred, both restricted and unrestricted net position may be available to finance the program. It is the District's policy to first apply cost-reimbursement grant resources to such programs, followed by general revenue.

D. Budgets/Budgetary Control:

Annual appropriated budgets are prepared in the spring of each year for the general, special revenue and debt service funds. The budget for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 was submitted to the County office and was approved by a vote of the Board of Education. Budgets are prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting. The legal level of budgetary control is established at line item accounts within each fund. Line item accounts are defined as the lowest (most specific) level of detail as established pursuant to the minimum chart of accounts referenced in N.J.A.C. 6:20-2A.2(m)1 Budget amendments/transfers must be made by School Board resolution. All budgeting amounts presented in the accompanying supplementary information reflect the original budget and the amended budget (which have been adjusted for legally authorized revisions of the annual budget during the year).

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017
(Continued)

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

D. Budgets/Budgetary Control: (Cont'd)

Formal budgetary integration into the accounting system is employed as a management control device during the year. For governmental funds, there are no substantial differences between the budgetary basis of accounting and generally accepted accounting principles, with the exception of the special revenue fund as noted below. Encumbrance accounting is also employed as an extension of formal budgetary integration in the governmental fund types. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at fiscal year end.

The accounting records of the special revenue fund are maintained on the grant accounting budgetary basis. The grant accounting budgetary basis differs from GAAP in that the grant accounting budgetary basis recognizes encumbrances as expenditures and also recognizes the related revenue, whereas the GAAP basis does not. Sufficient supplemental records are maintained to allow for the presentation of GAAP basis financial reports.

The General Fund budgetary revenue differs from GAAP revenue due to a difference in recognition of the June state aid payments for the current year. Since the State is recording the June state aid payments in the subsequent fiscal year, the District cannot recognize these payments on the GAAP financial statements.

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Special Revenue Fund</u>
Sources/Inflows of Resources		
Actual Amounts (Budgetary Basis) "Revenue"		
from the Budgetary Comparison Schedule	\$ 63,449,894	\$ 844,137
Differences - Budget to GAAP:		
Prior Year State Aid Payments Recognized for GAAP Purposes, not Recognized for Budgetary Statements	1,553,871	
Current Year State Aid Payments Recognized for Budgetary Purposes, not Recognized for GAAP Statements	<u>(1,560,477)</u>	
Total Revenue as Reported on the Statement of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds.	<u>\$ 63,443,288</u>	<u>\$ 844,137</u>
	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Special Revenue Fund</u>
Uses/Outflows of Resources:		
Actual Amounts (Budgetary Basis) "Total Outflows" from the Budgetary Comparison Schedule	<u>\$ 63,608,780</u>	<u>\$ 844,137</u>
Total Expenditures as Reported on the Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	<u>\$ 63,608,780</u>	<u>\$ 844,137</u>

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017
(Continued)

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

E. Cash and Cash Equivalents, and Investments:

Cash and cash equivalents include petty cash, change funds, amounts in deposits and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less.

The District generally records investments at fair value and records the unrealized gains and losses as part of investment income. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an investment in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

New Jersey school districts are limited as to type of investments and types of financial institutions they may invest in. New Jersey Statute 18A:20-37 provides a list of permissible investments that may be purchased by New Jersey school districts. Additionally, the District has adopted a cash management plan that requires it to deposit public funds in public depositories protected from loss under the provisions of the Governmental Unit Deposit Protection Act (GUDPA). GUDPA was enacted in 1970 to protect Governmental Units from a loss of funds on deposit with a failed banking institution in New Jersey.

N.J.S.A. 17:9-41et seq. establishes the requirements for the security of deposits of governmental units. The statute requires that no governmental unit shall deposit public funds in a depository unless such funds are secured in accordance with the Act. Public depositories include Savings and Loan institutions, banks (both state and national banks) and savings banks the deposits of which are federally insured. All public depositories must pledge collateral, having market value of at least equal to five percent of the average daily balance of collected public funds, to secure the deposits of Governmental Units. If a public depository fails, the collateral it has pledged, plus the collateral of all the other public depositories, is available to pay the full amount of their deposits to Governmental Units.

F. Interfund Transactions:

Transfers between governmental and business-type activities on the District-wide statements are reported in the same manner as general revenue. Flows of cash or goods from one fund to another without a requirement for repayment are reported as interfund transfers. Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental funds and after non-operating revenue/expenses in the enterprise fund. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the financial statements.

On fund financial statements, short-term interfund loans are classified as interfund receivables/payables. These amounts are eliminated in the statement of net position, except for amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, which are presented as internal balances.

G. Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts:

No allowance for uncollectible accounts has been recorded as all amounts are considered collectible.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017
(Continued)

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

H. Encumbrances:

Under encumbrance accounting purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of resources are recorded to reserve a portion of the applicable appropriation. Open encumbrances in governmental funds other than the special revenue fund are reported as restricted, committed, and/or assigned fund balances at fiscal year end as they do not constitute expenditures or liabilities but rather commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods and services.

Open encumbrances in the special revenue fund for which the District has received advances are reflected in the balance sheet as unearned revenue at fiscal year end.

The encumbered appropriation authority carries over into the next fiscal year. An entry will be made at the beginning of the next fiscal year to increase the appropriation reflected in the certified budget by the outstanding encumbrance amount as of the current fiscal year end.

I. Short-term Interfund Receivables/Payables:

Short-term interfund receivables/payables represent amounts that are owed, other than charges for goods or services rendered to/from a particular fund in the District and that are due within one year.

J. Inventories and Prepaid Expenses:

Inventories and prepaid expenses, which benefit future periods, other than those recorded in the enterprise fund, are recorded as an expenditure during the year of purchase.

Enterprise fund inventories are valued at cost, which approximates market, using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. Prepaid expenses in the proprietary funds represent payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2017.

K. Capital Assets:

During the year ended June 30, 1994, the District established a formal system of accounting for its capital assets. Capital assets acquired or constructed subsequent to June 30, 1994, are recorded at historical cost including ancillary charges necessary to place the asset into service. Capital assets acquired or constructed prior to the establishment of the formal system are valued at cost based on historical records or through estimation procedures performed by an independent appraisal company. Land has been recorded at estimated historical cost. Donated capital assets are valued at their estimated fair market value on the date received. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs is not capitalized. The District does not possess any infrastructure. Capital assets have been reviewed for impairment.

The capitalization threshold (the dollar value above which asset acquisitions are added to the capital asset accounts) is \$2,000. The depreciation method is straight-line. The estimated useful lives of capital assets reported in the district-wide statements and proprietary funds are as follows:

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017
(Continued)

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

K. Capital Assets: (Cont'd)

	<u>Estimated Useful Life</u>
Buildings	40 years
Furniture, Machinery, and Building Improvements	10 to 15 years
Computer and Related Technology	5 years
Vehicles	8 years

In the fund financial statements, capital assets used in governmental fund operations are accounted for as capital outlay expenditures in the governmental funds upon acquisition. Capital assets are not capitalized and related depreciation is not reported in the fund financial statements.

L. Long Term Liabilities:

In the government-wide and enterprise fund statements of net position, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or enterprise funds. Bond premiums and discounts, are reported as deferred charges and amortized over the term of the related debt using the straight-line method of amortization. In the fund financial statements, the face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses.

M. Accrued Salaries and Wages:

The District allows ten-month academic year employees who provide services, the option to have their salaries evenly distributed during the entire twelve-month year by having 10% of their semi-monthly salary, deducted and the accumulated deductions disbursed in 2 installments over the two summer months. Accrued salaries and wages as of June 30, 2017 totaled \$532,527. Additionally, the District is currently in the process of settling a contract with the teachers union. The District has established an accrual for all salaries that will be due to the teachers retroactively in the amount of \$2,145,655.

N. Compensated Absences:

The District accounts for compensated absences (e.g., unused sick leave) as directed by Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 16 (GASB 16), *Accounting for Compensated Absences*. A liability for compensated absences attributable to services already rendered and not contingent on a specific event that is outside the control of the employer and employee is accrued as employees earn the rights to the benefits.

District employees are granted varying amounts of vacation and sick leave in accordance with the District's personnel policy. Upon termination, employees are paid for accrued sick leave. The District's policy permits employees to accumulate unused sick leave and carry forward the full amount to subsequent years. Upon retirement, employees shall be paid by the District for the unused sick leave in accordance with the District's agreements with the various employee unions.

In the district-wide Statement of Net Position, the liabilities, whose average maturities are greater than one year, should be reported in two components - the amount due within one year and the amount due in more than one year.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017
(Continued)

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

O. Unearned Revenue:

Unearned revenue in the special revenue fund represents cash which has been received but not yet earned. See Note 1(D) regarding the special revenue fund.

P. Fund Balance Appropriated:

General Fund: Of the \$2,272,430 General Fund balance at June 30, 2017, \$680,802 is restricted in the capital reserve account; \$224,331 is restricted in the maintenance reserve account; \$54,455 is restricted as prior year excess surplus and has been appropriated and included as anticipated revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018; \$412,846 is assigned for encumbrances, and \$1,899 is designated for subsequent year's expenditures – SEMI ARRA. There is also \$898,097 of fund balance assigned for subsequent year's expenditures which is \$314,506 less on a GAAP basis due to the final two state aid payments not recognized on a GAAP basis; and \$0- of unassigned fund balance which is \$1,245,971 less than the budgetary unassigned fund balance, on a GAAP Basis, due to the final two state aid payments, that are not recognized on a GAAP basis.

Debt Service Fund: The \$2 Debt Service Fund balance at June 30, 2017 is restricted.

Calculation of Excess Surplus: In accordance with N.J.S.A. 18A:7F-7, as amended by P.L. 2004, C.73 (S1701) the designation for Restricted Fund Balance-Excess Surplus is a required calculation pursuant to the New Jersey Comprehensive Educational Improvement and Financing Act of 1996 (CEIFA). New Jersey school districts are required to restrict General Fund balance at the fiscal year end of June 30 if they did not appropriate a required minimum amount as budgeted fund balance in their subsequent year's budget. The District had excess surplus at June 30, 2017 as noted above.

The District's fund balance in the General Fund is less on a GAAP basis than the budgetary basis by \$1,560,477 (\$1,245,971 in unassigned fund balance and \$314,506 in fund balance assigned for subsequent year's expenditures), as reported in the fund statements (modified accrual basis). P.L. 2003, C.97 provides that in the event a state school aid payment is not made until the following school budget year, districts must record the state aid payment as revenue, for budget purposes only, in the current school budget year. The bill provides legal authority for school districts to recognize this revenue in the current budget year.

For intergovernmental transactions, GASB Statement No. 33 requires that recognition (revenue, expenditure, asset, liability) should be in symmetry, i.e., if one government recognizes an asset, the other government recognizes a liability. Since the State is recording the last two state aid payments in the subsequent fiscal year, the School District cannot recognize the last two state aid payments on the GAAP financial statements until the year the State records the payable. The excess surplus calculation is calculated using the fund balance reported on the Budgetary Comparison Schedule, including the final two state aid payments and not the fund balance reported on the fund statement which excludes the last two state aid payments.

Q. Deficit Net Position:

The \$19,368,770 deficit in unrestricted net position of the governmental activities at June 30, 2017 resulted due to unamortized bond premium of \$1,249,376, accrued interest payable of \$151,770, \$181,281 of compensated absences payable, changes in proportion in pensions of \$175,523 and net pension liability of \$26,834,306; net of \$1,312,842 of fund balance assigned for subsequent year's expenditures, \$499,037 of differences between actual and experience – pensions, \$829,755 of changes in proportion in pensions, investment gains in pensions of \$1,023,217 and changes in pension assumptions of \$5,558,635. This deficit does not indicate that the District is facing financial difficulties and is a permitted practice under generally accepted accounting principles.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017
(Continued)

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

R. Net Position:

Net position is the difference between (a) assets and deferred outflows of resources and (b) liabilities and deferred inflows of resources.

A deferred outflow of resources is a consumption of net position by the District that is applicable to a future reporting period. A deferred inflow of resources is an acquisition of net position by the District that is applicable to a future reporting period. The District had deferred outflow of resources for the deferred amount on refunding at June 30, 2017, changes in pension assumptions, the difference between pension actual and experience, changes in pension proportions, the net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments, and district contributions subsequent to the measurement date.

The District had deferred inflows of resources at June 30, 2017 for the changes in proportion in pension.

Net position is displayed in three components - net investment in capital assets; restricted and unrestricted.

The net investment in capital assets component of net position consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets or related debt also would be included in this component of net position.

The restricted component of net position consists of restricted assets reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets.

The unrestricted component of net position is the net amount of the assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources that are not included in the determination of net investment in capital assets or the restricted component of net position.

S. Fund Balance Restrictions, Commitments and Assignments:

The restricted fund balance category includes amounts that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by constitution, external resource providers, or through enabling legislation. The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined for a formal action of the District's highest level of decision-making authority. Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the government for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the District's General Fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications. In other funds, the unassigned classifications should be used only to report a deficit balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts have been restricted, committed or assigned.

Fund balance restrictions have been established for debt service, excess surplus, capital reserve and a maintenance reserve.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017
(Continued)

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

S. Fund Balance Restrictions, Commitments and Assignments: (Cont'd)

The District Board of Education has the responsibility to formally commit resources for specific purposes through a motion or a resolution passed by a majority of the Members of the Board of Education at a public meeting of that governing body. The Board of Education must also utilize a formal motion or a resolution passed by a majority of the Members of the Board of Education at a public meeting of that governing body in order to remove or change the commitment of resources. The District has no committed resources at June 30, 2017.

The assignment of resources is generally made by the District Board of Education through a motion or a resolution passed by a majority of the Members of the Board of Education. These resources are intended to be used for a specific purpose. The process is not as restrictive as the commitment of resources and the Board of Education may allow an official of the District to assign resources through policies adopted by the Board of Education. The District has assigned resources for year-end encumbrances and for amounts designated for subsequent year's expenditures in the General Fund at June 30, 2017.

T. Revenue - Exchange and Nonexchange Transactions:

Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On the modified-accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. For the District, available means within sixty days of the fiscal year end.

Nonexchange transactions, in which the School District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On the accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted; matching requirements, in which the School District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose; and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the School District on a reimbursement basis. On the modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at fiscal year end: property taxes, interest, and tuition.

U. Operating Revenue and Expenses:

Operating revenue are those revenue that are generated directly from the primary activity of the Enterprise Fund. For the School District, these revenue are sales for food service. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the service that is the primary activity of the Enterprise Fund.

V. Management Estimates:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue and expenditures/expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

(Continued)

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

W. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the State of New Jersey Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) and the State of New Jersey Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund (TPAF) and additions to/deductions from the PERS's and TPAF's net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the PERS and the TPAF. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Pension Plan investments are reported at fair value.

NOTE 2. EXPLANATION OF CERTAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GOVERNMENTAL FUND STATEMENTS AND DISTRICT-WIDE STATEMENTS

Due to the differences in the measurement focus and basis of accounting used on the government fund statements and district-wide statements, certain financial transactions are treated differently. The basic financial statements contain a full reconciliation of these items.

NOTE 3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include petty cash, change funds, amounts in deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less.

The Board classifies certificates of deposit which have original maturity dates of more than three months but less than twelve months from the date of purchase, as investments.

GASB requires disclosure of the level of custodial credit risk assumed by the District in its cash, cash equivalents, and investments, if those items are uninsured or unregistered. Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned.

Interest Rate Risk - In accordance with its cash management plan, the District ensures that any deposit or investment matures within the time period that approximates the prospective need for the funds, deposited or invested, so that there is not a risk to the market value of such deposits or investments.

Credit Risk - The District limits its investments to those authorized in its cash management plan which are permitted under state statute as detailed below.

Custodial Credit Risk – The District's policy with respect to custodial credit risk requires that the District ensures that District funds are only deposited in financial institutions in which NJ school districts are permitted to invest their funds.

Deposits:

New Jersey statutes require that school districts deposit public funds in public depositories located in New Jersey which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, or by any other agency of the United States that insures deposits made in public depositories. School districts are also permitted to deposit public funds in the State of New Jersey Cash Management Fund.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017
(Continued)

NOTE 3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS (Cont'd)

New Jersey statutes require public depositories to maintain collateral for deposits of public funds that exceed depository insurance limits as follows:

The market value of the collateral must equal at least 5% of the average daily balance of collected public funds on deposit, and

In addition to the above collateral requirement, if the public funds deposited exceed 75% of the capital funds of the depository, the depository must provide collateral having a market value at least equal to 100% of the amount exceeding 75%.

All collateral must be deposited with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York, or a banking institution that is a member of the Federal Reserve System and has capital funds of not less than \$25,000,000.

Investments:

New Jersey statutes permit the Board to purchase the following types of securities:

- (1) Bonds or other obligations of the United States of America or obligations guaranteed by the United States of America;
- (2) Government money market mutual funds;
- (3) Any obligation that a federal agency or a federal instrumentality has issued in accordance with an act of Congress, which security has a maturity date not greater than 397 days from the date of purchase, provided that such obligation bears a fixed rate of interest not dependent on any index or other external factor;
- (4) Bonds or other obligations, having a maturity date not more than 397 days from the date of purchase, approved by the Division of Local Government Services in the Department of Community Affairs for investment by local units;
- (5) Local government investment pools;
- (6) Deposits with the State of New Jersey Cash Management Fund established pursuant to section 1 of P.L. 1977, c.281 (C.52:18A-90.4); or
- (7) Agreements for the repurchase of fully collateralized securities if:
 - (a) the underlying securities are permitted investments pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (3) above;
 - (b) the custody of collateral is transferred to a third party;
 - (c) the maturity of the agreement is not more than 30 days;
 - (d) the underlying securities are purchased through a public depository as defined in section 1 of P.L. 1970, c.236 (C.17:9-41); and
 - (e) a master repurchase agreement providing for the custody and security of collateral is executed.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017
(Continued)

NOTE 3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS (Cont'd)

As of June 30, 2017, cash and cash equivalents of the District consisted of the following:

	Cash and Cash Equivalents	Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	Total
Checking and Savings Accounts	<u>\$ 4,565,513</u>	<u>\$ 905,133</u>	<u>\$ 5,470,646</u>

During the period ended June 30, 2017, the District did not hold any investments. The carrying amount of the Board's cash and cash equivalents at June 30, 2017, was \$5,470,646 and the bank balance was \$5,055,448.

NOTE 4. CAPITAL RESERVE ACCOUNT

A capital reserve account was established by the Jefferson Township Board of Education by inclusion of \$1 on October 16, 2000 for the accumulation of funds for use as capital outlay expenditures in subsequent fiscal years. The capital reserve account is maintained in the general fund and its activity is included in the general fund annual budget.

Funds placed in the capital reserve account are restricted to capital projects in the District's approved Long Range Facilities Plan (LRFP). Upon submission of the LRFP to the department, a district may increase the balance in the capital reserve by appropriating funds in the annual general fund budget certified for taxes or by transfer by board resolution at year end (June 1 to June 30) of any unanticipated revenue or unexpended line-item appropriation amounts, or both. A district may also appropriate additional amounts when the express approval of the voters has been obtained either by a separate proposal at budget time or by a special question at one of the four special elections authorized pursuant to N.J.S.A. 19:60-2. Pursuant to N.J.A.C. 6:23A-5.1(d)7, the balance in the account cannot at any time exceed the local support costs of uncompleted capital projects in its approved LRFP.

The activity of the capital reserve for the July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017 fiscal year is as follows:

Beginning Balance, July 1, 2016	\$ 398,109
Add:	
Increase per Board Resolution	406,411
Interest Earned in Capital Reserve Account	1,282
Less: Budgeted Withdrawal	<u>(125,000)</u>
Ending Balance, June 30, 2017	<u>\$ 680,802</u>

The June 30, 2017 LRFP balance of local support costs of uncompleted capital projects at June 30, 2017 is equal to or greater than \$680,802. There was a budgeted withdrawal from the capital reserve account, in the amount of \$125,000, for the Energy Savings Incentive Program and is consistent with the District's Long Range Facilities Plan.

NOTE 5: TRANSFERS TO CAPITAL OUTLAY

During the year ended June 30, 2017, the District transferred a total of \$227,050 to capital outlay accounts for equipment which did not require approval from the County Superintendent.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017
(Continued)

NOTE 6: CAPITAL ASSETS

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Student and Instructional Support	\$ 539,738
General Administration	225,999
Operations and Maintenance of Plant	30,538
Transportation	125,781
Unallocated	469,058
	<u>\$1,391,114</u>

Capital asset balances and activity for the year ended June 30, 2017 were as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Adjustments/ Deletions	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities:				
Capital Assets not Being Depreciated:				
Sites (Land)	\$ 883,279			\$ 883,279
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	883,279			883,279
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:				
Buildings and Building Improvements	64,570,058			64,570,058
Machinery and Equipment	8,235,573	\$ 1,035,274		9,270,847
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	72,805,631	1,035,274		73,840,905
Governmental Activities Capital Assets	73,688,910	1,035,274		74,724,184
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Buildings and Building Improvements	(16,478,139)	(1,065,049)		(17,543,188)
Machinery and Equipment	(3,426,404)	(326,065)		(3,752,469)
	(19,904,543)	(1,391,114)		(21,295,657)
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	<u>\$ 53,784,367</u>	<u>\$ (355,840)</u>	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$ 53,428,527</u>
Business Type Activities:				
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:				
Furniture and Equipment	\$ 500,024			\$ 500,024
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(421,789)	(16,678)		(438,467)
Business Type Activities Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	<u>\$ 78,235</u>	<u>\$ (16,678)</u>	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$ 61,557</u>

NOTE 7. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, the following changes occurred in liabilities reported in the district-wide financial statements:

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017
(Continued)

NOTE 7. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (Cont'd)

	Balance 6/30/2016	Accrued	Retired	Balance 6/30/2017
Serial Bonds Payable	\$ 17,965,000		\$ 1,310,000	\$ 16,655,000
Unamortized Bond Premium	1,362,955		113,579	1,249,376
Compensated Absences Payable	131,582	\$ 75,097	25,398	181,281
Net Pension Liability	19,503,028	7,331,278		26,834,306
Capital Leases Payable	1,796,467	867,110	814,736	1,848,841
	<u>\$ 40,759,032</u>	<u>\$ 8,273,485</u>	<u>\$ 2,263,713</u>	<u>\$ 46,768,804</u>

A. Bonds Payable:

Bonds are authorized in accordance with State law by the voters of the municipality through referendums. All bonds are retired in serial installments within the statutory period of usefulness. Bonds issued by the Board are general obligation bonds and will be liquidated through the debt service fund.

The District had bonds outstanding as of June 30, 2017 as follows:

Purpose	Final Maturity Date	Interest Rates	Amount
Refunding Bonds of 2011	9/15/2027	3.036%-5.000%	\$ 16,655,000

Principal and interest due on serial bonds outstanding are as follows:

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2018	\$ 1,225,000	\$ 637,206	\$ 1,862,206
2019	1,285,000	587,256	1,872,256
2020	1,345,000	540,531	1,885,531
2021	1,400,000	492,381	1,892,381
2022	1,460,000	441,990	1,901,990
2023-2027	8,120,000	1,207,625	9,327,625
2028	1,820,000	36,400	1,856,400
	<u>\$ 16,655,000</u>	<u>\$ 3,943,389</u>	<u>\$ 20,598,389</u>

B. Bonds Authorized but not Issued:

As of June 30, 2017, the Board had no bonds authorized but not issued.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017
(Continued)

NOTE 7. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (Cont'd)

C. Capital Leases Payable:

The District is leasing transportation, computer and copier equipment, under capital leases. All capital leases are for terms of four years. The District has entered into capital leases totaling \$4,078,911 of which \$2,230,070 have been liquidated. The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments under these capital leases, and the present value of the net minimum lease payments at June 30, 2017.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2018	\$ 830,999
2019	421,989
2020	421,989
2021	223,339
	<u>1,898,316</u>
Less: Amount representing interest	<u>(49,475)</u>
Present value of net minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 1,848,841</u>

The current portion of Capital Leases payable at June 30, 2017 is \$814,426, the long term portion payable is \$1,034,415. Capital leases will be liquidated through the General Fund.

D. Compensated Absences:

The liability for compensated absences of the governmental fund types is recorded in the current and long-term liabilities. The long-term liability balance of compensated absences of \$181,281. Governmental Funds compensated absences will be liquidated by the General Fund.

The liability for vested compensated absences of the proprietary fund types is recorded within those funds as the benefits accrue to employees. As of June 30, 2017, no liability existed for compensated absences in the Food Service Fund.

E. Unamortized Bond Premium

The unamortized bond issuance premium of the governmental fund types is recorded in the noncurrent liabilities. The current portion of the unamortized bond issuance premium balance of the governmental funds is \$113,579 and is separated from the long-term liability balance of \$1,135,797.

F. Net Pension Liability

The Public Employee's Retirement System (PERS) net pension liability of the governmental fund types is recorded in the current and long-term liabilities and will be liquidated by the General Fund. The current portion of the net pension liability at June 30, 2017 is \$-0- and the long term portion is \$26,834,306. See Note 8 for further information on the PERS.

NOTE 8. PENSION PLANS

Substantially all of the Board's employees participate in one of the two contributory, defined benefit public employee retirement systems: the Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund (TPAF) or the Public Employee's Retirement System (PERS) of New Jersey; or the Defined Contribution Retirement Program (DCRP).

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017
(Continued)

NOTE 8. PENSION PLANS (Cont'd)

A. Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS)

Plan Description

The State of New Jersey, Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the State of New Jersey, Division of Pensions and Benefits (the Division). For additional information about the PERS, please refer to the Division's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) which can be found at www.state.nj.us/treasury/pensions/annrpts.shtml.

Benefits Provided

The vesting and benefit provisions are set by N.J.S.A. 43:15A. PERS provides retirement, death and disability benefits. All benefits vest after ten years of service, except for medical benefits, which vest after 25 years of service or under the disability provisions of PERS.

The following represents the membership tiers for PERS:

Tier	Definition
1	Members who were enrolled prior to July 1, 2007
2	Members who were eligible to enroll on or after July 1, 2007 and prior to November 2, 2008
3	Members who were eligible to enroll on or after November 2, 2008 and prior to May 22, 2010
4	Members who were eligible to enroll on or after May 22, 2010 and prior to June 28, 2011
5	Members who were eligible to enroll on or after June 28, 2011

Service retirement benefits of 1/55th of final average salary for each year of service credit is available to Tiers 1 and 2 members upon reaching age 60 and to Tier 3 members upon reaching age 62. Service retirement benefits of 1/60th of final average salary for each year of service credit is available to Tier 4 members upon reaching age 62 and to Tier 5 members upon reaching age 65. Early retirement benefits are available to Tiers 1 and 2 members before reaching age 60, to Tiers 3 and 4 with 25 or more years of service credit before age 62 and Tier 5 with 30 or more years of service credit before age 65. Benefits are reduced by a fraction of a percent for each month that a members retires prior to the age at which a member can receive full early retirement benefits in accordance with their respective tier. Tier 1 members can receive an unreduced benefit from age 50 to age 60 if they have at least 25 years of service. Deferred retirement is available to members who have at least 10 years of service credit and have not reached the service retirement age for the respective tier.

Contributions

The contribution policy for PERS is set by N.J.S.A. 43:15A and requires contributions by active members and contributing members. The local employers' contribution amounts are based on an actuarially determined rate which includes the normal cost and unfunded accrued liability. Chapter 19, P.L. 2009 provided an option for local employers of PERS to contribute 50% of the normal and accrued liability contribution amounts certified for payments due in State fiscal year 2009. Such employers will be credited with the full payment and any such amounts will not be included in their unfunded liability. The actuaries will determine the unfunded liability of those retirement systems, by employer, for the reduced normal and accrued liability contributions provided under this law. This unfunded liability will be paid by the employer in level annual payments over a period of 15 years beginning with the payments due in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012 and will be adjusted by the rate of return on the actuarial value of assets. District contributions to PERS amounted to \$807,774 for fiscal year 2017.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017
(Continued)

NOTE 8. PENSION PLANS (Cont'd)

Contributions (Cont'd)

The employee contribution rate was 7.20% effective July 1, 2016. Subsequent increases after October 1, 2011 are being phased in over 7 years effective on each July 1st to bring the total pension contribution rate to 7.5% of base salary as of July 1, 2018.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At June 30, 2017, the District reported a liability of \$26,834,306 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2016, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2015 which was rolled forward to June 30, 2016. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the District's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2016, the District's proportion was 0.091%, which was a decrease of 0.003% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2015.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, the District recognized pension expense of \$804,913. At June 30, 2017, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Amortization Period in Years</u>	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Changes in Assumptions	2014	6.44	\$ 337,313	
	2015	5.72	1,378,334	
	2016	5.57	3,842,988	
Difference Between expected and Actual Experience	2015	5.72	382,414	
	2016	5.57	116,623	
Changes in Proportion	2014	6.44		\$ 175,523
	2015	5.72	223,019	
	2016	5.57	606,736	
Net Difference Between Projected and Actual	2014	5.00	(505,467)	
Investment Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	2015	5.00	323,395	
	2016	5.00	1,205,289	
District Contribution Subsequent to the Measurement Date	2016	1.00	804,913	
			<u>\$ 8,715,557</u>	<u>\$ 175,523</u>

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017
(Continued)

NOTE 8. PENSION PLANS (Cont'd)

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Cont'd)

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources (excluding employer specific amounts including changes in proportion and the District contribution subsequent to the measurement date) related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Total
2017	\$ 1,594,198
2018	1,594,197
2019	1,846,932
2020	1,551,693
2021	493,869
	<u>\$ 7,080,889</u>

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability for the June 30, 2016 measurement date was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2015 which was rolled forward to June 30, 2016. This actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation Rate	3.08%
Salary Increases:	
2012-2021	1.65 – 4.15% based on age
Thereafter	2.65 – 5.15% based on age
Investment Rate of Return	7.65%

Pre-retirement mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Employee Pre-retirement Mortality Table for male and female active participants. For local employees, mortality tables are set back 2 years for males and 7 years for females. In addition, the tables provide for future improvements in mortality from the base year of 2013 using a generational approach based on the plan actuary's modified MP-2014 projection scale. Post-retirement mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Healthy Male and Female Mortality Tables (set back 1 year for males and females) for service retirements and beneficiaries of former members and a one-year static projection based on mortality improvement Scale AA. In addition, the tables for service retirements and beneficiaries of former members provide for future improvements in mortality from the base year of 2013 using a generational approach based on the plan actuary's modified MP-2014 projection scale. Disability retirement rates used to value disabled retirees were based on the RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table (set back 3 years for males and set forward one year for females).

The actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2015 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2014. It is likely that future experience will not exactly conform to these assumptions. To the extent that actual experience deviates from these assumptions, the emerging liabilities may be higher or lower than anticipated. The more the experience deviates, the larger the impact on future financial statements.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017
(Continued)

NOTE 8. PENSION PLANS (Cont'd)

Long Term Expected Rate of Return

In accordance with State statute, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments (7.65% at June 30, 2016) is determined by the State Treasurer, after consultation with the Directors of the Division of Investments and Division of Pensions and Benefits, the Board of Trustees and the actuaries. The long-term expected rate of return was determined using a building block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected_returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in PERS' target asset allocation as of June 30, 2016 are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Cash	5.00%	0.87%
U.S. Treasuries	1.50%	1.74%
Investment Grade Credit	8.00%	1.79%
Mortgages	2.00%	1.67%
High Yield Bonds	2.00%	4.56%
Inflation-Indexed Bonds	1.50%	3.44%
Broad U.S. Equities	26.00%	8.53%
Developed Foreign Equities	13.25%	6.83%
Emerging Market Equities	6.50%	9.95%
Private Equity	9.00%	12.40%
Hedge Funds/Absolute Return	12.50%	4.68%
Real Estate (Property)	2.00%	6.91%
Commodities	0.50%	5.45%
Global Debt ex. U.S.	5.00%	-0.25%
REIT	5.25%	5.63%

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 3.98% as of June 30, 2016. This single blended discount rate was based on the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.65% and a municipal bond rate of 2.85% as of June 30, 2016 based on the Bond Buyer Go 20 Bond Municipal Bond Index which includes tax-exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current member contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made based upon the contribution rate in the most recent fiscal year. The local employers contributed 100% of their actuarially determined contributions.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017
(Continued)

NOTE 8. PENSION PLANS (Cont'd)

Discount Rate (Cont'd)

Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make projected future benefit payments of current plan members through 2034. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments was applied to projected benefit payments through 2034, and the municipal bond rate was applied to projected benefit payments after that date in determining the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the District's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability as of June 30, 2016 calculated using the discount rate as disclosed below, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current rate:

	June 30, 2016		
	1% Decrease (2.98%)	Current Discount Rate (3.98%)	1% Increase (4.98%)
District's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 32,882,310	\$ 26,834,306	\$ 21,841,155

Pension plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued PERS financial statements.

B. Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund (TPAF)

Plan Description

The State of New Jersey, Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund (TPAF), is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan with a special funding situation, by which the State of New Jersey (the State) is responsible to fund 100% of the employer contributions, excluding any local employer early retirement incentive (ERI) contributions. The TPAF is administered by the State of New Jersey Division of Pensions and Benefits (the Division). For additional information about the TPAF, please refer to the Division's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) which can be found at www.state.nj.us/treasury/pensions/annrpts.shtml.

Benefits Provided

The vesting and benefit provisions are set by N.J.S.A. 18A:66. TPAF provides retirement, death and disability benefits. All benefits vest after ten years of service, except for medical benefits, which vest after 25 years of service or under the disability provisions of TPAF. Members are always fully vested for their own contributions and, after three years of service credit, become vested for 2% of related interest earned on the contributions. In the case of death before retirement, members' beneficiaries are entitled to full interest credited to the members' accounts.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017
(Continued)

NOTE 8. PENSION PLANS (Cont'd)

B. Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund (TPAF) (Cont'd)

Benefits Provided (Cont'd)

The following represents the membership tiers for TPAF:

Tier	Definition
1	Members who were enrolled prior to July 1, 2007
2	Members who were eligible to enroll on or after July 1, 2007 and prior to November 2, 2008
3	Members who were eligible to enroll on or after November 2, 2008 and prior to May 22, 2010
4	Members who were eligible to enroll on or after May 22, 2010 and prior to June 28, 2011
5	Members who were eligible to enroll on or after June 28, 2011

Service retirement benefits of 1/55th of final average salary for each year of service credit is available to Tiers 1 and 2 members upon reaching age 60 and to Tier 3 members upon reaching age 62. Service retirement benefits of 1/60th of final average salary for each year of service credit is available to Tier 4 members upon reaching age 62 and to Tier 5 members upon reaching age 65. Early retirement benefits are available to Tiers 1 and 2 members before reaching age 60, to Tiers 3 and 4 before age 62 with 25 or more years of service credit and Tier 5 before age 65 with 30 or more years of service credit. Benefits are reduced by a fraction of a percent for each month that a members retires prior to the retirement age for his/her respective tier. Deferred retirement is available to members who have at least 10 years of service credit and have not reached the service retirement age for the respective tier.

Contributions

The contribution policy for TPAF is set by N.J.S.A. 18A:66 and requires contributions by active members and contributing members. State legislation has modified the amount that is contributed by the State. The State's pension contribution is based on an actuarially determined amount which included the employer portion of the normal cost and an amortization of the unfunded accrued liability. Funding for noncontributory group insurance benefits is based on actual claims paid. For fiscal year 2016, the State's pension contribution was less than the actuarially determined amount.

The employer contributions for local participating employers are legally required to be funded by the State in accordance with N.J.S.A. 18:66-33. Therefore, these local participating employers are considered to be in a special funding situation as defined by GASB Statement No. 68 and the State is treated as a nonemployer contributing entity. Since the local participating employers do not contribute directly to the plan (except for employer specific financed amounts), there is no net pension liability or deferred outflows or inflows to report in the financial statements of the local participating employers, such as the District. This note discloses the portion of the District's total proportionate share of the net pension liability that is associated with the District. During the fiscal year ended 2017, the State of New Jersey contributed \$2,595,866 to the TPAF for normal pension benefits on behalf of the District, which is less than the contractually required contribution of \$14,343,079.

The employee contribution rate was 7.206% effective July 1, 2016. Subsequent increases after October 1, 2011 are being phased in over 7 years effective on each July 1st to bring the total pension contribution rate to 7.50% of base salary as of July 1, 2018.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017
(Continued)

NOTE 8. PENSION PLANS (Cont'd)

B. Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund (TPAF) (Cont'd)

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At June 30, 2017, the State's proportionate share of the net pension liability associated with the District was \$190,894,687. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2016, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2015 which was rolled forward to June 30, 2016. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the District's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2016, the District's proportion was 0.243%, which was an decrease of 0.0002% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2015.

District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ -0-
State's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Associated with the District	<u>190,894,687</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 190,894,687</u></u>

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, the State recognized pension expense on behalf of the District in the amount of \$14,343,076 and the District recognized pension expense and revenue for that same amount in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 financial statements.

The State reported collective deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017
(Continued)

NOTE 8. PENSION PLANS (Cont'd)

B. Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund (TPAF) (Cont'd)

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Cont'd)

	Amorization Period in Years	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Changes in Assumptions	2014	\$ 1,691,524,165	
	2015	4,488,602,746	
	2016	9,522,623,964	
		15,702,750,875	
Difference Between Expected and Actual Experience	2014		\$ 16,110,615
	2015	277,221,464	
	2016		118,421,979
		277,221,464	134,532,594
Net Difference Between Projected and Actual	2014	(870,618,286)	
Investment Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	2015	577,926,182	
	2016	1,727,420,767	
		1,434,728,663	
		\$ 17,414,701,002	\$ 134,532,594

Amounts reported by the State as collective deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense excluding that attributable to employer-paid members contribution as follows:

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017
(Continued)

NOTE 8. PENSION PLANS (Cont'd)

B. Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund (TPAF) (Cont'd)

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Cont'd)

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Total
2017	\$ 2,538,535,636
2018	2,538,535,636
2019	2,973,844,781
2020	2,781,202,718
2021	2,349,347,527
Thereafter	4,098,702,110
	<u>\$ 17,280,168,408</u>

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability for the June 30, 2016 measurement date was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2015 which was rolled forward to June 30, 2016. This actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods in the measurement.

Inflation Rate	2.50%
Salary Increases:	
2012-2021	Varies based on experience
Thereafter	Varies based on experience
Investment Rate of Return	7.65%

Pre-retirement, post-retirement and disabled mortality rates were based on the experience of TPAF members reflecting mortality improvement on a generational basis based on a 60 years average of Social Security data from 1953 to 2013.

The actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2015 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2015.

Long Term Expected Rate of Return

In accordance with State statute, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments (7.65% at June 30, 2016) is determined by the State Treasurer, after consultation with the Directors of the Division of Investments and Division of Pensions and Benefits, the Board of Trustees and the actuaries. The long-term expected rate of return was determined using a building block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in PERS' target asset allocation as of June 30, 2016 are summarized in the following table:

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017
(Continued)

NOTE 8. PENSION PLANS (Cont'd)

B. Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund (TPAF) (Cont'd)

Long Term Expected Rate of Return (Cont'd)

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Cash	5.00%	0.39%
U.S. Government Bonds	1.50%	1.28%
U.S. Credit Bonds	13.00%	2.76%
U.S. Mortgages	2.00%	2.38%
U.S. Inflation-Indexed Bonds	1.50%	1.41%
U.S. High Yield Bonds	2.00%	4.70%
U.S. Equity Market	26.00%	5.14%
Foreign-Developed Equity	13.25%	5.91%
Emerging Market Equities	6.50%	8.16%
Private Real Estate Property	5.25%	3.64%
Timber	1.00%	3.86%
Farmland	1.00%	4.39%
Private Equity	9.00%	8.97%
Commodities	0.50%	2.87%
Hedge Funds - MultiStrategy	5.00%	3.70%
Hedge Funds - Equity Hedge	3.75%	4.72%
Hedge Funds - Distressed	3.75%	3.49%

Discount Rate – TPAF

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 3.22% as of June 30, 2016. This single blended discount rate was based on the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.65% and a municipal bond rate of 2.85% as of June 30, 2016 based on the Bond Buyer Go 20 Bond Municipal Bond Index which includes tax-exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current member contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made based upon the contribution rate in the most recent fiscal year. The State contributed 30% of the actuarially determined contributions. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make projected future benefit payments of current plan members through 2029. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to projected benefit payments through 2029, and the municipal bond rate was applied to projected benefit payments after that date in determining the total pension liability.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017
(Continued)

NOTE 8. PENSION PLANS (Cont'd)

B. Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund (TPAF) (Cont'd)

Sensitivity of the State's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Associated with the District to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the State's proportionate share of the net pension liability associated with the District as of June 30, 2016 calculated using the discount rate as disclosed above, as well as what the State's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current rate:

	June 30, 2016		
	1%	Current	1%
	Decrease	Discount Rate	Increase
	(2.22%)	(3.22%)	(4.22%)
Total Net Pension Liability	\$ 227,970,916	\$ 190,894,687	\$ 160,617,160

C. Defined Contribution Retirement Program (DCRP)

Prudential Financial jointly administers the DCRP investments with the NJ Division of Pensions and Benefits. If an employee is ineligible to enroll in the PERS or TPAF, the employee may be eligible to enroll in the DCRP. DCRP provides eligible members with a tax-sheltered, defined contribution retirement benefit, along with life insurance and disability coverage. Vesting is immediate upon enrollment for members of the DCRP.

The State of New Jersey, Department of the Treasury, Division of Pensions and Benefits, issues publicly available financial reports that include the financial statements and required supplementary information of the DCRP. The financial reports may be obtained by writing to the State of New Jersey, Department of the Treasury, Division of Pensions and Benefits, PO Box 295, Trenton, New Jersey, 08625-0295.

Employers are required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. Employee contributions are based on percentages of 5.50% for DCRP of employees' annual compensation, as defined. The DCRP was established July 1, 2007, under the provisions of Chapter 92, P.L. 2007 and Chapter 103, P.L. 2007 and expanded under the provisions of Chapter 89, P.L. 2008. Employee contributions for DCRP are matched by a 3% employer contribution.

For DCRP, the District recognized pension expense of \$67,725 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017. Employee contributions to DCRP amounted to \$104,940 the year ended June 30, 2017.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017
(Continued)

NOTE 9. POST-RETIREMENT BENEFITS

P.L. 1987, c.384 and P.L. 1990, c.6 of Public Laws 1990 required the TPAF and PERS, respectively, to fund post-retirement medical benefits for those State employees who retire after accumulating 25 years of credited service or on a disability retirement. P.L. 2007, c.103 amended the law to eliminate the funding of post-retirement medical benefits through the TPAF and PERS. It created separate funds outside of the pension plans for the funding and payment of post-retirement medical benefits for retired State employees and retired educational employees. As of June 30, 2016, there were 110,512 retirees receiving post-retirement medical benefits, and the State contributed \$1.37 billion on their behalf. The cost of these benefits is funded through contributions by the State in accordance with P.L. 1994, c.62. Funding of post-retirement medical premiums changed from a prefunding basis to a pay-as-you-go basis beginning in fiscal year 1994.

The State is also responsible for the cost attributable to P.L. 1992 c. 126, which provides employer paid benefits to members of PERS and the Alternate Benefit Program who retired from a board of education or county college with 25 years of service. The State paid \$231.2 million toward Chapter 126 benefits for 20,045 eligible retired members in Fiscal Year 2016.

The School Employees Health Benefits Program (SEHBP) Act is found in New Jersey Statutes Annotated, Title 52, Article 17.25 et.seq. Rules governing the operation and administration of the program are found in Title 17, Chapter 9 of the New Jersey Administrative Code. The State of New Jersey Division of Pension and Benefits issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for SEHBP. That report may be obtained from the Treasury website at <http://www.nj.gov/treasury/pensions/pdf/financial2015combined.pdf>.

The State's on behalf Post Retirement Medical Contributions to TPAF for the District amounted to \$2,241,315, \$2,313,408 and \$2,101,418 for 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

NOTE 10. RISK MANAGEMENT

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters.

Property and Liability Insurance

The District is a member of the School Alliance Insurance Fund (the "Fund") and the Pooled Insurance Program of New Jersey (the "PIP"). These public entity risk management pools provide general liability, property and automobile coverage and workers' compensation for its members. A complete schedule of insurance coverage can be found in the Statistical Section of this Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. The Fund and the PIP are risk-sharing public entity risk pools that are an insured and self-administered group of school boards established for the purpose of providing low-cost insurance for its respective members in order to keep local property taxes to a minimum. Each member appoints an official to represent their respective entity for the purpose of creating a governing body from which officers for the Fund and PIP are elected.

As a member of the Fund and the PIP, the District could be subject to supplemental assessments in the event of deficiencies. If the assets of the Fund and the PIP were to be exhausted, members would become responsible for their respective shares of the Fund's and the PIP's liabilities. The Fund and the PIP can declare and distribute dividends to members upon approval of the State of New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance. These distributions are divided among the members in the same ratio as their individual assessment related to the total assessment of the membership body.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017
(Continued)

NOTE 10. RISK MANAGEMENT (Cont'd)

Property and Liability Insurance (Cont'd)

The June 30, 2017 audits were not available as of the date of this report; however, selected, summarized financial information for the Fund and the PIP as of June 30, 2016 is as follows:

	Pooled Insurance Program	School Alliance Insurance Fund
Total Assets	\$ 21,705,138	\$ 38,579,014
Net Position	\$ 7,723,169	\$ 9,463,015
Total Revenue	\$ 7,946,748	\$ 41,445,355
Total Expenses	\$ 5,476,395	\$ 39,153,730
Change in Net Position	\$ 1,019,902	\$ 2,291,625
Members Dividends	\$ 1,450,451	\$ -0-

Financial statements for the Fund are available at the Fund's Executive Director's Office:

Public Entity Group Administrative Services
51 Everett Drive
Suite B-40
West Windsor, NJ 08550

Financial statements for the Pooled Insurance Program are available at the Fund's Executive Director's Office:

Burton Agency
44 Bergen Street
Westwood, NJ 07675
(201) 664-0310

New Jersey Unemployment Compensation Insurance

The District has elected to fund its New Jersey Unemployment Compensation Insurance under the "Benefit Reimbursement Method". Under this plan, the District is required to reimburse the New Jersey Unemployment Trust Fund for benefits paid to its former employees and charged to its account with the State. The District is billed quarterly for amounts due to the State.

The following is a summary of interest earned, employee contributions, reimbursements to the State for benefits paid and the ending balance of the District's expendable trust fund for the current and previous two years.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Interest Earned</u>	<u>Employee Contributions</u>	<u>Amount Reimbursed</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
2016-2017	\$ 2,062	\$ 81,136	\$ 90,082	\$ 441,856
2015-2016	858	77,941	72,741	448,740
2014-2015	813	76,833	36,311	442,682

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017
(Continued)

NOTE 11. ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY

The Board of Education receives a substantial amount of its support from federal and state governments. A significant reduction in the level of support, if this were to occur, may have an effect on the Board of Education's programs and activities.

NOTE 12. INTERFUNDS PAYABLE AND RECEIVABLE

The District had the following interfunds payable or receivable on their various balance sheets as of June 30, 2017:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Interfund Receivable</u>	<u>Interfund Payable</u>
General Fund	\$ 100,825	\$ 1,000
Special Revenue Fund		100,825
Enterprise Fund	1,000	
	<u>\$ 101,825</u>	<u>\$ 101,825</u>

The General Fund is owed \$100,443 from the Special Revenue Fund for a cash deficit which will be reimbursed when grant money is received from the federal grantors. The General Fund owes the Food Service Enterprise Fund \$1,000 for state and federal grants received but not turned over.

NOTE 13. DEFERRED COMPENSATION

The Board offers its employees a choice of the following deferred compensation plans created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 403(b). The plans, which are administered by the entities listed below, permit participants to defer a portion of their salary until future years. Amounts deferred under the plans are not available to employees until termination, retirement, death or unforeseeable emergency. The plan administrators are as follows:

AIG/VALIC	Vanguard
AXA Equitable	Legend Employee Benefit
Lincoln Investment Security Benefit	

NOTE 14. TAX CALENDAR

Property taxes are levied as of January 1 on property values assessed as of the previous calendar year. The tax levy is divided into two billings. The first billing is an estimate of the current year's levy based on the prior year's taxes. The second billing reflects adjustments to the current year's actual levy. The final tax bill is usually mailed on or before June 14th, along with the first half estimated tax bills for the subsequent year. The first half estimated taxes are divided into two due dates, February 1 and May 1. The final tax bills are also divided into two due dates, August 1 and November 1. A ten-day grace period is usually granted before the taxes are considered delinquent and there is an imposition of interest charges. A penalty may be assessed for any unpaid taxes in excess of \$10,000 at December 31 of the current year. Unpaid taxes of the current and prior year may be placed in lien at a tax sale held after December 10.

Taxes are collected by the constituent municipality and are remitted to the school district on a predetermined, agreed-upon schedule.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017
(Continued)

NOTE 15. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Grant Programs

The School District participates in federal and state assisted grant programs. The programs are subject to program compliance audits by grantors or their representatives. The School District is potentially liable for expenditures which may be disallowed pursuant to terms of these grant programs. Management is not aware of any material items of noncompliance which would result in the disallowance of program expenditures.

Litigation

The District is periodically involved in claims and pending lawsuits. The District estimates that the potential claims against it resulting from such litigation and not covered by insurance would not materially affect the financial position of the District.

Encumbrances

At June 30, 2017, there were encumbrances as detailed below in the governmental funds.

General Fund	Total Governmental Activities
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u>\$ 412,846</u>	<u>\$ 412,846</u>

NOTE 16. MAINTENANCE RESERVE ACCOUNT

A maintenance reserve account in the amount of \$100,000 was established by the District in the 2003-04 budget. The funds for the establishment of this reserve were withdrawn from unassigned general fund balance. These funds are restricted to be used for specific activities necessary for the purpose of keeping a school facility open and safe for use or in its original condition, and for keeping its constituent buildings systems fully and efficiently functional and for keeping their warranties valid but cannot be used for routine or capital maintenance. The purpose of the reserve is to provide funds for anticipated expenditures required to maintain a building. Pursuant to N.J.A.C. 6A:26A-4.2 funds may be deposited into the maintenance reserve account at any time by board resolution to meet the required maintenance of the district by transferring unassigned general fund balance or by transferring excess, unassigned general fund balance that is anticipated to be deposited during the current year in the advertised recapitulation of balances of the subsequent year's budget that is certified for taxes. Funds may be withdrawn from the maintenance reserve account and appropriated into the required maintenance account lines at budget time or any time during the year by board resolution for use on required maintenance activities by school facility as reported in the comprehensive maintenance plan. Funds withdrawn from the maintenance reserve account are restricted to required maintenance appropriations and may not be transferred to any other line-item account. In any year that maintenance reserve account funds are withdrawn, unexpended required maintenance appropriations, up to the amount of maintenance reserve account funds withdrawn, shall be restored to the maintenance reserve account at year-end.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017
(Continued)

NOTE 16. MAINTENANCE RESERVE ACCOUNT (Cont'd)

At no time, shall the maintenance reserve account have a balance that exceeds four percent of the replacement cost of the current year of the district's school facilities. If the account exceeds this maximum amount at June 30, the excess shall be restricted and designated in the subsequent year's budget. The maintenance reserve account is maintained in the general fund and its activity is included in the general fund annual budget.

The activity of the maintenance reserve for the July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017 fiscal year is as follows:

Beginning Balance July 1, 2016	\$ 223,276
Add:	
Interest Earnings	<u>1,055</u>
Ending Balance June 30, 2017	<u><u>\$ 224,331</u></u>

NOTE 17. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Payables as of June 30, 2017 were:

	General Fund	District Contri- bution Subsequent to the Measure- ment Date	Total Governmental Activities	Total Business Type Activities/ Proprietary Funds
Vendors	\$ 223,186		\$ 223,186	\$ 15,616
State		\$ 804,913	804,913	
Total	<u><u>\$ 223,186</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 804,913</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,028,099</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 15,616</u></u>

APPENDIX C

FORM OF APPROVING LEGAL OPINION

_____, 2018

The Board of Education of the
Township of Jefferson
in the County of Morris, New Jersey

Dear Board Members:

We have acted as bond counsel to The Board of Education of the Township of Jefferson in the County of Morris, New Jersey (the “Board of Education”) in connection with the issuance by the Board of Education of \$9,935,000 School Bonds dated the date hereof (the “Bonds”). In order to render the opinions herein, we have examined laws, documents and records of proceedings, or copies thereof, certified or otherwise identified to us, as we have deemed necessary.

The Bonds are issued pursuant to (i) Title 18A, Education, Chapter 24 of the New Jersey Statutes, (ii) a proposal adopted by the Board of Education on June 11, 2018 and approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the legal voters present and voting at the school district election held on October 2, 2018 and (iii) a resolution duly adopted by the Board of Education on October 29, 2018. The Bonds are secured under the provisions of the New Jersey School Bond Reserve Act, N.J.S.A. 18A:56-17 et seq. (P.L. 1980, c.72 , approved July 16, 1980, as amended by P.L. 2003, c. 118, approved July 1, 2003).

In our opinion, except insofar as the enforcement thereof may be limited by any applicable bankruptcy, moratorium or similar laws or application by a court of competent jurisdiction of legal or equitable principles relating to the enforcement of creditors' rights, the Bonds are valid and legally binding general obligations of the Board of Education, and the Board of Education has the power and is obligated to levy *ad valorem* taxes upon all the taxable real property within the school district for the payment of the Bonds and the interest thereon without limitation as to rate or amount.

On the date hereof, the Board of Education has covenanted in its Arbitrage and Tax Certificate (the “Certificate”) to comply with certain continuing requirements that must be satisfied subsequent to the issuance of the Bonds in order to preserve the tax-exempt status of the Bonds pursuant to Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). Pursuant to Section 103 of the Code, failure to comply with these requirements could cause interest on the Bonds to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes retroactive to the date of issuance of the Bonds. In the event that the Board of Education continuously

complies with its covenants and in reliance on representations, certifications of fact and statements of reasonable expectations made by the Board of Education in the Certificate, it is our opinion that, under existing law, interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income of the owners thereof for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Code. Interest on the Bonds is not an item of tax preference under Section 57 of the Code for purposes of computing alternative minimum tax ("AMT"); however, during tax years beginning before January 1, 2018, interest on the Bonds held by a corporation (other than an S corporation, regulated investment company or real estate investment trust) may be indirectly subject to federal AMT because of its inclusion in the adjusted current earnings of a corporate holder. We express no opinion regarding other federal tax consequences arising with respect to the Bonds. Further, in our opinion, based upon existing law, interest on the Bonds and any gain on the sale thereof are not included in gross income under the New Jersey Gross Income Tax Act. These opinions are based on existing statutes, regulations, administrative pronouncements and judicial decisions.

This opinion is issued as of the date hereof. We assume no obligation to update, revise or supplement this opinion to reflect any facts or circumstances that may come to our attention or any changes in law or interpretations thereof that may occur after the date of this opinion or for any reason whatsoever.

Very truly yours,