

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED DECEMBER 4, 2025

NEW ISSUE – Book-Entry Only

**Rating: S&P: “AA+”
See “RATING” herein**

In the opinion of Wilentz, Goldman & Spitzer, P.A., Woodbridge, New Jersey (“Bond Counsel”), under existing statutes, regulations, rulings and court decisions, and assuming continuing compliance with certain covenants described herein, interest on the Bonds (as herein defined) (i) is not includable in gross income for Federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), and (ii) is not treated as a preference item under Section 57 of the Code for purposes of computing the Federal alternative minimum tax; however, such interest is taken into account in determining the annual adjusted financial statement income of certain corporations for the purpose of computing the Federal alternative minimum tax imposed on corporations for tax years beginning after December 31, 2022. Bond Counsel is further of the opinion that, under existing laws of the State of New Jersey, interest on the Bonds and any gain on the sale thereof are not includable in gross income under the New Jersey Gross Income Tax Act, as amended. See “TAX EXEMPTION” herein.

**\$25,010,000
SCHOOL BONDS, SERIES 2025
THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE
TOWNSHIP OF TEWKSBURY
IN THE COUNTY OF HUNTERDON, NEW JERSEY
(New Jersey School Bond Reserve Act, 1980 N.J. Laws c. 72, as amended)**

CALLABLE

Dated: Date of Delivery

Due: August 15, as shown on inside cover

The \$25,010,000 aggregate principal amount of School Bonds, Series 2025 (the “Bonds”) of The Board of Education of the Township of Tewksbury in the County of Hunterdon, New Jersey (the “Board” when referring to the governing body and the “School District” when referring to the territorial boundaries governed by the Board) are valid and legally binding general 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. Payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds is also secured under the provisions of the New Jersey School Bond Reserve Act, 1980 N.J. Laws c. 72, as amended.

The Bonds will be issued as fully registered bonds in book-entry only form (without certificates) 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 and held by Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, Brooklyn, New York (“DTC”). Individual purchases may be made in the principal amount of \$1,000 each or any integral multiple thereof with a minimum purchase of \$5,000 required, through book-entries made on the books and records of DTC and its participants. See “BOOK-ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM” herein.

The Bonds shall bear interest from their date of delivery, which interest shall be payable semi-annually on the fifteenth day of February and August in each year, commencing August 15, 2026, until maturity or prior redemption. Interest on the Bonds will be credited to the participants of DTC as listed on the records of DTC as of each immediately preceding February 1 and August 1 (the “Record Dates” for the payment of interest on the Bonds).

The Bonds are subject to redemption prior to their stated maturities as set forth herein. See “DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS – Redemption” herein.

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 approval of legality by the law firm of Wilentz, Goldman & Spitzer, P.A., Woodbridge, New Jersey, Bond Counsel to the Board, and certain other conditions described herein. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Board by Schenck, Price, Smith & King, LLP, Florham Park, New Jersey General Counsel to the Board. Phoenix Advisors, a division of First Security Municipal Advisors, Inc., Hamilton, New Jersey, served as Municipal Advisor in connection with the issuance of the Bonds. Delivery of the Bonds in definitive form to DTC in Jersey City, New Jersey, is anticipated to occur on or about December 23, 2025.

ELECTRONIC SUBMISSIONS FOR THE BONDS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FULL NOTICE OF SALE, MUST BE MADE VIA PARITY PRIOR TO 11:00 A.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME ON DECEMBER 11, 2025. FOR MORE DETAILS ON HOW TO BID ELECTRONICALLY, VIEW THE FULL NOTICE OF SALE POSTED AT WWW.MUNIHUB.COM.

\$25,010,000
THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE
TOWNSHIP OF TEWKSBURY
IN THE COUNTY OF HUNTERDON, NEW JERSEY
SCHOOL BONDS, SERIES 2025

(New Jersey School Bond Reserve Act, 1980 N.J. Laws c. 72, as amended)
CALLABLE

MATURITIES, PRINCIPAL AMOUNTS, INTEREST RATES,
YIELDS AND CUSIP NUMBERS

<u>Maturity</u> <u>(August 15)</u>	<u>Principal</u> <u>Amounts</u>	<u>Interest</u> <u>Rates</u>	<u>Yields</u>	<u>CUSIP</u> <u>Numbers*</u>
2026	\$ 775,000			881643__
2027	900,000			881643__
2028	940,000			881643__
2029	975,000			881643__
2030	1,015,000			881643__
2031	1,050,000			881643__
2032	1,095,000			881643__
2033	1,135,000			881643__
2034	1,185,000			881643__
2035	1,230,000			881643__
2036	1,285,000			881643__
2037	1,340,000			881643__
2038	1,390,000			881643__
2039	1,450,000			881643__
2040	1,500,000			881643__
2041	1,545,000			881643__
2042	1,550,000			881643__
2043	1,550,000			881643__
2044	1,550,000			881643__
2045	1,550,000			881643__

* A registered trademark of the American Bankers Association. CUSIP data herein is provided by CUSIP Global Services, which is managed on behalf of the American Bankers Association by FactSet Research Systems 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 TEWKSBURY
IN THE COUNTY OF HUNTERDON, NEW JERSEY**

BOARD MEMBERS

President – Susanne Jardinella
Vice President – Connie Wygera

James Charniga
Eva Dorcus
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Suleyka Munoz
Eric Schwartz
Dr. William Simon

SUPERINTENDENT

Dr. Jennifer Shouffler

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATOR/BOARD SECRETARY

Heather Goguen

BOARD ATTORNEY

Schenck, Price, Smith & King, LLP
Florham Park, New Jersey

BOARD AUDITOR

Ardito & Company, LLP
Frenchtown, New Jersey

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

Phoenix Advisors,
a division of First Security Municipal Advisors, Inc.
Hamilton, New Jersey

BOND COUNSEL

Wilentz, Goldman & Spitzer, P.A.
Woodbridge, 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 Board. 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.

The information contained herein has been provided by the Board, DTC and other sources deemed reliable by the Board; however, such information is not guaranteed as to its accuracy or completeness and such information is not to be construed as a representation or warranty by the Board, as to information from sources other than itself. The Board has not confirmed the accuracy or completeness of information relating to DTC, which information has been provided by DTC.

This Official Statement is not to be construed as a contract or agreement among the Board, the Underwriter and the owners of any of the Bonds. The information and expressions of opinion herein are subject to change without notice, and neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in any of the information herein since the date hereof, or the date as of which such information is given, if earlier.

References in this Official Statement to the Constitution of the State of New Jersey, laws, rules, regulations, resolutions, agreements, reports and documents do not purport to be comprehensive or definitive. All references to such documents or laws are qualified in their entirety by reference to the particular source, 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.

The order and placement of materials in this Official Statement, including the Appendices, are not to be deemed to be a determination of relevance, materiality or importance, and this Official Statement, including the Appendices, must be considered in its entirety.

In order to facilitate the distribution of the Bonds, the Underwriter may engage in transactions intended to stabilize the price of the Bonds at a level above that which might otherwise prevail in the open market. Such stabilizing, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
INTRODUCTION.....	1
DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS	1
BOOK-ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM.....	4
THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AND THE BOARD	6
THE STATE'S ROLE IN PUBLIC EDUCATION	6
STRUCTURE OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN NEW JERSEY	7
SUMMARY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF SCHOOL DEBT.....	8
SUMMARY OF STATE AID TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS.....	11
SUMMARY OF FEDERAL AID TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS.....	13
MUNICIPAL FINANCE - FINANCIAL REGULATION OF COUNTIES AND MUNICIPALITIES	13
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	17
MUNICIPAL ADVISOR	17
LITIGATION	18
TAX EXEMPTION	18
RISK TO HOLDERS OF BONDS	20
RECENT HEALTHCARE DEVELOPMENTS	21
APPROVAL OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS	22
PREPARATION OF OFFICIAL STATEMENT	22
RATING.....	22
UNDERWRITING	23
SECONDARY MARKET DISCLOSURE	23
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	23
CERTIFICATE WITH RESPECT TO THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT	23
MISCELLANEOUS.....	23
APPENDIX A	
Certain Economic and Demographic Information Relating to the School District and the Township of Tewksbury in the County of Hunterdon, State of New Jersey	A-1
APPENDIX B	
Excerpts from Financial Statements of The Board of Education of the Township of Tewksbury for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2025	B-1
APPENDIX C	
Form of Bond Counsel's Approving Legal Opinion	C-1
APPENDIX D	
Form of Continuing Disclosure Certificate	D-1

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT
OF
THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE
TOWNSHIP OF TEWKSBURY
IN THE COUNTY OF HUNTERDON, NEW JERSEY

\$25,010,000
SCHOOL BONDS, SERIES 2025
(NEW JERSEY SCHOOL BOND RESERVE ACT, 1980 N.J. Laws c. 72, as amended)

CALLABLE

INTRODUCTION

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page and the appendices attached hereto, has been prepared by The Board of Education of the Township of Tewksbury in the County of Hunterdon, New Jersey (the "Board" when referring to the governing body and the "School District" when referring to the territorial boundaries governed by the Board) in connection with the offering, sale and issuance of its \$25,010,000 aggregate principal amount of School Bonds, Series 2025 (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 offering and 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 their date of delivery and shall mature on August 15 in each of the years and in the amounts set forth on the inside cover page hereof. The Bonds shall bear interest from their date of delivery which interest shall be payable semi-annually on the fifteenth day of February and August (each an "Interest Payment Date"), commencing on August 15, 2026, in each of the years and at the interest rates set forth on the inside cover page hereof until maturity or prior redemption by check mailed by the Board or a duly appointed paying agent to the registered owners of the Bonds as of each February 1 and August 1 immediately preceding the respective Interest Payment Date (the "Record Dates"). So long as The Depository Trust Company, Brooklyn, New York ("DTC"), or its nominee 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 the Bonds maturing in each year, and when issued, will be registered in the name of and held by Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC. DTC will act as Securities Depository for the Bonds (the "Securities Depository"). 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 each, or any integral multiple thereof with a minimum purchase of \$5,000 required, through book-entries made on the books and 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 of this issue maturing prior to August 15, 2033 are not subject to redemption prior to their stated maturities. The Bonds of this issue maturing on or after August 15, 2033 are redeemable at the option of the Board in whole or in part on any date on or after August 15, 2032 upon notice as required herein at one hundred percent (100%) of the principal amount being redeemed (the "Redemption Price"), plus accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption.

Notice of Redemption

Notice of redemption ("Notice of Redemption") shall be given by mailing such notice at least thirty (30) days but not more than sixty (60) days before the date fixed for redemption by first class mail in a sealed envelope with postage prepaid to the registered 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, Notice of Redemption shall be sent to such Securities Depository and shall not be sent to the beneficial owners of the Bonds. Any failure of the Securities 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, such Bonds 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 the Bonds after the date fixed for redemption.

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 real property within the School District without limitation as to rate or amount. The Bonds are additionally secured by the New Jersey School Bond Reserve Act, 1980 N.J. Laws c. 72, as amended.

School Bond Reserve Act (1980 N.J. Laws c. 72)

All school bonds are secured by the School Bond Reserve (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")). The 2003 amendments to the Act provide that the Fund will be divided into two (2) 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 one and one-half percent (1.5%) of the aggregate issued and outstanding bonded indebtedness of counties, municipalities or school districts for school purposes (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 funded in an amount equal to one percent (1%) of the aggregate issued and outstanding bonded indebtedness of counties, municipalities or school districts for school purposes (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 School Bond Reserve at the required levels, the State agrees that the Treasurer of the State of New Jersey (the "State") 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 the 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 issued pursuant to (i) Title 18A, Chapter 24 of the New Jersey Statutes, Chapter 271 of the Laws of 1967, as amended and supplemented, (ii) two (2) proposals adopted by the Board pursuant to a resolution adopted on July 8, 2025 and approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the legal voters present and voting at the annual School District election held on November 4, 2025 and (iii) a resolution duly adopted by the Board on November 19, 2025 (the "Resolution").

The proceeds of the Bonds will be used to finance various capital improvements in and for the School District (the "Project") and to pay the costs of issuance associated with the issuance of the Bonds. The State has awarded the School District aid for the Project in the amount of forty percent (40%) of the eligible costs of such Project. As such, the State has agreed to pay forty percent (40%) of the annual debt service on the eligible costs financed by the Bonds each year.

BOOK-ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM*

The description which follows 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 (as such terms are defined or used herein), 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, as set forth on the inside cover hereof, 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, 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 Standard & Poor's rating of AA+. The DTC Rules applicable to its Direct and Indirect Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com.

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 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 or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Bonds are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct 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 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 effect 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 and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

* Source: The Depository Trust Company

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. Beneficial Owners of the Bonds may wish to take certain steps to augment the transmission to them of notices of significant events with respect to the Bonds, such as redemptions, tenders, defaults, and proposed amendments to the Bond documents. For example, Beneficial Owners of the Bonds may wish to ascertain that the nominee holding the Bonds for their benefit has agreed to obtain and transmit notices to Beneficial Owners, or in the alternative, Beneficial Owners may wish to provide their names and addresses to the registrar and request that copies of notices be provided directly to them.

Notices of Redemption 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 the 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 corresponding detail information from the Board or Paying Agent, on the payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Direct and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is 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 Direct and Indirect Participant and not of DTC, nor its nominee, 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 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 and Indirect Participants.

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

The Paying Agent, upon direction of 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 system has been obtained from sources that the Board believes to be reliable, but the Board takes no responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

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 or its paying agent; (ii) the transfer of any Bonds may be registered on the books maintained by the registrar for such purposes only upon the surrender thereof to the Board or its paying agent together with the duly executed assignment in form satisfactory to the Board or its paying agent; and (iii) for every exchange or registration of transfer of Bonds, the Board or its 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 Dates.

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AND THE BOARD

The Board is a nine (9) member board with members elected for staggered three (3) year terms. The Superintendent of Schools is the chief administrative officer of the School District. The Business Administrator/Board Secretary is the chief financial officer of the School District and oversees the Board's business functions. The Business Administrator/Board Secretary reports to the Superintendent of Schools.

The School District is a Type II school district serving the Township and provides a full range of educational services appropriate to pre-kindergarten ("Pre-K") through grade eight (8), including regular and special education programs. The School District operates one (1) elementary school and one (1) middle school. See "APPENDIX A – Certain Economic and Demographic Information Relating to the School District and the Township of Tewksbury, in the County of Hunterdon, State of New Jersey."

THE STATE'S ROLE IN PUBLIC EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State of New Jersey provides that the State shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient ("T&E") system of free public schools for the instruction of all children 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 State 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, to acquire land and other property.

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 approved 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 with the advice and consent of the State Senate. The County Superintendent is the local representative of the Commissioner. The County Superintendent is responsible for the daily 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, effective April 3, 2007, 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 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 classified 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. The 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, and approves all fiscal matters;

(2) Type II, in which the registered voters within a school district elect the members of a board of education and either (a) the registered voters also vote upon all fiscal matters with the exception set forth in the new Budget Election Law (as hereinafter defined in "School Budgetary Process"), 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, and approves all fiscal matters;

(3) Regional and consolidated school districts comprising the territorial boundaries of more than one municipality in which the registered voters within the school district elect members of the board of education and vote upon all fiscal matters with certain exceptions. 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 county commissioners 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 county commissioners and a fifth member being the county executive or the director of the board of county commissioners of the county, which approves all 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 county commissioners 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, two (2) members appointed by the board of county commissioners and a fifth member being the commissioner-director of the board of county commissioners, 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 district, or the board of education in a Type II 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 with a board of school estimate.

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

In a Type I school district and a Type II school district with a board of school estimate, 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, a budget is no longer required to be submitted to the voters for approval if the budget is at or below the two percent (2%) property tax levy cap as provided in the Tax Levy Cap Law (as hereinafter defined).

The Budget Election Law, P.L. 2011, c. 202, effective January 17, 2012 (the "Budget Election Law") establishes 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 fifteen percent (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 (4) years.

The Board conducts its annual election in November.

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 which 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 in accordance with the requirements of the New Jersey Department of Education. 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 (as defined herein) 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 (as 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 limitations were 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 (the “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 (the “CEIFA”), as amended by P.L. 2004, c. 732, effective July 1, 2004, also limited the annual increase in a school district's net budget by a spending growth limitation. The CEIFA limited the amount school districts can increase their annual current expense and capital outlay budgets (the “Spending Growth Limitations”). Generally, budgets could increase either by two and one-half percent (2.5%) or the consumer price index, whichever is greater. Amendments to the CEIFA decreased the budget cap to two and one-half percent (2.5%) from three percent (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 sixty percent (60%) at the annual school election.

P.L. 2007, c. 62, effective April 3, 2007, 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 four percent (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 expense 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 four percent (4%) cap on the tax levy increase imposed by chapter 62.

The previous legislation was amended by P.L. 2010, c. 44, effective 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 two percent (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 two percent (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 can bank the unused tax levy for use in any of the next three (3) 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, effective July 24, 2018, which increases State school aid to underfunded school districts and decreases state school aid to overfunded school districts, during the 2018-2019 through 2024-2025 fiscal years, SDA Districts, which are certain urban 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 two percent (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 (1) 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 two percent (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) debt must be authorized by a resolution of a board of education (and approved by a board of school estimate in a Type I school district and a Type II school district with a board of school estimate), and (iii) 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.

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. The audit must be performed by a licensed public school accountant no later than five (5) months after the end of the school fiscal year or by the date extended by statute or by the State of New Jersey Department of Education. 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 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. School districts must include in each annual budget the amount of interest due and payable in each fiscal year on all outstanding temporary notes.

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 agreements cannot exceed five (5) years except for certain energy-saving equipment which may be leased for up to fifteen (15) years if paid from energy savings. Lease purchase agreements 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 (the "EFCFA"), repealed the authorization to enter into facilities leases in excess of five (5) years. The payment of rent on an equipment lease and on a five (5) year and under facilities lease is treated as a current expense and within the cap on the school district's budget. Under the CEIFA, lease purchase payments on leases in excess of five (5) years issued under prior law 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 tax levy cap.

Financing Under County School Construction Financing Law

Recently enacted P.L. 2023, c. 311, approved January 16, 2024, as amended by P.L. 2024, c. 79, approved September 12, 2024, provides a means by which a county and a county improvement authority can assist a local school district with financing and construction of a school capital project without the school

district authorizing and issuing school bonds. Under the newly enacted legislation, a school district can lease a school property to a county improvement authority, which would issue its bonds for the financing and construction of a school project. The county improvement authority would then lease the school property to the county and the county would further lease it back to the school district. The school district would be obligated to cover the cost of principal and interest on the authority bonds through its lease payments to the county, and the county would pass through the payments to the authority through its lease to the authority for the payment of the bonds. The leases would remain valid and binding and in effect until the bonds are fully paid off. When the leases expire, the school property will be fully vested in the school district. The lease payments would be outside the caps on spending and raising taxes for both the school district and the county. The obligation would not be limited by the school district's legal borrowing limit as the school district is not issuing school bonds. The law requires the annual school district lease payments to be included in each school budget over the life of the bonds. The county improvement authority bonds would receive debt service aid otherwise available to the school district project as if the school district had authorized and issued school bonds. The program requires the cooperation of the county, the county improvement authority and the school district. Under the county improvement authorities law, the county or municipality could agree to guaranty the authority bonds as well if the credit support would help reduce financing costs. The program could help school districts that otherwise have difficulty getting voter approval to be able to obtain financing at a reduced cost, as (i) the State would still pay a share of the debt service due on the improvement authority bonds for which the project is entitled under the Educational Facilities Construction and Financing Act and (ii) if guaranteed, the improvement authority bonds could benefit from the credit enhancement provided by a county or municipality.

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 grades Pre-K through eight (8) school district, the School District can borrow up to three percent (3%) of the average equalized valuation of taxable property in the School District. The School District has not exceeded its three percent (3%) debt limit. See "APPENDIX A – Certain Economic and Demographic Information Relating to the School District and the Township of Tewksbury, in the County of Hunterdon, State of New Jersey."

Exceptions to Debt Limitation

A Type II school district (other than a regional district) may also utilize its constituent municipality's remaining statutory borrowing power (i.e. the excess of three and one-half percent (3.5%) of the average equalized valuation of taxable property within the constituent municipality over the constituent municipality's net debt). A school district may also authorize debt in excess of this limit with the consent of the Commissioner and the Local Finance Board.

Energy Saving Obligations

Under P.L. 2009, c. 4, approved January 21, 2009 and effective sixty (60) days thereafter, school districts may issue "energy savings obligations" without voter approval to fund certain improvements that result in reduced energy use, facilities for production of renewable energy or water conservation improvements provided that the amount of the savings will cover the cost of the improvements.

SUMMARY OF STATE AID TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

In 1973, the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey (the "Court") 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 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") (as 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, as 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 (previously called “Abbott Districts”, now referred to as “SDA 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 QEA, CEIFA and EFCFA. 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, effective January 1, 2008, attempts to remove 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. Since 2019 and in accordance with the enactment of P.L. 2018, c. 67, effective July 24, 2018, the State has increased funding for underfunded school districts and decreased funding for overfunded school districts, and will continue to do so as set forth therein. It has also provided cap relief for overfunded school districts to enable them to pick up more of the local share.

Notwithstanding over thirty-five (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, special education categorical aid, transportation aid, preschool education aid, instructional supplement aid, supplemental core curriculum standards aid, distance learning network aid, bilingual 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 forty percent (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 aid to which a school district is entitled is established prior to the authorization of the project. Grant funding is provided by the State upfront and debt service aid must be appropriated annually by the State.

The State has reduced debt service aid by fifteen percent (15%) annually since fiscal year 2011. 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 each fiscal year budget since 2011 representing fifteen percent (15%) of the school district’s proportionate share of the principal and interest payments on the outstanding EDA bonds issued to fund such grants.

Pursuant to P.L. 2018, c. 67, effective July 24, 2018, the School Funding Reform Act has been modified to adjust the distribution of State aid to school districts in the State (“SFRA Modification Law”). In particular, the SFRA Modification Law revises the School Funding Reform Act so that, after calculating the amount of State aid available per pupil, State aid will be distributed to each school district based on student enrollment. The SFRA Modification Law also eliminates the application of the State aid growth limit and adjustment aid, but includes a transition period for school districts that will receive less State aid. Under the SFRA Modification Law, most school districts that will receive reduced State aid resulting from the revised funding formula will be provided a seven (7) year transition period during which funding will be reduced. For those school districts where State aid will increase under the SFRA Modification Law, the transition period to increase funding will be one (1) year.

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, N.J.S.A. 40A:2-1 et seq. (the "Local Bond Law"), governs the issuance of bonds and notes to finance certain municipal and utility capital expenditures. Among its provisions are requirements that bonds must mature within the statutory period of usefulness of the projects financed and that bonds be retired in serial installments. A five percent (5%) cash down payment is generally required toward the financing of expenditures for municipal purposes. All bonds and notes issued by the Township are general full faith and credit obligations.

The authorized bonded indebtedness of the Township is limited by statute, subject to certain exceptions noted below, to an amount equal to three and one-half percent (3.5%) of its average equalized valuation basis. The average for the last three (3) years of the equalized value of all taxable real property and improvements and certain Class II railroad property within the Township as annually determined by the New Jersey Board of Taxation is set forth in APPENDIX A.

Certain categories of debt are permitted by statute to be deducted for purposes of computing the statutory debt limit.

A municipality may exceed its debt limit with the approval of the Local Finance Board, and as permitted by other statutory exceptions. If all or any part of a proposed debt authorization would exceed its debt limit, a municipality 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 municipality or substantially reduce the ability of the municipality to meet its obligations or to provide essential public improvements and services, or makes certain other statutory determinations, approval is granted. In addition, debt in excess of the statutory limit may be issued by the municipality to fund certain notes, to provide for self-liquidating purposes, and, in each fiscal year, 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).

A municipality may sell "bond anticipation notes" to temporarily finance a capital improvement or project in anticipation of the issuance of bonds, if the bond ordinance or subsequent resolution so provides. Bond anticipation notes for capital improvements may be issued in an aggregate amount not exceeding the amount specified in the bond ordinance, as it may be amended and supplemented, creating such capital expenditure. A local unit's bond anticipation notes may be issued for periods not exceeding one (1) year. 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 amount 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 State local finance system is the modified accrual basis budget. Every local unit must adopt an annual operating budget in the form required by the Division of Local Government

Services, New Jersey Department of Community Affairs (the "Division"). Certain items of revenue and appropriation are regulated by law and the proposed budget cannot be finally adopted until it has been certified by the Director of the Division (the "Director"), or in the case of a local unit's examination of its own budget, such budget cannot be finally adopted until a local examination certificate has been approved by the Chief Financial Officer and governing body of the local unit. The Local Budget Law, N.J.S.A. 40A:4-1 et seq. (the "Local Budget Law") requires each local unit to appropriate sufficient funds for the payment of current debt service, and the Director or, in the case of local examination, the local unit, may review the adequacy of such appropriations.

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 in which they were issued.

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

The modified accrual 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.

A provision in the Local Budget Law, N.J.S.A. 40A:4-26, provides that: "[no] miscellaneous revenues from any source shall be included as an anticipated revenue in the budget in an amount in excess of the amount actually realized in cash from the same source during the next preceding fiscal year, unless the director shall determine upon application by the governing body that the facts clearly warrant the expectation that such excess amount will actually be realized in cash during the fiscal year and shall certify such determination, in writing, to the local unit."

No budget or amendment thereof shall 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 a municipality's calendar fiscal 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 December 31 of that 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. However, with minor exceptions, such appropriations must be included in full in the following year's budget. When such appropriations exceed three percent (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 (i) the repair and reconstruction of streets, roads or bridges damaged by snow, ice, frost, or floods, which may be amortized over three (3) years, and (ii) the repair and reconstruction of streets, roads, bridges or other public property damaged by flood or hurricane, where such expense was unforeseen at the time of budget adoption, the repair and reconstruction of private property damaged by flood or hurricane, tax map preparation, re-evaluation programs, revision and codification of ordinances, master plan preparations, drainage map preparation for flood control purposes, studies and planning associated with the construction and installation of sanitary sewers, authorized expenses of a consolidated commission, contractually required severance liabilities resulting from the layoff or retirement of employees and the preparation of

sanitary and storm system maps, all of which projects set forth in this section (ii) may be amortized over five (5) years. N.J.S.A. 40A:4-53, -54, -55, -55.1. Emergency appropriations for capital projects may be financed through the adoption of a bond ordinance and amortized over the useful life of the project as described above.

Budget transfers provide a degree of flexibility and afford a control mechanism. Pursuant to N.J.S.A. 40A:4-58, transfers between appropriation accounts are prohibited until the last two (2) months of the year. Appropriation reserves may be transferred during the first three (3) months of the year, to the previous year's budget. N.J.S.A. 40A:4-59. Both types of transfers require a 2/3 vote of the full membership of the governing body. Although sub-accounts within an appropriation are not subject to the same year-end transfer restriction, they are subject to internal review and approval. Certain types of appropriations are excluded from the provisions permitting transfers. Generally, transfers cannot be made from the down payment account, interest or debt redemption charges or the capital improvement fund or for contingent expenses.

Municipal public utilities are supported by the revenues generated by the respective operations of the utilities, in addition to the general taxing power upon taxable property. For each utility, there is established a separate budget. The anticipated revenues and appropriations for each utility are set forth in the separate budget. The budget is required to be balanced and to provide fully for debt service. The regulations regarding anticipation of revenues and deferral of charges apply equally to the budgets of the utilities. Deficits or anticipated deficits in utility operations which cannot be provided for from utility surplus, if any, are required to be raised in the "Current" or operating budget.

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 (6) 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 (6) 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.

Fiscal Year Adjustment Law (1991 N.J. Laws c. 75)

Chapter 75 of the Laws of New Jersey of 1991, requires certain municipalities and permits all other municipalities to adopt the State fiscal year in place of the existing calendar fiscal year. Municipalities that change fiscal years must adopt a six (6) month transition budget for January 1 through June 30. Since expenditures would be expected to exceed revenues primarily because State aid for the calendar year would not be received by the municipality until after the end of the transition year budget, the act authorizes the issuance of Fiscal Year Adjustment Bonds to fund the one time deficit for the six (6) month transition budget. The law provides that the deficit in the six (6) month transition budget may be funded initially with bond anticipation notes based on the estimated deficit in the six (6) month transition budget. Notes issued in anticipation of Fiscal Year Adjustment Bonds, including renewals, can only be issued for up to one (1) year unless the Local Finance Board permits the municipality to renew them for a longer period of time. The Local Finance Board must confirm the actual deficit experienced by the municipality. The municipality then may issue Fiscal Year Adjustment Bonds to finance the deficit on a permanent basis. The purpose of the act is to assist municipalities that are heavily dependent on State aid and that have had to issue tax anticipation notes to fund operating cash flow deficits each year. While the law does not authorize counties to change their fiscal years, it does provide that counties with cash flow deficits may issue Fiscal Year Adjustment Bonds as well.

State Supervision

State law authorizes State officials to supervise fiscal administration in any municipality which is in default on its obligations; which experiences severe tax collection problems for two (2) successive years; which has a deficit greater than four percent (4%) of its tax levy for two (2) successive years; which has failed to make payments due and owing to the State, county, school district or special district for two (2)

consecutive years; which has an appropriation in its annual budget for the liquidation of debt which exceeds twenty-five percent (25%) of its total operating appropriations (except dedicated revenue appropriations) for the previous budget year; or which has been subject to a judicial determination of gross failure to comply with the Local Bond Law, the Local Budget Law, or the Local Fiscal Affairs Law, N.J.S.A. 40A:5-1 et seq., which substantially jeopardizes its fiscal integrity. State officials are authorized to continue such supervision for as long as any of the conditions exist and until the municipality operates for a fiscal year without incurring a cash deficit.

Appropriations “Cap”

The New Jersey “Cap Law” (the “Cap Law”) (N.J.S.A. 40A:4-45.1 et seq.) places limits on municipal tax levies and expenditures. The Cap Law provides that a local unit shall limit any increase in its budget to two and one-half percent (2.5%) or the Cost-Of-Living Adjustment (as defined in the Cap Law), whichever is less, of the previous year’s final appropriations, subject to certain exceptions. The Cost-Of-Living Adjustment is defined as the rate of annual percentage increase, rounded to the nearest half percent, in the Implicit Price Deflator for State and Local Government Purchases of Goods and Services produced by the United States Department of Commerce for the year preceding the current year as announced by the Director. However, in each year in which the Cost-Of-Living Adjustment is equal to or less than two and one-half percent (2.5%), a local unit may, by ordinance, approved by a majority vote of the full membership of the governing body, provide that the final appropriations of the local unit for such year be increased by a percentage rate that is greater than the Cost-Of-Living Adjustment, but not more than three and one-half percent (3.5%) over the previous year’s final appropriations. In addition, N.J.S.A. 40A:4-45.15a restored “cap” banking to the Local Budget Law. Municipalities are permitted to appropriate available “cap bank” in either of the next two (2) succeeding years’ final appropriations. Along with the permitted increases for total general appropriations there are certain items that are allowed to increase outside the “cap”.

Additionally, P.L. 2010, c. 44, effective July 13, 2010, imposes a two percent (2%) cap on the tax levy of a municipality, county, fire district or solid waste collection district, with certain exceptions and subject to a number of adjustments. The exclusions from the limit include increases required to be raised for capital expenditures, including debt service, increases in pension contributions in excess of two percent (2%), certain increases in health care over two percent (2%), and extraordinary costs incurred by a local unit directly related to a declared emergency. The governing body of a local unit may request approval, through a public question submitted to the legal voters residing in its territory, to increase the amount to be raised by taxation, and voters may approve increases above two percent (2%) not otherwise permitted under the law by an affirmative vote of fifty percent (50%).

The Division has advised that counties and municipalities must comply with both the budget “cap” and the tax levy limitation. Neither the tax levy limitation nor the Cap Law, however, limits the obligation of the county or municipality to levy *ad valorem* taxes upon all taxable property within its boundaries to pay debt service on its bonds and notes.

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 result 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. However, a divergence of the assessment ratio to true value is typically due to changes in market value over time.

Upon the filing of certified adopted budgets by the local unit, the local school district and the county, the tax rate is struck by the county Board of Taxation based on the certified amounts in each of the taxing districts for collection to fund the budgets. The statutory provisions 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 the State for various special services rendered to the properties located within the special districts.

Generally, tax bills are mailed annually in June of the current fiscal year. The taxes are payable in four quarterly installments on February 1, May 1, August 1 and November 1. The August and November tax bills are determined as the full tax levied for municipal, county and school purposes for the current municipal fiscal year, less the amount charged for the February and May installments for municipal, county and school purposes in the current fiscal year. The amounts due for the February and May installments are determined by the municipal governing body as either one-quarter or one-half of the full tax levied for municipal, county and school purposes for the preceding fiscal year.

Tax installments not paid on or before the due date are subject to interest penalties of eight percent (8%) per annum on the first \$1,500.00 of the delinquency and eighteen percent (18%) per annum on any amount in excess of \$1,500.00. Pursuant to 1991 N.J. Laws c. 75, the governing body may also fix a penalty to be charged to a taxpayer with a delinquency in excess of \$10,000.00 who fails to pay that delinquency prior to the end of the calendar year. The penalty so fixed shall not exceed six percent (6%) of the amount of the delinquency. These penalties and interest rates are the highest permitted under State statutes. Delinquent taxes open for one (1) year or more are annually included in a tax sale in accordance with State statutes.

Tax Appeals

State statutes provide a taxpayer with remedial procedures for appealing an assessment deemed excessive. The taxpayer has a right to petition the county Board of Taxation on or before April 1 of the current year 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 the State of New Jersey (the "State Tax Court") 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 nonbudgetary 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's "Requirements of Audit," includes recommendations for improvement of the local unit's financial procedures. The audit report must be filed with the Director. A synopsis of the report, together with all recommendations made, must be published in a local newspaper within thirty (30) days of the local unit's receipt of the audit report.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Excerpts from the financial statements of the School District for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025 are presented in APPENDIX B to this Official Statement (the "Financial Statements"). The Financial Statements have been audited by Ardito & Company, LLP, Frenchtown, New Jersey, an independent auditor (the "Board Auditor"), as stated in its Independent Auditor's Report appearing in APPENDIX B to this Official Statement. See "APPENDIX B – Excerpts from Financial Statements of The Board of Education of the Township of Tewksbury for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2025." 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.

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

Phoenix Advisors, a division of First Security Municipal Advisors, Inc., Hamilton, New Jersey, has served as Municipal Advisor to the Board in connection with the issuance of the Bonds (the "Municipal Advisor") and has assisted in matters related to the planning, structuring and terms of the Bonds. 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 Registered Municipal Advisor pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Act and is not engaged in the business of underwriting, trading or distributing municipal securities or other public securities.

LITIGATION

To the best of the knowledge, information and belief of the Board Attorney, Schenck, Price, Smith & King, LLP, Florham Park, New Jersey (the "Board Attorney"), and without independent inquiry or investigation and based upon the representation of the Board's Business Administrator/Board Secretary, there is no litigation of any nature now pending or threatened against the Board, restraining or enjoining the issuance or the delivery of the Bonds, or in any manner questioning the authority or the proceedings for the issuance of the Bonds, 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 best of the knowledge, information and belief of the Board Attorney, and without independent inquiry or investigation and based upon the representation of the Board's Business Administrator/Board Secretary, no litigation is presently pending or threatened that, in the opinion of the Board Attorney, would have a materially 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 EXEMPTION

Federal Income Tax Treatment

The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), establishes certain requirements which must be met at the time of, and on a continuing basis subsequent to, the issuance of the Bonds in order for the interest thereon to be and remain excluded from gross income for Federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Code. Noncompliance with such requirements could cause such interest to be included in gross income for Federal income tax purposes retroactive to the date of issuance of the Bonds. 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.

In the opinion of Wilentz, Goldman & Spitzer, P.A., Bond Counsel, under existing statutes, regulations, rulings and court decisions, and assuming continuing compliance by the Board with the requirements of the Code described above, interest on the Bonds is not includable in gross income for Federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Code and is not treated as a preference item under Section 57 of the Code for purposes of computing the Federal alternative minimum tax; however, such interest is taken into account in determining the annual adjusted financial statement income of certain corporations for the purpose of computing the Federal alternative minimum tax imposed on corporations for tax years beginning after December 31, 2022.

Premium Bonds

[The Bonds [maturing on August 15 in the years 20__ through 20__, inclusive (collectively, the "Premium Bonds")], have been sold to the public at a premium. Section 171 of the Code provides rules under which a bond premium may be amortized and a deduction allowed for the amount of the amortizable bond premium for a taxable year. Under Section 171(a)(2) of the Code, however, no deduction is allowable for the amortizable bond premium in the case of bonds, like the [Premium] Bonds, the interest on which is excludable from gross income. Under Section 1016(a)(5) of the Code, the purchaser's basis in a [Premium] Bond will be reduced by the amount of the amortizable bond premium disallowable as a deduction under Section 171(2) of the Code. Proceeds received from the sale, exchange, redemption or payment of a [Premium] Bond in excess of the owner's adjusted basis (as reduced pursuant to Section 1016(a)(5) of the Code), will be treated as a gain from the sale or exchange of such [Premium] Bonds and not as interest.]

Discount Bonds

[Bond Counsel is also of the opinion that the difference between the stated principal amount of the Bonds maturing on August 15 in the years 20__ through 20__, inclusive (collectively, the “Discount Bonds”) and their respective initial public offering prices to the public (excluding bond houses, brokers or similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of underwriters or wholesalers) at which prices a substantial amount of the [Discount] Bonds of the same maturity and interest rate were sold, constitutes original issue discount which is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes to the same extent as interest on the Bonds. In the case of any holder of the [Discount] Bonds, the amount of such original issue discount which is treated as having accrued with respect to the [Discount] Bonds is added to the cost basis of the holder in determining, for federal income tax purposes, gain or loss upon disposition (including sale, redemption or payment at maturity). Holders of the [Discount] Bonds should consult their tax advisors for an explanation of the original issue discount rules.]

Additional Federal Income Tax Consequences Relating to 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 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 insurance companies, foreign corporations and certain S corporations. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should also consult with their tax advisors with respect to the need to furnish certain taxpayer information in order to avoid backup withholding.

State Taxation

Bond Counsel is also of the opinion that interest on the Bonds, and any gain on the sale of the Bonds, are not includable in gross income under the existing New Jersey Gross Income Tax Act, 1976 N.J. Laws c. 47, as amended. Except as provided above, no opinion is expressed with respect to other State and local tax consequences of owning the Bonds. See “APPENDIX C – Form of Approving Legal Opinion” for the complete text of the proposed form of Bond Counsel's approving legal opinion.

Prospective Tax Law Changes

Federal, state or local legislation, administrative pronouncements or court decisions may affect the Federal and State tax-exempt status of interest on the Bonds and the State tax-exempt status of interest on the Bonds, gain from the sale or other disposition of the Bonds, the market value of the Bonds or the marketability of the Bonds. The effect of any legislation, administrative pronouncements or court decisions cannot be predicted. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult their own tax advisors regarding such matters.

Other Tax Consequences

Except as described above, Bond Counsel expresses no opinion with respect to any Federal, State, local or foreign tax consequences of ownership of the Bonds. Bond Counsel renders its opinion under existing statutes, regulations, rulings and court decisions as of the date of issuance of the Bonds and assumes no obligation to update its opinion after such date of issuance to reflect any future action, fact, circumstance, change in law or interpretation, or otherwise. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion as to the effect, if any, on the tax status of the interest on the Bonds paid or to be paid as a result of any action hereafter taken or not taken in reliance upon an opinion of other counsel.

See APPENDIX C for the complete text of the proposed form of Bond Counsel's legal opinion with respect to the Bonds.

PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS OF THE BONDS SHOULD CONSULT THEIR TAX ADVISORS WITH RESPECT TO ALL TAX CONSEQUENCES (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THOSE LISTED ABOVE) OF HOLDING THE BONDS.

RISK TO HOLDERS OF BONDS

It is understood that the rights of the holders of the Bonds, and the enforceability thereof, may be subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium and other similar laws affecting creditors' rights heretofore or hereafter enacted to the extent constitutionally applicable and that their enforcement may also be subject to the exercise of judicial discretion in appropriate cases.

Municipal Bankruptcy

THE BOARD HAS NOT AUTHORIZED THE FILING OF A BANKRUPTCY PETITION. THIS REFERENCE TO THE BANKRUPTCY CODE OR THE STATE STATUTE SHOULD NOT CREATE ANY IMPLICATION THAT THE BOARD EXPECTS TO UTILIZE THE BENEFITS OF ITS PROVISIONS, OR THAT IF UTILIZED, SUCH ACTION WOULD BE APPROVED BY THE LOCAL FINANCE BOARD, OR THAT ANY PROPOSED PLAN WOULD INCLUDE A DILUTION OF THE SOURCE OF PAYMENT OF AND SECURITY FOR THE BONDS, OR THAT THE BANKRUPTCY CODE COULD NOT BE AMENDED AFTER THE DATE HEREOF.

The undertakings of the Board should be considered with reference to 11 U.S.C. §101 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 priority to certain debts owed, and provides that the plan must be accepted in writing by or on behalf of creditors holding at least two-thirds in amount and more than one-half in number of the allowed claims of at least one (1) impaired 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 political subdivision 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, special revenues acquired by the debtor after commencement of the case shall continue to be available to pay debt service secured by those revenues. 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 be avoided pursuant to certain preferential transfer provisions set forth in such act.

Reference should also be made to N.J.S.A. 52:27-40 et seq. which provides that a political subdivision, including the Board, 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 Local Finance Board, as successor to the Municipal Finance Commission, must be obtained.

Cyber Security

The School District, like other public and private entities, relies on computer and other digital networks and systems to conduct its operations. As a recipient and provider of personal, private or other electronic sensitive information, the School District may be the subject of cyber threats, including, but not limited to, hacking, viruses, malware and other attacks on computer and other sensitive digital networks and systems. Entities or individuals may attempt to gain unauthorized remote access to the School District's systems for the purposes of misappropriating assets or information or causing operational disruption or damage, or demanding ransom for restored access to files or information. The School District has never

had a material cyber breach or a cyber breach that resulted in a financial loss. No assurance can be given that the School District's current efforts to manage cyber threats and security will, in all cases, be successful. The School District cannot predict what future cyber security events may occur and what impact said events could have on its operations or finances. In addition to the various processes in place to safeguard against cyber security attacks, the School District also maintains a comprehensive insurance policy which includes privacy liability, cyber incident response, data breach, network security, internet media and network extortion coverages.

The School District relies on other entities and service providers in the course of operating the School District, including its accountants, attorneys, the trustee, and banks, as well as vendors with respect to outsourced critical digital network operations and functions. No assurance can be given that future cyber threats and attacks against other third party entities or service providers will not impact the School District and the owners of the Bonds, including the possibility of impacting the timely payments of debt service on the Bonds or timely filings pursuant to the Continuing Disclosure Certificate.

Climate Change

Numerous scientific studies have detailed changing global weather patterns and the potential for increasing extreme weather events across the world. The School District cannot predict the timing, extent, or severity of climate change and its impact on its operations and finances. The School District maintains a comprehensive insurance policy and maintains adequate reserves that could be used in the event of extreme weather.

RECENT HEALTHCARE DEVELOPMENTS

In early March of 2020, the World Health Organization declared a pandemic following the global outbreak of COVID-19, a respiratory disease caused by a newly discovered strain of coronavirus. On March 13, 2020, the President of the United States declared a national public health emergency to unlock federal funds and assistance to help states and local governments fight the pandemic. The Governor of the State declared a state of emergency and a public health emergency on March 9, 2020. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, federal and State legislation and executive orders were implemented to mitigate the spread of the disease and provide relief to State and local governments. The pandemic and certain mitigation measures altered the behavior of businesses and people with negative impacts on regional, State and local economies. The national public health emergency and the State public health emergency have since ended, while the state of emergency declared by the State and several executive orders signed by the Governor remain to manage COVID-19 on an endemic level. Depending on future circumstances, ongoing actions could be taken by State, federal and local governments and private entities to mitigate the spread and impacts of COVID-19, its variants or other critical health care challenges.

To date, the overall finances and operations of the Board have not been materially adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Nonetheless, the degree of any future impact to the Board's operations and finances is difficult to predict due to the dynamic nature of the COVID-19 pandemic and any additional actions that may be taken by governmental and other health care authorities to manage the COVID-19 pandemic.

The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, H.R. 1319 (the "Plan"), signed into law by the President of the United States on March 11, 2021, provided \$1.9 trillion in relief designed to provide funding to address the COVID-19 pandemic and alleviate the economic and health effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Plan, in part, provides funding for State and local governments to offset costs to safely reopen schools during the COVID-19 pandemic and to subsidize COVID-19 testing and vaccination programs. In addition, the Plan includes \$350 billion in relief funds to public entities, such as the Board.

The Board has been awarded a total of \$360,852 in federal aid to address the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

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. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Board by its 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 the same to the Underwriter (as hereinafter defined) by a certificate signed by the Board President and Business Administrator/Board Secretary. See "CERTIFICATE WITH RESPECT TO THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT" herein.

Bond Counsel has participated in the preparation and review of this Official Statement but has not participated in the collection of financial, statistical or demographic information contained in this Official Statement nor verified the accuracy, completeness or fairness thereof, and, accordingly, expresses no opinion or other assurance with respect thereto.

The Municipal Advisor has participated in the preparation and review of the information contained in this Official Statement, including the collection of financial, statistical and demographic information; however it has not verified the accuracy, completeness or fairness thereof, and, accordingly, expresses no opinion or other assurance with respect thereto. Certain information set forth herein has been obtained from the Board and other sources, which are deemed reliable, but no warranty, guaranty or other representation as to the accuracy or completeness is made as to such information contained herein. There is no assurance that any of the assumptions or estimates contained herein will be realized.

The Auditor has prepared the unaudited economic, demographic and statistical data contained in APPENDIX A from reliable sources but has not verified the accuracy, completeness or fairness thereof, and, accordingly, expresses no opinion or other assurance with respect thereto; takes responsibility for the Audited Financial Statements presented in APPENDIX B to the extent specified in its Independent Auditors Report; and has not participated in the preparation of this Official Statement.

The Board Attorney has not participated in the preparation of the information contained in this Official Statement, nor has the Board Attorney verified the accuracy, completeness or fairness thereof, and, accordingly, expresses no opinion or other assurance with respect thereto, but has reviewed the section under the caption entitled "LITIGATION" and expresses no opinion or assurance other than that which is specifically set forth therein with respect thereto.

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

RATING

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 creditworthiness of the School District. The Bonds are additionally secured by the New Jersey School Bond Reserve Act.

The rating reflects only the view of the Rating Agency and an explanation of the significance of such rating may only be obtained from the Rating Agency. 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 rating will be maintained for any given period of time or that the rating will 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 rating may have an adverse effect on the marketability or market price of the Bonds.

UNDERWRITING

The Bonds are being purchased from the Board by _____ (the "Underwriter"), at a price of \$ _____. The Underwriter is obligated to purchase all of the Bonds if any Bonds are so purchased.

The Underwriter intends to offer the Bonds to the public initially at the offering yields set forth on the inside cover page 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 investment trusts) at yields higher than the public offering yields set forth on the inside cover page, and such public offering yields may be changed, from time to time, by the Underwriter without prior notice.

SECONDARY MARKET DISCLOSURE

The Board has covenanted for the benefit of the holders and beneficial owners of the Bonds to provide certain financial information and operating data relating to the Board by no later than each January 31 after the end of each fiscal year, commencing with the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025 (the "Annual Report"), and to provide notices of the occurrence of certain enumerated events, if material. The Annual Report will be filed by the Board with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (the "MSRB") or any other entity designated by the MSRB. The notices of material events will be filed by the Board with the MSRB through its Electronic Municipal Market Access ("EMMA") system and with any other entity designated by the MSRB, as applicable. The nature of the information to be contained in the Annual Report or the notices of material events is set forth in "APPENDIX D – Form of Continuing Disclosure Certificate." These covenants have been made in order to assist the underwriter in complying with Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12(b)(5) (the "SEC Rule").

In accordance with the SEC Rule and prior secondary market disclosure undertakings, within the five (5) years immediately preceding the date of this Official Statement, the Board failed to timely file its audited financial statement and operating data for the year ended June 30, 2020. The Board currently does not have undertakings with regards to continuing disclosure for prior obligations issued. The Board appointed Phoenix Advisors, Hamilton, New Jersey to serve as continuing disclosure agent to assist in the filing of certain information on EMMA as required with respect to future obligations.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Inquiries regarding this Official Statement, including information additional to that contained herein, may be directed to the Business Administrator/Board Secretary, Heather Goguen, (908) 439-2010, ext. 4224 or to Charles Anthony Solimine, Esq., Wilentz, Goldman & Spitzer, P.A., Bond Counsel to the Board, (732) 855-6430.

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 or more of its authorized officials to the effect that he/she 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 his 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 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 (financial or otherwise) of the Board since the date hereof.

The Board has authorized the preparation of this final Official Statement containing pertinent information relative to the Bonds, and this Official Statement is deemed to be the final Official Statement as required by Rule 15c2-12, promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended and supplemented. By awarding the Bonds to the Underwriter, the Board agrees that, within the earlier of seven (7) business days following the date of such award or to accompany the purchasers' confirmations requesting payment for the Bonds, it shall provide without cost to the Underwriter, for distribution purposes, copies of this final Official Statement. The underwriter agrees that (i) it shall accept such designation, and (ii) it shall assure the distribution of the final Official Statement.

**THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF
TEWKSBURY IN THE COUNTY OF HUNTERDON, NEW
JERSEY**

**HEATHER GOGUEN,
Business Administrator/Board Secretary**

DATED: _____, 2025

APPENDIX A

**Certain Economic and Demographic Information Relating to the
School District and the Township of Tewksbury,
in the County of Hunterdon, State of New Jersey**

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INFORMATION REGARDING THE SCHOOL DISTRICT¹

Type

The School District is a Type II school district that is coterminous with the borders of the Township of Tewksbury (the “Board”). The School District provides a full range of educational services appropriate to Pre-Kindergarten through grade eight (8).

The Board is composed of nine (9) members elected by the legally qualified voters in the School District to terms of three (3) years on a staggered basis. The President and Vice President are chosen for one (1) year terms from among the members of the Board.

The Board is the policy making body of the School District and has the general responsibility for providing an education program, the power to establish policies and supervise the public schools in the School District, the responsibility to develop the annual School District budget and present it to the legally registered voters in the School District. The Board's fiscal year ends each June 30.

The Board appoints a Superintendent and Board Secretary/Business Administrator who are responsible for budgeting, planning and the operational functions of the School District. The administrative structure of the Board gives final responsibility for both the educational process and the business operation to the Superintendent.

Description of Facilities

The Board presently operates the following school facilities:

Facility	Construction Date	Grade Level	Student Enrollment (As of 6/30/25)
Tewksbury Elementary School	2006	K-4	253
Old Turnpike School	1968	5-8	216

Source: Annual Comprehensive Financial Report of the School District

¹ Source: The Board, unless otherwise indicated.

Staff

The Superintendent is the chief executive officer of the Board and is in charge of carrying out Board policies. The Board Secretary/Business Administrator is the chief financial officer of the Board and must submit monthly financial reports to the Board and annual reports to the New Jersey Department of Education.

The following table presents the number of full and part-time teaching professionals and support staff of the School District as of June 30, 2025, for each of the past five (5) years.

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Teaching Professionals	68	71	68	69	71
Support Staff	<u>40</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>44</u>
Total Full & Part Time Employees	<u>108</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>115</u>

Source: Annual Comprehensive Financial Report of the School District

Pupil Enrollments

The following table presents the historical average daily pupil enrollments for the past five (5) school years.

Pupil Enrollments	
<u>School Year</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>
2024-2025	470
2023-2024	482
2022-2023	503
2021-2022	500
2020-2021	478

Source: School District and Annual Comprehensive Financial Report of the School District

Pensions

Those employees of the School District who are eligible for pension coverage are enrolled in one of the two State-administered multi-employer pension systems (the "Pension System"). The Pension System was established by an act of the State Legislature. The Board of Trustees for the Pension System is responsible for the organization and administration of the Pension System. The two State-administered pension funds are: (1) the Teacher's Pension and Annuity Fund ("TPAF") and (2) the Public Employee's Retirement System ("PERS"). The Division of Pensions and Benefits, within the State of New Jersey Department of the Treasury (the "Division"), charges the participating school districts annually for their respective contributions. The School District raises its contributions through taxation and the State contributes the employer's share of the annual Social Security and Pension contribution for employees enrolled in the TPAF. The Pension System is a cost sharing multiple employer

contributory defined benefit plan. The Pension System's designated purpose is to provide retirement and medical benefits for qualified retirees and other benefits to its members. Membership in the Pension System is mandatory for substantially all full-time employees of the State or any county, municipality, school district or public agency provided the employee is not required to be a member of another State administered retirement system or other state or local jurisdiction.

Fiscal 2025-26 Budget

Prior to the passage of P.L. 2011, c. 202 the Board was required to submit its budget for voter approval on an annual basis. Under the Election Law (P.L. 2011, c. 202, effective January 17, 2012) if a school district has opted to move its annual election to November, it is no longer required to submit the budget to voters for approval if the budget is at or below the two-percent (2%) property tax levy cap as provided for under New Cap Law (P.L. 2010, c. 44). If a school district proposes to spend above the two-percent (2%) property tax levy cap, it is then required to submit its budget to voters at the annual school election in November. The Board has chosen under the Election Law to move its annual school election to November.

The General Fund budget is the sum of all state aid (exclusive of pension aid and social security aid) and the local tax levy (exclusive of debt service). The Board's General Fund Budget for the 2025-2026 fiscal year is \$16,985,649. The major sources of revenue are \$13,851,655 from the local tax levy and \$1,433,018 from state aid.

Source: Annual User-Friendly Budget of the School District

Budget History

As noted, prior to the Board's budget for its 2012-2013 fiscal year, the Board was required to submit its budget for voter approval. A summary of the last five (5) budget years of the Board is presented below:

<u>Budget Year</u>	<u>Amount Raised in Taxes</u>	<u>Budget Amount</u>
2025-2026	\$13,851,655	\$16,985,649
2024-2025	13,580,054	18,811,249
2023-2024	13,313,778	16,172,758
2022-2023	13,052,724	15,552,879
2021-2022	12,796,788	15,669,424

Source: Annual User-Friendly Budget of the School District

Financial Operations

The following table summarizes information on the changes in general fund revenues and expenditures for the school years ending June 30, 2021 through June 30, 2025 for the general fund. Beginning with the 1993-94 fiscal year, school districts in the State of New Jersey have begun to prepare their financial statements in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United States.

GENERAL FUND REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
REVENUES					
Local Sources:					
Local Tax Levy	\$13,580,054	\$13,313,778	\$13,052,724	\$12,796,788	\$12,545,871
Other Local Revenue	<u>550,125</u>	<u>468,203</u>	<u>317,388</u>	<u>239,426</u>	<u>113,846</u>
Total revenues-local sources	14,130,179	13,781,981	13,370,112	13,036,214	12,659,717
State Sources	4,782,900	4,756,272	4,522,946	4,399,164	3,530,037
Federal Sources	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Revenues	\$18,913,079	\$18,538,253	\$17,893,058	\$17,435,378	\$16,189,754
EXPENDITURES					
General Fund:					
Instruction	\$5,563,440	\$5,297,759	\$5,192,393	\$5,185,022	\$5,193,706
Undistributed Expenditures	12,185,879	11,482,571	11,180,614	10,601,259	9,946,192
Capital Outlay	<u>806,075</u>	<u>849,727</u>	<u>636,516</u>	<u>695,250</u>	<u>991,027</u>
Total Expenditures	\$18,555,394	\$17,630,057	\$17,009,523	\$16,481,531	\$16,130,925
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over/(Under) Expenditures	357,685	908,196	883,535	953,847	58,829
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Proceeds of Capital Lease	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers in	0	0	0	61	0
Transfers out	<u>(2,099,520)</u>	<u>(15,000)</u>	<u>(25,696)</u>	<u>(41,165)</u>	<u>(24,000)</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	(2,099,520)	(15,000)	(25,696)	(41,104)	(24,000)
Net Change in Fund Balance	(1,741,835)	893,196	857,839	912,743	34,829
Fund Balance, July 1	<u>7,235,937</u>	<u>6,342,741</u>	<u>5,484,902</u>	<u>4,572,159</u>	<u>4,537,330</u>
Fund Balance, June 30	<u>\$5,494,102</u>	<u>\$7,235,937</u>	<u>\$6,342,741</u>	<u>\$5,484,902</u>	<u>\$4,572,159</u>

Source: Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the School District. Statement of Revenues, Expenditures Governmental Funds and Changes In Fund Balances on a GAAP basis

Long Term Debt

The following table outlines the outstanding long term debt of the Board as of June 30, 2025.

EXISTING SCHOOL DEBT			
<u>Fiscal Year Ending</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2026	<u>\$595,000</u>	<u>\$13,388</u>	<u>\$608,388</u>
TOTALS	<u>\$595,000</u>	<u>\$13,388</u>	<u>\$608,388</u>

Source: Annual Comprehensive Financial Report of the School District

Debt Limit of the Board

The debt limitation of the Board is established by the statute (N.J.S.A. 18A:24-19). The Board is permitted to incur debt up to 3% of the average equalized valuation for the past three years (See “SUMMARY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF SCHOOL DEBT- Exceptions to School Debt Limitations” herein). The following is a summation of the Board’s debt limitation as of June 30, 2025:

Average Equalized Real Property Valuation (2022, 2023, and 2024)	\$1,903,557,784
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School District Debt Analysis

Permitted Debt Limitation (3% of AEVP)	\$57,106,734
Less: Bonds and Notes Authorized and Outstanding	<u>595,000</u>
Remaining Limitation of Indebtedness	\$56,511,734
Percentage of Net School Debt to Average Equalized Valuation	0.03%

Source: Annual Comprehensive Financial Report of the School District

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INFORMATION REGARDING THE TOWNSHIP OF TEWKSBURY¹

The following material presents certain economic and demographic information of the Township of Tewksbury (the “Township”), in the County of Hunterdon (the “County”), State of New Jersey (the “State”).

Employment and Unemployment Comparisons

For the following years, the New Jersey Department of Labor reported the following annual average employment information for the Township, the County, and the State:

	<u>Total Labor Force</u>	<u>Employed Labor Force</u>	<u>Total Unemployed</u>	<u>Unemployment Rate</u>
<u>Township</u>				
2024	2,898	2,799	99	3.4%
2023	2,884	2,788	96	3.3%
2022	2,829	2,748	81	2.9%
2021	2,744	2,619	125	4.6%
2020	2,691	2,533	158	5.9%
<u>County</u>				
2024	69,379	66,924	2,455	3.5%
2023	68,966	66,649	2,317	3.4%
2022	67,555	65,500	2,055	3.0%
2021	65,422	62,168	3,254	5.0%
2020	64,773	60,205	4,568	7.1%
<u>State</u>				
2024	4,898,008	4,676,064	221,944	4.5%
2023	4,867,113	4,659,779	207,334	4.3%
2022	4,756,002	4,572,879	183,123	3.9%
2021	4,654,243	4,342,075	312,168	6.7%
2020	4,643,700	4,204,301	439,399	9.5%

Source: New Jersey Department of Labor, Office of Research and Planning, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, Bureau of Labor Force Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

¹ Source: The Township, unless otherwise indicated.

Income (as of 2023)

	<u>Township</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>State</u>
Median Household Income	\$188,500	\$139,453	\$101,050
Median Family Income	197,396	166,462	123,892
Per Capita Income	97,833	71,070	53,118

Source: US Bureau of the Census, 2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Population

The following tables summarize population increases and the decreases for the Township, the County, and the State.

	<u>Township</u>		<u>County</u>		<u>State</u>	
<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>
2024 est.	5,920	0.9%	131,708	2.1%	9,500,851	2.3%
2020	5,870	-2.1%	128,947	0.5%	9,288,994	5.7%
2010	5,993	8.2	128,349	5.2	8,791,894	4.5
2000	5,541	15.4	121,989	13.2	8,414,350	8.9
1990	4,803	17.3	107,776	23.4	7,730,188	5.0

Source: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Largest Taxpayers

The ten largest taxpayers in the Township and their assessed valuations are listed below:

<u>Taxpayers</u>	<u>2025 Assessed Valuation</u>	<u>% of Total Assessed Valuation</u>
AM Best Co	\$22,000,000	1.39%
Individual Taxpayer #1	3,563,400	0.23%
JLJ/GWL LLC	3,548,100	0.22%
JLJ/GWL LLC #2	3,515,900	0.22%
Individual Taxpayer #2	3,218,100	0.20%
Individual Taxpayer #3	2,866,300	0.18%
Stavola Quarries LLC	2,734,900	0.17%
Individual Taxpayer #4	2,700,300	0.17%
Individual Taxpayer #5	2,607,400	0.17%
Serenity Hills Farm LLC	<u>2,536,800</u>	<u>0.16%</u>
Total	<u>\$49,291,200</u>	<u>3.12%</u>

Source: Annual Comprehensive Financial Report of the School District and Municipal Tax Assessor

Comparison of Tax Levies and Collections

<u>Year</u>	<u>Tax Levy</u>	<u>Current Year Collection</u>	<u>Current Year % of Collection</u>
2024	\$38,456,267	\$38,117,501	99.12%
2023	37,298,567	36,776,558	98.60%
2022	36,184,497	35,621,718	98.44%
2021	35,768,760	35,331,753	98.78%
2020	35,007,230	34,344,691	98.11%

Source: Annual Audit Reports of the Township

Delinquent Taxes and Tax Title Liens

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount of Tax Title Liens</u>	<u>Amount of Delinquent Tax</u>	<u>Total Delinquent</u>	<u>% of Tax Levy</u>
2024	\$118,067	\$328,250	\$446,317	1.16%
2023	122,004	374,313	496,317	1.33%
2022	151,002	303,138	454,140	1.26%
2021	99,572	429,529	529,101	1.48%
2020	117,450	570,303	687,753	1.96%

Source: Annual Audit Reports of the Township

Property Acquired by Tax Lien Liquidation

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2024	\$0
2023	0
2022	0
2021	0
2020	0

Source: Annual Audit Reports of the Township

Tax Rates per \$100 of Net Valuations Taxable and Allocations

The table below lists the tax rates for Township residents for the past five (5) years.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Municipal</u>	<u>Local School</u>	<u>Regional School</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Total</u>
2025	\$0.475	\$0.927	\$0.648	\$0.469	\$2.519
2024	0.448	0.907	0.626	0.448	2.429
2023	0.452	0.891	0.593	0.426	2.362
2022	0.447	0.875	0.557	0.394	2.273
2021	0.438	0.861	0.592	0.381	2.272

Source: Abstract of Ratables and State of New Jersey – Property Taxes

Valuation of Property

<u>Year</u>	<u>Aggregate Assessed Valuation of Real Property</u>	<u>Aggregate True Value of Real Property</u>	<u>Ratio of Assessed to True Value</u>	<u>Assessed Value of Personal Property</u>	<u>Equalized Valuation</u>
2025	\$1,577,722,200	\$2,131,480,951	74.02%	\$0	\$2,131,480,951
2024	1,581,416,300	2,015,313,241	78.47	0	2,015,313,241
2023	1,578,052,500	1,908,165,054	82.70	0	1,908,165,054
2022	1,576,842,200	1,787,195,058	88.23	0	1,787,195,058
2021	1,572,565,600	1,642,709,287	95.73	0	1,642,709,287

Source: Abstract of Ratables and State of New Jersey – Table of Equalized Valuations

Classification of Ratables

The table below lists the comparative assessed valuation for each classification of real property within the Township for the past five (5) years.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Vacant Land</u>	<u>Residential</u>	<u>Farm</u>	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Industrial</u>	<u>Apartments</u>	<u>Total</u>
2025	\$7,679,600	\$1,231,034,900	\$289,754,300	\$46,840,500	\$2,412,900	\$0	\$1,577,722,200
2024	8,408,600	1,232,659,000	286,492,100	51,443,700	2,412,900	0	1,581,416,300
2023	8,678,100	1,231,312,700	283,814,600	51,434,200	2,812,900	0	1,578,052,500
2022	9,248,700	1,227,488,600	285,500,700	51,791,300	2,812,900	0	1,576,842,200
2021	9,050,000	1,228,471,800	280,615,400	51,615,500	2,812,900	0	1,577,942,900

Source: Abstract of Ratables and State of New Jersey – Property Value Classification

Financial Operations

The following table summarizes the Township's Current Fund budget for the past five (5) fiscal years ending December 31. The following summary should be used in conjunction with the tables in the sourced documents from which it is derived.

Summary of Current Fund Budget

<u>Anticipated Revenues</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025*</u>
Fund Balance Utilized	\$1,550,000	\$1,600,000	\$1,600,000	\$1,600,000	\$1,600,000
Miscellaneous Revenues	1,921,775	2,326,822	2,625,494	2,434,220	2,245,620
Receipts from Delinquent Taxes	499,785	390,000	380,000	275,000	275,000
Amount to be Raised by Taxation	<u>6,103,508</u>	<u>6,265,724</u>	<u>6,344,216</u>	<u>6,295,652</u>	<u>6,701,242</u>
Total Revenue:	<u>\$10,075,068</u>	<u>\$10,582,546</u>	<u>\$10,949,710</u>	<u>\$10,604,873</u>	<u>\$10,821,862</u>
<u>Appropriations</u>					
General Appropriations	\$6,430,596	\$6,689,629	\$7,122,452	\$7,413,767	\$7,619,323
Operations (Excluded from CAPS)	311,872	574,919	792,669	500,663	378,063
Deferred Charges and Statutory Expenditures	29,600	29,600	29,600	29,600	0
Judgments	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Improvement Fund	350,000	370,000	280,000	280,000	280,000
Municipal Debt Service	1,753,000	1,709,398	1,739,300	1,410,900	1,588,000
Reserve for Uncollected Taxes	<u>1,200,000</u>	<u>1,200,000</u>	<u>985,689</u>	<u>969,942</u>	<u>956,475</u>
Total Appropriations:	<u>\$10,075,068</u>	<u>\$10,573,546</u>	<u>\$10,949,710</u>	<u>\$10,604,873</u>	<u>\$10,821,862</u>

*Introduced

Source: Annual Adopted Budgets of the Township

Fund Balance

Current Fund

The following table lists the Township's fund balance and the amount utilized in the succeeding year's budget for the Current Fund for the past five (5) fiscal years ending December 31.

Fund Balance - Current Fund

	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Utilized in Budget</u>
<u>Year</u>	<u>12/31</u>	<u>of Succeeding Year</u>
2024	\$2,229,653	\$1,600,000
2023	2,381,788	1,600,000
2022	2,782,574	1,600,000
2021	2,481,893	1,600,000
2020	2,098,923	1,550,000

Source: Annual Audit Reports of the Township

Sewer Utility Operating Fund

The following table lists the Township's fund balance and the amount utilized in the succeeding year's budget for the Sewer Utility Operating Fund for the past five (5) fiscal years ending December 31.

Fund Balance		
<u>Fund Balance - Sewer Utility Operating Fund</u>		
	Balance	Utilized in Budget
<u>Year</u>	<u>12/31</u>	<u>of Succeeding Year</u>
2024	\$380,431	\$8,800
2023	343,338	12,000
2022	284,552	12,000
2021	241,135	12,000
2020	209,746	12,000

Source: Annual Audit Reports of the Township

Township Indebtedness as of December 31, 2024

General Purpose Debt

Serial Bonds	\$6,950,000
Bond Anticipation Notes	4,902,270
Bonds and Notes Authorized but Not Issued	2,819,081
Other Bonds, Notes and Loans	<u>0</u>
Total:	\$14,671,351

Local School District Debt

Serial Bonds	\$1,333,000
Temporary Notes Issued	0
Bonds and Notes Authorized but Not Issued	<u>179,163</u>
Total:	\$1,512,163

Regional School District Debt

Serial Bonds	\$1,113,428
Temporary Notes Issued	0
Bonds and Notes Authorized but Not Issued	<u>0</u>
Total:	\$1,113,428

Self-Liquidating Debt

Serial Bonds	\$0
Bond Anticipation Notes	0
Bonds and Notes Authorized but Not Issued	0
Other Bonds, Notes and Loans	<u>0</u>
Total:	\$0

TOTAL GROSS DEBT

\$17,296,942

Less: Statutory Deductions	
General Purpose Debt	\$0
Local School District Debt	1,512,163
Regional School District Debt	1,113,428
Self-Liquidating Debt	<u>0</u>
Total:	\$2,625,591

TOTAL NET DEBT

\$14,671,351

Source: Annual Debt Statement of the Township

Overlapping Debt (as of December 31, 2024)²

<u>Name of Related Entity</u>	<u>Related Entity Debt Outstanding</u>	<u>Township Percentage</u>	<u>Township Share</u>
Local School District	\$1,512,163	100.00%	\$1,512,163
Regional School District	5,740,000	19.40%	1,113,428
County	72,292,160	6.90%	<u>4,985,494</u>
Net Indirect Debt			\$7,611,086
Net Direct Debt			<u>14,671,351</u>
Total Net Direct and Indirect Debt			<u>\$22,282,437</u>

Debt Limit

Average Equalized Valuation Basis (2022, 2023, 2024)	\$1,903,557,784
Permitted Debt Limitation (3 1/2%)	66,624,522
Less: Net Debt	<u>14,671,351</u>
Remaining Borrowing Power	<u>\$51,953,171</u>
Percentage of Net Debt to Average Equalized Valuation	0.771%
Gross Debt Per Capita based on 2020 population of 5,870	\$2,947
Net Debt Per Capita based on 2020 population of 5,870	\$2,499

Source: Annual Debt Statement of the Township

² Township percentage of County debt is based on the Township's share of total equalized valuation in the County.

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APPENDIX B

**Excerpts from Financial Statements of
The Board of Education of the
Township of Tewksbury
for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2025**

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Independent Auditor's Report



ARDITO & COMPANY LLC

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Frenchtown, New Jersey 08825-1192
908-996-4711 Fax: 908-996-4688
e-mail: anthony@arditoandcompany.com

Anthony Ardito, CPA, RMA, CMFO, PSA

Independent Auditor's Report

The Honorable President and
Members of the Board of Education
Tewksbury Township School District
County of Hunterdon
Califon, New Jersey 07830

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the government activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Tewksbury Township School District Board of Education, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying 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 Tewksbury Township School District Board of Education, as of June 30, 2025, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS), the standards applicable to financial audits contained in ***Government Auditing Standards***, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and the audit requirements prescribed by the Office of School Finance, Department of Education, State of New Jersey. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Tewksbury Township School District Board of Education, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management 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, and for 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

-Continued-

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS, ***Government Auditing Standards*** and audit requirements prescribed by the Office of School Finance, Department of Education, State of New Jersey will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, ***Government Auditing Standards*** and audit requirements prescribed by the Office of School Finance, Department of Education, State of New Jersey, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information and pension and post-employment benefit trend information as noted in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Tewksbury Township School District Board of Education's basic financial statements. The combining and individual non-

-Continued-

major fund financial statements, long-term debt schedules, and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards and state financial assistance, as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*; and New Jersey OMB's Circulars 15-08, *Single Audit Policy for Recipients of Federal Grants, State Grants and State Aid*, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual non-major fund financial statements, long-term debt schedules, and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards and state financial assistance are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the introductory and statistical sections but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with ***Government Auditing Standards***, we have also issued our report dated November 10, 2025, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with ***Government Auditing Standards*** the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Ardito & Company LLC

ARDITO & COMPANY LLC

Frenchtown, New Jersey

November 10, 2025

Anthony Ardito

Anthony Ardito

Certified Public Accountant

Licensed Public School Accountant No. 2369

ARDITO & COMPANY LLC

Frenchtown, New Jersey

November 10, 2025

Required Supplementary Information - Part I

Management's Discussion and Analysis

TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025
UNAUDITED

The discussion and analysis of Tewksbury Township School District's financial performance provides an overall review of the School District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the School District's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the notes to the basic financial statements and financial statements to enhance their understanding of the School District's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2025 are as follows:

- ◆ In total, Net Position increased \$334,306 which represents a 1.5% increase from 2024.
- ◆ General revenues accounted for \$15,722,335 in revenue or 77.5% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services, operating grants and contributions, and capital grants and contributions accounted for \$3,488,813 or 22.5% of total revenues of \$19,211,148.
- ◆ Total assets of governmental activities increased by \$871,134, as cash and cash equivalents decreased by \$149,120, receivables increased by \$851,618, and capital assets increased by \$167,467.
- ◆ The School District had \$18,876,842 in expenses; only \$3,488,813 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General revenues (primarily property taxes) of \$15,722,335 were available to provide for these programs.
- ◆ Among major funds, the General Fund had \$18,913,079 in revenues and \$18,555,394 in expenditures. The General Fund's surplus balance decreased \$1,741,835 over 2024, which compares favorably to the budgeted decrease of \$3,587,340.

Using this Generally Accepted Accounting Principals Report (GAAP)

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes to those statements. These statements are organized so the reader can understand Tewksbury Township School District as a financial whole, an entire operating entity. The statements then proceed to provide an increasingly detailed look at specific financial activities. The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities provide information about the activities of the whole School District, presenting both an aggregate view of the School District's finances and a longer-term view of those finances. Fund financial statements provide the next level of detail.

For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the School District's most significant funds with all other non-major funds presented in total in one column. In the case of Tewksbury Township School District, the General Fund is by far the most significant fund.

TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025
UNAUDITED

Reporting the School District as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

While this document contains the large number of funds used by the School District to provide programs and activities, the view of the School District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, “How did we do financially during 2025?” The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities answer this question. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current year’s revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the School District’s Net Position and changes in those assets. This change in Net Position is important because it tells the reader that, for the School District as a whole, the financial positions of the School District has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial, and some not. Nonfinancial factors include the School District’s property tax base, current laws in New Jersey restricting revenue growth, facility condition, required educational programs and other factors.

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, the School District is divided into two distinct kinds of activities:

- Governmental activities--All of the School District's programs and services are reported here including instruction, support services, operation and maintenance of plant facilities, pupil transportation and extracurricular activities.
- Business-type Activity--This service is provided on a charge for goods or services basis to recover all the expenses of the goods or services provided. The Food Service enterprise fund is reported as a business activity.

Reporting the School District’s Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The analysis of the School District’s major funds begins on page 24. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the School District’s major funds. The School District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the School District’s most significant funds. The School District’s major governmental funds are the General Fund, Special Revenue Fund, and Capital Projects Fund.

TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025
UNAUDITED

Governmental Funds

The School District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in the future years. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the School District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the financial statements.

The School District as a Whole

Recall that the Statement of Net Position provides the perspective of the School District as a whole.

Table 1 provides a summary of the School District's Net Position for 2025 compared to 2024.

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Assets		
Current and Other Assets	\$ 8,355,828	\$ 7,652,161
Capital Assets	<u>18,385,312</u>	<u>18,217,845</u>
Total Assets	<u>26,741,140</u>	<u>25,870,006</u>
 Deferred Outflows of Resources	 <u>766,139</u>	 <u>616,952</u>
 Liabilities		
Long-Term Liabilities	287,729	1,029,636
Other Liabilities	<u>5,049,602</u>	<u>3,593,911</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>5,337,331</u>	<u>4,623,547</u>
 Deferred Inflows of Resources	 <u>189,395</u>	 <u>217,164</u>
 Net Position		
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Debt	17,637,312	16,744,845
Restricted	5,119,134	6,942,061
Unrestricted	<u>(775,893)</u>	<u>(2,040,659)</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 21,980,553</u>	<u>\$ 21,646,247</u>

TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025
UNAUDITED

Total assets of governmental activities increased by \$871,134, as cash and cash equivalents decreased by \$149,120, receivables increased by \$851,618, and capital assets increased by \$167,467.

The cash decrease was mainly due HVAC capital investments net of positive budgetary efficiencies. The increase in receivables was due to a state SDA grant related to the HVAC improvements, and the increase in capital assets was due to the HVAC improvements, net of depreciation expense for all fixed assets.

Table 2 shows the changes in Net Position from fiscal year 2024.

Table 2
Changes in Net Position

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Revenues		
Program Revenues:		
Charges for Services	\$ 426,630	\$ 627,894
Operating Grants and Contributions	3,062,183	3,338,760
General Revenues:		
Property Taxes	14,338,447	14,053,761
Federal & State Aid on Capital Asset Projects	831,808	-
Investment Earnings	241,713	243,281
Other	310,367	57,183
Total Revenues	<u>19,211,148</u>	<u>18,320,879</u>
Program Expenses		
Instruction	8,241,592	8,413,642
Support Services:		
Tuition	165,279	221,494
Pupils and Instructional Staff	3,213,346	3,183,579
General Administration, School Administration, Business	1,272,860	1,156,891
Operations and Maintenance of Facilities	4,641,296	2,563,212
Pupil Transportation	978,533	904,177
Business-Type Activities	284,151	286,824
Interest and Fiscal Charges	79,785	96,753
Total Expenses	<u>18,876,842</u>	<u>16,826,572</u>
Increase in Net Position	<u>\$ 334,306</u>	<u>\$ 1,494,307</u>

TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025
UNAUDITED

Governmental Activities

The unique nature of property taxes in New Jersey creates the need to routinely seek voter approval for the School District operations. Property taxes made up 74.6% percent of revenues for governmental activities for the Tewksbury Township School District for the fiscal year 2025.

Instruction comprises 43.7% of district expenses. Support services expenses make up 54.4% of the expenses.

The Statement of Activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. Table 3 shows the total cost of services and the net cost of services compared to 2024. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax revenue and unrestricted State entitlements.

Table 3

	<u>Total Cost of Services 2025</u>	<u>Net Cost of Services 2025</u>	<u>Total Cost of Services 2024</u>	<u>Net Cost of Services 2024</u>
Instruction	\$ 8,241,592	\$ 6,918,397	\$ 8,413,642	\$ 6,650,225
Support Services:				
Tuition	165,279	139,848	221,494	180,044
Pupils and Instructional Staff	3,213,346	2,414,711	3,183,579	2,168,398
General Admin., School Admin., Business	1,272,860	1,077,012	1,156,891	940,394
Operation and Maintenance of Facilities	4,641,296	3,927,163	2,563,212	2,083,542
Pupil Transportation	978,533	827,971	904,177	722,041
Business-Type Activities	284,151	3,142	286,824	18,521
Interest and Fiscal Charges	79,785	79,785	96,753	96,753
Total Expenses	<u>\$ 18,876,842</u>	<u>\$ 15,388,029</u>	<u>\$ 16,826,572</u>	<u>\$ 12,859,918</u>

Instruction expenses include activities directly dealing with the teaching of pupils and the interaction between teacher and student.

Tuition activities are for those expenditures related to sending district resident students to high school and other special schools.

Pupils and instructional staff include the activities involved with assisting staff with the content and process of teaching to students.

General administration, school administration and business include expenses associated with administrative and financial supervision of the District.

Operation and maintenance of facilities activities involve keeping the school grounds, buildings and equipment in an effective working condition.

Pupil transportation includes activities involved with the conveyance of students to and from school, as well as to and from school activities, as provided by state law.

TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025
UNAUDITED

Business-type activities includes expenses related to activities provided by the School District which are designed to provide for students to participate in food service.

Interest and fiscal charges involve the transactions associated with the payment of interest and other related charges to debt of the School District and unallocated depreciation.

The dependence upon tax revenues is apparent. Over 83.9% of instruction activities are supported through taxes and other general revenues; for all activities general revenue support is 81.7%. The community, as a whole, is the primary support for the Tewksbury Township School District.

The School District's Funds

Information about the School District's major funds starts on page 24. These funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental funds had total revenues and other sources of \$20,863,595 and expenditures of \$21,478,947. The General Fund's surplus balance decreased \$1,741,835 over 2024, which compares favorably to the budgeted decrease of \$3,587,340.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

The School District's budget is prepared according to New Jersey law, and is based on accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The most significant budgeted fund is the General Fund.

During the course of the fiscal 2025 year, the School District amended its General Fund budget as needed. The School District uses program based budgeting and the budgeting systems are designed to tightly control total program budgets but provide flexibility for program management.

For the General Fund, budget basis revenue and other financing sources, excluding on-behalf payments, was \$15,807,008, \$583,649 over original budgeted estimates of \$15,223,359. This difference was due primarily to an increase in extraordinary aid, tuition, interest earnings, and miscellaneous over budgeted amounts.

General fund revenues fell short of expenditures by \$1,734,109. Again this deficit compares to a budgeted deficit of \$3,587,340, which was due to the budgeted use of surplus, and reserve withdrawals needed to balance the 2024-2025 budget. The budgeted deficit was reduced due to cost savings in the areas of instruction, tuition, maintenance, transportation, and benefits as well as excess revenues noted above.

Overall general fund balance (budget basis) was \$5,635,465, and amounts ear-marked and reserved for future purposes were \$5,074,294, creating a surplus in unreserved fund balance of \$561,171. Management believes unreserved fund balance at statutory levels will provide adequate working capital for the district.

TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025
UNAUDITED

Capital Assets

At the end of the fiscal year 2025, the School District had \$18,385,312 invested in land, buildings, furniture and equipment, and vehicles. Table 4 shows fiscal 2025 balances compared to 2024.

Table 4
Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation) at June 30,

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Land	\$ 1,762,263	\$ 1,762,263
Land Improvements	17,763	23,630
Buildings and Improvements	15,518,875	15,386,388
Machinery and Equipment	398,557	400,620
Vehicles	<u>687,854</u>	<u>644,944</u>
Totals	<u>\$ 18,385,312</u>	<u>\$ 18,217,845</u>

Overall capital assets increased \$167,467 from fiscal year 2024 to fiscal year 2025. The increase in capital assets was due to depreciation expense, net of capital spending .

Capital improvements of \$1,264,910 were purchased during fiscal year 2025. Capital items included HVAC improvements, purchase of a school bus, plant maintenance vehicles, gym roof restoration, hot water heater, and other building improvements.

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2025, the School District had \$1,035,729 as outstanding long term debt. Of this amount, \$287,729 is for compensated absences, and \$748,000 is for bonds payable.

At June 30, 2025, the School District's overall legal debt margin was \$57,106,734 and the unvoted debt margin was \$56,358,734.

TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025
UNAUDITED

For the Future

The Tewksbury Township School District is in very good financial condition presently. A major concern is the continued reliance on local property taxes in light of possible state funding decreases. However, future finances are not without challenges as the community continues to grow and state funding is expected to decreased.

It has been increasingly difficult to balance educational needs with increases in property tax rates. The frozen state aid to offset local property taxes in a predominately bedroom community is thought to be the main reason for the problem. This problem seems to be statewide and is not exclusive to the Tewksbury Township School District. The Tewksbury Township School District is primarily a residential community, with very few ratables, thus the burden is focused on homeowners to bear the tax burden.

In conclusion, the Tewksbury Township School District has committed itself to financial excellence for many years. In addition, the School District's system for financial planning, budgeting, and internal financial controls are well regarded. The School District plans to continue its sound fiscal management to meet the challenge of the future.

Contacting the School District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the School District's finances and to show the School District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional information contact the School Business Administrator/ Board Secretary at Tewksbury Township School District, 173 Old Turnpike Road, Califon, NJ 07830.

Basic Financial Statements

DISTRICT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the District. These statements include the financial activities of the overall District, except for fiduciary activities. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double-counting of internal activities. These statements distinguish between the governmental and business-type activities of the District.

TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT

Exhibit A-1

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2025

	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES	TOTAL
ASSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 7,208,435	\$ 19,922	\$ 7,228,357
Receivables from Other Governments	1,064,018		1,064,018
Other Receivables	5,300		5,300
Interfund Receivables	49,258		49,258
Inventory		8,895	8,895
Capital Assets, Net (Note 6):	18,385,312		18,385,312
Total Assets	26,712,323	28,817	26,741,140
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Pension Deferred Outflows	766,139		766,139
LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable	1,298,655		1,298,655
Payroll Deductions and Withholdings Payable	377,829		377,829
Unemployment Compensation Claims Payable	2,742		2,742
Interfund Payables		49,258	49,258
Unearned Revenue	5,290		5,290
Accrued Interest	6,799		6,799
Net Pension Liability (Note 8)	2,561,029		2,561,029
Noncurrent Liabilities (Note 7):			
Due Within One Year	748,000		748,000
Due Beyond One Year	287,729		287,729
Total Liabilities	5,288,073	49,258	5,337,331
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Pension Deferred Inflows	189,395		189,395
NET POSITION			
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	17,637,312		17,637,312
Reserved for:			
Other Purposes	5,119,134		5,119,134
Unrestricted	(755,452)	(20,441)	(775,893)
Total Net Position	\$ 22,000,994	\$ (20,441)	\$ 21,980,553

The accompanying Notes to Basic Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT

Exhibit A-2

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	PROGRAM REVENUES				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
Functions/Programs						TOTAL
Governmental Activities:						
Instruction:						
Regular	\$ 5,957,046		\$ 971,683		\$ (4,985,363)	\$ (4,985,363)
Special Education	1,806,484		277,955		(1,528,529)	(1,528,529)
Other Special Instruction	274,933		42,303		(232,630)	(232,630)
School Sponsored Cocurricular	203,129		31,254		(171,875)	(171,875)
Support Services:						
Tuition	165,279		25,431		(139,848)	(139,848)
Student & Instruction Related Serv.	3,213,346	\$ 145,621	653,014		(2,414,711)	(2,414,711)
School Administrative Services	526,932		81,076		(445,856)	(445,856)
General and Business Admin. Serv.	745,928		114,772		(631,156)	(631,156)
Plant Operations and Maintenance	4,641,296		714,133		(3,927,163)	(3,927,163)
Pupil Transportation	978,533		150,562		(827,971)	(827,971)
Interest and Other Fiscal Charges	79,785		-		(79,785)	(79,785)
Unallocated Depreciation	-				-	-
Total Governmental Activities	18,592,691	145,621	3,062,183		(15,384,887)	(15,384,887)
Business-Type Activities:						
Food Service	284,151	281,009			\$ (3,142)	(3,142)
Preschool Program	-	-			-	-
Total Business-Type Activities	284,151	281,009	-	-	(3,142)	(3,142)
Total Primary Government	\$ 18,876,842	\$ 426,630	\$ 3,062,183		\$ (15,384,887)	\$ (15,388,029)
General Revenues:						
Taxes:						
Property Taxes, Levied for General Purposes, Net				\$ 14,338,447		\$ 14,338,447
Taxes Levied for Debt Service						
Investment Earnings				240,758	\$ 955	241,713
Miscellaneous Income				310,367		310,367
Federal and State Capital Aid				831,808		831,808
Operating Transfers				(20,000)	20,000	-
Total General Revenues, Special Items, Extraor. Items and Transfers				15,701,380	20,955	15,722,335
Change in Net Position				316,493	17,813	334,306
Net Position—Beginning				21,684,501	(38,254)	21,646,247
Net Position—Ending				\$ 22,000,994	\$ (20,441)	\$ 21,980,553

The accompanying Notes to Basic Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Individual Fund statements and schedules present more detailed information for the individual fund in a format that segregates information by fund type.

BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2025

	GENERAL FUND	SPECIAL REVENUE FUND	CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND	DEBT SERVICE FUND	TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
ASSETS					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 5,842,216	\$ 47,923	\$ 1,318,295	\$ 1	\$ 7,208,435
Interfund Receivables	49,258				49,258
Other Receivables	5,300				5,300
Receivables from Other Governments	232,210		831,808		1,064,018
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 6,128,984	\$ 47,923	\$ 2,150,103	\$ 1	\$ 8,327,011
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES					
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable	\$ 252,105		\$ 1,046,550		\$ 1,298,655
Payroll Deductions and Withholdings Payable	377,829				377,829
Unemployment Compensation Claims Payable	2,742				2,742
Interfund Payable	-				-
Unearned Revenue	2,206	\$ 3,084			5,290
Total Liabilities	634,882	3,084	1,046,550	-	1,684,516
Fund Balances:					
<u>Restricted for:</u>					
Capital Reserve Account	2,434,472				2,434,472
Maintenance Reserve Account	572,373				572,373
Emergency Reserve Account	63,000				63,000
Excess Surplus	955,000				955,000
Excess Surplus - Designated for					
Subsequent Year's Expenditures	955,585				955,585
Unemployment Claims	93,864				93,864
Scholarships		18,386			18,386
Student Activities		26,453			26,453
<u>Assigned to:</u>					
Debt Service Fund				\$ 1	1
<u>Unassigned:</u>					
General Fund	419,808				419,808
Capital Projects Fund			1,103,553		1,103,553
Total Fund Balances	5,494,102	44,839	1,103,553	1	6,642,495
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	\$ 6,128,984	\$ 47,923	\$ 2,150,103	\$ 1	\$ 8,327,011

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 \$36,373,799 and the accumulated depreciation is \$17,988,487.

18,385,312

Deferred Outflows related to pension contributions subsequent to the Net Pension Liability measurement date and other deferred items are not current financial resources and therefore are not reported in the fund statements. (See Note 7)

766,139

Deferred Inflows related to pension actuarial gains from experience and differences in actual return and assumed returns and other deferred items are not reported as liabilities in the fund statements. (See Note 8)

(189,395)

Long-term liabilities, including Net Pension Liability, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported as liabilities in the funds (see Note 8)

(2,561,029)

Accrued Interest on 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 (see Note 8)

(6,799)

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 (see Note 7)

(1,035,729)

Net Position of governmental activities

\$ 22,000,994

The accompanying Notes to Basic Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT

Exhibit B-2

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Special Revenue Fund</u>	<u>Capital Projects Fund</u>	<u>Debt Service Fund</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
REVENUES					
Local sources:					
Local Tax Levy	\$ 13,580,054			\$ 758,393	\$ 14,338,447
Tuition	223,547				223,547
Transportation	14,127				14,127
Interest on Capital Reserve	53,237				53,237
Miscellaneous	259,214	\$ 146,621			405,835
Total - Local Sources	14,130,179	146,621	-	758,393	15,035,193
State Sources	4,782,900	-	\$ 831,808		5,614,708
Federal Sources		213,694			213,694
Total Revenues	18,913,079	360,315	831,808	758,393	20,863,595
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
Regular Instruction	3,899,938	198,793			4,098,731
Special Education Instruction	1,315,399				1,315,399
Other Special Instruction	200,194				200,194
School Sponsored Activities	147,909				147,909
Support services and undistributed costs:					
Tuition	165,279				165,279
Student and Instruction Related Services	1,987,424	158,592			2,146,016
School Administrative Services	286,773				286,773
Other Administrative Services	446,270			-	446,270
Plant Operations and Maintenance	1,749,621				1,749,621
Pupil Transportation	835,373				835,373
Unallocated Benefits	6,715,139				6,715,139
Transfer to Charter School					-
Debt Service:					
Principal				725,000	725,000
Interest and Other Charges				33,393	33,393
Capital Outlay	806,075	-	1,807,775		2,613,850
Total Expenditures	18,555,394	357,385	1,807,775	758,393	21,478,947
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	357,685	2,930	(975,967)		(615,352)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Transfers - Enterprise Fund	(20,000)				(20,000)
Transfers - Capital Projects Fund	(2,079,520)		2,079,520		-
Total Other Financing Sources and Uses	(2,099,520)	-	2,079,520	-	(20,000)
Net Change in Fund Balances	(1,741,835)	2,930	1,103,553	-	(635,352)
Fund Balance—July 1	7,235,937	41,909	-	1	7,277,847
Fund Balance—June 30	\$ 5,494,102	\$ 44,839	\$ 1,103,553	\$ 1	\$ 6,642,495

The accompanying Notes to Basic Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT

Exhibit B-3

**RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025**

Total Net Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds (from B-2) **\$ (635,352)**

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 exceeded depreciation in the period.

Depreciation Expense	\$ (1,097,443)	
Capital Outlays	<u>1,264,910</u>	167,467

Pension contributions are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the contributions are adjusted for actuarial valuation adjustments, including service and interest costs, administrative costs, investment returns, and experience/assumption. This is the amount by which net pension liability and deferred inflows/outflows related to pension changed during the period.

59,017

Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces the long-term liabilities in the statement of net position and is not reported in the statement of activities.

725,000

In the statement of activities, compensated absence debt is accrued, regardless of when paid. In the governmental funds, the related expense is reported when paid. This is the amount by which current year's debt amount of exceeds the prior year's amount.

(6,093)

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. This is the amount by which current year's amount of interest accrual exceeds the prior year's amount.

6,454

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities

\$ 316,493

The accompanying Notes to Basic Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT

Exhibit B-4

STATEMENT OF PROPRIETARY NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS

JUNE 30, 2025

		Business-Type Activities- Enterprise Funds	
		<u>Food Service</u>	<u>Totals</u>
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	19,922	\$ 19,922
Inventories		8,895	8,895
Total Current Assets		28,817	28,817
Noncurrent Assets:			
Furniture, Machinery and Equipment		59,548	59,548
Less Accumulated Depreciation		(59,548)	(59,548)
Total Noncurrent Assets		-	-
Total Assets		28,817	28,817
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities:			
Interfund Payable		49,258	49,258
Total Current Liabilities		49,258	49,258
Total Liabilities		49,258	49,258
NET POSITION			
Invested in Capital Assets Net of Related Debt		-	-
Unrestricted		(20,441)	(20,441)
Total Net Position	\$	(20,441)	\$ (20,441)

The accompanying Notes to Basic Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT

Exhibit B-5

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	Business-type Activities- Enterprise Fund	
	Food Service	Total Enterprise
Operating Revenues:		
Charges for Services:		
Daily Sales - Non-Reimb. Programs	\$ 281,009	\$ 281,009
Total Operating Revenues	281,009	281,009
 Operating Expenses:		
Cost of Sales	126,686	126,686
Salaries	92,455	92,455
Employee Benefits	30,747	30,747
Supplies	18,581	18,581
Miscellaneous	682	682
Other Purchased Professional Services	15,000	15,000
Total Operating Expenses	284,151	284,151
 Operating Income (Loss)	 (3,142)	 (3,142)
 Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):		
Interest Income	955	955
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	955	955
 Income (Loss) Before Contributions and Transfers	 (2,187)	 (2,187)
 Transfers In (Out)	 20,000	 20,000
Change in Net Position	17,813	17,813
 Total Net Position—Beginning	 (38,254)	 (38,254)
Total Net Position—Ending	\$ (20,441)	\$ (20,441)

The accompanying Notes to Basic Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT

Exhibit B-6

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

	Business-Type Activities- Enterprise Funds	
	<u>Food Service</u>	<u>Total Enterprise</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Receipts from Customers	\$ 281,009	\$ 281,009
Payments to Employees and Benefits	(123,202)	(123,202)
Payments to Suppliers	(162,118)	(162,118)
Net Cash Provided by (used for) Operating Activities	(4,311)	(4,311)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Operating Subsidies and Transfers from Other Funds	20,000	20,000
Net Cash Provided by (used for) Non-Capital Financing Activities	20,000	20,000
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Interest Income	955	955
Net Cash Provided by (used for) Non-Capital Financing Activities	955	955
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	16,644	16,644
Balances—Beginning of Year	3,278	3,278
Balances—End of Year	\$ 19,922	\$ 19,922
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (used) by Operating Activities:		
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (3,142)	\$ (3,142)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (used for) Operating Activities:		
(Increase) Decrease in Accounts Receivable, Net	-	-
(Increase) Decrease in Inventories	(1,169)	(1,169)
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	-	-
Total Adjustments	(1,169)	(1,169)
Net Cash Provided by (used for) Operating Activities	\$ (4,311)	\$ (4,311)

The accompanying Notes to Basic Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

Notes to Financial Statements

TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP
SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the Board of Education (Board) of the Tewksbury Township School District (District) have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental 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.

In June 1999, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) unanimously approved Basic Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis for State and Local Governments (Statement No.34). This Statement provided for the most significant change in financial reporting in over twenty years and was phased-in (based on amount of revenues) starting with fiscal years ending 2002 (for larger governments). The District was not required to implement the new model until the 2003-2004 school year.

In addition, the School District has implemented GASB Statement No.37, Basic Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis for State and Local Governments: Omnibus, Statement No.38, Certain Financial Statement Note Disclosures, Statement No.40, Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures, an amendment of GASB Statement No.3, and Statement 44, Economic Condition Reporting: The Statistical Section (GASB 44), an amendment of NCGA Statement 1, Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Principles is found in the Introduction, a revised statistical section in the Outline of the ACFR, GASB Statement No. 45, Other Post-retirement Employee Benefits, GASB No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions, and GASB No. 63 and 65, Deferred Outflows and Inflows and Net Position, and Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities, GASB No. 68, Accounting for Pensions, an amendment of GASB No. 27, GASB No. 75, Accounting for OPEB, GASB 84, Fiduciary Activities, GASB 87, Leases, GASB 96, Subscriptions, GASB 98, Annual Comprehensive Financial Report, GASB 100, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections, and GASB 101, Compensated Absences. The implementation of these statements did not effect net position balances as previously reported for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024.

A. Reporting Entity:

The Tewksbury Township School District is a Type II district located in the County of Hunterdon, State of New Jersey. As a Type II district, the School District functions independently through a Board of Education. The board is comprised of nine members elected to three-year terms. The purpose of the district is to educate students in grades K-8. The Tewksbury Township School District had an approximate enrollment at June 30, 2025, of 470 students.

The primary criterion for including activities within the District's reporting entity, as set forth in Section 2100 of the GASB *Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards*, is whether:

- the organization is legally separate (can sue or be sued in their own name)
- the District holds the corporate powers of the organization
- the District appoints a voting majority of the organization's board
- the District is able to impose its will on the organization
- the organization has the potential to impose a financial benefit/burden on the District
- there is a fiscal dependency by the organization on the District

Based on the aforementioned criteria, the District has no component units.

TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP
SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. Basis of Presentation, Basis of Accounting:

The School District's basic financial statements consist of District-wide statements, including a statement of net position and a statement of activities, and fund financial statements which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

Basis of Presentation

District-wide Statements: The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the overall District, except for fiduciary activities. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double-counting of internal activities. These statements distinguish between the governmental and business-type activity of the District. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees and charged to external parties. The statement of net position presents the financial condition of the governmental and business-type activity of the School District at fiscal year end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for the business-type activity of the District and for each function of the District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include (a) fees and 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. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental function or business segment is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the School District.

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 funds as major is important for public interest and to promote consistency among district financial reporting models.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

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 all expendable financial resources, except those required to be accounted for in another fund, including payroll agency and unemployment compensation accounts. Included are certain expenditures for vehicles and movable instructional or noninstructional equipment which are classified in the Capital Outlay subfund.

TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP
SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. Basis of Presentation, Basis of Accounting (Continued):

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS (Continued)

As required by the New Jersey State Department of Education, the District includes budgeted Capital Outlay in this fund. Generally accepted accounting principles as they pertain to governmental entities state 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 revenues. 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 fixed 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 the proceeds of specific revenue from State and Federal Government, (other than major capital projects, debt service or the enterprise funds) and local appropriations that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. The special revenue fund also accounts for student activities.

Capital Projects Fund - The Capital Projects Fund is used to account for all financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (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.

Debt Service Fund - The Debt Service Fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of principal and interest on bonds issued to finance major property acquisition, construction and improvement programs.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

The District reports the following proprietary fund:

Enterprise (Food Service) Fund - The Enterprise Fund accounts for all revenues 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 costs (i.e. expenses including depreciation and indirect costs) of providing goods or services to the students on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP
SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. Basis of Presentation, Basis of Accounting (Continued):

Fiduciary Funds - Fiduciary funds are defined by GASB No. 84 as four funds. (1) pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, (2) investment trust funds, (3) private-purpose trust funds, and (4) custodial funds. The district does not account for these types of funds.

Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements.

District-wide, Proprietary, and Fiduciary Fund Financial Statements : The District-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting; the enterprise fund and fiduciary funds use the accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred revenue, and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures. Ad Valorem (Property) Taxes are susceptible to accrual as under New Jersey Statute a municipality is required to remit to its school district the entire balance of taxes in the amount voted upon or certified, prior to the end of the school year.

The District records the entire approved tax levy as revenue (accrued) at the start of the fiscal year, since the revenue is both measurable and available. The District is entitled to receive monies under the established payment schedule and the unpaid amount is considered to be an "accounts receivable". Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements : Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. 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. General 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.

All governmental and business-type activities and enterprise funds of the District follow FASB Statements and Interpretations issued on or before November 30, 1989, Accounting Principles Board Opinions, and Accounting Research Bulletins, unless those pronouncements conflict with GASB pronouncements.

TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP
SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

C. Budgets/Budgetary Control:

Annual appropriated budgets are prepared in the spring of each year for the general, special revenue, and debt service funds. The budgets are submitted to the county office for approval and are voted upon at the annual school election on the third Tuesday in April. Budgets are prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting, except for the special revenue funds. 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. All budget amendments/transfers must be approved by School Board resolution. In addition, transfers are also covered by changes in N.J.A.C. 6A:23A-2.3 that can require approval through the state department. All budget 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 budgets during the year).

Appropriations, except remaining project appropriations, encumbrances and unexpended grant appropriations, lapse at the end of each fiscal year. The capital projects fund presents the remaining project appropriations compared to current year expenditures.

Formal budgetary integration into the accounting system is employed as a management control device during the fiscal 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 legally mandated revenue recognition of the last state aid payment for budgetary purposes only and 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 revenues, whereas the GAAP basis does not. Sufficient supplemental records are maintained to allow for the presentation of GAAP basis financial reports.

D. Encumbrance Accounting:

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 reservations of 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 deferred revenues 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.

TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP
SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Assets, Liabilities and Equity:

Cash and Cash Equivalents:

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

Interfund Transactions:

Transfers between governmental and business-type activities on the District-wide statements are reported in the same manner as general revenues.

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as revenues in the seller funds and as expenditures/expenses in the purchaser funds. 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 revenues/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.

Inventories:

Inventory purchases, other than those recorded in the enterprise fund, are recorded as expenditures during the year of purchase. Enterprise fund inventories are valued at cost, which approximates market, using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts:

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

Capital Assets:

The District has established a formal system of accounting for its capital assets. Purchased or constructed capital assets are reported at cost. Donated capital assets are valued at their estimated fair market value on the date received. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized. The School District does not possess any infrastructure. The capitalization threshold used by school districts in the State of New Jersey is \$2,000.

All reported capital assets except for land and construction in progress are depreciated. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method under the half-year convention over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Estimated Useful Lives</u>
School Buildings	50
Building Improvements	20
Electrical/Plumbing	30
Vehicles	8
Office and Computer Equipment	5-10
Instructional Equipment	10
Grounds Equipment	15

TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP
SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Assets, Liabilities and Equity (Continued):

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

Compensated Absences:

The District accounts for compensated absences as directed by Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 101 (GASB 101), "Compensated Absences". Examples of compensated absences are paid time off, sick leave, holidays, parental leave, military leave, jury duty, bereavement, sabbatical, and floating holidays.

District employees are granted varying amounts of vacation and sick leave with the District's personnel policies. Upon termination, employees are paid accrued vacation. 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.

The liability for compensated absences was accrued and determined based on 1.) leave that has not been used, and 2.) leave that has been used but not yet paid in cash or settled through noncash means. For leave that has not been used, a liability is recognized if, 1.) the leave is attributable to services already rendered, 2.) the leave accumulates (no-use-it-or-lose-it), and, the leave is more likely to than not to be used for time off or otherwise paid in cash or settled through noncash means. For leave that has been used, a liability should be recognized when leave has been used for time off but has not been paid in cash or settled through noncash means.

For the District-wide Statements, the current portion is the amount estimated to be used in the following year. In accordance with GAAP, for the governmental funds, in the Fund Financial Statements, all of the compensated absences are considered long-term and therefore, are not a fund liability and represents a reconciling item between the fund level and District-wide presentations.

Unearned (Deferred) Revenue:

Deferred revenue arises when assets are recognized before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied. Property taxes for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2025, but which were levied to finance subsequent fiscal year operations, have been recorded as unearned revenue. Grants and entitlement received before the eligible requirements are met are also recorded as unearned revenue.

Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations:

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported on the District-wide financial statements. In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources, are reported as obligations of the funds. However, contractually required pension contributions and compensated absences that are paid from governmental funds are reported as liabilities on the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current year. Bonds are recognized as a liability on the fund financial statements when due.

TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP
SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Assets, Liabilities and Equity (Continued):

Net Position:

Net Position represent the difference between assets and liabilities. Net Position invested in capital assets, net of related debt consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balance of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net Position are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the School District or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. The School District's policy is to first apply restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available.

Fund Balance Reserves:

The School District reserves those portions of fund balance which are legally segregated for a specific future use or which do not represent available expendable resources and, therefore, are not available for appropriation or expenditure. Unreserved fund balance indicates that portion which is available for appropriation in future periods. A fund balance reserve has been established for encumbrances.

Revenues—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, income 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 income taxes is recognized in the period in which the income is earned. 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 available as an advance, interest and tuition.

TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP
SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Assets, Liabilities and Equity (Continued):

Operating Revenues and Expenses:

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

Allocation of Indirect Expenses:

The District reports all direct expenses by function in the Statement of Activities. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a function. Indirect expenses are allocated to functions but are reported separately in the Statement of Activities. Employee benefits, including the employer's share of social security, workers compensation and medical and dental benefits, were allocated based on salaries of that program. Depreciation expense, where practicable, is specifically identified by function and is included in the indirect expense column of the Statement of Activities. Depreciation expense, that could not be attributed to a specific function, is considered an indirect expense and is reported separately on the Statement of Activities. Interest on long-term debt is considered an indirect expense and is reported separately on the Statement of Activities.

Extraordinary and Special Items:

Extraordinary items are transactions or events that are unusual in nature and infrequent in occurrence. Special items are transactions or events that are within the control of management and are either unusual in nature or infrequent in occurrence. Neither of these types of transactions occurred during the fiscal year.

Management Estimates:

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

NOTE 2: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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.

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.

TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP
SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 2: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Continued):

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.

Pursuant to GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures" ("GASB 40"), the district's accounts are profiled in order to determine exposure, if any, to Custodial Credit Risk (risk that in the event of failure of the counterparty the municipality would not be able to recover the value of its deposits or investment). Deposits are considered to be exposed to Custodial Credit Risk if they are: uncollateralized or collateralized with securities held by the financial institution's trust department or agent but not in the government's name. At June 30, 2025, all of the district's deposits were collateralized by securities held in its name and, accordingly, not exposed to custodial credit risk. The district does not have a policy for custodial credit risk.

As of June 30, 2025, cash and cash equivalents of the District consisted of the following:

	Cash and Cash Equivalents (A-1)
Checking Accounts	\$ 7,228,357
	<u>\$ 7,228,357</u>

The carrying amount of the Board's cash and cash equivalents at June 30, 2025, was \$7,228,357 and the bank balance was \$7,402,071. All bank balances were covered by federal depository insurance and/or covered by a collateral pool maintained by the banks as required by New Jersey statutes. Of these bank balances, \$250,000 was covered by federal depository insurances and \$7,152,071 was covered by collateral pool.

NOTE 3: RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2025, consisted of transportation charges and intergovernmental state and federal awards. All receivables are considered collectible in full. A summary of the principal items of intergovernmental receivables follows:

	Governmental Fund Financial Statements	Government-Wide Financial Statements
State Aid	\$232,210	\$1,064,018
Federal Aid	-	-
Other Receivables	5,300	5,300
Gross Receivable	<u>237,510</u>	<u>1,069,318</u>
Less: Allow. for Uncollectibles		
Total Receivables, Net	<u>\$237,510</u>	<u>\$1,069,318</u>

TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP
SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 4: INVENTORY

Inventory in the Food Service Fund at June 30, 2025, consisted of the following:

Food	\$ 5,162
Supplies	<u>3,733</u>
	<u>\$ 8,895</u>

The value of Federal donated commodities as reflected on Schedule A (required by the Single Audit Law of 1996, as revised) is the difference between market value and cost of the commodities at the date of purchase and has been included as an item of nonoperating revenue in the financial statements.

NOTE 5: DEFERRED BOND ISSUANCE COSTS

In governmental funds, debt issuance costs are recognized in the current period. For the District-wide financial statements, governmental activity debt issuance costs are amortized straight-line over the life of the specific bonds (18 to 20 years). The costs associated with the issued of the various bonds are immaterial and are not amortized on the District-wide financial statements.

NOTE 6: CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, was as follows:

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Retirements</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Governmental Activities:				
<i>Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:</i>				
Land and Construction in Progress	\$ 1,762,263			\$ 1,762,263
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	<u>1,762,263</u>			<u>1,762,263</u>
<i>Capital Assets Being Depreciated:</i>				
Land Improvements	248,800			248,800
Buildings and Building Improvements	28,286,437	\$ 1,010,301		29,296,738
Furniture and Equipment	2,409,251	68,539		2,477,790
Vehicles	2,402,138	186,070		2,588,208
Total at Historical Cost	<u>33,346,626</u>	<u>1,264,910</u>	-	<u>34,611,536</u>
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Land Improvements	(225,170)	(5,867)		(231,037)
Building and Improvements	(12,900,049)	(877,814)		(13,777,863)
Furniture and Equipment	(2,008,631)	(70,602)		(2,079,233)
Vehicles	(1,757,194)	(143,160)		(1,900,354)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(16,891,044)</u>	<u>(1,097,443)</u>	-	<u>(17,988,487)</u>
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, net of Accumulated Depreciation	<u>16,455,582</u>	<u>167,467</u>	-	<u>16,623,049</u>
Government Activity Capital Assets, Net	<u><u>\$ 18,217,845</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 167,467</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 18,385,312</u></u>

TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP
SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 6: CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

On January 11, 2001, the NJ State Department of Education announced that effective July 1, 2001, the capitalization threshold used by school districts in the State of New Jersey is increased to \$2,000. The previous threshold was \$500. Applying the higher capitalization threshold retroactively (removal of old assets from the General Fixed Assets Account Group) will be permitted by the State regulations in situations where (1) the assets have been fully depreciated, or (2) the assets have exceeded their useful lives. The retirement of machinery and equipment is due to the retroactive application of the higher threshold of equipment capitalization. That is, the District has removed from their records assets with a historical cost greater than \$500 but not greater than \$2,000 that were fully depreciated or had exceeded their useful lives.

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

Instruction :	
Regular	\$ 232,826
Support Services:	
Student & Instruction	193,796
General & Business Admin	96,915
School Administration	96,881
Plant & Maintenance	333,865
Pupil Transportation	143,160
Total	<u>\$ 1,097,443</u>

NOTE 7: LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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.

A. Long-Term Obligation Activity:

Changes in long-term obligations for the year ended June 30, 2025, are as follows:

	Balance <u>7/1/24</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	Balance <u>6/30/25</u>	Amounts Due Within <u>One Year</u>
Governmental Activities:					
Bonds Payable:					
General Obligation Debt	\$ 1,473,000		\$ (725,000)	\$ 748,000	\$ 748,000
Other Liabilities:					
Compensated Absences Payable	281,636	\$ 6,093		287,729	-
Total	<u>\$ 1,754,636</u>	<u>\$ 6,093</u>	<u>\$ (725,000)</u>	<u>\$ 1,035,729</u>	<u>\$ 748,000</u>

Compensated absences have been liquidated in the General Fund.

TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP
SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 7: LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

Interest paid on debt issued by the District is exempt from federal income taxes. Because of this, bond holders are willing to accept a lower interest rate than they would on taxable debt. The District temporarily reinvests the proceeds of such debt in higher-yielding taxable securities, especially during construction projects. The federal tax code refers to this as arbitrage.

Earnings in excess of the yield on the debt issue are rebated to the federal government based on requirements in the Internal Revenue Code. Arbitrage rebate payable represents amounts due to the Internal Revenue Service for interest earned on unspent bond proceeds that exceeds legally allowable returns.

Rebatable arbitrage liabilities related to District debt are not recorded in governmental funds. There is no recognition in the balance sheet or income statement until rebatable amounts are due and payable to the federal government. Thus, rebatable arbitrage liabilities related to governmental debt will be accrued as incurred at least annually (at fiscal year end) on the District-wide financial statements.

For the year ended June 30, 2025, it is not necessary for the Board to establish a liability for arbitrage rebate.

	Government Activities			
	<u>Issue Dates</u>	<u>Interest Rates</u>	<u>Date of Maturity</u>	<u>Balance 6/30/2025</u>
2017 Refunding Bonds	4/6/17	2.25%	2/15/26	\$ 595,000
2010 School Bonds	9/23/10	2.0-3.1%	7/15/25	153,000
Total Bonds				<u>\$ 748,000</u>

B. Debt Service Requirements:

Debt Service requirements on serial bonds payable at June 30, 2025, is as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2026	<u>\$ 748,000</u>	<u>\$ 15,758</u>	<u>\$ 763,758</u>
	<u>\$ 748,000</u>	<u>\$ 15,758</u>	<u>\$ 763,758</u>

TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP
SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 7: LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

C. Bonds and Notes Authorized but not Issued:

As of June 30, 2025, the District had \$179,163 of authorized but not issued debt for the school facility capital projects authorized by the voters for the purposes of the elementary school construction and the Old Turnpike School renovation.

NOTE 8: PENSION PLANS

Description of Plans - All required employees of the District are covered by either the Public Employees' Retirement System or the Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund which have been established by state statute and are administered by the New Jersey Division of Pension and Benefits (Division). According to the State of New Jersey Administrative Code, all obligations of both Systems will be assumed by the State of New Jersey should the Systems terminate. The Division issues a publicly available financial report that includes the financial statements and required supplementary information for the Public Employees Retirement System and the Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund. These reports may be obtained by writing to the Division of Pension and Benefits, PO Box 295, Trenton, New Jersey, 08625 or on the internet at <http://www.state.nj.us/treasury/pensions/annrprts.shtml>.

Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund (TPAF) - The Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund was established as of January 1, 1955, under the provisions of N.J.S.A. 18A:66 to provide retirement benefits, death, disability and medical benefits to certain qualified members. The Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund is considered a cost-sharing multiple-employer plan with a special funding situation, as under current statute, 100% of employer contributions are made by the State of New Jersey on behalf of the District and the system's other related non-contributing employers. Membership is mandatory for substantially all teachers or members of the professional staff certified by the State Board of Examiners, and employees of the Department of Education who have titles that are unclassified, professional and certified.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - 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 Teachers Pension and Annuity Fund (TPAF) and additions to/deductions from the TPAF's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the TPAF. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

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

The employer contributions for the district are legally required to be funded by the State in accordance with N.J.S.A 18:66-33. Therefore, the district (employer) is 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 district (employer) does 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 district. However, the state's portion of the net pension liability that was associated with the district was \$25,043,121 as measured on June 30, 2024 and \$25,878,128 measured on June 30, 2023.

TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP
SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 8: PENSION PLANS (Continued)

For the year ended June 30, 2025, the District recognized pension expense/(benefit) of (\$91,353) and revenue of (\$91,353) for support provided by the State. The measurement period for the pension expense and revenue reported in the district's financial statements (A-2) at June 30, 2025 is based upon changes in the collective net pension liability with a measurement period of June 30, 2023 through June 30, 2024. Accordingly, the pension expense and the related revenue associated with the support provided by the State is based upon the changes in the collective net pension liability between July 1, 2023 and June 30, 2024.

Although the district does not report net pension liability or deferred outflows or inflows related to the TPAF, the following schedule illustrates the collective net pension liability and deferred items and the State's portion of the net pension liability associated with the district. The collective amounts are the total of all New Jersey local governments participating in the TPAF plan.

	<u>6/30/2024</u>	<u>6/30/2025</u>
Collective deferred outflows of resources	\$2,498,730,891	\$1,176,934,477
Collective deferred inflows of resources	\$14,719,080,314	\$10,530,833,639
Collective net pension liability (Nonemployer-State of New Jersey)	\$51,032,669,551	\$49,425,106,602
State's portion of the net pension liability that was associated with the district	\$25,878,128	\$25,043,121
State's portion of the net pension liability that was associated with the district as a percentage of the collective net pension liability	0.050709%	0.050669%

Actuarial assumptions - The total pension liability for the June 30, 2024 measurement date was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2023, which was rolled forward to June 30, 2024. This actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods in the measurement:

Inflation:	
Price	2.75%
Wage	3.25%
Salary Increases	2.75-5.65% based on years of service
Investment Rate of Return	7.00%

The actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2023 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2021.

TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP
SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 8: PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Pre-retirement mortality rates were based on the Pub-2010 Teachers Above-Median Income Employee mortality table with a 93.9% adjustment for males and 85.3% adjustment for females, and with future improvement from the base year of 2010 on a generational basis. Post-retirement mortality rates were based on the Pub-2010 Teachers Above-Median Income Healthy Retiree mortality table with a 114.7% adjustment for males and 99.6% adjustment for females, and with future improvement from the base year of 2010 on a generational basis. Disability mortality rates were based on the Pub-2010 Non-Safety Disabled Retiree mortality table with a 106.3% adjustment for males and 100.3% adjustment for females, and with future improvement from the base year of 2010 on a generational basis. Mortality improvement is based on Scale MP-2021.

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return - In accordance with State statute, the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments (7.0% at June 30, 2024) is determined by the State Treasurer, after consultation with the Directors of the Division of Investment 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 TPAF's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2024 are summarized in the following table:

<u><i>Asset Class</i></u>	<u><i>Target Allocation</i></u>	<u><i>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return</i></u>
US Equity	28.00%	8.63%
Non-US devel.markets equity	12.75%	8.85%
International Small Cap Equity	1.25%	8.85%
Emerging markets equity	5.50%	10.66%
Private Equity	13.00%	12.40%
Real Estate	8.00%	10.95%
Real Assets	3.00%	8.20%
High Yeild	4.50%	6.74%
Private Credit	8.00%	8.90%
Investment Grade Credit	7.00%	5.37%
Cash equivalents	2.00%	3.57%
US Treasuries	4.00%	3.57%
Risk mitigation	3.00%	7.10%

Discount rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.00% as of June 30, 2024. 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 based on 100% of the actuarially determined contributions for the State. Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments was applied to all projected benefit payments in determining the total pension liability.

TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP
SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 8: PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Sensitivity of the State's net pension liability to changes in the discount rate - Since the District has no proportionate share of the net pension liability because of the special funding situation, the district would not be sensitive to any changes in the discount rate. The following presents the State's net pension liability measured as of June 30, 2024, calculated using the discount rate shown 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:

	<u>1% Decrease</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>Discount Rate</u>	<u>1% Increase</u>
	<u>(6.00%)</u>	<u>(7.00%)</u>	<u>(8.00%)</u>
State's Collective Net Pension Liability	\$ 58,828,334,396	\$ 49,492,072,325	\$ 41,629,174,739

Pension plan fiduciary net position - Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued State of New Jersey Divisions of Pensions and Benefits financial report at <http://www.nj.gov/treasury/pensions/financial-rprts-home.shtml>. The plan fiduciary net position as of June 30, 2024 was \$30,316,295,787.

Amortization of Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources - Amount reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources (excluding employer specific amounts) related to pensions will be recognized in the state's pension expense as follows:

	<u>Year Ended June 30:</u>
2025	(\$3,681,028,670)
2026	(1,839,302,001)
2027	(1,977,654,443)
2028	(1,907,819,552)
2029	2,992,761
Thereafter	(34,177,408)
Total	<u>(\$9,436,989,313)</u>

Pension Expense - The components of allocable pension expense and pension expense related to specific liabilities of individual employers, for state and local employers for the year ending June 30, 2024 are as follows:

Service cost	\$1,395,143,002
Interest on total pension liability	5,402,862,412
Member contributions	(968,116,740)
Administrative expense	23,998,868
Expected investment return net of investment expenses	(1,880,215,821)
Pension expense related to specific liabilities of individual employers	(521,718)
Recognition (amortization) of deferred inflows/outflows:	
Differences between expected and actual experience	163,003,839
Changes in assumptions	(4,175,839,758)
Difference between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments	<u>(140,853,575)</u>
Total pension expense	<u>(\$180,539,491)</u>

TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP
SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 8: PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) - The Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) was established as of January 1, 1955 under the provisions of N.J.S.A. 43:15A to provide retirement, death, disability and medical benefits to certain qualified members. The Public Employees' Retirement System is a cost-sharing multiple-employer plan. Membership is mandatory for substantially all full-time employees of the State of New Jersey or any county, municipality, school district, or public agency, provided the employee is not required to be a member of another state-administered retirement system or other state or local jurisdiction.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - 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 PERS and additions to/deductions from PERS fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by PERS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

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

At June 30, 2025, the District reported a liability of \$2,561,029 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2024, and the total pension liability to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2022, which was rolled forward to June 30, 2024. The total pension liability for the June 30, 2022 valuation was determined by an experience study for the period July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2021. The District's proportion of the net pension liability is based on the ratio of the contributions as an individual employer to total contributions to the PERS during the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023. At June 30, 2024, the District's proportion was 0.0189% which was an decrease of 0.00198% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2023.

For the year ended June 30, 2025, the District recognized pension expense/(benefit) of \$228,481. At June 30, 2025, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to PERS from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred</u> <u>Outflows of</u> <u>Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows</u> <u>of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 51,302	\$ 6,818
Changes of assumptions	3,182	29,139
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	118,748
Changes in proportion and differences between District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	455,189	34,690
District contributions subsequent to the measurement date	256,466	
Total	<u>\$ 766,139</u>	<u>\$ 189,395</u>

TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP
SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 8: PENSION PLANS (Continued)

\$256,466 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from school district contributions subsequent to the measurement date (i.e. for the school year ending June 30, 2025, the plan measurement date is June 30, 2024) will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability measured as of June 30, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	<u>Year Ended June 30:</u>	
	2025	\$347,506
	2026	(268,890)
	2027	154,698
	2028	89,288
	2029	<u>(2,324)</u>
	Total	<u>\$320,278</u>
	<u>6/30/2024</u>	<u>6/30/2025</u>
Collective deferred outflows of resources	\$1,080,204,730	\$289,074,215
Collective deferred inflows of resources	1,780,216,457	820,816,333
Collective net pension liability	\$14,484,374,047	\$13,588,045,796
District's portion of net pension liability	\$2,443,090	\$2,561,029
District's proportion %	0.01686707%	0.01884766%

Actuarial assumptions - The collective total pension liability for the June 30, 2024 measurement date was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2023, which was rolled forward to June 30, 2024. This actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation:	
Price	2.75%
Wage	3.25%
Salary Increases:	2.75%-6.55% based on years of service
Investment Rate of Return:	7.00%

Pre-retirement mortality rates were based on the Pub-2010 General Below-Median Income Employee mortality table with an 82.2% adjustment for males and 101.4% adjustment for females, and with future improvement from the base year of 2010 on a generational basis. Post-retirement mortality rates were based on the Pub-2010 General Below-Median Income Healthy Retiree mortality table with a 91.4% adjustment for males and 99.7% adjustment for females, and with future improvement from the base year of 2010 on a generational basis. Disability retirement rates used to value disabled retirees were based on the Pub-2010 Non-Safety Disabled Retiree mortality table with a 127.7% adjustment for males and 117.2% adjustment for females, and with future improvement from the base year of 2010 on a generational basis. Mortality improvement is based on Scale MP-2021

The actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2023 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2021.

TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP
SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 8: PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return - In accordance with State statute, the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments (7.00% at June 30, 2024) is determined by the State Treasurer, after consultation with the Directors of the Division of Investment 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 rates of return for each major asset class included in PERS's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2024 are summarized in the following table:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
US Equity	28.00%	8.63%
Non-US devel.markets equity	12.75%	8.85%
International Small Cap Equity	1.25%	8.85%
Emerging markets equity	5.50%	10.66%
Private Equity	13.00%	12.40%
Real Estate	8.00%	10.95%
Real Assets	3.00%	8.20%
High Yeld	4.50%	6.74%
Private Credit	8.00%	8.90%
Investment Grade Credit	7.00%	5.37%
Cash equivalents	2.00%	3.57%
US Treasuries	4.00%	3.57%
Risk mitigation	3.00%	7.10%

Discount rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.00% as of June 30, 2024. 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 and the nonemployer contributing entity will be based on 100% of the actuarially determined contributions for the State employer and 100% of actuarially determined contributions for the local employers. Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments was applied to all projected benefit payments to determine 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 net pension liability measured as of June 30, 2024, calculated using the discount rate as disclosed above, 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:

	<u>1% Decrease</u>	<u>Current Discount Rate</u>	<u>1% Increase</u>
	<u>(6.00%)</u>	<u>(7.00%)</u>	<u>(8.00%)</u>
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 3,402,978	\$2,561,029	\$ 1,844,535

TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP
SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 8: PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Pension Expense - The components of allocable pension expense and pension expense related to specific liabilities of individual employers, for state and local employers for the year ending June 30, 2024 are as follows:

Service cost	\$506,749
Interest on total Pension liability	1,892,851
Member contributions	(415,020)
Administrative expense	14,657
Other - Chapter 19 Adjustment	(15,259)
Expected investment return net of investment expenses	(1,143,419)
Pension expense related to specific liabilities of individual employers	(14,590)
Recognition (amortization) of deferred inflows/outflows:	
Differences between expected and actual experience	57,668
Changes in assumptions	(462,601)
Difference between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments	<u>(192,555)</u>
Total pension expense	<u>\$228,481</u>

Pension plan fiduciary net position. Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued State of New Jersey Divisions of Pensions and Benefits financial report at <http://www.nj.gov/treasury/pensions/financial-rpts-home.shtml>.

Defined Contribution Retirement Plan (DCRP) - The Defined Contribution Retirement Program (DCRP) was established as of July 1, 2007 under the provisions of Chapter 92, P.L. 2007 and Chapter 103, P.L. 2007 (N.J.S.A. 43:15C-1 et seq.). The DCRP is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined contribution pension fund. The DCRP provides eligible members, and their beneficiaries with a tax-sheltered, defined contribution retirement benefit, along with life insurance and disability coverage. Vesting and benefit provisions are established by N. J.S.A. 43:15C-1 et. seq.

The contribution requirements of plan members are determined by state statute. In accordance with Chapter 92, P.L. 2007 and Chapter 103, P.L. 2007, plan members are required to contribute 5.5% of their annual covered salary. The State Treasurer has the right under current law to make temporary reductions in member rates based on the existence of surplus plan assets in the retirement system; however statute also requires the return to the normal rate when such surplus pension assets no longer exist.

TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP
SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 8: PENSION PLANS (Continued)

PERS and TPAF Vesting and Benefit Provisions - The vesting and benefit provisions for PERS are set by N.J.S.A. 43:15A and 43.3B, and N.J.S.A. 18A:6C for TPAF. All benefits vest after eight to ten years of service, except for medical benefits that vest after 25 years of service. Retirement benefits for age and service are available at age 60 and are generally determined to be 1/60 of the final average salary for each year of service credit, as defined. Final average salary equals the average salary for the final three years of service prior to retirement (or highest three years' compensation if other than the final three years). Members may seek early retirement after achieving 25 years of service credit or they may elect deferred retirement after achieving eight to ten years of service in which case benefits would begin the first day of the month after the member attains normal retirement age.

The TPAF and PERS provides for specified medical benefits for members who retire after achieving 25 years of qualified service, as defined, or under the disability provisions of the System. 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.

Significant Legislation - Chapter 78, P.L. 2011, effective June 28, 2011 made various changes to the manner in which the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) and the Police and Firemen's Retirement System (PFRS) operate and to the benefit provisions of those systems.

Chapter 78's provisions impacting employee pension and health benefits include:

□ New members of the PERS hired on or after June 28, 2011 (Tier 5 members) will need 30 years of creditable service and age 65 for receipt of the early retirement benefit without a reduction of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1% for each month that the member is under age 65. □ The eligibility age to qualify for a service retirement in the PERS is increased from age 63 to 65 for Tier 5 members. □ The annual benefit under special retirement for new PFRS members enrolled after June 28, 2011 (Tier 3 members), will be 60% instead of 65% of the member's final compensation plus 1% for each year of creditable service over 25 years but not to exceed 30 years. □ Increases in active member contribution rates. PERS active member rates increase from 5.5% of annual compensation to 6.5% plus an additional 1% phased-in over 7 years; PFRS active member rate increase from 8.5% to 10%. For fiscal year 2012, the member contribution rates increased in October 2011. The phase-in of the additional incremental member contribution rates for PES members will take place in July of each subsequent fiscal year.

□ The payment of automatic cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) additional increases to current and future retirees and beneficiaries is suspended until reactivated as permitted by this law. □ New employee contribution requirements towards the cost of employer-provided health benefit coverage. Employees are required to contribute a certain percentage of the cost of coverage. The rate of contribution is determined based on the employee's annual salary and the selected level of coverage. The increased employee contributions will be phased in over a 4-year period for those employed prior to Chapter 78's effective date with a minimum contribution required to be at least 1.5% of salary. □ In addition, this new legislation changes the method for amortizing the pension systems' unfunded accrued liability (from a level percent of pay method to a level dollar of pay).

TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP
SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 8: PENSION PLANS (Continued)

Contribution Requirements - The contribution policy is set by N.J.S.A. 43:15A, Chapter 62, P.L. of 1994, Chapter 115, P.L. of 1997 (PERS) and N.J.S.A. 18:66 (TPAF) requires contributions by active members and contributing employers. Plan member and employer contributions may be amended by State of New Jersey legislation. TPAF and PERS provide for employee contributions of 6.5% of employees' annual compensation, as defined. Employers are required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate in both TPAF and PERS. The current TPAF rate is 6.5% and the PERS rate is 6.5% of covered payroll.

<u>Three-Year Trend Information for PERS</u>			
Year	Annual	Percentage	Net
<u>Funding</u>	<u>Pension</u>	<u>of APC</u>	<u>Pension</u>
	<u>Cost (APC)</u>	<u>Contributed</u>	<u>Obligation</u>
6/30/2025	\$256,466	100 %	-0-
6/30/2024	\$225,433	100	-0-
6/30/2023	\$216,912	100	-0-

<u>Three-Year Trend Information for TPAF (Paid on-behalf of the District)</u>			
Year	Annual	Percentage	Net
<u>Funding</u>	<u>Pension</u>	<u>of APC</u>	<u>Pension</u>
	<u>Cost (APC)</u>	<u>Contributed</u>	<u>Obligation</u>
6/30/2025	\$2,062,582	100 %	-0-
6/30/2024	\$2,184,518	100	-0-
6/30/2023	\$2,102,436	100	-0-

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, the State of New Jersey did contribute \$2,665,061 to the TPAF for post-retirement benefits on behalf of the District. Also, in accordance with N.J.S.A. 18A:66-66 the State of New Jersey reimbursed the District \$448,736 during the year ended June 30, 2025, for the employer's share of social security contributions for TPAF members, as calculated on their base salaries. The PERS amounts have been included in the fund-based statements as pension expense and the TPAF on-behalf amounts have been included in fund-based statements as revenues and expenditures. The PERS and TPAF amounts have been modified and included in the District-wide financial statements in accordance with GASB Statement No. 68.

NOTE 9: POST-RETIREMENT BENEFITS

Plan description and benefits provided

The State of New Jersey reports a liability as a result of its statutory requirements to pay other post-employment (health) benefit for State Health Benefit Local Education Retired Employees Plan. The State Health Benefit Local Education Retired Employees Plan is a multiple-employer defined benefit OPES plan that is administered on a pay-as-you-go basis. Accordingly, no assets are accumulated in a qualifying trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for the Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. The State Health Benefit Local Education Retired Employees Plan provides medical, prescription drug, and Medicare Part B reimbursement to retirees and their covered dependents of local education employers.

TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP
SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 9: POST-RETIREMENT BENEFITS-(Continued)

The employer contributions for the participating local education employers are legally required to be funded by the State of New Jersey in accordance with N.J.S.A 52:14-17.32f. According to N.J.S.A 52:14-17.32f, the State provides employer-paid coverage to employees who retire from a board of education or county college with 25 years or more of service credit in, or retires on a disability pension from, one or more of the following plans: the Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund (TPAF), the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS), the Police and Firemen Retirement System (PFRS), or the Alternate Benefit Program (ABP). Pursuant to Chapter 78, P.L. 2011, future retirees eligible for postretirement medical coverage who have less than 20 years of creditable service on June 28, 2011 will be required to pay a percentage of the cost of their health care coverage in retirement provided they retire with 25 or more years of pension service credit. The percentage of the premium for which the retiree will be responsible will be determined based on the retiree's annual retirement benefit and level of coverage. Additional information on Pensions and OPEB can be accessed on the Division of Pensions & Benefits Financial Reports webpage: <https://www.state.nj.us/treasury/pensions/financial-reports.shtml>.

Total Nonemployer OPEB Liability

The State, a nonemployer contributing entity, is the only entity that has a legal obligation to make employer contributions to OPEB for qualified retired PERS and TPAF participants. The LEA's proportionate share percentage determined under paragraphs 193 and 203 through 205 of GASBS No. 75 is zero percent. Accordingly, the LEA did not recognize any portion of the collective net OPEB liability on the Statement of Net Position. Accordingly, the following OPEB liability note information is reported at the State's level and is not specific to the board of education.

The total nonemployer OPEB liability does not include certain other postemployment benefit obligations that are provided by the local education employers. The reporting of these benefits are the responsibility of the individual local education employers.

Actuarial assumptions and other imputes. The June 30, 2025 GASB 75 reporting is based on a measurement date of June 30, 2024. The total nonemployer OPEB liability as of June 30, 2024 was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2023, which was rolled forward to June 30, 2024. The actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2023 valuation were based on the results of actuarial experience studies for the periods July 1, 2018 - June 30, 2021 for TPAF, PERS and PFRS. The actuarial assumptions vary for each plan member depending on the pension plan the member is enrolled in. This actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods in the measurement:

Total Nonemployer OPEB Liability:	\$	59,650,630,530		
		<u>TPAF/ABP</u>	<u>PERS</u>	<u>PFRS</u>
Salary Increases		2.75% to 5.65%	2.75% to 6.55%	3.25% to 16.25%
		Based on service years		

(a) Health Care Trend Assumptions

For pre-Medicare medical benefits, the trend rate is initially 7.50% and decreases to a 4.50% long-term trend rate after nine years. For post-65 medical benefits PPO, the trend is increasing to 19.36% in fiscal year 2027 and decreases to 4.50% in fiscal year 2034. For HMO, the trend is increasing to 22.88% in fiscal year 2027 and decreases to 4.50% in fiscal year 2034. For prescription drug benefits, the initial trend rate is 12.25% and decreases to a 4.50% long-term trend rate after nine years. For the Medicare Part B reimbursement, the trend rate is 5.00%.

TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP
SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 9: POST-RETIREMENT BENEFITS-(Continued)

(b) Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 3.93%. This represents the municipal bond return rate as chosen by the Division. The source is 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. As the long-term rate of return is less than the municipal bond rate, it is not considered in the calculation of the discount rate, rather the discount rate is set at the municipal bond rate.

Preretirement mortality rates were based on the Pub-2010 Healthy "Teachers" (TPAF/ABP), "General" (PERS), and "Safety" (PFRS) classification headcount-weighted mortality table with fully generational mortality improvement projections from the central year using Scale MP-2021. Postretirement mortality rates were based on the Pub-2010 "General" classification headcount-weighted mortality table with fully generational mortality improvement projections from the central year using Scale MP-2021. Disability mortality was based on the Pub-2010 "General" classification headcount-weighted disabled mortality table with fully generational mortality improvement projections from the central year using Scale MP-2021 for current disabled retirees. Future disabled retirees was based on the Pub-2010 "Safety" (PFRS), "General" (PERS), and "Teachers" (TPAF/ABP) classification headcount-weighted disabled mortality table with fully generational mortality improvement projections from the central year using Scale MP-2021.

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability reported by the State of New Jersey

	<u>Total OPEB Liability</u>
The State's Total OPEB Liability Balance at 6/30/2023	\$52,361,668,239
<u>Changes for the year:</u>	
Service Cost	2,152,062,729
Interest on the Total OPEB Liability	1,963,557,443
Change in Benefit Terms	-
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	158,934,425
Changes of Assumptions	4,462,660,491
Gross Benefit Payments	(1,499,600,607)
Contributions from Members/Employers	51,347,810
Net changes	<u>7,288,962,291</u>
The State's Total OPEB Liability Balance at 6/30/2024	<u>\$59,650,630,530</u>
The State's total OPEB liability attributable to the District:	\$29,148,414

Changes of assumptions and other inputs reflects a change in the discount rate from 3.65 percent in 2023 to 3.93 percent in 2024 and other changes.

Sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the total OPEB liability of the State for school board retirees, as well as what the State's total OPEB liability for school board would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage -point lower or 1- percentage-point higher than the current discount rate:

TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP
SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 9: POST-RETIREMENT BENEFITS-(Continued)

June 30, 2024			
	At 1% Decrease <u>2.93%</u>	At Discount Rate <u>3.93%</u>	At 1% Increase <u>4.93%</u>
Total OPEB Liability (School Retirees)	\$69,863,663,542	\$59,650,630,530	\$51,437,232,141

June 30, 2023			
	At 1% Decrease <u>2.65%</u>	At Discount Rate <u>3.65%</u>	At 1% Increase <u>4.65%</u>
Total OPEB Liability (School Retirees)	\$61,385,066,712	\$52,361,668,239	\$45,116,926,835

Sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rates. The following presents the total OPEB liability of the State, as well as what the State's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage- point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

June 30, 2024			
	At 1% Decrease	Health Care Cost Trend Rate	At 1% Increase
Total OPEB Liability (School Retirees)	\$49,689,409,509	\$59,650,630,530	\$72,625,778,279

June 30, 2023			
	At 1% Decrease	Health Care Cost Trend Rate	At 1% Increase
Total OPEB Liability (School Retirees)	\$43,468,257,358	\$52,361,668,239	\$63,998,719,320

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the board of education recognized OPEB expense and related revenue of \$822,003 determined by the State as the total OPEB liability for benefits provided through a defined benefit OPEB plan that is not administered through a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASBS No. 75 and in which there is a special funding situation.

TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP
SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 9: POST-RETIREMENT BENEFITS-(Continued)

In accordance with GASBS No. 75, the District's proportionate share of school retirees OPEB is zero, and there is no recognition of the allocation of proportionate share of deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources. At June 30, 2024, the State reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to retired school employee's OPEB from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows</u>
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	\$6,378,932,312	\$11,139,706,892
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	<u>10,004,978,073</u>	<u>11,662,607,882</u>
Total	<u>\$16,383,910,385</u>	<u>\$22,802,314,774</u>

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to retired school employee's OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:

2025	(\$2,115,877,507)
2026	(\$1,774,175,666)
2027	(\$842,677,045)
2028	\$221,470,185
2029	(1,537,725,697)
Thereafter	<u>(369,418,659)</u>
	<u>(\$6,418,404,389)</u>

NOTE 10: 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, permits 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:

Vanguard
AXA Equitable
Lincoln Financial
Fidelity Investments
Variable Annuity Life Ins Co

NOTE 11: COMPENSATED ABSENCES

The District accounts for compensated absences as directed by Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No.101 (GASB 101), "Compensated Absences". Examples of compensated absences are paid time off, sick leave, holidays, parental leave, military leave, jury duty, bereavement, sabbatical, and floating holidays.

District employees are granted sick leave in varying amounts under the District's personnel contractual agreed policies. Sick leave benefits provide for ordinary sick pay begin vesting with the employee after twenty years of service and payable at set limits upon retirement in the state pension system.

In the district-wide *Statement of Assets*, 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.

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, 2025, no liability existed for compensated absences in the proprietary fund types.

TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP
SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 12: 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 maintains commercial insurance coverage for property, liability, student accident and surety bonds. A complete schedule of insurance coverage can be found in the Statistical Section of this Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.

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 District contributions, 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>District Contributions</u>	<u>Employee Contributions</u>	<u>Amount Reimbursed</u>	<u>Ending Cash Balance</u>
2024-2025	\$2,712	\$14,865	\$25,626	#VALUE!
2023-2024	\$3,375	\$13,660		#VALUE!
2022-2023	\$924	\$13,504	\$17,111	\$105,489

NOTE 13: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

GRANT PROGRAMS

The Board participates in state and federally assisted grant programs. These programs are subject to program compliance audits by the grantors or their representatives. The Board is potentially liable for any expenditures which may be disallowed pursuant to the 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 Board is not involved in any disputes incidental to its operations.

NOTE 14: FUND BALANCE APPROPRIATED

General Fund (Exhibit B-1)- Of the \$5,494,102 General Fund fund balance at June 30, 2025, \$572,373 is reserved as maintenance reserve in accordance with P.L. 2007 c.62; \$2,434,472 is reserved for Capital Reserve; \$63,000 is reserved for Emergency Reserve; \$1,910,585 is reserved as excess surplus in accordance with N.J.S.A.18A:7F-7 (\$955,585 of the total reserve for excess surplus has been appropriated and included as anticipated revenue for the year ending June 30, 2026); \$93,864 is reserved for unemployment compensation; and \$419,808 is unreserved and undesignated.

TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP
SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 15: CAPITAL RESERVE ACCOUNT

A capital reserve account was established by the Tewksbury Township School District Board of Education 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 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. 6A:23-2.13(g), 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, 2024 to June 30, 2025 fiscal year is as follows:

Beginning Balance, July 1, 2024	\$ 3,864,110
Budgeted Withdrawal	(2,305,520)
Interest	400
Deposits (PL 2007 c.62 (A1)): Board Resolution 6/11/2025	875,482
Ending Balance, June 30, 2025	<u><u>\$ 2,434,472</u></u>

NOTE 16: MAINTENANCE RESERVE ACCOUNT

A maintenance reserve account is used to accumulate funds for the required maintenance of a facility in accordance with the EFCFA (*N.J.S.A.* 18A:7G-9). EFCFA requires that upon district completion of a school facilities project, the district must submit a plan for the maintenance of that facility. All such plans must include a provision for a maintenance reserve fund.

A maintenance reserve account was established by the Tewksbury Township School District Board for the accumulation of funds for use as maintenance reserve expenditures in subsequent fiscal years. 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, 2024 to June 30, 2025 fiscal year is as follows:

Beginning Balance, July 1, 2024	\$ 572,222
Interest	151
Ending Balance, June 30, 2025	<u><u>\$ 572,373</u></u>

NOTE 17: EMERGENCY RESERVE ACCOUNT

An emergency reserve account was established by the School District Board of Education for the accumulation of funds for use in accordance with PL 2007 c.62 (A1). The emergency reserve account is maintained in the general fund and its activity is included in the general fund annual budget.

The activity of the emergency reserve for the July 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025 fiscal year is as follows:

Beginning balance July 1, 2024	\$ 63,000
Ending balance June 30, 2025	<u><u>\$ 63,000</u></u>

TEWKSBURY TOWNSHIP
SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 18: INTERFUND RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

The general fund interfund receivable is due from the food service fund for cash advances for cash flow purposes.

	<u>Receivable</u>	<u>Payable</u>
General Fund	\$ 49,258	-
Enterprise Fund	-	\$ 49,258
	<u>\$ 49,258</u>	<u>\$ 49,258</u>

NOTE 19: CALCULATION OF EXCESS SURPLUS

The designation for Reserved Fund Balance – Excess Surplus is a required calculation pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:7F-7, as amended. New Jersey school districts are required to reserve General Fund 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 years' budget. The excess fund balance at June 30, 2025 is \$955,000.

NOTE 20: TAX ABATEMENTS

As defined by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), a tax abatement is an agreement between a government and an individual or entity in which the government promises to forgo tax revenues and the individual or entity promises to subsequently take a specific action that contributes to economic development or otherwise benefits the government or its citizens. School districts are not authorized by New Jersey statute to enter into tax abatement agreements. However, the county or municipality in which the school district is situated may have entered into tax abatement agreements, and that potential must be disclosed in these financial statements. If the county or municipality entered into tax abatement agreements, those agreements will not directly affect the school district's local tax revenue because N.J.S.A. 54:4-75 and N.J.S.A. 54:4-76 require that amounts so forgiven must effectively be recouped from other taxpayers and remitted to the school district.

NOTE 21: DEFICIT FUND BALANCES

The District has a deficit fund balance (Exhibit B-4) of \$20,441 in the Enterprise Fund as of June 30, 2025, as reported in the fund statements (accrual basis). The district believes this amount will be liquidated in the subsequent year.

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APPENDIX C

Form of Bond Counsel's Approving Legal Opinion

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90 Woodbridge Center Drive
Suite 900 Box 10
Woodbridge, NJ 07095-0958
732.636.8000

_____, 2025

The Board of Education of the
Township of Tewksbury
Califon, New Jersey

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have served as bond counsel in connection with the authorization, sale and issuance of \$25,010,000 aggregate principal amount of School Bonds, Series 2025 (the “Bonds”) of The Board of Education of the Township of Tewksbury in the County of Hunterdon, New Jersey (the “Board” when referring to the governing body and the “School District” when referring to the territorial boundaries governed by the Board).

The Bonds are issued pursuant to: (i) Title 18A, Chapter 24 of the New Jersey Statutes, as amended and supplemented (the “Education Law”); (ii) a proposal adopted by the Board on July 8, 2025 (the “Proposal”) and approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the legal voters present and voting at the annual School District election held on November 4, 2025 and (iii) a resolution duly adopted by the Board on November 19, 2025 (the “Resolution”).

The Bonds are issued in fully registered book-entry only form, without coupons, initially registered in the name of and held by Cede & Co., as nominee for The Depository Trust Company, Brooklyn, New York (“DTC”), an automated depository for securities and clearing house for securities transactions. Purchases of the Bonds will be made in book-entry only form in principal amounts of \$1,000 each or any integral multiple thereof with a minimum purchase of \$5,000 required, through book entries made on the books and records of DTC and its participants. So long as DTC or its nominee is the registered owner of the Bonds, payments of the principal of and interest on the Bonds will be made by the Board directly to Cede & Co., as nominee for DTC. Disbursement of such payments to DTC participants is the responsibility of DTC and disbursement of such payments to the beneficial owners of the Bonds is the responsibility of DTC participants.

The Bonds are dated their date of delivery and shall bear interest from such date, which interest shall be payable commencing August 15, 2026 and semi-annually thereafter on the fifteenth day of February and August in each year until maturity or prior redemption, and shall mature on August 15 of the years and in the principal amounts as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>
2026	\$ 775,000		2036	\$1,285,000	
2027	900,000		2037	1,340,000	
2028	940,000		2038	1,390,000	
2029	975,000		2039	1,450,000	
2030	1,015,000		2040	1,500,000	
2031	1,050,000		2041	1,545,000	
2032	1,095,000		2042	1,550,000	
2033	1,135,000		2043	1,550,000	
2034	1,185,000		2044	1,550,000	
2035	1,230,000		2045	1,550,000	

The Bonds of this issue are subject to optional redemption prior to their stated maturities.

We have examined such matters of law, certified copies of the proceedings, including the bond referendum proceedings, and other documents and proofs relative to the issuance and sale of the Bonds as we have deemed necessary or appropriate for the purposes of the opinion rendered below. In such examination, we have assumed the genuineness of all signatures, the authenticity of all documents submitted to us as originals and the conformity to the original documents of all documents submitted to us as copies. As to any facts material to our opinion we have, when relevant facts were not independently established, relied upon the aforesaid instruments, certificates and documents.

We are of the opinion that: (i) such proceedings and proofs show lawful authority for the sale and issuance of the Bonds pursuant to the Education Law, the Proposals and the Resolution; (ii) the Bonds are valid and legally binding obligations of the Board; and (iii) all the taxable real property within the School District is subject to the levy of *ad valorem* taxes, without limitation as to rate or amount, for the payment of principal of and interest on the Bonds.

The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), sets forth certain requirements which must be met subsequent to the issuance and delivery of the Bonds for the interest thereon to be and remain excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Noncompliance with such requirements could cause interest on the Bonds to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes retroactive to the date of the issuance of the Bonds. The Board has covenanted to maintain the exclusion of the interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103(a) of the Code.

In our opinion, under existing law, and assuming continuing compliance by the Board with the aforementioned covenant, under existing statutes, regulations, rulings and court

decisions, interest on the Bonds is not includable for federal income tax purposes in the gross income of the owners of the Bonds pursuant to Section 103 of the Code. The Bonds are not “specified private activity bonds” within the meaning of Section 57 of the Code and, therefore, the interest on the Bonds will not be treated as a preference item for purposes of computing the federal alternative minimum tax; however, such interest is taken into account in determining the annual adjusted financial statement income of certain corporations for the purpose of computing the alternative minimum tax imposed on corporations for tax years beginning after December 31, 2022.

We are also of the opinion that, under existing laws of the State of New Jersey, interest on the Bonds and any gain on the sale thereof is not includable in gross income under the New Jersey Gross Income Tax Act, 1976 N.J. Laws c. 47, as amended and supplemented.

[The Bonds maturing on August 15 in the years 20__ through 20__, inclusive (the “[Premium] Bonds”), have been sold to the public at a premium. Section 171 of the Code provides rules under which a bond premium may be amortized and a deduction allowed for the amount of the amortizable bond premium for a taxable year. Under Section 171(a)(2) of the Code, however, no deduction is allowable for the amortizable bond premium in the case of bonds, like the [Premium] Bonds, the interest on which is excludable from gross income. Under Section 1016(a)(5) of the Code, the purchaser's basis in a [Premium] Bond will be reduced by the amount of the amortizable bond premium disallowable as a deduction under Section 171(2) of the Code. Proceeds received from the sale, exchange, redemption or payment of a [Premium] Bond in excess of the owner's adjusted basis (as reduced pursuant to Section 1016(a)(5) of the Code), will be treated as a gain from the sale or exchange of such [Premium] Bonds and not as interest.]

[We are also of the opinion that the difference between the stated principal amount of the Bonds maturing on August 15 in the years 20__ through 20__, inclusive (the “[Discount] Bonds”) and their respective initial offering prices to the public (excluding bond houses, brokers or similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of underwriters or wholesalers), at which price a substantial amount of the [Discount] Bonds of the same maturity and interest rate were sold, constitutes original issue discount which is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes to the same extent as interest on the [Discount] Bonds. Further, such original issue discount accrues actuarially on a constant interest rate basis over the term of each [Discount] Bond and the basis of each [Discount] Bond acquired at such initial offering price by an initial purchaser thereof will be increased by the amount of such accrued original issue discount.]

Except as stated in the preceding paragraphs, we express no opinion as to any federal, state or local tax consequences of the ownership or disposition of the Bonds. Furthermore, we express no opinion as to any federal, state or local tax law consequences with respect to the Bonds, or the interest thereon, if any action is taken with respect to the Bonds or the proceeds thereof upon the advice or approval of other bond counsel.

This opinion is qualified to the extent that the enforceability of the rights or remedies with respect to the Bonds may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, debt adjustment, moratorium, reorganization or other similar laws affecting creditors' rights or remedies heretofore or hereafter enacted to the extent constitutionally applicable and their enforcement may also be subject to the exercise of judicial discretion in appropriate cases.

We have examined one of the executed Bonds and, in our opinion, its form and execution are regular and proper.

Very truly yours,

WILENTZ, GOLDMAN & SPITZER, P.A.

APPENDIX D

Form of Continuing Disclosure Certificate

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CONTINUING DISCLOSURE CERTIFICATE

This Continuing Disclosure Certificate dated as of _____, 2025 (the "Disclosure Certificate") is executed and delivered by The Board of Education of the Township of Tewksbury in the County of Hunterdon, New Jersey (the "Board" when referring to the governing body and the "School District" when referring to the territorial boundaries governed by the Board) in connection with the issuance of its \$25,010,000 aggregate principal amount of School Bonds, Series 2025 dated their date of delivery (the "Bonds"). The Bonds are being issued by virtue of two (2) proposals adopted by the Board on July 8, 2025 and approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the legal voters present and voting at the annual School District election held on November 4, 2025 and pursuant to a resolution entitled, "RESOLUTION DETERMINING THE FORM AND OTHER DETAILS OF \$25,010,000 AGGREGATE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF SCHOOL BONDS, SERIES 2025 OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF TEWKSBURY IN THE COUNTY OF HUNTERDON, NEW JERSEY, PROVIDING FOR THEIR SALE AND DETERMINING OTHER MATTERS IN CONNECTION THEREWITH", duly adopted by the Board on November 19, 2025 (the "Bond Resolution"). The Board covenants and agrees as follows:

SECTION 1. Purpose of the Disclosure Certificate. This Disclosure Certificate is being executed and delivered by the Board for the benefit of the Bondholders and Beneficial Owners of the Bonds and in order to assist the Participating Underwriter(s) in complying with the Rule (as defined below). The Board acknowledges it is an "Obligated Person" under the Rule (as defined below).

SECTION 2. Definitions. In addition to the definitions set forth in the Bond Resolution which apply to any capitalized term used in this Disclosure Certificate unless otherwise defined in this Section, the following capitalized terms shall have the following meanings:

"Annual Report" shall mean any Annual Report provided by the Board pursuant to, and as described in, Sections 3 and 4 of this Disclosure Certificate.

"Beneficial Owner" shall mean any person which (a) has the power, directly or indirectly, to vote or consent with respect to, or to dispose of ownership of any Bonds, as applicable (including persons holding Bonds, as applicable through nominees, depositories or other intermediaries), or (b) is treated as the owner of any Bonds, as applicable, for federal income tax purposes.

"Continuing Disclosure Information" shall mean, collectively, (i) each Annual Report, (ii) any notice required to be filed by the Board with the EMMA (as defined herein) pursuant to Section 3 of this Disclosure Agreement, and (iii) any notice of a Listed Event required to be filed by the Board with EMMA pursuant to Section 5 of this Disclosure Agreement.

“Disclosure Representative” shall mean the Business Administrator/Board Secretary of the Board or his/her designee, or such other person as the Board shall designate in writing from time to time for the purposes of this Disclosure Certificate.

“Dissemination Agent” shall mean, initially, the Board or any Dissemination Agent subsequently designated in writing by the Board which has filed with the Board a written acceptance of such designation.

“EMMA” shall mean the Electronic Municipal Market Access system, a website created by the MSRB (as defined herein) and approved by the SEC (as defined herein) to provide a central location where investors can obtain municipal bond information including disclosure documents. The Board or the Dissemination Agent shall submit disclosure documents to EMMA as a PDF file to www.emma.msrb.org.

“Financial Obligation” shall mean a: (a) debt obligation; (b) derivative instrument entered into in connection with, or pledged as security or a source of payment for, an existing or planned debt obligation; or (c) guarantee of (a) or (b) listed hereinabove. The term *“Financial Obligation”* shall not include municipal securities as to which a final official statement has been provided to the MSRB (as defined below) consistent with the Rule (as defined below).

“Listed Events” shall mean any of the events listed in Section 5(a) of this Disclosure Certificate.

“MSRB” shall mean the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board.

“Rule” shall mean Rule 15c2-12(b)(5) adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as the same may be amended from time to time.

“SEC” shall mean the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

“SEC Release No. 34-59062” shall mean Release No. 34-59062 of the SEC dated December 5, 2008.

“State” shall mean the State of New Jersey.

“Underwriters” shall mean any of the original underwriters of the Bonds required to comply with the Rule in connection with the purchase of the Bonds.

SECTION 3. Provision of Annual Reports. (a) The Board shall provide or cause to be provided to the Dissemination Agent not later than December 31 of each year, commencing December 31, 2025 (for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025), an Annual Report which is consistent with the requirements of Section 4 of this Disclosure Certificate. Each Annual Report may be submitted as a single document or as separate documents comprising a package, and may cross-reference other information as provided in Section 4 of this Disclosure Certificate; provided that the audited financial statements of the Board

may be submitted separately from the balance of the Annual Report; and provided, further, that if the audited financial statements of the Board are not available by December 31, the Board shall include unaudited financial statements with its Annual Report and when such audited financial statements become available to the Board, the same shall be submitted to the Dissemination Agent no later than thirty (30) days after the receipt of the same by the Board.

(b) Not later than January 31 of each year (commencing January 31, 2026) the Dissemination Agent shall provide to EMMA a copy of the Annual Report received by the Dissemination Agent pursuant to subsection (a) hereof.

(c) If the Board does not provide or is unable to provide an Annual Report by the applicable date required in subsection (a) above, such that the Dissemination Agent cannot file the Annual Report with EMMA in accordance with subsection (b) above, the Dissemination Agent shall, in a timely manner, send a notice of such event to EMMA in substantially the form attached hereto as Exhibit A, with copies to the Board (if the Dissemination Agent is not the Board).

(d) Each year the Dissemination Agent shall file a report with the Board (if the Dissemination Agent is not the Board), certifying that the Annual Report has been provided to EMMA pursuant to this Disclosure Certificate, stating the date it was provided.

(e) If the fiscal year of the Board changes, the Board shall give written notice of such change to the Dissemination Agent and the Dissemination Agent shall, within five (5) business days after the receipt thereof from the Board, forward a notice of such change to EMMA in the manner provided in Section 5(e) hereof.

SECTION 4. Content of Annual Reports. The Board's Annual Report shall contain or incorporate by reference the following:

(1) The audited financial statements of the Board (or unaudited financial statements if audited financial statements are not then available, which audited financial statements will be delivered when and if available).

The audited financial statements are to be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

(2) The general financial information and operating data of the Board consistent with the information set forth in the Official Statement dated December 11, 2025, prepared in connection with the sale of the Bonds (the "Official Statement") in Appendix A under the sections relating to (1) Board indebtedness; (2) property valuation information; and (3) tax rate, levy and collection data.

Any or all of the items listed above may be incorporated by reference from other documents, including official statements of debt issues with respect to which the Board is an "Obligated Person" (as defined by the Rule), which have been filed with EMMA or the

Securities and Exchange Commission. If the document incorporated by reference is a final official statement, it must be available from the MSRB. The Board shall clearly identify each such other document so incorporated by reference.

SECTION 5. Reporting of Significant Events. (a) This Section 5 shall govern the giving of notices of the occurrence of any of the following events with respect to the Bonds:

- (1) Principal and interest payment delinquencies;
- (2) Nonpayment 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 Internal Revenue Service 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 Bonds, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Bonds;
- (7) Modifications to rights of Bondholders, if material;
- (8) Bond calls, if material, and tender offers;
- (9) Defeasances of the Bonds;
- (10) Release, substitution or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds, if material;
- (11) Ratings changes rating to the Bonds;
- (12) Bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the Board;
- (13) The consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the Board or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the Board, 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 for the Bonds or the change of name of a trustee for the Bonds, if material;
- (15) Incurrence of a financial obligation, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a financial obligation, any of which affect Bondholders, if material; and
- (16) Default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a financial obligation, any of which reflect financial difficulties.

The Board shall, in a timely manner not in excess of ten (10) business days after the occurrence of any Listed Event, file a notice of the occurrence of such Listed Event with the MSRB in accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of this Disclosure Certificate. In determining the materiality of any of the Listed Events specified in this subsection (a) of this section 5, the Board may, but shall not be required to, rely conclusively on an opinion of counsel.

(b) Whenever the Board has or obtains knowledge of the occurrence of any of the Listed Events, the Board shall, as soon as possible, determine if such event would constitute information material to the Beneficial Owners of the Bonds.

(c) If the Board determines that the occurrence of a Listed Event would be material to the Beneficial Owners of the Bonds, the Board shall promptly notify the Dissemination Agent in writing (if the Board is not the Dissemination Agent) and the Board shall instruct the Dissemination Agent to report such Listed Event and the Dissemination Agent shall report the occurrence of such Listed Event pursuant to subsection (e) hereof.

(d) If the Board determines that the occurrence of a Listed Event would not be material to the Beneficial Owners of the Bonds, the Board shall promptly notify the Dissemination Agent in writing (if the Dissemination Agent is not the Board) and the Dissemination Agent (if the Dissemination Agent is not the Board) shall be instructed by the Board not to report the occurrence.

(e) If the Dissemination Agent has been instructed in writing by the Board to report the occurrence of a Listed Event, the Dissemination Agent shall file a notice of such occurrence with EMMA, with a copy to the Board (if the Dissemination Agent is not the Board). Notwithstanding the foregoing, notice of Listed Events described in subsections (a)(8) and (9) hereof need not be given under this subsection any earlier than the notice (if any) of the underlying event is given to the Beneficial Owner of the affected Bonds pursuant to the Bond Resolution.

SECTION 6. Termination of Reporting Obligation. The Board's obligations under this Disclosure Certificate shall terminate upon the defeasance, prior redemption or payment in full of all of the Bonds or when the Board is no longer an "Obligated Person" (as defined in the Rule). The Board shall file a notice of the termination of its reporting

obligations pursuant to the provisions hereof with the Dissemination Agent, which notice shall be filed with EMMA in accordance with the provisions of Section 5(e) hereof.

SECTION 7. Dissemination Agent; Compensation. The Board may, from time to time, appoint or engage a Dissemination Agent to assist it in carrying out its obligations under this Disclosure Certificate, and may discharge any such Dissemination Agent, with or without appointing a successor Dissemination Agent. The initial Dissemination Agent shall be the Board. The Board shall compensate the Dissemination Agent (which shall be appointed) for the performance of its obligations hereunder in accordance with an agreed upon fee structure.

SECTION 8. Amendment; Waiver. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Disclosure Certificate, the Board may amend this Disclosure Certificate and any provision of this Disclosure Certificate may be waived, if such amendment or waiver (supported by an opinion of counsel expert in federal securities laws acceptable to the Board to the effect that such amendment or waiver would not, in and of itself, cause the undertakings herein to violate the Rule if such amendment or waiver had been effective on the date hereof) is (a) made in connection with a change in circumstances that arises from a change in legal requirements, change in law, or change in the identity, nature, or status of the obligated person, or type of business conducted; (b) the undertaking, as amended or waived, would have complied with the requirements of the Rule at the time of the primary offering of the Bonds, after taking into account any amendments or interpretations of the Rule, as well as any change in circumstances; and (c) the amendment or waiver does not materially impair the interests of holders, as determined either by parties unaffiliated with the Board or "Obligated Person," or by approving vote of the Beneficial Owners of the Bonds, as applicable pursuant to the terms of the Bond Resolution at the time of the amendment. The Board shall give notice of such amendment or waiver to this Disclosure Certificate to the Dissemination Agent, which notice shall be filed in accordance with the provisions of Section 5 hereof. Notwithstanding the above, the addition of or change in the Dissemination Agent shall not be construed to be an amendment under the provisions hereof.

In the event of any amendment or waiver of a provision of this Disclosure Certificate, the Board shall describe such amendment in the next Annual Report, and shall include, as applicable, a narrative explanation of the reason for the amendment or waiver and its impact on the type (or in the case of a change of accounting principles, on the presentation) of financial information or operating data being presented by the Board. In addition, if the amendment relates to the accounting principles to be followed in preparing financial statements (i) notice of such change shall be given in the same manner as a Listed Event under Section 5 hereof, and (ii) the Annual Report for the year in which the change is made should present a comparison (in narrative form and also, if feasible, in quantitative form) between the financial statements as prepared on the basis of the new accounting principles and those prepared on the basis of the former accounting principles.

SECTION 9. Additional Information. Nothing in this Disclosure Certificate shall be deemed to prevent the Board from disseminating any other information, using the means of dissemination set forth in this Disclosure Certificate or any other means of

communication, or including any other information in any Annual Report or notice of occurrence of a Listed Event, in addition to that which is required by this Disclosure Certificate. If the Board chooses to include any information in any Annual Report or notice of occurrence of a Listed Event, in addition to that which is specifically required by this Disclosure Certificate, the Board shall have no obligation under this Disclosure Certificate to update such information or include it in any future Annual Report or notice of occurrence of a Listed Event.

SECTION 10. Default. In the event of a failure of the Board to comply with any provision of this Disclosure Certificate, the Holders of at least 25% aggregate principal amount of Outstanding Bonds or any Beneficial Owner of the Bonds may take such actions as may be necessary and appropriate, including seeking mandamus or specific performance by court order, to cause the Board to comply with its obligations under this Disclosure Certificate. A default under this Disclosure Certificate shall not be deemed an Event of Default on the Bonds and the sole remedy under this Disclosure Certificate in the event of any failure of the Board to comply with this Disclosure Certificate shall be an action to compel performance.

SECTION 11. Duties, Immunities and Liabilities of the Dissemination Agent. The Dissemination Agent shall have only such duties as are specifically set forth in this Disclosure Certificate, and, to the extent permitted by law, the Board agrees to indemnify and hold the Dissemination Agent (if the Dissemination Agent is not the Board) and its respective officers, directors, employees and agents, harmless against any loss, expense and liabilities which it may incur arising out of or in the exercise or performance of its powers and duties hereunder, including the costs and expenses (including attorneys' fees) of defending against any claim of liability, but excluding liabilities due to the Dissemination Agent's gross negligence or willful misconduct. To the extent permitted by law, the Board further releases the Dissemination Agent from any liability for the disclosure of any information required by the Rule and this Disclosure Certificate. The obligations of the Board under this Section shall survive resignation or removal of the Dissemination Agent and payment of the Bonds.

SECTION 12. Beneficiaries. This Disclosure Certificate shall inure solely to the benefit of the Board, the Dissemination Agent, the Underwriters, and the Beneficial Owners of the Bonds, including Bondholders, and shall create no rights in any other person or entity.

SECTION 13. Notices. All notices and submissions required hereunder shall be given to the following, or their successors, by facsimile transmission (with written confirmation of receipt), followed by hard copy sent by certified or registered mail, personal delivery or recognized overnight delivery:

(a) If to the Board of Education:

The Board of Education of the
Township of Tewksbury
173 Old Turnpike Road
Califon, New Jersey 07830
Attention: Business Administrator/Board Secretary

(b) Copies of all notices to the Dissemination Agent from time to time with respect to the Bonds, initially:

The Board of Education of the
Township of Tewksbury
173 Old Turnpike Road
Califon, New Jersey 07830
Attention: Business Administrator/Board Secretary

Each party shall give notice from time to time to the other parties, in the manner specified herein, of any change of the identity or address of anyone listed herein.

SECTION 14. Counterparts. This Disclosure Certificate may be executed in any number of counterparts which shall be executed by authorized signatories of the Board and the Dissemination Agent, as applicable, and all of which together shall be regarded for all purposes as one original and shall constitute and be but one and the same.

SECTION 15. Severability. If any one or more of the covenants or agreements in this Disclosure Certificate to be performed on the part of the Board and the Dissemination Agent should be contrary to law, then such covenant or covenants, agreement or agreements, shall be deemed severable from the remaining covenants and agreements and shall in no way affect the validity of the other provisions of this Disclosure Certificate.

SECTION 16. Governing Law. This Disclosure Certificate shall be construed in accordance with and governed by the Laws of the United States of America and the State of New Jersey as applicable.

**THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE
TOWNSHIP OF TEWKSBURY IN THE
COUNTY OF HUNTERDON, NEW JERSEY**

By: _____
**HEATHER GOGUEN,
Business Administrator/
Board Secretary**

EXHIBIT A

**NOTICE TO EMMA OF FAILURE
TO FILE ANNUAL REPORT**

Name of Issuer: The Board of Education of the
 Township of Tewksbury
 in the County of Hunterdon, New Jersey

Name of Issue: \$25,010,000 School Bonds, Series 2025
 Dated: _____, 2025
 (CUSIP Number: 881643____)

Date of Issuance: _____, 2025

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above designated Board has not provided an Annual Report with respect to the above-named Bonds as required by the Bond Resolution and a Continuing Disclosure Certificate for the Bonds dated as of _____, 2025 executed by the Board.

DATED: _____

DISSEMINATION AGENT
(on behalf of the Board)

cc: The Board

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