

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED JANUARY 27, 2026

NEW ISSUE – Book-Entry Only

**Rating: S&P: “A+”
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.

**\$4,150,000
SCHOOL BONDS, SERIES 2026
THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE
BOROUGH OF WOODBINE
IN THE COUNTY OF CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY
(New Jersey School Bond Reserve Act, 1980 N.J. Laws c. 72, as amended)**

**CALLABLE
BANK-QUALIFIED**

Dated: Date of Delivery

Due: August 15, as shown on inside cover

The \$4,150,000 aggregate principal amount of School Bonds, Series 2026 (the "Bonds") of The Board of Education of the Borough of Woodbine in the County of Cape May, 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 McCrosson & Stanton, P.C., Ocean City, 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 February 17, 2026.

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 FEBRUARY 3, 2026. FOR MORE DETAILS ON HOW TO BID ELECTRONICALLY, VIEW THE FULL NOTICE OF SALE POSTED AT WWW.MUNIHUB.COM.

\$4,150,000
THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE
BOROUGH OF WOODBINE
IN THE COUNTY OF CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY
SCHOOL BONDS, SERIES 2026

(New Jersey School Bond Reserve Act, 1980 N.J. Laws c. 72, as amended)
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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>
2027	\$350,000			978700__
2028	150,000			978700__
2029	160,000			978700__
2030	165,000			978700__
2031	170,000			978700__
2032	185,000			978700__
2033	195,000			978700__
2034	200,000			978700__
2035	210,000			978700__
2036	220,000			978700__
2037	225,000			978700__
2038	240,000			978700__
2039	240,000			978700__
2040	240,000			978700__
2041	240,000			978700__
2042	240,000			978700__
2043	240,000			978700__
2044	240,000			978700__
2045	240,000			978700__

* 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
BOROUGH OF WOODBINE
IN THE COUNTY OF CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY**

BOARD MEMBERS

President – Harold Harris
Vice President – Melissa Rodriguez

Sandra Bader
Rebekah Enright
Janita Hutchinson
Adelina Mitchell
Erica Moffit
Miriam Vives-Rivera
Wanda Young

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

Adrienne Breitingner

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATOR/BOARD SECRETARY

Lesia Robbins

BOARD ATTORNEY

McCrosson & Stanton, P.C.
Ocean City, New Jersey

BOARD AUDITOR

Nightlinger, Colavita & Volpa, P.A.
Williamstown, 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.

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT
OF
THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE
BOROUGH OF WOODBINE
IN THE COUNTY OF CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY

\$4,150,000
SCHOOL BONDS, SERIES 2026
(NEW JERSEY SCHOOL BOND RESERVE ACT, 1980 N.J. Laws c. 72, as amended)

CALLABLE
BANK-QUALIFIED

INTRODUCTION

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page and the appendices attached hereto, has been prepared by The Board of Education of the Borough of Woodbine in the County of Cape May, 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 \$4,150,000 aggregate principal amount of School Bonds, Series 2026 (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, 2034 are not subject to redemption prior to their stated maturities. The Bonds of this issue maturing on or after August 15, 2034 are redeemable at the option of the Board in whole or in part on any date on or after August 15, 2033 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) a proposal adopted by the Board pursuant to a resolution adopted on October 6, 2025, and approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the legal voters present and voting at a special School District election held on December 9, 2025 and (iii) a resolution duly adopted by the Board on January 5, 2026 (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 65.7222% of the eligible costs of such Project. As such, the State has agreed to pay 65.7222% 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 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, the geographical boundaries which are coterminous with the Borough of Woodbine, in the County of Cape May, State of New Jersey (the "Borough") and provides a full range of educational services appropriate to grades pre-kindergarten (Pre-K) through eight (8), including regular and special education programs. The School District operates one (1) elementary school. See "APPENDIX A – Certain Economic and Demographic Information Relating to the School District and the Borough of Woodbine, in the County of Cape May, 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 provide 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 financed 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 purchase is treated as a current expense and within the cap on the school district's budget. Under the CEIFA, financed 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-kindergarten (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 Borough of Woodbine, in the County of Cape May, 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 Borough are general full faith and credit obligations.

The authorized bonded indebtedness of the Borough 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 Borough 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: "[n]o 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

The audited financial statements of the Board as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025 together with the notes to the financial statements have been provided by Nightlinger, Colavita & Volpa, P.A., Williamstown, New Jersey (the "Auditor") and are presented in APPENDIX B to this Official Statement (the "Financial Statements"). See "APPENDIX B – Financial Statements of The Board of Education of the Borough of Woodbine in the County of Cape May, New Jersey."

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

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

LITIGATION

To the knowledge of the Board Attorney, McCrosson & Stanton, P.C., Ocean City, New Jersey (the "Board Attorney"), and without independent inquiry or investigation and also 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 the levy or the collection of any taxes to pay the principal of or the interest on the Bonds, or in any manner questioning the authority or the proceedings for the issuance of the Bonds or for the levy or the collection of taxes, or contesting the corporate existence or the boundaries of the Board or the School District or the title of any of the present officers. To the knowledge of the Board Attorney, and without independent inquiry or investigation and also 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.

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.

BANK-QUALIFIED BONDS

The Bonds will be designated as “qualified tax-exempt obligations” under Section 265 of the Code by the Board for an exemption from the denial of deduction for interest paid by financial institutions to purchase or carry tax-exempt obligations. The Board will furnish to the Underwriter (as herein after defined) at the time of delivery of any payment for the Bonds, a certificate executed by the Business Administrator/Board Secretary of the Board designating the Bonds as “qualified tax-exempt obligations”

within the meaning of Section 265(b)(3)(B)(ii) of the Code, and in such certificate the Board will represent that it reasonably expects that, collectively, neither it nor its subordinate entities, if any, will issue more than \$10,000,000 of tax-exempt obligations in the current calendar year.

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. To mitigate these risks to the greatest extent possible, the School District recently implemented multi-factor authentication for key stakeholders with access to sensitive information. Furthermore, the School District leverages network segmentation to harden security. All workstations and servers are outfitted with Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR) with 24/7 Managed Detection and Response (MDR). 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 \$2,215,280 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 same to the Underwriter 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 review of this Official Statement and in the collection of financial, statistical and demographic information contained in APPENDIX A to this Official Statement but has not verified the accuracy, completeness or fairness thereof, and, accordingly, takes no responsibility and expresses no opinion with respect thereto.

The Auditor takes responsibility for the Financial Statements to the extent specified in the Independent Auditor's Report appearing in APPENDIX B hereto.

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 "A+" 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").

Within the five (5) years immediately preceding the date of this Official Statement, the Board has not been an obligated person with respect to secondary market disclosure undertakings in accordance with the SEC Rule. 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 under its prior secondary market disclosure undertakings.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Inquiries regarding this Official Statement, including information additional to that contained herein, may be directed to the Business Administrator/Board Secretary, Lesa Robbins, (609) 861-5174, 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 BOROUGH OF
WOODBINE IN THE COUNTY OF CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY**

**LESA ROBBINS,
Business Administrator/Board Secretary**

DATED: _____, 2026

APPENDIX A

**Certain Economic and Demographic Information Relating to the
School District and the Borough of Woodbine, in the
County of Cape May, 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 Borough of Woodbine (the “Board”). The School District provides a full range of educational services appropriate to pre-kindergarten (Pre-K) through the eighth (8th) grades.

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 Business Administrator/Board Secretary 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:

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Building Capacity</u>	<u>Grade Level</u>	<u>Student Enrollment (As of 6/30/25)</u>
Woodbine Elementary School	294	PreK-8	247

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 Business Administrator/Board Secretary 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	30	27	29	27	26
Support Staff	4	7	7	6	6
Total Full & Part Time Employees	<u>34</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>32</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>
2025-2026	245
2024-2025	247
2023-2024	256
2022-2023	248
2021-2022	238

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 \$7,136,939. The major sources of revenue are \$2,057,995 from the local tax levy and \$4,771,968 from state aid.

Source: Annual User-Friendly Budget of the School District

Budget History

As noted, prior to the Board's budget for its 2013-2014 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	\$2,057,995	\$7,136,939
2024-2025	2,017,642	7,169,942
2023-2024	2,017,642	6,209,660
2022-2023	2,017,642	5,508,569
2021-2022	1,978,080	5,062,812

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	\$2,017,642	\$2,017,642	\$2,017,642	\$1,978,080	\$1,896,447
Other Local Revenue	<u>191,119</u>	<u>57,103</u>	<u>176,199</u>	<u>182,393</u>	<u>154,265</u>
Total Revenues-Local Sources	2,208,761	2,074,745	2,193,841	2,160,473	2,050,712
State Sources	5,637,629	4,592,196	4,455,049	4,400,169	3,912,868
Federal Sources	<u>5,380</u>	<u>7,698</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>995</u>
Total Revenues	\$7,851,770	\$6,674,639	\$6,648,890	\$6,560,642	\$5,964,575
EXPENDITURES					
General Fund:					
Instruction	\$2,209,336	\$1,995,114	\$1,696,056	\$1,672,478	\$1,654,810
Undistributed Expenditures	5,045,954	4,660,217	4,491,096	4,003,263	4,019,100
Capital Outlay	<u>62,025</u>	<u>248,710</u>	<u>173,566</u>	<u>16,386</u>	<u>16,386</u>
Total Expenditures	7,317,315	6,904,041	6,360,718	5,692,127	5,690,296
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over/(Under) Expenditures	534,455	(229,402)	288,172	868,515	274,279
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Proceeds of Capital Lease	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers In	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers Out	<u>(94,396)</u>	<u>(169,347)</u>	<u>(52,508)</u>	<u>(53,165)</u>	<u>(10,381)</u>
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(94,396)	(169,347)	(52,508)	(53,165)	(10,381)
Net Change in Fund Balance	440,059	(398,749)	235,664	815,350	263,898
Fund Balance, July 1	<u>986,703</u>	<u>1,385,452</u>	<u>1,149,788</u>	<u>334,438</u>	<u>70,540</u>
Fund Balance, June 30	<u>\$1,426,762</u>	<u>\$986,703</u>	<u>\$1,385,452</u>	<u>\$1,149,788</u>	<u>\$334,438</u>

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

Capital Leases

As of June 30, 2025, the Board has no capital leases outstanding.

Source: Annual Comprehensive Financial Report of the School District

Operating Leases

As of June 30, 2025, the Board has operating leases outstanding.

Source: Annual Comprehensive Financial Report of the School District

Short-Term Debt

As of June 30, 2025, the Board has no short-term debt outstanding.

Source: Annual Comprehensive Financial Report of the School District

Long-Term Debt

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

<u>Fiscal Year Ending</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2026	<u>\$315,000</u>	<u>\$5,670</u>	<u>\$320,670</u>
TOTALS	<u><u>\$315,000</u></u>	<u><u>\$5,670</u></u>	<u><u>\$320,670</u></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)	\$197,271,364
School District Debt Analysis	
Permitted Debt Limitation (3% of AEVP)	\$5,918,141
Less: Bonds and Notes Authorized and Outstanding	<u>315,000</u>
Remaining Limitation of Indebtedness	\$5,603,141
Percentage of Net School Debt to Average Equalized Valuation	0.16%

Source: Annual Comprehensive Financial Report of the School District

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INFORMATION REGARDING THE BOROUGH¹

The following material presents certain economic and demographic information of the Borough of Woodbine (the “Borough”), in the County of Cape May (the “County”), State of New Jersey (the “State”).

General Information

The Borough was incorporated as a borough by an Act of the State Legislature on March 3, 1903, from portions of Dennis Township. According to the United States Census Bureau, the borough has a total area of 8.0 square miles, all of it land. The Borough borders both Dennis Township and Upper Township.

Governing Body

The Borough is governed by a mayor and a six-member Borough Council. The mayor serves a four-year term of office and is directly elected by the voters. Borough Council members serve three-year terms of office on a staggered basis, with two seats coming up for election each year.

Pension and Retirement Systems

Substantially all eligible employees participate in the Public Employees’ Retirement System, the Police and Firemen’s Retirement System or the Defined Contribution Retirement Program, which have been established by State statute and are administered by the New Jersey Division of Pensions and Benefits (the “Division”). Benefits, contributions, means of funding and the manner of administration are established pursuant to State statute. The Division annually charges municipalities and other participating governmental units for their respective contributions to the plans based upon actuarial calculations and the employees contribute a portion of the cost. Each Plan has a Board of Trustees that is primarily responsible for its administration. The Division issues a publicly available financial report that includes the financial statements and required supplementary information. This report may be obtained by writing to the Division of Pensions and Benefits, P.O. Box 295, Trenton, New Jersey, 08625 or is available online at www.nj.gov/treasury/pensions/financial-reports.shtml.

The Public Employees’ Retirement System (“PERS”) is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan which 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. Membership 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 pension fund or local jurisdiction’s pension fund.

The Police and Firemen’s Retirement System (“PFRS”) is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan which was established as of July 1, 1944, under the

¹ Source: The Borough, unless otherwise indicated.

provisions of N.J.S.A. 43:16A, to provide retirement, death, disability and medical benefits to certain qualified members. Membership is mandatory for substantially all full-time county and municipal police and firemen or officer employees with police powers appointed after June 30, 1944.

The Defined Contribution Retirement Program (“DCRP”) is a multiple-employer defined contribution pension fund which was established July 1, 2007, under the provisions of Chapter 92, P.L. 2007 and Chapter 103, P.L. 2007, and was expanded under the provisions of Chapter 89, P.L. 2009. The DCRP provides eligible employees and their beneficiaries with a tax-sheltered, defined contribution retirement benefit, along with life insurance coverage and disability coverage.

Employment and Unemployment Comparisons

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

	<u>Total Labor Force</u>	<u>Employed Labor Force</u>	<u>Total Unemployed</u>	<u>Unemployment Rate</u>
<u>Borough</u>				
2024	887	802	85	9.6%
2023	874	801	73	8.4%
2022	845	793	52	6.2%
2021	843	760	83	9.8%
2020	811	706	105	12.9%
<u>County</u>				
2024	45,403	41,787	3,616	8.0%
2023	45,309	41,745	3,564	7.9%
2022	44,892	41,701	3,191	7.1%
2021	44,379	39,976	4,403	9.9%
2020	43,358	37,045	6,313	14.6%
<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

Income (as of 2023)

	<u>Borough</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>State</u>
Median Household Income	\$45,179	\$88,046	\$101,050
Median Family Income	61,823	106,504	123,892
Per Capita Income	26,167	54,325	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 Borough, the County, and the State.

	<u>Borough</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>
2023 est.	2,136	0.4%	93,875	-1.5%	9,500,851	2.3%
2020	2,128	-13.9%	95,263	-2.1%	9,288,994	5.7%
2010	2,472	-9.0	97,265	-4.9	8,791,894	4.5
2000	2,716	1.4	102,326	7.6	8,414,350	8.9
1990	2,678	-4.7	95,089	15.6	7,730,188	5.0

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

Largest Taxpayers

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

<u>Taxpayers</u>	<u>2025 Assessed Valuation</u>	<u>% of Total Assessed Valuation</u>
DMA Investments, LLC	\$4,160,000	2.31%
G N G Land CO, LLC	4,147,000	2.30%
Woodbine Manor Apts LP	3,550,000	1.97%
Carol Lynn East, LLC	2,584,000	1.43%
Holly Realty, LLC	2,084,500	1.16%
Chasudim Tovim in Woodbine, LLC	1,806,600	1.00%
Romano, Sue Ann & Romano, S+J JR Trust	1,651,900	0.92%
Taxpayer #1	1,472,100	0.82%
Forss & King Rental Properties	1,337,000	0.74%
SCA Serv of NJ, Inc.	<u>1,311,200</u>	<u>0.73%</u>
Total	<u>\$24,104,300</u>	<u>13.36%</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	\$3,031,516	\$3,011,285	99.33%
2023	3,064,874	3,052,872	99.61%
2022	3,067,004	3,051,079	99.48%
2021	2,996,344	2,952,131	98.52%
2020	2,878,440	2,795,227	97.11%

Source: Annual Audit Reports of the Borough

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	\$84,323	\$19,623	\$103,946	3.43%
2023	84,333	11,273	95,606	3.12%
2022	86,200	25,423	111,623	3.64%
2021	87,528	46,395	133,923	4.47%
2020	82,471	39,517	121,988	4.24%

Source: Annual Audit Reports of the Borough

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 Borough

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

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Municipal</u>	<u>Local School</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Total</u>
2025	\$0.232	\$1.226	\$0.254	\$1.712
2024	0.232	1.211	0.246	1.689
2023	0.232	1.216	0.260	1.708
2022	0.233	1.219	0.257	1.709
2021	0.233	1.203	0.250	1.686

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	\$179,740,900	\$231,684,584	77.58%	\$685,240	\$232,369,824
2024	178,543,600	193,061,851	92.48	774,707	193,836,558
2023	178,124,800	192,608,997	92.18	822,288	193,431,285
2022	177,607,400	180,936,634	98.16	837,702	181,774,336
2021	176,496,900	160,700,082	109.83	837,702	161,537,784

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 Borough 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	\$6,767,000	\$133,133,600	\$3,631,900	\$29,214,700	\$3,249,100	\$3,744,600	\$179,740,900
2024	7,102,700	132,761,100	3,629,500	27,066,700	4,239,000	3,744,600	178,543,600
2023	6,702,100	131,824,900	3,925,100	28,873,600	3,249,100	3,550,000	178,124,800
2022	6,702,100	131,310,200	3,925,100	28,870,900	3,249,100	3,550,000	177,607,400
2021	6,472,100	130,802,300	3,628,600	28,794,800	3,249,100	3,550,000	176,496,900

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

Financial Operations

The following table summarizes the Borough'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	\$390,000	\$420,500	\$559,000	\$609,000	\$623,725
Miscellaneous Revenues	1,188,724	1,826,349	2,505,458	6,196,600	3,454,428
Receipts from Delinquent Taxes	40,000	40,000	30,000	30,000	13,725
Amount to be Raised by Taxation	<u>412,467</u>	<u>415,499</u>	<u>414,706</u>	<u>415,875</u>	<u>417,709</u>
Total Revenue:	<u>\$2,031,191</u>	<u>\$2,702,348</u>	<u>\$3,509,164</u>	<u>\$7,251,475</u>	<u>\$4,509,587</u>
<u>Appropriations</u>					
General Appropriations	\$1,480,487	\$1,547,018	\$1,612,111	\$1,696,728	\$1,756,968
Operations (Excluded from CAPS)	398,123	1,017,583	1,793,173	5,450,918	2,618,917
Deferred Charges and Statutory Expenditures	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers to Board of Education	7,956	7,989	7,988	7,970	8,025
Capital Improvement Fund	55,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	95,000
Municipal Debt Service	0	0	0	0	0
Reserve for Uncollected Taxes	<u>89,624</u>	<u>64,758</u>	<u>30,892</u>	<u>30,859</u>	<u>30,677</u>
Total Appropriations:	<u>\$2,031,190</u>	<u>\$2,702,348</u>	<u>\$3,509,164</u>	<u>\$7,251,475</u>	<u>\$4,509,587</u>

Source: Annual Adopted Budgets of the Borough

Fund Balance

Current Fund

The following table lists the Borough'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

	Balance	Utilized in Budget
<u>Year</u>	<u>12/31</u>	<u>of Succeeding Year</u>
2024	\$757,427	\$623,725
2023	1,366,427	609,000
2022	1,280,735	559,000
2021	986,604	420,500
2020	534,131	390,000

Source: Annual Audit Reports of the Borough

Borough Indebtedness as of December 31, 2024

	Gross Debt	Deductions	Net Debt
Local School District Debt	\$ 625,000.00	\$ 625,000.00	\$ -
Utilities	5,103,726.02	3,756,799.22	1,346,926.80
General Debt	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 5,728,726.02</u>	<u>\$ 4,381,799.22</u>	<u>\$ 1,346,926.80</u>

Source: Annual Audit of the Borough

Overlapping Debt (as of December 31, 2024)²

<u>Name of Related Entity</u>	<u>Related Entity Debt Outstanding</u>	<u>Borough Percentage</u>	<u>Borough Share</u>
Local School District	\$625,000	100.00%	\$625,000
County	381,517,496	0.20%	<u>769,988</u>
Net Indirect Debt			\$1,394,988
Net Direct Debt			<u>1,346,927</u>
Total Net Direct and Indirect Debt			<u>\$2,741,915</u>

Source: Annual Audit of the Borough

Debt Limit

Average Equalized Valuation Basis (2022, 2023, 2024)	\$188,869,161
Permitted Debt Limitation (3 1/2%)	6,610,421
Less: Net Debt	<u>1,346,927</u>
Remaining Borrowing Power	<u>\$5,263,494</u>
Percentage of Net Debt to Average Equalized Valuation	0.713%
Gross Debt Per Capita based on 2020 population of 2,136	\$2,682
Net Debt Per Capita based on 2020 population of 2,136	\$631

Source: Annual Debt Statement of the Borough

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

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APPENDIX B

**Financial Statements of The Board of Education of the
Borough of Woodbine
in the County of Cape May, New Jersey**

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NIGHTLINGER, COLAVITA & VOLPA

A Professional Association

Certified Public Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Honorable President and
Members of the Board of Education
Borough of Woodbine School District
County of Cape May, New Jersey 08270

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Board of Education of the Borough of Woodbine School District in the County of Cape May, State of New Jersey, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Board of Education of the Borough of Woodbine School District in the County of Cape May, State of New Jersey's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund, of the Board of Education of the Borough of Woodbine School District in the County of Cape May, State of New Jersey, as of June 30, 2025, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the fiscal year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and audit requirements as prescribed by the Office of School Finance, Department of Education, State of New Jersey. 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 School District, 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 the 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 School 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.

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 auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and *Government Auditing Standards* 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 auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and *Government Auditing Standards*, 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 School 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 School 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, schedule of the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability, schedule of the School District's pension contributions, and schedule of changes in the School District's total OPEB liability and related ratios, as listed 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 School District's basic financial statements. The combining statements and related major fund supporting statements and schedules, are presented for purposes of additional analysis, as required by the Office of School Finance, Department of Education, State of New Jersey, and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards and state financial assistance is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by the Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance) and New Jersey OMB's Circular 25-12, Single Audit Policy for Recipients of Federal Grants, State Grants and State Aid, and is also 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 statements and related major fund supporting statements and schedules, and schedules 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, as required by the Office of School Finance, Department of Education, State of New Jersey. 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 December 15, 2025, on our consideration of the Borough of Woodbine Board of Education's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants 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 effectiveness of the Borough of Woodbine Board of Education's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Governments Auditing Standards* in considering Borough of Woodbine School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Respectfully submitted,

NIGHTLINGER, COLAVITA & VOLPA, P.A.



Raymond Colavita, C.P.A., R.M.A.
Licensed Public School Accountant
No. 915
December 1, 2025

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION – PART I

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

The discussion and analysis of Borough of Woodbine 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 basic financial statements and notes 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 \$1,114,483 from 2024.
- General revenues accounted for \$8,954,397 of total revenue or 91.0% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and operating grants and contributions and capital grants and contributions accounted for \$904,854 or 9.0% of total revenues of \$9,859,251.
- Net position from governmental activities increased by \$1,033,935 from 2024.
- The School District had \$8,900,789 in expenses of which only \$904,854 of these expenses was offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. Governmental revenues (primarily taxes of \$2,179,903 and state/federal aid \$6,511,342) were utilized to provide for these programs.
- Among governmental funds, the General Fund had \$7,851,770 in revenues and \$7,317,315 in expenditures. The General Fund's fund balance decreased \$440,059 from 2024.

Using this Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR)

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes to those statements. These statements are organized so the reader can understand Borough of Woodbine 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 Borough of Woodbine School District, the General Fund is by far the most significant fund.

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 ask 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 businesses. This basis of accounting takes into consideration 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 their assets. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the school district as a whole, the financial position 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. Non-financial 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 Latchkey and Food Service enterprise funds are reported as a business activity.

Reporting the School District's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the School District's funds. The School District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transaction. The School District's governmental funds are the General Fund, Special Revenue Fund, Capital Projects Fund, and Debt Service Fund.

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 readily 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 the reader 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.

Enterprise Fund

The enterprise fund uses the same basis of accounting as business-type activities; therefore, these statements are essentially the same.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the District-wide and fund financial statements.

Net position: The District's governmental activities net position increased \$1,033,935 between fiscal years 2024 and 2025 and the business-type activities net assets increased \$80,548 due to operating costs in excess of revenues.

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Assets						
Current and Other Assets	\$ 1,973,241	\$ 2,291,539	\$ 341,558	\$ 435,092	\$ 2,314,799	\$ 2,726,631
Capital Assets, Net	6,380,364	6,017,178	102,559	50,119	6,482,923	6,067,297
Total Assets	8,353,605	8,308,717	444,117	485,211	8,797,722	8,793,928
Deferred Outflows	18,671	30,234			18,671	30,234
Liabilities						
Long-term Liabilities	659,994	913,360			659,994	913,360
Other Liabilities	614,746	1,361,840	6,484	128,126	621,230	1,489,966
Total Liabilities	1,274,740	2,275,200	6,484	128,126	1,281,224	2,403,326
Deferred Inflows	12,060	12,210			12,060	12,210
Net Position						
Invested in Capital Assets	6,065,364	5,392,178	102,559	50,119	6,167,923	5,442,297
Restricted	1,434,449	749,607			1,434,449	749,607
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(414,337)	(90,244)	335,074	306,966	(79,263)	216,722
Total Net Position	\$ 7,085,476	\$ 6,051,541	\$ 437,633	\$ 357,085	\$ 7,523,109	\$ 6,408,626

Changes in net position: The total general revenues of the District increased by \$1,114,483 due primarily to a net increase property tax and operating grants and contributions. The local tax levy is 23.2% of total governmental activity revenues. The municipality levies this tax on properties located in the Borough and remits the collections on a monthly basis to the District. Approximately 75.1% of the District's total governmental activity revenue comes from the State of New Jersey in the form of state aid, along with federal awards. Miscellaneous revenues made up 1.7%. The state aid is based on the District's enrollment as well as other factors such as legislative funding of the SFRA formula. The District expenses are primarily related to instruction, administration and plant operations.

Table 2

	2025		2025		2024		2024
Governmental and Program Revenues	Amount		Percentage		Amount		Percentage
Property Taxes	\$ 2,179,903		22.19%	\$	2,182,606		22.52%
Unrestricted Federal and State Aid	6,352,239		64.66%		5,979,620		61.69%
Restricted Federal and State Aid	159,103		1.62%		161,866		1.67%
Miscellaneous	310,074		3.16%		124,363		1.28%
Operating Grants and Contributions	822,352		8.37%		1,244,993		12.84%
Totals	\$ 9,823,671		100.00%	\$	9,693,448		100.00%

Governmental Activities

The following schedule summarizes the governmental and business-type activities of the District during the 2025 and 2024 fiscal years.

Table 3

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Revenues						
Program Revenue						
Charges for Services	\$	\$	\$ 82,502	\$ 98,725	\$ 82,502	\$ 98,725
Federal and State Grants	534,675	949,972	287,677	295,021	822,352	1,244,993
General Revenues						
Property Taxes	2,179,903	2,182,606			2,179,903	2,182,606
Federal/State Aid Entitlement	6,352,239	5,979,620			6,352,239	5,979,620
Miscellaneous	350,222	186,582	72,033	922	422,255	187,504
Total Revenues	9,417,039	9,298,780	442,212	394,668	9,859,251	9,693,448
Expenses						
Instruction						
Regular	2,448,445	2,429,245			2,448,445	2,429,245
Special Education	1,198,471	1,278,287			1,198,471	1,278,287
Other Instruction	81,538	58,237			81,538	58,237
Support Services						
Tuition	1,786,366	1,585,146			1,786,366	1,585,146
Student & Instruct Related	1,155,552	1,203,243			1,155,552	1,203,243
General Admin Services	265,881	282,772			265,881	282,772
School Admin Services	158,957	188,368			158,957	188,368
Plant Operations/Maint	999,299	710,762			999,299	710,762
Pupil Transportation	222,310	256,724			222,310	256,724
Unallocated Interest Expense	30,705	31,357			30,705	31,357
Business Type Activities			361,664	375,840	361,664	375,840
Total Expenses	8,347,524	8,024,141	361,664	375,840	8,709,188	8,399,981
Excess (Deficiency) before Extraordinary/Special Items	1,069,515	1,274,639	80,548	18,828	1,150,063	1,293,467
Transfer to Charter School	(35,580)				(35,580)	
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	\$ 1,033,935	\$ 1,274,639	\$ 80,548	\$ 18,828	\$ 1,114,483	\$ 1,293,467

Business-type Activities

There was an excess of Program expenses over revenues in the District's business-type activities of \$ \$7,145 in the Food Service Fund and an excess of revenue over expenses of \$15,660 in the Child Care Fund.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT'S FUNDS

As of the year end, the governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$1,360,385, which is \$426,936 more than at the beginning of the year.

General Fund Budgetary 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.

Capital Assets

At the end of the fiscal year 2025, the School District had \$6,482,923 invested in land, building and machinery and equipment. The following shows fiscal year 2025 balances compared to 2024.

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

	2024	2025
Land and Building Improvements	\$ 1	\$
Building and Building Improvements	5,594,187	5,291,871
Machinery and Equipment	473,109	1,191,052
Total	\$ 6,067,297	\$ 6,482,923

Overall capital assets increased \$415,626 from fiscal year 2024 to fiscal year 2025. The increase in capital assets is due to current year addition of \$782,860 in the governmental funds and \$71,836 in the Food Service Fund, offset by depreciation of \$439,070. For more detailed information, please refer to the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2025, the School District had \$315,000 of outstanding debt in serial bonds that were issued to refund the bond issue in 2020. There is also a Net Pension Liability of \$137,256 and Compensated Absences of \$207,738. The amount available for future bonded debt is \$5,603,141 or 95%, as shown on Exhibit J-13.

For the Future

The Borough of Woodbine School District is in good financial condition presently. The School District is proud of its community support of the public schools.

The District continues to provide quality education programs while continuing to stabilize the tax rate in Borough of Woodbine. In conclusion, the Borough of Woodbine 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 challenges of the future.

Contacting the School District's 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 Lesa Robbins, the current Business Administrator at Borough of Woodbine School District, 801 Webster Street, Borough of Woodbine, New Jersey 08270.

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.

BOROUGH OF WOODBINE SCHOOL DISTRICT
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2025

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,331,152	\$ 288,430	\$ 1,619,582
Receivables, net	642,089	45,081	687,170
Inventory		8,047	8,047
Capital assets, net	6,380,364	102,559	6,482,923
Total Assets	<u>8,353,605</u>	<u>444,117</u>	<u>8,797,722</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred Outflows Related to Pensions	18,671		18,671
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>18,671</u>		<u>18,671</u>
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	58,159	493	58,652
Other Current Liabilities	59,102	5,991	65,093
Accrued Interest Payable	1,890		1,890
Unearned Revenue	495,595		495,595
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Due within one year	315,000		315,000
Due beyond one year	344,994		344,994
Total Liabilities	<u>1,274,740</u>	<u>6,484</u>	<u>1,281,224</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred Inflows Related to Pensions	12,060		12,060
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>12,060</u>		<u>12,060</u>
NET POSITION			
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	6,065,364	102,559	6,167,923
Restricted	1,418,484		1,418,484
Scholarships	12,907		12,907
Student Activities	3,058		3,058
Unrestricted	(414,337)	335,074	(79,263)
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 7,085,476</u>	<u>\$ 437,633</u>	<u>\$ 7,523,109</u>

See Accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements

BOROUGH OF WOODBINE SCHOOL DISTRICT
Statement of Changes in Net Position
For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Indirect Expenses Allocation	Program Revenues		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		
			Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business Type Activities	Total
Governmental Activities:							
Instruction:							
Regular	\$ 1,781,581	\$ 666,864	\$	\$ 788,174	\$ (1,660,271)	\$	\$ (1,660,271)
Special Education	682,013	516,458			(1,198,471)		(1,198,471)
Other Instruction	47,759	33,779			(81,538)		(81,538)
Support Services:							
Tuition	1,786,366				(1,786,366)		(1,786,366)
Student & Instruction Related Services	976,881	178,671		507,244	(648,308)		(648,308)
General and Central Administrative Services	118,104	147,777			(265,881)		(265,881)
School Administrative Services	68,320	90,637		(760,743)	(919,700)		(919,700)
Plant Operations and Maintenance	765,460	233,839			(999,299)		(999,299)
Pupil Transportation	222,310				(222,310)		(222,310)
Unallocated Benefits	2,059,626	(2,059,626)					
Unallocated Interest Expense	30,705				(30,705)		(30,705)
Total Governmental Activities	8,539,125	(191,601)		534,675	(7,812,849)		(7,812,849)
Business-type Activities:							
Food Service	312,170		17,348	287,677		(7,145)	(7,145)
Child Care	49,494		65,154			15,660	15,660
Total Business-type Activities	361,664		82,502	287,677		8,515	8,515
Total Primary Government	\$ 8,900,789	\$ (191,601)	\$ 82,502	\$ 822,352	\$ (7,812,849)	\$ 8,515	\$ (7,804,334)
General Revenues:							
Taxes:							
Property Taxes, Levied for General Purposes, Net					\$ 2,179,789	\$	\$ 2,179,789
Property Taxes, Levied for Debt Service					114		114
Federal and State Aid Not Restricted					6,352,239		6,352,239
Federal and State Aid - Restricted for Specific Purpose					159,103		159,103
Miscellaneous Income					191,119	197	191,316
Transfer to Charter School					(35,580)		(35,580)
Fixed Asset Adjustment						71,836	71,836
Total General Revenues, Special Items, Extraordinary Items and Transfers					8,846,784	72,033	8,918,817
Change in Net Position					1,033,935	80,548	1,114,483
Net Position—Beginning					6,051,541	357,085	6,408,626
Net Position—Ending					\$ 7,085,476	\$ 437,633	\$ 7,523,109

See Accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements

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.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

BOROUGH OF WOODBINE SCHOOL DISTRICT
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2025

	General Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Debt Service Fund	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 854,428	\$ 196,065	\$ 13,982	1,064,475
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	294,161		13,512	307,673
Local District Tax Receivable	168,137			168,137
Interfunds Receivable	63,155			63,155
State Aid Receivable	131,046			131,046
Federal Aid Receivable		279,751		279,751
Total Assets	<u>1,510,927</u>	<u>475,816</u>	<u>27,494</u>	<u>2,014,237</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES				
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	11,735	46,424		58,159
Payroll Deductions and Withholdings Payable	59,102			59,102
Interfunds Payable	13,328	174	27,494	40,996
Unearned Revenue		495,595		495,595
Total Liabilities	<u>84,165</u>	<u>542,193</u>	<u>27,494</u>	<u>653,852</u>
Fund Balances:				
Restricted for:				
Excess Surplus	445,247			445,247
Excess Surplus Designated for for Subsequent Year's Expenditures	169,076			169,076
Capital Reserve	460,000			460,000
Maintenance Reserve	294,161			294,161
Tuition Reserve	50,000			50,000
Scholarships		12,907		12,907
Student Activities		3,058		3,058
Assignes to Encumbrances	12,668			12,668
Assignes to Subsewuent Year's Expenditures	37,933			37,933
Unreserved, Reported in:				
General Fund	(42,323)			(42,323)
Special Revenue Fund (Deficit)		(82,342)		(82,342)
Total Fund Balances (Deficit)	<u>1,426,762</u>	<u>(66,377)</u>		<u>1,360,385</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 1,510,927</u>	<u>\$ 475,816</u>	<u>27,494</u>	

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of Net Position (A-1) are different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. The cost of Assets is \$12,369,639 and the accumulated depreciation is \$5,989,275 (See Note 5)	6,380,364
Pension liabilities net of deferred inflows and outflows	(130,645)
Accrued interest is not payable within the current year and therefore, not reported in the statements.	(1,890)
The Unamortized Cost on Refunding is not amortized in the fund statements	-
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable and compensated absences are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.	(522,738)
Net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ 7,085,476</u>

See Accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements

BOROUGH OF WOODBINE SCHOOL DISTRICT
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, And Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

	General Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Debt Service Fund	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES				
Local tax levy	\$ 2,017,642	\$	\$ 162,147	\$ 2,179,789
Rents	49,855			49,855
Miscellaneous	141,264			141,264
Local sources		114		114
State sources	5,637,629	876,398	159,103	6,673,130
Federal sources	5,380	1,314,491		1,319,871
Total revenues	<u>7,851,770</u>	<u>2,191,003</u>	<u>321,250</u>	<u>10,364,023</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Regular instruction	1,256,921	788,174		2,045,095
Special education instruction	891,340			891,340
Other instruction	61,075			61,075
Support services and undistributed costs:				
Tuition	1,786,366			1,786,366
Student & instruction related services	349,373	507,244		856,617
General administrative services	118,860			118,860
School administrative services	163,550			163,550
Central Services	120,064			120,064
Administrative Info. Technology	33,944			33,944
Plant operations and maintenance	451,940			451,940
Pupil transportation	222,310			222,310
Unallocated Benefits	1,799,547	191,601		1,991,148
Debt Service:				
Principal			310,000	310,000
Interest			11,250	11,250
Capital outlay	62,025	775,923		837,948
Total expenditures	<u>7,317,315</u>	<u>2,262,942</u>	<u>321,250</u>	<u>9,901,507</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>534,455</u>	<u>(71,939)</u>		<u>462,516</u>
OTHER FINANCING (USES)				
Transfer to Preschool Program	(58,816)	58,816		
Transfer to Charter Schools	(35,580)			(35,580)
Total other financing and uses	<u>(94,396)</u>	<u>58,816</u>		<u>(35,580)</u>
Net change in fund balances	<u>440,059</u>	<u>(13,123)</u>		<u>426,936</u>
Fund Balance (Deficit) —July 1	986,703	(53,254)		933,449
Fund balance (Deficit)—June 30	<u>\$ 1,426,762</u>	<u>\$ (66,377)</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 1,360,385</u>

See Accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements

BOROUGH OF WOODBINE SCHOOL DISTRICT
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures,
and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds
to the Statement of Changes in Net Position
For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

Total net change in fund balances - governmental funds (from B-2)	\$	426,936
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Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities (A-2) are different because:

Repayment of long term debt is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets and is not reported in the statement of activities.		310,000
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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	\$ (419,674)	
	Capital Outlays	<u>782,860</u>	363,186

In the statement of activities, certain operating expenses, e.g., compensated absences (vacations) are measured by the amounts earned during the year. In the governmental funds, however, expenditures for these items are reported in the amount of financial resources used (paid). When the earned amount exceeds the paid amount, the difference is reduction in the reconciliation (-); when the paid amount exceeds the earned amount the difference is an addition to the reconciliation (+).		(68,478)
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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.		5,360
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Amortization of the loss on refunding is expensed in the Government-wide Statements, but not in the governmental statements

In the statement of activities, interest on long-term debt in the statement of activities is accrued, regardless of when due. In the governmental funds, interest is reported when due. The accrued interest is an addition in the reconciliation.		1,860
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Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	<u><u>1,033,935</u></u>
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See Accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

BOROUGH OF WOODBINE SCHOOL DISTRICT
Statement of Net Assets
Proprietary Funds
June 30, 2025

	<u>Non-Major Funds</u>	<u>Totals</u>
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 310,589	\$ 310,589
Accounts receivable:		
Federal	43,486	43,486
State	1,250	1,250
Other	345	345
Interfunds Receivable	13,328	13,328
Inventories	8,047	8,047
Total current assets	<u>377,045</u>	<u>377,045</u>
Noncurrent assets:		
Furniture, machinery & equipment	287,541	287,541
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(184,982)</u>	<u>(184,982)</u>
Total noncurrent assets	<u>102,559</u>	<u>102,559</u>
Total assets	<u><u>\$ 479,604</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 479,604</u></u>
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities:		
Unearned Income	\$ 5,991	\$ 5,991
Interfund Payable	35,487	35,487
Accounts Payable	493	493
Total current liabilities	<u>41,971</u>	<u>41,971</u>
Total liabilities	<u><u>\$ 41,971</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 41,971</u></u>
NET POSITION		
Invested in Capital Assets Net of Related Debt	\$ 102,559	\$ 102,559
Unrestricted	<u>335,074</u>	<u>335,074</u>
Total Net Position	<u><u>\$ 437,633</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 437,633</u></u>

See Accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements

BOROUGH OF WOODBINE SCHOOL DISTRICT
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position
Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

	<u>Non-Major Funds</u>	<u>Total Enterprise</u>
Operating revenues:		
Charges for services:		
Daily sales	\$ 65,154	\$ 65,154
Latchkey program revenue	17,348	17,348
Miscellaneous		
Total operating revenues	<u>82,502</u>	<u>82,502</u>
Operating expenses:		
Salaries	113,382	113,382
Employee Benefits	16,151	16,151
Supplies and materials	19,824	19,824
Other Expenses	23,673	23,673
Management Fee	26,085	26,085
Cost of Sales - Reimbursable	141,141	141,141
Cost of Sales - Non Reimbursable	2,012	2,012
Depreciation	19,396	19,396
Total Operating Expenses	<u>361,664</u>	<u>361,664</u>
Operating (loss)	<u>(279,162)</u>	<u>(279,162)</u>
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):		
State sources:		
State school lunch program	2,633	2,633
State school breakfast program	2,939	2,939
Summer-EBT Administrative Cost	301	301
Federal sources:		
National school lunch program	158,831	158,831
National school breakfast program	76,766	76,766
National School Lunch Program - Snacks	4,072	4,072
Summer-EBT Administrative Cost	301	301
Fresh Fruits and Vegetable Program	13,169	13,169
Food distribution program	28,665	28,665
Interest and investment revenue	197	197
Total non-operating revenues	<u>287,874</u>	<u>287,874</u>
Change in Net Position	8,712	8,712
Fixed Asset Adjustment	71,836	71,836
Total Net Position - Beginning	357,085	357,085
Total Net Position—Ending	<u>\$ 437,633</u>	<u>\$ 437,633</u>

See Accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements

BOROUGH OF WOODBINE SCHOOL DISTRICT
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

	Non-Major Funds	Total Enterprise
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Receipts from customers	\$ 82,502	\$ 82,502
Payments to employees	(113,387)	(113,387)
Payments to cost of sales	(309,748)	(309,748)
Net cash (used) for operating activities	(340,633)	(340,633)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Cash received from local, state and federal reimbursements	259,012	259,012
Net cash provided by non-capital financing activities	259,012	259,012
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of Fixed Assets		
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities		
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Interest	197	197
Net cash provided by investing activities	197	197
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(81,424)	(81,424)
Balances—beginning of year	392,013	392,013
Balances—end of year	\$ 310,589	\$ 310,589
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:		
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (279,162)	\$ (279,162)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities		
Depreciation	19,396	19,396
Federal Commodities	28,665	28,665
Change in Assets and Liabilities:		
(Increase)/Decrease in Accounts Receivable	(1,753)	(1,753)
(Increase)/Decrease in Interfund Receivable	(2,289)	(2,289)
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventory	374	374
Increase/(Decrease) in Interfund Payable	15,778	15,778
Increase/(Decrease) in Accounts Payable	(121,414)	(121,414)
Increase/(Decrease) in Unearned Revenue	(228)	(228)
Total adjustments	(61,471)	(61,471)
Net cash (used for) operating activities	\$ (340,633)	\$ (340,633)

Noncash Investing, Capital, and Financing Activities:

During the year, the District received \$19,808 of food commodities from the U.S. Department of Agriculture

See Accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements

BOROUGH OF WOODBINE SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

The financial statements of the Borough of Woodbine 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. In its accounting and financial reporting, the District follows the pronouncements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The more significant accounting policies established in GAAP and used by the District are discussed below.

The District's financial reporting consist of a Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) providing an analysis of the District's over-all financial position and results of operations, as well as Basic financial statements prepared using full-accrual accounting for all of the District's activities.

A. REPORTING ENTITY:

The Borough of Woodbine School District is a Type II district located in the County of Cape May, 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. Effective with the 2012 fiscal year, the election of Board Members was moved to the general election in November resulting in the members whose term would have expired in April being carried over to December 31. The purpose of the district is to educate students in grades K-8. The Borough of Woodbine School District had an enrollment at June 30, 2025 of 212 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.

B. BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENTS:

The District's basic financial statements include both government-wide (reporting the District as a whole) and fund financial statements (reporting the District's major funds). Both the government-wide and fund financial statements categorize primary activities as either governmental or business type. The District's general and special revenue activities are classified as governmental activities. The District's food service program is classified as business-type activities.

In the governmental-wide Statement of Net Position, both the governmental and business-type activities columns (a) are presented on a consolidated basis by column, (b) and are reported on a full accrual, economic resource basis, which recognizes all long-term assets and receivables as well as long-term debt and obligations. The District's net position are reported in three parts-invested in capital assets, net of related debt; restricted net position; and unrestricted net position. The District first utilizes restricted resources to finance qualifying activities.

BOROUGH OF WOODBINE SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

B. BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENTS (CONT'D):

The government-wide Statement of Changes in Net Position reports both the gross and net cost of each of the District's functions and business-type activities (food service). The functions are also supported by general government revenues (property taxes, tuition, certain intergovernmental revenues, etc.). The Statement of Changes in Net Position reduces gross expenses (including depreciation) by related program revenues, operating and capital grants.

Program revenues must be directly associated with the function (regular instruction, vocational programs, student & instruction related services, etc.) or a business-type activity. Operating grants include operating-specific and discretionary (either operating or capital) grants while the capital grants column reflects capital-specific grants.

The net costs (by function or business-type activity) are normally covered by general revenue (property taxes, interest income, etc.).

- a. The District does allocate indirect costs such as depreciation expense, compensated absences, On-behalf TPAF Pension Contributions, and Reimbursed TPAF Social Security Contributions.

The government-wide focus is more on the sustainability of the District as an entity and the change in the District's net position resulting from the current year's activities. Fiduciary funds are not included in the government-wide statements.

C. BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial transactions of the District are reported in individual funds in the fund financial statements. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, reserves, fund equity, revenues and expenditures/expenses. The various funds are reported by generic classification within the financial statements.

The emphasis in fund financial statements is on the major funds in either the governmental or business-type activities categories. Non-major funds by category are summarized into a single column. GASBS No. 34 sets forth minimum criteria (percentage of the assets, liabilities, revenues or expenditures/expenses of either fund category or the governmental and enterprise combined) for the determination of major funds. The non-major funds are combined in a column in the fund financial statements. The State of New Jersey Department of Education has mandated that all New Jersey School Districts must report all governmental funds as major, regardless of the fund meeting the GASB definition of a major fund. However, the criteria are applied to proprietary funds.

The following fund types are used by the District:

1. Governmental Funds:

The focus of the governmental funds' measurement (in the fund statements) is upon determination of financial position and changes in financial position (sources, uses, and balances of financial resources) rather than upon net income. The following is a description of the governmental funds of the District.

BOROUGH OF WOODBINE SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

C. BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

1. Governmental Funds: (cont'd)

- a. **General fund** is the general operating fund of the District. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

As a result of implementing GASB Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities, amounts maintained for unemployment claims and payroll withholdings for employee salary deductions are included in the general fund. Amounts maintained for unemployment claims are used to account for the portion of employee deductions for unemployment compensation required to be deposited and accumulated for future unemployment claims under the Benefit Reimbursement Method.

- b. **Special revenue** funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for a specific purpose. The special revenue fund is specifically used to account for state and federal grant monies that have been allocated to the District.

As a result of implementing GASB Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities, amounts maintained for student activities and private purpose scholarships are included in the special revenue fund. The amounts are considered to be restricted and available to use for specific expenditures. Amounts maintained for student activities are derived from athletic events or other activities of pupil organizations and accumulated for payment of student group activities

- c. **Capital projects** funds are used to account for all financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities. 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.
- d. **Debt service** funds are 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.

Fund Balances – Governmental Funds

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report the following classifications of fund balance:

Nonspendable – includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not spendable in form or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted – includes amounts restricted by external sources (creditors, laws of other governments, etc.) or by constitutional provision or enabling legislation.

Committed – includes amounts that can only be used for specific purposes. Committed fund balance is reported pursuant to resolutions passed by the Board of Education, the District's highest level of decision-making authority. Commitments may be modified or rescinded only through resolutions approved by the Board of Education.

Assigned – includes amounts that the District intends to use for a specific purpose, but do not meet the definition of restricted or committed fund balance. Under the District's policy, amounts may be assigned by the Business Administrator.

BOROUGH OF WOODBINE SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

C. BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

Fund Balances – Governmental Funds (Cont'd)

Unassigned – includes amounts that have not been assigned to other funds or restricted, committed or assigned to a specific purpose within the General Fund. The District reports all amounts that meet the unrestricted General Fund Balance Policy described below as unassigned.

The details of the fund balances are included in the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet. When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, the District considers restricted funds to have been spent first. When an expenditure is incurred for which committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balance are available, the District considers amounts to have been spent first out of committed funds, then assigned funds, and finally unassigned funds, as needed.

2. Proprietary Funds:

The focus of proprietary fund measurement is upon determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position, and cash flows. The generally accepted accounting principles applicable are those similar to businesses in the private sector.

All proprietary funds are accounted for on a current financial resource's measurement focus. This means that all assets and liabilities, whether current or noncurrent, associated with their activity are included on their balance sheets. Their reported fund equity (total net position) segregated into contributed capital and unreserved retained earnings, if applicable. Proprietary fund type operating statements present increases (revenues) and decreases (expenses) in total net position.

Depreciation of all exhaustive fixed assets used by proprietary funds is charged as an expense against their operations. Accumulated depreciation is reported on proprietary fund balance sheets. Depreciation has been provided over the estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

The following is a description of the proprietary funds of the District:

Enterprise funds are required to be used to account for operations for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services and the activity (a) is financed with debt that is solely secured by a pledge of the net revenues, (b) has third party requirements that the cost of providing services, including capital costs, be recovered with fees and charges or (c) establishes fees and charges based on a pricing policy designated to recover similar costs. The District operates a food service fund to provide a child nutrition program for the students of the district, a school store to provide school supplies for students and teachers, and a latch-key program to provide before and after school care for students.

Internal Service Fund – An internal service fund would be utilized to charge costs for certain activities to individual funds or other governmental entities. The District's does not maintain an Internal Service Fund.

Equipment	12 - 20 years
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BOROUGH OF WOODBINE SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

C. BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

Fund Balances – Governmental Funds (Cont'd)

3. Fiduciary Funds:

Expendable Trust Fund - An Expendable Trust Fund is accounted for in essentially the same manner as the governmental fund types, using the same measurement focus and basis of accounting. Expendable Trust Funds account for assets where both the principal and interest may be spent. Expendable Trust Funds include Unemployment Compensation Insurance and Scholarship Funds, if any.

Nonexpendable Trust Fund - A Nonexpendable Trust Fund is used to account for assets held under the terms of a formal trust agreement, whereby the District is under obligation to maintain the trust principal. The District does not maintain a nonexpendable trust fund.

Fund Balances – Fiduciary Funds

The District's fiduciary funds are presented in the fiduciary fund financial statements by type (pension, private purpose and agency). Since by definition these assets are being held for the benefit of a third party (other local governments, private parties, pension participants, etc.), and cannot be used to address activities or obligations of the government, these funds are not incorporated into the government-wide statements.

All fund internal activity is eliminated when carried to the Government-wide statements.

D. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING AND MEASUREMENT FOCUS:

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

In its accounting and financial reporting, the District follows the pronouncements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and the pronouncements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) and its predecessor organizations issued on or before November 30, 1989, unless they conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The District's proprietary funds have elected not to apply the standards issued by FASB after November 30, 1989. The accrual basis of accounting is used for measuring financial position and operating results of proprietary fund types and nonexpendable trust funds. Under this method, revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they are earned and expenses are recognized when they are incurred.

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the District considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences, early retirement, arbitrage rebates, and postemployment healthcare benefits, are recorded only when payment is due.

BOROUGH OF WOODBINE SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

E. FINANCIAL STATEMENT AMOUNTS

1. Inventories:

Inventories in the general fund consist of expendable supplies held for the District's use and are carried at cost using the first-in, first-out method. Inventories in the enterprise fund are valued at cost, which approximates market, using the first-in, first-out method. As of June 30, 2025, the District did not have inventory in the general fund and had the following inventory in the enterprise fund:

Food	\$	6,964
Supplies		1,083
	\$	<u>8,047</u>

The value of Federal donated commodities is the difference between market value and cost of the commodities at the date of purchase and has been included as an item of non-operating revenue in the financial statements. The value of commodities included in the food inventory on June 30, 2025 is \$5,085.

2. Capital Assets:

Capital assets purchased or acquired with an original cost of \$2,000 or more are reported at historical cost or estimated historical cost. Contributed assets are reported at fair market value as of the date received. Additions, improvements and other capital outlays that significantly extend the useful life of an asset are capitalized. Other costs incurred for repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. Depreciation on all assets is provided on the straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Buildings	50
Building improvements & portable classroom	20 -50
Land improvements	20
Furniture	20
Maintenance equipment	15
Musical instruments	10
Athletic equipment	10
Audio visual equipment	10
Office equipment	5 - 10
Computer equipment	5 - 10

Infrastructure assets include roads, parking lots, underground pipe, etc. The District includes all infrastructure assets as depreciable assets in the financial statements.

3. Revenues:

Substantially all governmental fund revenues are accrued. Property taxes are susceptible to accrual and under New Jersey State Statutes a municipality is required to remit to its school district the entire balance of taxes in the amount 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. Subsidies and grants to proprietary funds, which finance either capital or current operations, are reported as non-operating revenue. In respect to grant revenues, the provider recognizes liabilities and expenses and the recipient recognizes receivables and revenue when the applicable eligibility requirements, including time requirements are met. Resources transmitted before the eligibility requirements are met are reported as advances by the provider and unearned revenue by the recipient. Program revenues, including tuition revenue are reported as reductions to expenses in the statement of activities.

BOROUGH OF WOODBINE SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

E. FINANCIAL STATEMENT AMOUNTS (CONT'D)

4. Expenditures:

Expenses are recognized when the related fund liability is incurred. Inventory costs are reported in the period when inventory items are used, rather than in the period purchased.

5. Compensated Absences:

Compensated absences are those absences for which employees will be paid, such as vacation, sick leave, and sabbatical leave. A liability for compensated absences that are attributable to services already rendered, and that are not contingent on a specific event that is outside the control of the District and its employees, is accrued as the employees earn the rights to the benefits. Compensated absences that relate to future services, or that are contingent on a specific event that is outside the control of the District and its employees, are accounted for in the period in which such services are rendered or in which such events take place.

In governmental and similar trust funds, compensated absences that are expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources are reported as both an expenditure and a fund liability in the fund that will pay for the compensated absences. The remainder of the compensated absences liability is reported in the District-wide Financial Statements as a Governmental Activity.

In proprietary and similar trust funds, compensated absences are recorded as an expense and liability of the fund that will pay for them.

6. Interfund Activity:

Interfund activity is reported as loans, services provided, reimbursements or transfers. Loans are reported as interfund receivables and payables as appropriate and are subject to elimination upon consolidation. Services provided, deemed to be at market or near market rates, are treated as revenues and expenditures/expenses. Reimbursements are when one fund incurs a cost, charges the appropriate benefiting fund and reduces its related costs as reimbursement. All other interfund transactions are treated as transfers. Transfers between governmental or proprietary funds are netted as part of the reconciliation to the government-wide financial statements.

7. 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, as long as the District budget is within State mandated CAPs, there is no public vote on the budget. If the budget exceeds State mandated CAPs, the voters have an opportunity to approve or reject the budget at the regular election held in November. Budgets are prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting, except for the special revenue fund as described later. 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. 6:23-2(g). Transfers of appropriations may be made by School Board resolution at any time during the fiscal year and are subject to two-thirds majority vote by the School Board and under certain circumstances require approval by the County Superintendent of Schools. Various budget transfers were approved by the Board of Education during the fiscal year.

BOROUGH OF WOODBINE SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

E. FINANCIAL STATEMENT AMOUNTS (CONT'D)

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

Formal budgetary integration into the accounting system is employed as a management control device during the year. For governmental funds there are no substantial differences between the budgetary basis of accounting and generally accepted accounting principles with the exception of the legally mandated revenue recognition of the last state aid payments 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 yearend.

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.

9. Tuition Receivable

Tuition charges were established by the Board of Education based on estimated costs. The charges are subject to adjustment when the final costs have been determined. The final cost is based on an agreement with the Middle Township Board of Education with a negotiated amount up to the final cost as determined by State of New Jersey.

10. Tuition Payable

Tuition charges for the fiscal years 2024-2025 were based on rates established by the receiving district. These rates are subject to change when the actual costs have been determined.

11. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those results.

12. Allocation of Costs

In the government-wide statement of activities, the District has allocated unallocated benefits to various programs based on the budgetary expenditures by program.

13. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund (TPAF) and Public Employees Retirement System (PERS) and additions to/deductions from the fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the TPAF and 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.

BOROUGH OF WOODBINE SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

E. FINANCIAL STATEMENT AMOUNTS (CONT'D)

14. Net position

Net position represents the difference between the sum of assets and deferred outflows of resources, and the sum of liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net position is classified into the following three components:

- Net investment in capital assets - This component represents capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, net of outstanding balances of borrowings used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- Restricted - Net position is 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 credits, grantors, or laws or regulations of their governments.
- Unrestricted - Net position is reported as unrestricted when it does not meet the criteria of the other two components of net position.

The school district applies restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

15. Tax assessments and property taxes:

Property valuations (assessments) are determined on true values as arrived at by a cost approach, market data approach and capitalization of net income where appropriate. Current assessments are the results of new assessments on a like basis with established comparable properties for newly assessed or purchased properties. This method assures equitable treatment to like property owners.

Upon the filing of certified adopted budgets by the municipality, the municipality's local school districts, 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 provision for the assessment of property, levying of taxes and the collection thereof are set forth in N.J.S.A. 54:4 et seq. Special taxing districts are permitted in New Jersey for various special services rendered to the properties located within the special districts.

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

School taxes are guaranteed, as to amount of collection, by the municipality (the collection agency) and are transmitted to the school district in accordance with the Schedule of Tax Installments as certified by the school district's Board of Education on an annual basis.

BOROUGH OF WOODBINE SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

E. FINANCIAL STATEMENT AMOUNTS (CONT'D)

New Accounting Standards:

The School District has adopted the following GASB statements:

- GASB Statement No. 101 - Compensated Absences: The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by updating the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. That objective is achieved by aligning the recognition and measurement guidance under a unified model and by amending certain previously required disclosures. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023, and all reporting periods thereafter. The adoption of GASB 101 did not impact the financial statements of the School District.
- GASB Statement No. 102 - Certain Risk Disclosures: This Statement requires a government to assess whether a concentration or constraint makes the primary government reporting unit or other reporting units that report a liability for revenue debt vulnerable to the risk of a substantial impact. Additionally, this Statement requires a government to assess whether an event or events associated with a concentration or constraint that could cause the substantial impact have occurred, have begun to occur, or are more likely than not to begin to occur within 12 months of the date the financial statements are issued. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2024, and all reporting periods thereafter. The adoption of GASB 102 did not impact the financial statements of the School District.

Accounting standards that the School District is currently reviewing for applicability and potential impact on the financial statements include:

- GASB Statement No. 103 - Financial Reporting Model Improvements: This Statement requires that the information presented in MD&A be limited to the related topics discussed in five sections: (1) Overview of the Financial Statements, (2) Financial Summary, (3) Detailed Analyses, (4) Significant Capital Asset and Long-Term Financing Activity, and (5) Currently Known Facts, Decisions, or Conditions. Management is evaluating the potential impact of the adoption of GASB 103 on the School District's financial statements.
- GASB Statement No. 104 - Disclosure of Certain Capital Assets: The objective of this Statement is to provide users of government financial statements with essential information about certain types of capital assets. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2025, and all reporting periods thereafter. Management is evaluating the potential impact of the adoption of GASB 104 on the School District's financial statements.

BOROUGH OF WOODBINE SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

Custodial Credit Risk Related to Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the School District's deposits might not be recovered. Although the School District does not have a formal policy regarding custodial credit risk, N.J.S.A. 17:9-41 et seq. requires that governmental units shall deposit public funds in public depositories protected from loss under the provisions of the Governmental Unit Deposit Protection Act. The District does not place a limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer.

As of June 30, 2025, the District's bank balance of \$1,933,658 was insured or collateralized as follows:

Insured	\$	250,000
Uninsured and collateralized under GUDPA by pledging financial institutions		1,683,658
	\$	<u>1,933,658</u>

Unrestricted cash		
Governmental funds, Balance Sheet	B-1	\$ 1,090,544
Enterprise funds, Statement of Net Position	B-4	310,589
Restricted cash		
Governmental funds, Balance Sheet	B-1	<u>254,110</u>
Total cash		\$ <u>1,655,243</u>

NOTE 3. INVESTMENTS

As of June 30, 2025, the District had no investments. However, if the District had investments, they would be subject to following risks.

Interest Rate Risk. The district does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates. However, New Jersey Statutes 18A:20-37 limits the length of time for most investment to 397 days.

Credit Risk. New Jersey Statutes 18A:20-37 limits district investments to those specified in the Statutes. The type of allowable investments are Bonds of the United States of America or of the district or the local units in which the district is located; obligations of federal agencies not exceeding 397 days; government money market mutual funds; the State of New Jersey Cash Management Plan; local government investment pools; or repurchase of fully collateralized securities.

Concentration of Credit Risk. The district places no limit on the amount the district may invest in any one issuer.

BOROUGH OF WOODBINE SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 4. INTERFUND TRANSFERS AND BALANCES

Transfers between funds are used to (1) move investment income earned in the Capital Projects Fund that is required to be expended in the Debt Service Fund or General Fund; (2) repay expenses paid by another fund; (3) make a Board contribution to the Food Service Fund; and (4) transfer federal and state food subsidies received in the General Fund to the Food Service Fund.

The following interfund balances remained on the fund financial statements at June 30, 2025:

Fund	Interfund Receivable	Interfund Payable
General Fund	\$ 63,155	\$ 13,328
Special Revenue Fund		174
Debt Service Fund		27,494
Food Service Fund	13,328	
Latchkey Program		35,487
	\$ 76,483	\$ 76,483

Interfunds were created throughout the year due to short term borrowings to cover cash flow needs in the various funds.

NOTE 5 - CAPITAL RESERVE ACCOUNT

A capital reserve account was established by New Jersey school districts for the accumulation of funds for 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 deposit funds into the capital reserve at any time upon board resolution through the transfer of undesignated, unreserved general fund balance that is anticipated in the budget certified for taxes. Post-April, 2005 transfers must be in compliance with P.L.2005, C73 (S1701). Pursuant to N.J.A.C. 6A:23A-14.1(g) the balance in the account cannot at any time exceed the local support cost of uncompleted capital projects, as shown in the approved LRFP.

Districts are also permitted, as per N.J.S.A. 18A:7F-41(a) and 41(b) to deposit into the legal reserves by Board Resolution during the month of June for any unanticipated revenue and/or unexpended line-item appropriation amounts. Pursuant to this state statute, the District did not deposit any additional funds into their Capital Reserve Account by Board Resolution in June 2025.

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	\$ -
Interest earnings	
Deposits	
Approved in 2024/2025	460,000
Withdrawals	
Approved 2024/2025 Budget	
Ending balance, June 30, 2025	\$ 460,000

BOROUGH OF WOODBINE SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 6 CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	<u>Beginning Balance 7/1/24</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Retirements</u>	<u>Ending Balance 6/30/25</u>
Governmental Activities:				
Capital Assets that are not Being Depreciated:				
Land	\$ 1	\$	\$	\$ 1
Total Capital Assets not Being Depreciated	1			1
Building and Building Improvements	10,811,352	22,580		10,833,932
Machinery and Equipment	775,426	760,280		1,535,706
Totals at Historical Cost	11,586,778	782,860	-	12,369,638
Less Accumulated Depreciation for :				
Building and Improvements	(5,217,165)	(324,897)		(5,542,062)
Equipment	(352,436)	(94,777)		(447,213)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(5,569,601)	(419,674)	-	(5,989,275)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	6,017,177	363,186		6,380,363
Government Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 6,017,178	\$ 363,186	\$ -	\$ 6,380,364
	To A-1			To A-1
Business-type Activities - Equipment	\$ 215,705	\$ 71,836	\$	\$ 287,541
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(165,586)	(19,396)		(184,982)
Business-type Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 50,119	\$ 52,440	\$	\$ 102,559

Depreciation is charged to governmental functions as follows:

Regular Education	\$ 8,063
Special Education	998
Other Instruction	441
Student & Instructional Related Services	72,963
General Administration	2,211
Plant Operation and Maintenance	334,998
	<u>\$ 419,674</u>

NOTE 7. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

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	<u>Balance July 1, 2024</u>	<u>Issues or Additions</u>	<u>Payments or Expenditures</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2025</u>	<u>Amounts Due Within One Year</u>
Compensated Absences	\$ 139,260	\$ 68,478		\$ 207,738	
Serial Bonds	625,000		\$ 310,000	315,000	315,000
Net Pension Liability	149,100		11,844	137,256	
	<u>\$ 913,360</u>	<u>\$ 68,478</u>	<u>\$ 321,844</u>	<u>\$ 659,994</u>	<u>\$ 315,000</u>

BOROUGH OF WOODBINE SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 7. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS - Continued

Compensated absences will be liquidated in the General Fund, Serial Bonds will be liquidated in the Debt Service Fund and capital leases will be liquidated in the Food Service Fund.

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Payments on the general obligation bonds are made in the debt service fund from property taxes and state aid. The other long-term debts are paid in the current expenditures budget of the District's general fund.

Bonds Payable

The general obligation bonded debt of the District is limited by state law to 3% of the average equalized assessed values of the total taxable property in the District for the past three years. The legal debt limit for June 30, 2025 is \$5,918,141. General obligation debt at June 30, 2025 is \$315,000, resulting in a remaining available legal debt margin of \$5,603,141. Debt service requirements on serial bonds payable at June 30, 2025 are as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year Ending</u> <u>June 30,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2026	\$ 315,000	\$ 11,600	\$ 326,600
	<u>\$ 315,000</u>	<u>\$ 11,600</u>	<u>\$ 326,600</u>

NOTE 8. SHORT-TERM DEBT - None

BOROUGH OF WOODBINE SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 9. PENSION PLANS

Description of Plans - Eligible employees of the School District can be covered by Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS), Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund (TPAF), or Defined Contribution Retirement Program (DCRP). PERS and TPAF are administered by the New Jersey Division of Pension and Benefits (NJDPB) and the DCRP is jointly administered by Prudential and NJDPB. The NJDPB issues publicly available financial reports that include financial statements and required supplementary information for the systems. These reports may be obtained online at <https://www.state.nj.us/treasury/pensions/annual-reports.shtml>.

Public Employees' Retirement System

The PERS is a cost sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that was established in 1955. The PERS provides retirement, death and disability, and medical benefits to qualified members. The vesting and benefit provisions for PERS are set by N.J.S.A. 43:15A. All benefits vest after ten years of service, except for medical benefits that vest after 25 years of service or under the disability provisions of PERS.

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

The following represents the membership tiers for PERS:

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

Contributions - The contribution policy is set by N.J.S.A. 43:15A and requires contributions by active members and contributing employers. Plan member and employer contributions may be amended by State of New Jersey legislation. The PERS member total contribution rate as of July 1, 2024 was 7.5% of base salary. The District employees' contributions for the year ended June 30, 2025 were \$5,240. Employers in PERS are required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate which includes funding for cost-of-living adjustments, noncontributory death benefits, and post-retirement medical premiums. The PERS employer rate due in 2025 is 17.11% of covered payroll. The District is billed annually for its normal contribution plus any accrued liability. These contributions were paid by the District and equal to the required contributions for each year. The District's contributions to PERS for the years ended June 30, 2025, and 2024, were \$13,745 and \$13,758 respectively.

The total payroll for the year ended June 30, 2025 was \$2,018,780. Payroll covered by PERS was \$69,871 for fiscal year 2025.

BOROUGH OF WOODBINE SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 9. PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Public Employees' Retirement System (Continued)

Components of Net Pension Liability - At June 30, 2025, the District's proportionate share of the PERS net pension liability was \$137,256. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2024. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the District's actual contributions to the plan relative to the total of all participating employers' contributions for the year ended June 30, 2024. The District's proportion measured as of June 30, 2024 was 0.001010% which was a decrease of 0.00002% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2023.

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources - The District's 2025 PERS pension expense, with respect to GASB 68, was \$8,372. The District's 2025 deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources were from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 2,749	\$ 365
Changes of assumptions	171	1,562
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		6,364
Changes in proportion	2,006	3,769
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	13,745	
Total	\$ 18,671	\$ 12,060

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year	PERS
2025	\$ (11,459)
2026	2,186
2027	4,301
2028	(2,064)
2029	(98)
Thereafter	
Total	\$ (7,134)

BOROUGH OF WOODBINE SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 9. PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Public Employees' Retirement System (Continued)

Additional Information - Collective Balances at June 30, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

Year		2025		2024
Collective deferred outflows of resources	\$	18,671	\$	25,305
Collective deferred inflows of resources	\$	12,060	\$	12,210
Collective Net Pension Liability	\$	137,256	\$	149,100
District's Proportion		0.001010%		0.001029%

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:

	<u>PERS</u>
Investment Rate of Return	7.00%
Salary Increases:	
(Based on Years of Service):	2.75 – 6.55%
Inflation Rate – Price	2.75%
Inflation Rate – Wage	3.25%

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.

BOROUGH OF WOODBINE SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 9. PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Public Employees' Retirement System (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:

PERS		
Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
U.S. Equity	28.00%	8.63%
Non-U.S. Developed 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 Yield	4.50%	6.74%
Private Credit	8.00%	8.90%
Investment Grade Credit	7.00%	5.37%
Cash Equivalents	2.00%	3.57%
U.S. Treasuries	4.00%	3.57%
Risk Mitigation Strategies	3.00%	7.10%
Total	100.00%	

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.

BOROUGH OF WOODBINE SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 9. PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Public Employees' Retirement System (Continued)

Sensitivity of the Collective Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate - The following presents the collective net pension liability of the participating employers as of June 30, 2024, calculated using the discount rate as disclosed above, as well as what the collective 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:

	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 183,915	\$ 137,256	\$ 99,689

Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund

The State of New Jersey Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund (TPAF) is a cost sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan with a special funding situation that was established in 1955. As under current statute, all 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.

The vesting and benefit provisions are set by N.J.S.A. 18A:66. TPAF provides retirement, death and disability benefits. All benefits vest after ten years of service. 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.

The following represents the membership tiers for TPAF:

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

Special Funding Situation - The employer contributions for local participating employers are legally required to be funded by the State in accordance with N.J.S.A 18:66-33. Therefore, these local participating employers are considered to be in a special funding situation as defined by GASB Statement No. 68 and the State is treated as a nonemployer contributing entity. Since the local participating employers do not contribute directly to the plan (except for employer specific financed amounts), there is no net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources, or deferred inflows of resources to report in the financial statements of the local participating employers. However, the notes to the financial statements of the local participating employers must disclose the portion of the nonemployer contributing entities' total proportionate share of the net pension liability that is associated with the local participating employer. In addition, each local participating employer must recognize pension expense associated with the employer as well as revenue in an amount equal to the nonemployer contributing entities' total proportionate share of the collective pension expense associated with the local participating employer.

BOROUGH OF WOODBINE SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 9. PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund (Continued)

Contributions - The contribution policy is set by N.J.S.A. 18A:66 and requires contributions by active members and contributing employers. The member contribution rate was 7.5% in as of July 1, 2024. The State's pension contribution is based on an actuarially determined amount which includes the employer portion of the normal cost and an amortization of the unfunded accrued liability. Funding for noncontributory group insurance benefits is based on actual claims paid. For fiscal year 2024 the State's pension contribution was more than the actuarial determined amount. Under current statute, all employer contributions are made by the State of New Jersey on-behalf of the District and all other related non-contributing employers. No normal or accrued liability contribution by the District has been required over several preceding fiscal years. These on-behalf contributions by the State of New Jersey are considered a special funding situation, under the definition of GASB 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions. The District was not required to make any contributions to the pension plan during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025 because of the 100% special funding situation with the State of New Jersey.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, the State of New Jersey contributed \$725,273 to the TPAF for pension contributions, \$211,926 for post-retirement benefits on behalf of the School, and \$488 for long-term disability. Also, in accordance with N.J.S.A. 18A:66-66 the State of New Jersey reimbursed the District \$175,216 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.

Components of Net Pension Liability - At June 30, 2025, the District was not required to report a liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability because of a 100% reduction for State of New Jersey pension support provided to the District.

Pension Expense - For the year ended June 30, 2025, the District recognized pension expense of \$(30,110) and revenue of \$(30,110) for support provided by the State.

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:

	<u>TPAF</u>
Investment Rate of Return	7.00%
Salary Increases	
(Based on Years of Service):	2.75 – 5.65%
Inflation Rate – Price	2.75%
Inflation Rate – Wage	3.25%

BOROUGH OF WOODBINE SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 9. PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund (Continued)

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return - 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:

Asset Class	TPAF	
	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
U.S. Equity	28.00%	8.63%
Non-U.S. Developed 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 Yield	4.50%	6.74%
Private Credit	8.00%	8.90%
Investment Grade Credit	7.00%	5.37%
Cash Equivalents	2.00%	3.57%
U.S. Treasuries	4.00%	3.57%
Risk Mitigation Strategies	3.00%	7.10%
Total	100.00%	

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.

BOROUGH OF WOODBINE SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 9. PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund (Continued)

Sensitivity of the Collective Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate - The following presents the collective net pension liability of the participating employers as of June 30, 2024, calculated using the discount rate as disclosed above, as well as what the collective 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:

	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
State's Share of the Net Pension Liability associated with the District	\$ 10,064,863	\$ 8,254,091	\$ 7,247,350
State's Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ <u>58,828,334,396</u>	\$ <u>49,492,072,325</u>	\$ <u>41,629,174,739</u>

Defined Contribution Retirement Program (DCRP)

The Defined Contribution Retirement Program (DCRP) is a multiple-employer defined contribution pension fund that was established in 2007 under the provisions of N.J.S.A 43:15C-1. The DCRP provides eligible members with a tax-sheltered, defined contribution retirement benefit, along with life insurance and long-term disability coverage. Vesting and benefit provisions are established by N.J.S.A. 43:15C-1 et seq.

The following represents the individuals eligible for membership in the DCRP:

Eligibility
1. State or Local Officials who are elected or appointed on or after July 1, 2007
2. Employees enrolled in the PERS or TPAF on or after July 1, 2007, who earn salary in excess of established "maximum compensation" limits
3. Employees enrolled in the PFRS or SPRS after May 21, 2010, who earn salary in excess of established "maximum compensation" limits
4. Employees otherwise eligible to enroll in the PERS or TPAF on or after November 2, 2008, who do not earn the minimum annual salary for PERS or TPAF Tier 3 enrollment but who earn salary of at least \$5,000 annually
5. Employees otherwise eligible to enroll in the PERS or TPAF after May 21, 2010, who do not work the minimum number of hours per week required for PERS or TPAF Tier 4 or Tier 5 enrollment but who earn salary of at least \$5,000 annually

Contributions – The contribution policy is set by N.J.S.A 43:15C-3 and requires contributions by active members and contributing employers. Plan members are required to contribute 5.5% of their base salary and the District's employer match is an additional 3% contribution. For the year ended June 30, 2025, employee contributions totaled \$1,517 and the District's employer contribution, recognized in pension expense, was \$738. There were no forfeitures during the fiscal year.

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Detailed information about each pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued New Jersey Division of Pension and Benefits financial report. Information on where to obtain the report is indicated at the beginning of this note.

BOROUGH OF WOODBINE SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 10. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB)

General Information about the OPEB Plan

State Health Benefit State Retired Employees Plan

Pension and Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) Obligations in Fiscal Year 2024 the State funded the various defined benefit pension systems at 108 percent of the full actuarially determined contributions. Employer contributions to the pension plans are calculated per the requirements of the governing State statutes using generally accepted actuarial procedures and practices. The actuarial funding method used to determine the State's contribution is a matter of State law. Any change to the funding method requires the approval of the State Legislature and the Governor. The amount the State actually contributes to the pension plans may differ from the actuarially determined contributions of the pension plans because the State's contribution to the pension plans is subject to the appropriation of the State Legislature and actions by the Governor. GASB Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions, requires participating employers to recognize their proportionate share of the collective net pension liability. Under the new statement, the calculation of the pension liability was changed to a more conservative methodology and each employer was allocated a proportional share of the pension plans' net pension liability. The State's share of the net pension liability, based on a measurement date of June 30, 2021, which is required to be recorded on the financial statements, is \$75.1 billion. The Fiscal Year 2023 projected aggregate State contribution to the pension plans of \$6.8 billion represents 104 percent of the actuarially determined contribution. The State provides post-retirement medical (PRM) benefits for certain State and other retired employees meeting the service credit eligibility requirements. In Fiscal Year 2022, the State paid PRM benefits for 161,238 State and local retirees. The State funds post-retirement medical benefits on a "pay-as-you-go" basis, which means that the State does not prefund, or otherwise establish a reserve or other pool of assets against the PRM expenses that the State may incur in future years. For Fiscal Year 2022, the State contributed \$1.9 billion to pay for "pay-as-you-go" PRM benefit costs incurred by covered populations, a slight increase from \$1.8 billion in Fiscal Year 2021. The State has appropriated \$2.1 billion in Fiscal Year 2023 as the State's contribution to fund increases in prescription drugs and medical claims costs. In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, the State is required to quantify and disclose its obligations to pay Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) to retired plan members. This new standard supersedes the previously issued guidance, GASB Statement No. 45, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, effective for Fiscal Year 2018. The State is now required to accrue a liability in all instances where statutory language names the State as the legal obligor for benefit payments. The Fiscal Year 2022 State OPEB liability to provide these benefits is \$88.9 billion, a decrease of \$12.7 billion, or 12.5 percent from the \$101.6 billion liability recorded in Fiscal Year 2021. 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>.

The State of New Jersey reports a liability as a result of its statutory requirements to pay other postemployment (health) benefits for State Health Benefit Local Education Retired Employees Plan. The State Health Benefit Local Education Retired Employees Plan is a multiple-employer defined benefit OPEB 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.

BOROUGH OF WOODBINE SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 10. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB) (Continued)

General Information about the OPEB Plan (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.

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.

Special Funding Situation

The participating local education employer allocations included in the supplemental Schedule of special funding amounts by employer are provided as each local education employer is required to record in their financial statements, as an expense and corresponding revenue, their respective amount of total OPEB expense attributable to the State of New Jersey under the special funding situation and to include their respective amount of total OPEB liability in their notes to their financial statements. The total OPEB liability and service cost for each employer was determined separately based on actual data for each employer's participants.

Total OPEB Liability

The State of New Jersey's total OPEB liability, as of the measurement date of June 30, 2024, was \$59,650,630,530. Of this amount, the total OPEB liability attributable to the School District was \$9,168,965. The State of New Jersey's proportionate share of the total OPEB liability is 100%, including the proportion attributable to the School District of 0.01537%. The total OPEB liability for the School District measured as of June 30, 2024 is zero as a result of the Special Funding Situation with the State of New Jersey. The School District's proportionate share of the total OPEB liability measured as of June 30, 2024 is 0.00%. Accordingly, the School District did not recognize any portion of the collective net OPEB liability on the Statement of Net Position.

BOROUGH OF WOODBINE SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 10. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB) (Continued)

Total Nonemployer OPEB Liability

The total nonemployer OPEB liability as of June 30, 2024 was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2023, which was rolled forward to June 30, 2024. 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:

	TPAF/ABP	PERS	PFRS
Salary Increases:	2.75% to 5.65% based on years of service	2.75% to 6.55% based on years of service	3.25% to 16.25% based on years of service

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 disables 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.

Actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2023 valuation were based on the results of the TPAF, PERS and PFRS experience studies prepared for July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2021.

100% of active members are considered to participate in the Plan upon retirement.

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%.

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.

BOROUGH OF WOODBINE SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 10. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB) (Continued)

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

State of New Jersey	Total OPEB Liability
Balance as of June 30, 2023 Measurement Date	\$ 52,361,668,240
Changes for the year:	
Service Cost	2,152,062,729
Interest	1,963,557,443
Changes of Benefit Terms	0
Differences between Expected and Actual	158,934,425
Changes of Assumptions	4,462,660,491
Benefit Payments	(1,499,600,607)
Contributions from Members	51,347,810
Net Changes	7,288,962,290
Balance as of June 30, 2024 Measurement Date	\$ 59,650,630,530

Sensitivity of Total Nonemployer OPEB Liability to changes in the discount rate:

The following presents the total nonemployer OPEB liability as of June 30, 2024, respectively, calculated using the discount rate as disclosed above as well as what the total nonemployer OPEB liability would be if it was calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower or 1-percentage point higher than the current rate:

June 30, 2024		
At 1.00% Decrease 2.93%	At Discount Rate 3.93%	At 1.00% Increase 4.93%
\$ 69,863,663,542	59,650,630,530	51,437,232,141

Sensitivity of Total Nonemployer OPEB Liability to changes in the healthcare trend rate:

The following presents the total nonemployer OPEB liability as of June 30, 2024, calculated using the healthcare trend rate as disclosed above as well as what the total nonemployer OPEB liability would be if it was calculated using a healthcare trend rate that is 1- percentage point lower or 1-percentage point higher than the current rate:

June 30, 2024		
1.00% Decrease	Healthcare Cost Trend Rate	1.00% Increase
\$ 49,689,409,509	59,650,630,530	72,625,778,279

BOROUGH OF WOODBINE SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 10. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (OPEB) (Continued)

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

For the year ended June 30, 2025, the School District recognized OPEB expense of \$379,503. The School District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ 980,513	\$ (1,712,297)
Changes of Assumptions	1,537,876	(1,792,672)
Net difference Between Projected and Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments		
Changes in Proportion	849,042	(962,382)
Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date		
Total	\$ 3,367,431	\$ (4,467,351)

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows.

Measurement Period Ending June 30,	OPEB
2025	\$ 1,141,949
2026	1,190,990
2027	1,333,919
2028	1,443,663
2029	1,154,191
Thereafter	1,570,070
Total	\$ 7,834,782

NOTE 11. COMPENSATED ABSENCES

The liability for vested compensated absences for the governmental fund types is recorded in current and long-term liabilities. The current portion of the compensated absences balance of the governmental funds is not considered material to the applicable fund's total liabilities, and therefore is not shown separately from the long-term liability of compensated absences. The Compensated Absences total, as of June 30, 2025 was \$207,738.

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 Food Service Enterprise Fund or the Latchkey Enterprise Fund.

BOROUGH OF WOODBINE SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 12. DEFERRED COMPENSATION

The District offers its employees a deferred compensation plan 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:

Lincoln Investment Planning
Syracusa Benefits Program Travelers

NOTE 13 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 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 and Compensation Insurance - The District has elected to fund its New Jersey Unemployment Compensation Insurance under the "Contributory Method".

Worker's Compensation Fund - The Board Currently maintains traditional insurance for its worker's compensation coverage.

NOTE 14. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Federal and State Grants

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

NOTE 15. COMMITMENTS

The District has adopted an encumbrance policy for the fiscal year-end to consider significant encumbrances. All encumbrances are classified as either Assigned Fund Balance in the General Fund or Committed Fund Balance in the Capital Projects Fund. There were no open encumbrances in the General Fund at June 30, 2025.

NOTE 16. ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY

The District receives support from federal government and from the state governments through local school districts. A significant reduction in the level of support, if this were to occur, would have an effect on the District's programs and activities.

NOTE 17. FUND BALANCES

General Fund - Of the \$1,426,762 General Fund Balance at June 30, 2025, \$614,323 is reserved for Excess surplus, of which \$169,076 is assigned as fund balance appropriated and included as anticipated revenue for the year ending June 30, 2026; \$294,161 is restricted for maintenance reserve, \$460,000 is reserved for Capital Reserve, \$50,000 is restricted for Tuition Reserve, \$12,668 is assigned for Encumbrances, \$37,933 is assigned as fund balance appropriated and included as anticipated revenue for the year ending June 30, 2026 and (\$42,323) is an unreserved and undesignated Deficit.

BOROUGH OF WOODBINE SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 18. CALCULATION OF EXCESS SURPLUS

The designation for Reserved Fund Balance – Excess Surplus is a required calculation pursuant to 18A:7F-7, as amended. New Jersey school districts are required to reserve General Fund balance at the fiscal year end of June 30 if they did not appropriate a required minimum amount as budgeted fund balance in their subsequent years' budget. The excess fund balance at June 30, 2025 is \$614,323, of which \$169,076 was assigned for utilization in the 2025-2026 budget and \$445,247 will be utilized in the 2026-2027 budget.

NOTE 19. DEFICIT FUND BALANCES

The District has an unassigned deficit fund balance of (\$42,323) in the General Fund and (\$82,342) in the Special Revenue Fund at June 30, 2025, as reported in the fund statements (modified accrual basis). N.J.S.A. 18A:22-44.2 provides that in the event a state school aid payment is not made until the following school budget year, districts must record the delayed one or more June state aid payments as revenue, for budget purposes only, in the current school budget year. The bill provides legal authority for school districts to recognize this revenue in the current budget year. For intergovernmental transactions, GASB Statement No. 33 requires that recognition (revenue, expenditure, asset, liability) should be in symmetry, i.e., if one government recognizes an asset, the other government recognizes a liability. Since the State is recording the June state aid payment(s) in the subsequent fiscal year, the school district cannot recognize the June state aid payment(s) (on the GAAP financial statements) until the year the State records the payable.

Due to the timing difference of recording the June state aid payments, a deficit does not alone indicate that the district is facing financial difficulties.

Pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:22-44.2 any negative unreserved, undesignated Fund Balance that is reported as a direct result from a delay in the June payments of state aid until the following fiscal year, is not considered in violation of New Jersey statute and regulation nor in need of corrective action. The District's Unreserved deficit in the GAAP funds statements of (\$82,342 in the Special Revenue Fund is equal to the last two state aid payments. There was no general fund deficit.

indeterminate due to the complex nature of the calculation of required local share performed by the New Jersey Department of Education based upon district property value and wealth.

NOTE 20. RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2025 consisted of accounts (fees) and intergovernmental grants. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the stable condition of State programs and the current fiscal year guarantee of federal funds.

Receivables as of year-end for the School District's individual major and fiduciary funds, in the aggregate, are as follows:

	General Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Debt Service Fund	Enterprise Funds	Total
Receivables:					
Governmental	\$ 299,183	\$ 279,751	\$	\$ 44,736	\$ 623,670
Other				345	345
Totals	\$ 299,183	\$ 279,751	\$ -	45,081	\$ 624,015

BOROUGH OF WOODBINE SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

NOTE 21. MAINTENANCE RESERVE

New Jersey Statute 18A:7G-9 permits school districts to accumulate funds for the required maintenance of a facility in accordance with EFCFA. The balance may only be increased through an appropriation in the annual general fund budget certified for taxes. Upon completion of a school facilities projects, districts are required to submit a plan for maintenance of that facility.

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	\$ 254,110
Add:	
Interest	51
Added	40,000
Withdrawn	
Ending Balance June 30, 2025	<u>\$ 294,161</u>

Districts are also permitted, as per N.J.S.A. 18A:7F-41(a) and 41(b) to deposit into the legal reserves by Board Resolution during the month of June for any unanticipated revenue and/or unexpended line-item appropriation amounts. Pursuant to this state statute, the District did not deposit any additional funds into their Maintenance Reserve Account by Board Resolution in June 2025.

NOTE 22 - TUITION RESERVE ACCOUNTS

If at the end of the contract year a district board of education anticipates that a large tuition adjustment will be required in the second year following the contract year, the district board of education may restrict fund balance up to 10 percent of the estimated tuition cost in the contract year, in a reserve for tuition adjustments. The tuition reserve is available only for districts that have a sending/receiving relationship. Full appropriation shall be made in the third year and any remaining balance shall be reserved and designated in the subsequent year's budget. (N.J.A.C. 6A:23-3.1(f)(8)). As of June 30, 2025, the district had a balance in a Tuition Reserve of \$50,000.

NOTE 23. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has reviewed and evaluated all events and transactions that occurred from June 30, 2025 through December 1, 2025, the date that the financial statements were issued for possible disclosure and recognition in the financial statements and no items have come to attention of the District that would require disclosure.

End of Notes to Financial Statements+

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

_____, 2026

The Board of Education of the
Borough of Woodbine
Woodbine, New Jersey

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have served as bond counsel in connection with the authorization, sale and issuance of \$4,150,000 aggregate principal amount of School Bonds, Series 2026 (the “Bonds”) of The Board of Education of the Borough of Woodbine in the County of Cape May, 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 October 6, 2025 (the “Proposal”) and approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the legal voters present and voting at a special School District election held on December 9, 2025 and (iii) a resolution duly adopted by the Board on January 5, 2026 (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>
2027	\$350,000		2037	\$225,000	
2028	150,000		2038	240,000	
2029	160,000		2039	240,000	
2030	165,000		2040	240,000	
2031	170,000		2041	240,000	
2032	185,000		2042	240,000	
2033	195,000		2043	240,000	
2034	200,000		2044	240,000	
2035	210,000		2045	240,000	
2036	220,000				

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 Proposal 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 further of the opinion that the Bonds constitute “qualified tax-exempt obligations” within the meaning of Section 265(b)(3)(B) of the Code and, therefore, will be treated as if it was acquired on August 7, 1986 for purposes of the limitations on deductibility by financial institutions of interest expense allocable to tax-exempt interest.

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 _____, 2026 (the "Disclosure Certificate") is executed and delivered by The Board of Education of the Borough of Woodbine in the County of Cape May, 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 \$4,150,000 aggregate principal amount of School Bonds, Series 2026 dated their date of delivery (the "Bonds"). The Bonds are being issued by virtue of a proposal adopted by the Board on October 6, 2025 and approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the legal voters present and voting at a special School District election held on December 9, 2025 and pursuant to a resolution entitled, "RESOLUTION DETERMINING THE FORM AND OTHER DETAILS OF \$4,150,000 AGGREGATE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF SCHOOL BONDS, SERIES 2026 OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE BOROUGH OF WOODBINE IN THE COUNTY OF CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY, PROVIDING FOR THEIR SALE AND DETERMINING OTHER MATTERS IN CONNECTION THEREWITH", duly adopted by the Board on January 5, 2026 (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, 2026 (for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026), 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, 2027) 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 February 3, 2026, 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
Borough of Woodbine
801 Webster Street
Woodbine, New Jersey 08270
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
Borough of Woodbine
801 Webster Street
Woodbine, New Jersey 08270
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
BOROUGH OF WOODBINE IN THE
COUNTY OF CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY**

By: _____
**LESA ROBBINS,
Business Administrator/
Board Secretary**

EXHIBIT A

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

Name of Issuer: The Board of Education of the
 Borough of Woodbine
 in the County of Cape May, New Jersey

Name of Issue: \$4,150,000 School Bonds, Series 2026
 Dated: _____, 2026
 (CUSIP Number: 978700____)

Date of Issuance: _____, 2026

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 _____, 2026 executed by the Board.

DATED: _____

DISSEMINATION AGENT
(on behalf of the Board)

cc: The Board

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