OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED NOVEMBER 28, 2018

New Issue **Rating: S&P: "AA"**
See "RATING" herein

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

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF RANDOLPH IN THE COUNTY OF MORRIS, NEW JERSEY
$12,250,000 SCHOOL BONDS
(Book-Entry-Only) (Callable)

Dated: Date of Delivery **Due:** August 1, as shown below

The $12,250,000 School Bonds (the "Bonds") of The Board of Education of the Township of Randolph in the County of Morris, New Jersey (the "Board" when referring to the governing body and legal entity and the "School District" when referring to the territorial boundaries governed by the Board) will be issued in the form of one certificate for the aggregate principal amount of the Bonds maturing in each year and when issued will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC"), which will act as securities depository. *See* "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein.

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

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

MATURITIES, PRINCIPAL AMOUNTS, INTEREST RATES, YIELDS AND CUSIPS

Maturity (August 1)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Yield	CUSIP*	Maturity (August 1)	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Yield	CUSIP*
2019	$400,000	3.250%	1.850%	752754MM0	2029	$700,000	3.250%	3.150%**	752754MX6
2020	380,000	3.250	2.000	752754MN8	2030	700,000	3.250	3.250	752754MY4
2021	380,000	3.250	2.160	752754MP3	2031	700,000	3.250	3.350	752754MZ1
2022	380,000	3.250	2.300	752754MQ1	2032	700,000	3.375	3.420	752754NA5
2023	380,000	3.250	2.420	752754MR9	2033	700,000	3.500	3.500	752754NB3
2024	380,000	3.250	2.550	752754MS7	2034	700,000	3.500	3.550	752754NC1
2025	750,000	3.250	2.700	752754MT5	2035	700,000	4.000	3.500**	752754ND9
2026	750,000	3.250	2.850	752754MU2	2036	700,000	4.000	3.570**	752754NE7
2027	750,000	3.250	3.000**	752754MV0	2037	700,000	4.000	3.640**	752754NF4
2028	700,000	3.250	3.100**	752754MW8	2038	700,000	4.000	3.680**	752754NG2

The Bonds are offered when, as and if issued and delivered to the Underwriter, subject to prior sale, to withdrawal or modification of the offer without notice and to the approval of legality by the law firm of McManimon, Scotland & Baumann, LLC, Roseland, New Jersey and certain other conditions described herein. Phoenix Advisors, LLC, Bordentown, New Jersey has served as Municipal Advisor in connection with the issuance of the Bonds. Delivery is anticipated to be via DTC in New York, New York on or about December 18, 2018.

CITIGROUP

---

* 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 S&P Global Market Intelligence. 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.

** Priced at the stated yield to the first optional redemption date of August 1, 2026 at a redemption price of 100%.

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

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

Ronald Conti, President
Joseph Faranetta, Vice-President
Susan DeVito
Sheldon Epstein
Tammy MacKay
Robert A. Soni, Ph.D.
Anne Standridge
Christopher Treston
Stacey White

SUPERINTENDENT

Jennifer A. Fano

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATOR/BOARD SECRETARY

Gerald Eckert

BOARD AUDITOR

Nisivoccia LLP
Mount Arlington, New Jersey

SOLICITOR

Marc H. Zitomer, Esquire
Schenck, Price, Smith & King, LLP
Florham Park, New Jersey

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

Phoenix Advisors, LLC
Bordentown, New Jersey

BOND COUNSEL

McManimon, Scotland & Baumann, LLC
Roseland, New Jersey

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

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

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

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.

[THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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

$12,250,000
SCHOOL BONDS
(BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY) (CALLABLE)

INTRODUCTION

This Official Statement, which includes the front cover page and the appendices attached hereto, has been prepared by The Board of Education of the Township of Randolph in the County of Morris, New Jersey (the "Board" when referring to the governing body and legal entity and the "School District" when referring to the territorial boundaries governed by the Board) in connection with the sale and issuance of its $12,250,000 School Bonds (the "Bonds"). This Official Statement has been executed by and on behalf of the Board by the Business Administrator/Board Secretary, and its distribution and use in connection with the sale of the Bonds have been authorized by the Board.

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

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

DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS

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

Terms and Interest Payment Dates

The Bonds shall be dated the date of delivery and shall mature on August 1 in each of the years and in the amounts set forth on the front cover page hereof. The Bonds shall bear interest from the date of delivery, which interest shall be payable semi-annually on the first day of February and August, commencing on August 1, 2019 (each an "Interest Payment Date"), in each of the years and at the interest rates set forth on the front cover page hereof in each year until maturity, or earlier redemption, by the Board or a duly appointed paying agent to the registered owners of the Bonds as of each January 15 and July 15 immediately preceding the respective Interest Payment Dates (the "Record Dates"). Interest on the Bonds shall be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day calendar months. So long as The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC") or its nominee Cede & Co. (or any successor or assign) is the registered owner of the Bonds, payments of the principal of and interest on the Bonds will be made by the Board or a designated paying agent directly to DTC or its nominee, Cede & Co., which will in turn remit such payments to DTC Participants, which will in turn remit such payments to the beneficial owners of the Bonds. *See* "BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM" herein.

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

Redemption

The Bonds maturing prior to August 1, 2027 are not subject to redemption prior to maturity. The Bonds maturing on or after August 1, 2027 shall be subject to redemption at the option of the Board, in whole or in part, on any date on or after August 1, 2026 at a price of 100% of the Bonds to be redeemed (the "Redemption Price"), plus unpaid accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption.

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

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

Security for the Bonds

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

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

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

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

The Act provides that the School Bond Reserve shall be composed entirely of direct obligations of the United States government or obligations guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the United States government. Securities representing at least one-third of the minimal market value to be held in the School Bond Reserve shall be due to mature within one year of issuance or purchase. Beginning with the fiscal year ending on June 30, 2003 and continuing on each June 30 thereafter, the State Treasurer shall calculate the amount necessary to fully fund the Old School Bond Reserve Account and the New School Bond Reserve Account as required pursuant to the Act. To the extent moneys are insufficient to maintain each account in the School Bond Reserve at the required levels, the State agrees that the State Treasurer shall, no later than September 15 of the fiscal year following the June 30 calculation date, pay to the trustees for deposit in the School Bond Reserve such amounts as may be necessary to maintain the Old School Bond Reserve Account and the New School Bond Reserve Account at the levels required by the Act. No moneys may be borrowed from the Fund to provide liquidity to the State unless the Old School Bond Reserve Account and 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 School District is issuing the Bonds pursuant to: (i) Chapter 24 of Title 18A of the New Jersey (the "State") Statutes, as amended and supplemented (the "School Bond Act"); (ii) a resolution duly adopted by the Board on October 16, 2018 (the "Resolution"); and (iii) a proposal adopted by the Board on July 17, 2018 and approved by a majority of the legal voters present and voting at the School District election held on October 2, 2018.

The Bonds are being issued to provide funds to undertake renovations, alterations and improvements at Randolph Township High School, Randolph Township Middle School, Center Grove Elementary School, Fernbrook Elementary School, Ironia Elementary School and Shongum Elementary

School, including fixtures, furnishings, equipment, site work and related work (collectively, the "Project"). The Board is authorized to expend an amount not to exceed $24,495,000 for the Project (of which, $16,135,000 represents eligible costs (the "Final Eligible Costs"), as determined by the Commissioner of Education), for which the State has agreed to pay approximately 40.0% of the debt service on the portion of the Bonds (including both principal and interest) issued to finance the Final Eligible Costs of the Project. The remaining payments of the Bonds issued to finance the portion of the Project not eligible for State support will not receive debt service aid.

BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY SYSTEM[1]

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

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

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

Purchases of the Bonds under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Bonds on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Bond ("Beneficial Owner") is in turn to be recorded on the Direct Participants' and Indirect Participants' records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct Participant or Indirect

---

[1] Source: The Depository Trust Company

Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interest in the Bonds are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct Participants and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in the Bonds, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Bonds is discontinued.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SO LONG AS CEDE & CO. IS THE REGISTERED OWNER OF THE BONDS, AS NOMINEE OF DTC, REFERENCES HEREIN TO THE BONDHOLDERS OR REGISTERED OWNERS OF THE BONDS (OTHER THAN UNDER THE CAPTION "TAX MATTERS") SHALL MEAN CEDE & CO. AND SHALL NOT MEAN THE BENEFICIAL OWNERS OF THE BONDS.

Discontinuance of Book-Entry-Only System

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

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AND THE BOARD

The School District is a Type II school district that is coterminous with the borders of the Township of Randolph (the "Township") located in the County of Morris (the "County") in the State of New Jersey (the "State"). The School District provides a full range of educational services appropriate to students in pre-kindergarten (PreK) through grade twelve (12).

The Board is comprised 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 member of the Board. *See* "APPENDIX A – Certain Economic and Demographic Information About the School District and the Township of Randolph."

THE STATE'S ROLE IN PUBLIC EDUCATION

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

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

The Commissioner of Education (the "Commissioner") is the chief executive and administrative officer of the Department. The Commissioner is appointed by the Governor of the State with the advice and consent of the State Senate, and serves at the pleasure of the Governor during the Governor's term of office. The Commissioner is Secretary and Chief Executive Officer of the State Board and is responsible for the supervision of all school districts in the State and is obligated to enforce the rules and regulations of the State Board. The Commissioner has the authority to recommend the withholding of State financial aid and the Commissioner's consent is required for authorization to sell school bonds that exceed the debt limit of the municipality in which the school district is located and may also set the amount to be raised by taxation for a board of education if a school budget has not been adopted by a board of school estimate or by the voters.

An Executive County Superintendent of Schools (the "County Superintendent") is appointed for each county in the State by the Governor, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner and with the advice and consent of the State Senate. The County Superintendent reports to the Commissioner or a person designated by the Commissioner. The County Superintendent is responsible for the 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 approved April 3, 2007 (A4), the role of the County Superintendent was changed to create the post of the Executive County Superintendent with expanded powers for the operation and management of school districts to, among other things, promote administrative and operational efficiencies, eliminate non-operating school districts and recommend a school district consolidation plan to eliminate school districts through the establishment or enlargement of regional school districts, subject to voter approval.

STRUCTURE OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN NEW JERSEY

Categories of School Districts

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

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

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

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

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

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

(6) County special services school districts have boards of education consisting of the County Superintendent and six (6) persons appointed by the board of chosen freeholders of the county. Such special services school districts shall also have a board of school estimate, consisting of two (2) members appointed by the board of education of the school district, two (2) members appointed by the board of chosen freeholders and a fifth member being the freeholder-director of the board of chosen freeholders, which approves all fiscal matters.

There is a procedure whereby a Type I school district or a Type II school district may change from one type to the other after an approving public referendum. Such a public referendum must be held whenever directed by the municipal governing body or board of education in a Type I school district, or the board of education in a Type II school district, or when petitioned for by fifteen percent (15%) of the voters of any school district. The School District is a Type II school district without a board of school estimate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Board conducts its annual elections in November.

Spending Growth Limitation

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

SUMMARY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF SCHOOL DEBT

Levy and Collection of Taxes

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

Budgets and Appropriations

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

Tax and Spending Limitations

The Public School Education Act of 1975, N.J.S.A. 18A:7A-1 et seq., P.L. 1975, c. 212 (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 limitation was known as a "CAP" on expenditures. The "CAP" was intended to control the growth in local property taxes. Subsequently there have been numerous legislative changes as to how the spending limitations would be applied.

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

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

P.L. 2007, c. 62, effective April 3, 2007 (Assembly Bill A1), provided additional limitations on school district spending by limiting the amount a school district could raise for school district purposes through the property tax levy by 4% over the prior budget year's tax levy. P.L. 2007, c. 62 provided for adjustments to the cap for increases in enrollment, reductions in State aid and increased health care costs and for certain other extraordinary cost increases that required approval by the Commissioner. The bill granted discretion to the Commissioner to grant other waivers from the cap for increases in special education costs, capital outlay, and tuition charges. The Commissioner also had the ability to grant extraordinary waivers to the tax levy cap for certain other cost increases beginning in fiscal year 2009 through 2012.

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

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

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

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

Issuance of Debt

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

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. A licensed public school accountant must complete the annual audit no later than five (5) months after the end of the fiscal year. The audit, in conformity with statutory requirements, must be filed with the board of education and the Commissioner. Additionally, the audit must be summarized and discussed at a regular public meeting of the local board of education within thirty (30) days following receipt of the annual audit by such board of education.

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

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

Refunding Bonds

Notwithstanding limitations regarding the issuance of debt, including debt limits and voter referendums, school districts may authorize and issue refunding bonds for the purpose of paying any refunded bonds, together with the costs of issuing the refunding bonds.

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

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

Exceptions to Debt Limitation

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

Capital Lease Financing

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

Energy Saving Obligations

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

Promissory Notes for Cash Flow Purposes

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

Investment of School Funds

Investment of funds by New Jersey school districts is governed by State statute. Pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:20-37, school districts are limited to purchasing the following securities: (1) direct obligations of, or obligations guaranteed by, the United States of America ("Government Obligations"); (2) U.S. Government money market mutual funds; (3) obligations of Federal Government agencies or instrumentalities having a maturity of 397 days or less, provided such obligations bear a fixed rate of interest not dependent on any index or external factor; (4) bonds or other obligations of the particular school district or municipalities or counties within which the school district is located; (5) bonds or other obligations having a maturity of 397 days or less approved by the Division of Investment of the State Department of the Treasury; (6) local government investment pools, rated in the highest rating category, investing in U.S. government securities and repurchase agreements fully collateralized by securities set forth in (1) and (3) above; (7) deposits with the New Jersey Cash Management Fund (created pursuant to N.J.S.A. 52:18A-90.4; the "Cash Management Fund"); and (8) repurchase agreements with a maximum 30 day maturity fully collateralized by securities set forth in (1) and (3) above. School districts are required to deposit their funds in interest-bearing bank accounts in banks satisfying certain security requirements set forth in N.J.S.A. 17:9-41 et seq. or invest in permitted investments to the extent practicable, and may invest in bank certificates of deposit.

The Cash Management Fund is governed by regulations of the State Investment Council, a nonpartisan oversight body, and is not permitted to invest in derivatives. The Cash Management Fund is permitted to invest in Government Obligations, Federal Government Agency obligations, certain short-term investment-grade corporate obligations, commercial paper rated "prime", certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements involving Government Obligations and Federal Government Agency obligations and certain other types of instruments. The average maturity of these securities in the Cash Management Fund must be one year or less, and only a quarter of the securities are permitted to mature in as much as two years.

The Board has no investments in derivatives.

SUMMARY OF STATE AID TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

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

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

Since that time there has been much litigation and many cases affecting the State's responsibilities to fund public education and many legislative attempts to distribute State aid in accordance with the court cases and the constitutional requirement. The cases addressed not only current operating fund aid but also addressed the requirement to provide facilities aid as well. The legislation has included QEA, CEIFA and EFCFA, which became law on July 18, 2000. For many years, aid has simply been determined in the State Budget, which itself is an act of the legislature, based upon amounts provided in prior years. The school funding formula provided in the School Funding Reform Act of 2008, P.L. 2007, c. 260, approved January 1, 2008 (A500), 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. In its budget process for FY 2019 and with the enactment of P.L. 2018, c. 67, approved July 24, 2018, the State is moving the school districts toward the intent of the statutory scheme by increasing funding for underfunded school districts and decreasing funding for overfunded school districts over the next six years and providing cap relief for overfunded school districts to enable them to pick up more of the local share.

Notwithstanding over 35 years of litigation, the State provides State aid to school districts of the State in amounts provided in the State Budget each year. These now include equalization aid, 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 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 reduced debt service aid by fifteen percent (15%) for fiscal years 2011 through 2018. As a result of the debt service aid reduction for those fiscal years, school districts received eighty-five percent (85%) of the debt service aid that they would have otherwise received. In addition, school districts which received grants under the EFCFA, which grants were financed through the New Jersey Economic Development Authority (the "EDA"), were assessed an amount in their fiscal years 2011 through 2018 budgets representing 15% of the school district's proportionate share of the principal and interest payments on the outstanding EDA bonds issued to fund such grants.

Pursuant to Public Law 2018, c.67, signed into law by the Governor of the State on 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-year transition period during which funding will be reduced (with the exception of the Board of Education of the City of Jersey City, where the transition period will be five years). For those school districts where State aid will increase under the SFRA Modification Law, the transition period to increase funding will be one-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 governs the issuance of bonds and notes to finance certain general municipal and utility capital expenditures. Among its provisions are requirements that bonds must mature within the statutory period of usefulness of the projects bonded and that bonds be retired in serial installments. A five percent (5%) cash down payment is generally required toward the financing of expenditures for municipal purposes subject to a number of exceptions. All bonds and notes issued by the Township are general full faith and credit obligations.

The authorized bonded indebtedness of a municipality for municipal purposes is limited by statute, subject to the exceptions noted below, to an amount equal to 3-1/2% of its average equalized valuation basis. See "SUMMARY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF SCHOOL DEBT – Debt Limitation (N.J.S.A. 18A:24-19) and Exception to Debt Limitation."

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

A municipality may exceed its debt limit with the approval of the Local Finance Board, a State regulatory agency (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, the 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 if it 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, to provide for purposes in an amount not exceeding 2/3 of the amount budgeted in such fiscal year for the retirement of outstanding obligations (exclusive of utility and assessment obligations).

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

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

The foundation of the State local finance system is the annual cash basis budget. Every local unit must adopt an annual operating budget in the form required by the Division of Local Government Services, Department of Community Affairs, State of New Jersey (the "Division"). Certain items of revenue and appropriation are regulated by law and the proposed budget must be certified by the director of the Division (the "Director") prior to final adoption. The Local Budget Law requires each local unit to appropriate sufficient funds for payment of current debt service, and the Director is required to review the adequacy of such appropriations, among others, for certification.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Emergency appropriations (those made after the adoption of the budget and the determination of the tax rate) may be authorized by the governing body of the local unit. However, with minor exceptions, such appropriations must be included in full in the following year's budget. When such appropriations exceed 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 ice, snow and flood damage to streets, roads and bridges, which may be amortized over three (3) years, and tax map preparation, revaluation programs, revision and codification of ordinances, master plan preparations, and drainage map preparation for flood control purposes, which may be amortized over five (5) years. Emergency appropriations for capital projects may be financed through the adoption of a bond ordinance and amortized over the useful life of the project.

Budget transfers provide a degree of flexibility and afford a control mechanism. Transfers between appropriation accounts may be made only during the last two (2) months of the year. Appropriation reserves may also be transferred during the first three (3) months of the year, to the previous year's budget. Both types of transfers require a 2/3 vote of the full membership of the governing body; however, transfers cannot be made from either the down payment account or the capital improvement fund. Transfers may be made between sub-account line items within the same account at any time during the year, subject to internal review and approval. In a "CAP" budget, no transfers may be made from excluded from "CAP" appropriations to within "CAP" appropriations nor can transfers be made between excluded from "CAP" appropriations.

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

Additionally, legislation constituting P.L. 2007, c. 62, effective April 3, 2007, imposed a 4% 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 included increases required to be raised for debt service and certain lease payments to county improvement authorities, increases to replace certain lost State aid, increases in certain pension contributions, increases in the reserve for uncollected taxes required for municipalities, and certain increases in health care costs over four percent (4%). The Local Finance Board was able to approve waivers for certain extraordinary costs identified by the statute, and voters could approve increases above four percent (4%) not otherwise permitted by a vote of 60% of the voters voting on a public question.

This legislation has now been amended by P.L. 2010, c. 44, approved July 13, 2010 and applicable to the next local budget year following enactment to limit tax levy increases for those local units to two percent (2%) with exceptions only for capital expenditures including debt service, increases in pension contributions and accrued liability for pension contributions in excess of two percent (2%), certain healthcare increases, extraordinary costs directly related to a declared emergency and amounts approved by a simple majority of voters voting at a special election. Chapter 44 eliminates the process for obtaining waivers for additional spending under the tax levy limitation.

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

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

Tax Assessment and Collection Procedure

Property valuations (assessments) are determined on true values as arrived at by a cost approach, market data approach and capitalization of net income, where appropriate. Current assessments are the 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, but it often results in a divergence of the assessment ratio to true value. Because of the changes in property resale values, annual adjustments could not keep pace with the changing values.

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

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

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

Tax Appeals

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

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

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

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

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

LITIGATION

To the knowledge of the Board Attorney, Marc H. Zitomer, Esq. of Schenck, Price, Smith & King, LLP, Florham Park, New Jersey (the "Board Attorney"), there is no litigation of any nature now pending or threatened, restraining or enjoining the issuance or the delivery of the Bonds, or the levy or the collection of any taxes to pay the principal of or the interest on the Bonds, or in any manner questioning the authority or the proceedings for the issuance of the Bonds or for the levy or the collection of taxes, or contesting the corporate existence or the boundaries of the Board or the School District or the title of any of the present officers. To the knowledge of the Board Attorney, no litigation is presently pending or threatened that, in the opinion of the Board Attorney, would have a material adverse impact on the financial condition of the Board if adversely decided. A certificate to such effect will be executed by the Board Attorney and delivered to the Underwriter (as hereinafter defined) at the closing.

TAX MATTERS

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

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

Assuming the Board observes its covenants with respect to compliance with the Code, Bond Counsel is of the opinion that, under existing law, interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income of the owners thereof for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Code, and interest on the Bonds is not an item of tax preference under Section 57 of the Code for purposes of computing the alternative minimum tax. For corporations with tax years beginning after December 31, 2017, the corporate alternative minimum tax was repealed by federal legislation, Public Law No. 115-97 (the "Tax Cuts and

Jobs Act") enacted on December 22, 2017, effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2017. For tax years beginning before January 1, 2018, interest on the Bonds is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the corporate alternate minimum tax in effect prior to enactment of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act; however, interest on Bonds held by a corporation (other than an S corporation, regulated investment company or real estate investment trust) may be indirectly subject to federal alternative minimum tax for tax years beginning before January 1, 2018 because of its inclusion in the adjusted current earnings of a corporate holder.

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

Bond Counsel's engagement with respect to the Bonds ends with the issuance of the Bonds, and, unless separately engaged, Bond Counsel is not obligated to defend the Board or the owners of the Bonds regarding the tax status of interest thereon in the event of an audit examination by the IRS. The IRS has a program to audit tax-exempt obligations to determine whether the interest thereon is includible in gross income for federal income tax purposes. If the IRS does audit the Bonds, under current IRS procedures, the IRS will treat the Board as the taxpayer and the beneficial owners of the Bonds will have only limited rights, if any, to obtain and participate in judicial review of such audit. Any action of the IRS, including, but not limited to, selection of the Bonds for audit, or the course or result of such audit, or an audit of other obligations presenting similar tax issues, may affect the market value of the Bonds.

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

Original Issue Discount

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

Original Issue Premium

Certain maturities of the Bonds may be sold at an initial offering price in excess of the amount payable at the maturity date (the "Premium Bonds"). The excess, if any, of the tax basis of the Premium Bonds to a purchaser (other than a purchaser who holds such Premium Bonds as inventory, as stock-in-trade or for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business) over the amount payable at maturity is amortizable bond premium, which is not deductible from gross income for federal income tax purposes.

Amortizable bond premium, as it amortizes, will reduce the owner's tax cost of the Premium Bonds used to determine, for federal income tax purposes, the amount of gain or loss upon the sale, redemption at maturity or other disposition of the Premium Bonds. Accordingly, an owner of a Premium Bond may have taxable gain from the disposition of the Premium Bond, even though the Premium Bond is sold, or disposed of, for a price equal to the owner's original cost of acquiring the Premium Bond. Bond premium amortizes over the term of the Premium Bonds under the "constant yield method" described in regulations interpreting Section 1272 of the Code. Owners of the Premium Bonds should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the calculation of the amount of bond premium that will be treated for federal income tax purposes as having amortized for any taxable year (or portion thereof) of the owner and with respect to other federal, state and local tax consequences of owning and disposing of the Premium Bonds.

Additional Federal Income Tax Consequences of Holding the Bonds

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

Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any federal tax consequences other than its opinion with regard to the exclusion of interest on the Bonds from gross income pursuant to Section 103 of the Code and interest on the Bonds not constituting an item of tax preference under Section 57 of the Code. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should consult their tax advisors with respect to all other tax consequences (including, but not limited to, those listed above) of holding the Bonds.

Changes in Federal Tax Law Regarding the Bonds

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

Bank Qualification

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

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

State Taxation

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

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

MUNICIPAL BANKRUPTCY

The undertakings of the Board should be considered with reference to 11 U.S.C. 401 et seq., as amended and supplemented (the "Bankruptcy Code"), and other bankruptcy laws affecting creditors' rights and municipalities in general. The Bankruptcy Code permits the State or any political subdivision, public agency, or instrumentality that is insolvent or unable to meet its debts to commence a voluntary bankruptcy case by filing a petition with a bankruptcy court for the purpose of effecting a plan to adjust its debts; directs such a petitioner to file with the court a list of petitioner's creditors; provides that a petition filed under this chapter shall operate as a stay of the commencement or continuation of any judicial or other proceeding against the petitioner; grants certain priority to debt owed for services or material; and provides that the plan must be accepted in writing by or on behalf of classes of creditors holding at least two-thirds in amount and more than one-half in number of the allowed claims of such class. The Bankruptcy Code specifically does not limit or impair the power of a state to control, by legislation or otherwise, the procedures that a municipality must follow in order to take advantage of the provisions of the Bankruptcy Code.

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

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

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

APPROVAL OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

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

PREPARATION OF OFFICIAL STATEMENT

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

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

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

RATING

S&P Global Ratings, acting through Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC (the "Rating Agency"), has assigned an underlying rating of "AA" to the Bonds based upon the underlying credit of the School District. The Bonds are additionally secured by the 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 at the following address: 55 Water Street, New York, New York 10041. The Board forwarded to the Rating Agency certain information and materials concerning the Bonds and the School District. There can be no assurance that the rating will be maintained for any given period of time or that the rating may not be raised, lowered or withdrawn entirely, if in the Rating Agency's judgment, circumstances so warrant. Any downward change in, or withdrawal of, such rating may have an adverse effect on the marketability or market price of the Bonds.

UNDERWRITING

The Bonds have been purchased from the Board at a public sale by Citigroup Global Markets Inc. (the "Underwriter") at a price of $12,250,000.00.

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

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

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

SECONDARY MARKET DISCLOSURE

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

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

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

(1) Principal and interest payment delinquencies;
(2) Non-payment related defaults, if material;
(3) Unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties;
(4) Unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties;
(5) Substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform;
(6) Adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the 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 the rights of holders of the Bonds, if material;
(8) Bond calls, if material, and tender offers;
(9) Defeasances;
(10) Release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds, if material;
(11) Rating changes;
(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; and
(14) Appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material.

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

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

In the event that the Board fails to comply with the above-described undertaking and covenants, the Board shall not be liable for any monetary damages, remedy of the beneficial owners of the Bonds being specifically limited in the undertaking to specific performance of the covenants.

The undertaking may be amended by the Board from time to time, without the consent of the Bondholders or the beneficial owners of the Bonds, in order to make modifications required in connection with a change in legal requirements or change in law, which in the opinion of nationally recognized bond counsel complies with the Rule.

There can be no assurance that there will be a secondary market for the sale or purchase of the Bonds. Such factors as prevailing market conditions, financial condition or market position of firms who may make the secondary market and the financial condition of the Board may affect the future liquidity of the Bonds.

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

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

Within the five years immediately preceding the date of this Official Statement, the Board previously failed to file, in accordance with the Rule, in a timely manner, under previous filing requirements: (i) audited financial information for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013; (ii) operating data for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013; and (iii) its adopted budget for fiscal year ending June 30, 2014. Additionally, the Board previously failed to file: (i) late filing notices in connection with its untimely filings of audited financial information, operating data, and adopted budgets, all as described above; and (ii) late filing notices and/or event notices in connection with certain bond insurer rating changes and enhanced rating changes in 2014. Such notices of events and late filings have since been filed with EMMA. The Board appointed Phoenix Advisors, LLC in April of 2015 to serve as continuing disclosure agent.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Inquiries regarding this Official Statement, including information additional to that contained herein, may be directed to Gerald Eckert, Business Administrator/Board Secretary, 25 School House Road, Randolph, NJ 07869, (973) 361-0808, or to the Municipal Advisor, Phoenix Advisors, LLC, at 625 Farnsworth Avenue, Bordentown, New Jersey 08505, (609) 291-0130.

CERTIFICATE WITH RESPECT TO THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT

At the time of the original delivery of the Bonds, the Board will deliver a certificate of one of its authorized officials to the effect that they have 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 their 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 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 information contained in this Official Statement is not guaranteed as to accuracy or completeness.

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

By: /s/ Gerald Eckert
Gerald Eckert,
Business Administrator/Board Secretary

Date: November 28, 2018

APPENDIX A

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

CERTAIN ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ABOUT THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AND THE TOWNSHIP OF RANDOLPH
APPENDIX A - TABLE OF CONTENTS

Exhibit A-1

RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
NET POSITION BY COMPONENT
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(ACCRUAL BASIS OF ACCOUNTING)

	June 30,									
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*	2017
Governmental Activities/(Deficit):										
Net Investment in Capital Assets	$ 7,783,521	$ 9,314,492	$ 10,958,139	$ 13,509,486	$ 4,602,376	$ 14,806,909	$ 21,304,920	$ 24,938,166	$ 26,813,419	$ 30,521,849
Restricted	631,886	1,022,647	404,663	171,548	11,569,771	5,180,874	2,337,580	3,091,754	7,278,673	8,189,973
Unrestricted	(951,380)	(2,610,228)	(2,090,023)	2,195,011	2,144,137	1,193,886	989,899	(25,495,859)	(28,084,241)	(30,707,410)
Total Governmental Activities Net Position	$ 7,464,027	$ 7,726,911	$ 9,272,779	$ 15,876,045	$ 18,316,284	$ 21,181,669	$ 24,632,399	$ 2,534,061	$ 6,007,851	$ 8,004,412
Business-Type Activities/(Deficit):										
Net Investment in Capital Assets	$ 66,084	$ 82,876	$ 131,075	$ 256,143	$ 253,607	$ 255,800	$ 218,029	$ 182,884	$ 184,434	$ 191,134
Unrestricted	9,949	(74,063)	(252,489)	(280,662)	(38,654)	(128,277)	(121,106)	99,173	282,891	672,163
Total Business-Type Activities Net Position	$ 76,033	$ 8,813	$ (121,414)	$ (24,519)	$ 214,953	$ 127,523	$ 96,923	$ 282,057	$ 467,325	$ 863,297
District-Wide/(Deficit):										
Net Investment in Capital Assets	$ 7,849,605	$ 9,397,368	$ 11,089,214	$ 13,765,629	$ 4,855,983	$ 15,062,709	$ 21,522,949	$ 25,121,050	$ 26,997,853	$ 30,712,983
Restricted	631,886	1,022,647	404,663	171,548	11,569,771	5,180,874	2,337,580	3,091,754	7,278,673	8,189,973
Unrestricted	(941,431)	(2,684,291)	(2,342,512)	1,914,349	2,105,483	1,065,609	868,793	(25,396,686)	(27,801,350)	(30,035,247)
Total District Net Position	$ 7,540,060	$ 7,735,724	$ 9,151,365	$ 15,851,526	$ 18,531,237	$ 21,309,192	$ 24,729,322	$ 2,816,118	$ 6,475,176	$ 8,867,709

* Restated

Source: School District Financial Reports

RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
CHANGES IN NET POSITION, LAST NINE FISCAL YEARS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(ACCRUAL BASIS OF ACCOUNTING)

	Fiscal Year Ending June 30,									
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Expenses:										
Governmental Activities:										
Instruction	$ 44,662,293	$ 47,774,382	$ 49,839,296	$ 46,046,755	$ 50,683,119	$ 51,450,418	$ 50,316,817	$ 57,734,945	$ 59,841,609	$ 67,203,433
Support Services:										
Tuition	2,171,968	2,611,349	2,558,779	3,323,275	2,936,686	3,351,439	2,956,830	3,098,614	3,203,254	2,753,229
Student and Instruction Related Services	10,212,710	10,133,597	10,743,710	9,416,367	11,755,089	11,609,882	12,944,340	14,107,962	14,981,637	16,425,489
General Administrative Services	2,219,913	2,219,544	2,500,200	2,172,630	2,133,859	2,099,006	2,006,284	2,307,620	2,203,248	2,111,311
School Administrative Services	4,106,108	3,930,306	3,724,553	3,754,154	3,950,690	4,173,926	4,042,276	4,606,622	4,907,706	5,600,331
Plant Operations and Maintenance	7,078,896	6,683,231	7,283,583	7,062,793	7,662,951	7,812,140	8,498,204	8,711,530	9,070,455	10,200,716
Pupil Transportation	4,257,130	4,290,482	4,549,327	4,467,227	4,949,338	5,396,970	5,244,313	5,511,833	6,060,369	6,204,447
Central Services	1,794,866	1,230,464	1,645,451	2,077,475	2,190,233	2,407,754	2,805,224	1,750,958	1,830,671	2,150,154
Administrative Information Technology								1,642,192	1,764,253	2,364,061
Capital Outlay	414,787	199,918	75,444	80,615	46,882					
Charter Schools	67,052	46,907	48,347	30,752	65,270	79,867	77,337	78,078	138,358	160,683
Interest on Long-Term Debt	1,663,168	1,475,850	1,427,539	1,315,793	1,210,539	1,456,974	933,891	1,073,055	738,379	671,920
Total Governmental Activities Expenses	78,648,891	80,596,030	84,396,229	79,747,836	87,584,656	89,838,376	89,825,516	100,623,409	104,739,939	115,845,774
Business-Type Activities:										
Food Service	1,464,972	1,483,794	1,444,205	1,537,117	1,521,402	1,435,661	1,262,229	1,114,686	1,129,914	1,151,145
Community School	1,563,481	1,643,096	1,522,775	1,360,603	1,396,969	1,399,385	1,421,136	1,346,504	1,003,106	988,610
Total Business-Type Activities Expense	3,028,453	3,126,890	2,966,980	2,897,720	2,918,371	2,835,046	2,683,365	2,461,190	2,133,020	2,139,755
Total District Expenses	81,677,344	83,722,920	87,363,209	82,645,556	90,503,027	92,673,422	92,508,881	103,084,599	106,872,959	117,985,529
Program Revenues:										
Governmental Activities:										
Charges for Services:										
Tuition	23,022	43,055	85,362	23,314	157,684	146,116	93,274	115,096	80,702	121,699
Operating Grants and Contributions	20,122,333	19,588,071	22,655,873	18,978,032	21,681,395	13,991,860	12,956,363	22,156,600	26,341,339	33,501,405
Capital Grants and Contributions	6,325,089	404,810	41,091	1,522				273,876	1,492,431	
Total Governmental Activities Program Revenues	26,470,444	20,035,936	22,782,326	19,002,868	21,839,079	14,137,976	13,049,637	22,545,572	27,914,472	33,623,104
Business-Type Activities:										
Charges for Services:										
Food Service	1,177,843	1,143,844	1,048,230	1,038,877	1,061,742	969,860	924,316	883,319	943,710	958,378
Community School	1,594,334	1,580,070	1,519,585	1,438,630	1,484,930	1,311,139	1,398,216	1,543,180	1,137,087	1,311,996
Operating Grants and Contributions	169,725	150,737	166,976	140,595	217,911	197,754	243,439	232,571	236,566	261,899
Total Business-Type Activities Program Revenues	2,941,902	2,874,651	2,734,791	2,618,102	2,764,583	2,478,753	2,565,971	2,659,070	2,317,363	2,532,273
Total District Program Revenues	29,412,346	22,910,587	25,517,117	21,620,970	24,603,662	16,616,729	15,615,608	25,204,642	30,231,835	36,155,377

RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
CHANGES IN NET POSITION, LAST NINE FISCAL YEARS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(ACCRUAL BASIS OF ACCOUNTING)
(CONTINUED)

	Fiscal Year Ending June 30,									
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Net (Expense)/Revenue:										
Governmental Activities	$ (52,178,447)	$ (60,560,094)	$ (61,613,903)	$ (60,744,968)	$ (65,745,577)	$ (75,700,400)	$ (76,775,879)	$ (78,077,837)	$ (76,825,467)	$ (82,222,670)
Business-Type Activities	(86,551)	(252,239)	(232,189)	(279,618)	(153,788)	(356,293)	(117,394)	197,880	184,343	392,518
Total District-Wide Net Expense	(52,264,998)	(60,812,333)	(61,846,092)	(61,024,586)	(65,899,365)	(76,056,693)	(76,893,273)	(77,879,957)	(76,641,124)	(81,830,152)
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position:										
Governmental Activities:										
Property Taxes Levied for General Purposes, Net	54,895,876	57,091,711	59,375,379	63,239,577	64,504,368	65,794,455	67,110,344	68,452,559	69,821,601	71,218,033
Taxes Levied for Debt Service	3,733,731	3,744,312	3,646,025	3,804,598	3,806,736	3,800,473	3,773,292	3,780,553	3,735,257	3,570,887
Unrestricted Grants and Contributions						9,073,851	9,113,822	9,196,218	9,214,347	9,288,244
Investment Earnings	100,997	28,945	13,959	6,599	47,147	25,764	13,699	11,435	13,712	42,613
Miscellaneous Income	172,155	136,773	224,408	297,460	319,424	34,209	289,378	301,757	391,817	128,064
Transfers		(178,763)	(100,000)		(250,126)	(162,967)	(73,926)			
Other Item - SDA Grants Cancelled										(28,610)
Total Governmental Activities	58,902,759	60,822,978	63,159,771	67,348,234	68,427,549	78,565,785	80,226,609	81,742,522	83,176,734	84,219,231
Business-Type Activities:										
Investment Earnings	18,661	6,256	1,962	617	1,600	816	763	1,452	925	3,454
Transfers & Other Special Items		178,763	100,000	525,896	391,660	268,047	86,031	(14,198)		
Total Business-Type Activities	18,661	185,019	101,962	526,513	393,260	268,863	86,794	(12,746)	925	3,454
Total District-Wide	58,921,420	61,007,997	63,261,733	67,874,747	68,820,809	78,834,648	80,313,403	81,729,776	83,177,659	84,222,685
Change in Net Position:										
Governmental Activities	6,724,312	262,884	1,545,868	6,603,266	2,681,972	2,865,385	3,450,730	3,664,685	6,351,267	1,996,561
Business-Type Activities	(67,890)	(67,220)	(130,227)	246,895	239,472	(87,430)	(30,600)	185,134	185,268	395,972
Total District	$ 6,656,422	$ 195,664	$ 1,415,641	$ 6,850,161	$ 2,921,444	$ 2,777,955	$ 3,420,130	$ 3,849,819	$ 6,536,535	$ 2,392,533

Source: School District Financial Reports

Exhibit A-3

RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
FUND BALANCES, GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(MODIFIED ACCRUAL BASIS OF ACCOUNTING)

	June 30,									
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
General Fund:										
Restricted/Reserved	$ 138,933	$ 95,194	$ 230,833		$ 525,000	$ 895,000	$ 1,817,247	$ 2,307,853	$ 6,490,635	$ 8,044,070
Unreserved/(Deficit)	738,858	(270,427)	(165,693)							
Assigned				$ 2,160,281	2,246,929	2,209,265	1,672,916	1,488,916	911,639	1,201,640
Unassigned				1,347,082	1,240,715	1,172,632	473,247	537,606	661,787	767,852
Total General Fund/(Deficit)	$ 877,791	$ (175,233)	$ 65,140	$ 3,507,363	$ 4,012,644	$ 4,276,897	$ 3,963,410	$ 4,334,375	$ 8,064,061	$ 10,013,562
All Other Governmental Funds:										
Restricted/Reserved for:										
Capital Projects Fund	$ 53,875	$ 593,700		$ 7,148	$ 11,044,771	$ 4,280,004	$ 627,463	$ 620,315	$ 620,315	$ 60,000
Debt Service Fund				1		5,870	5,870	163,586	167,723	85,930
Committed for:										
Capital Projects Fund				164,399	164,399	164,399	633,785	455,099	139,898	
Unreserved, Reported In:										
Capital Projects Fund	401,229	227,187	$ 173,830							
Debt Service Fund	37,849	106,566								
Total All Other Governmental Funds	$ 492,953	$ 927,453	$ 173,830	$ 171,548	$ 11,209,170	$ 4,450,273	$ 1,267,118	$ 1,239,000	$ 927,936	$ 145,930

Source: School District Financial Reports

RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES, GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(MODIFIED ACCRUAL BASIS OF ACCOUNTING)

	Fiscal Year Ending June 30,									
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Revenues:										
Tax Levy	$ 58,629,607	$ 60,836,023	$ 63,021,404	$ 67,044,175	$ 68,311,104	$ 69,594,928	$ 70,883,636	$ 72,233,112	$ 73,556,858	$ 74,788,920
Tuition Charges	23,022	43,055	85,362	23,314	157,684	146,116	93,274	115,096	80,702	121,699
Interest Earned on Capital Reserve Funds	17	29					2,725	3,668	635	2,135
Miscellaneous	305,593	210,102	329,034	409,248	398,551	256,365	385,640	416,128	475,780	236,606
State Sources	25,277,985	18,713,866	18,829,116	17,496,596	19,477,887	21,839,353	20,631,743	21,935,667	24,648,552	24,131,728
Federal Sources	1,136,979	1,234,602	3,777,181	1,377,769	2,171,528	1,167,365	1,353,154	1,260,253	1,271,505	1,298,939
Total Revenue	85,373,203	81,037,677	86,042,097	86,351,102	90,516,754	93,004,127	93,350,172	95,963,924	100,034,032	100,580,027
Expenditures:										
Instruction:										
Regular Instruction	25,186,760	28,281,416	27,449,984	26,597,621	27,012,498	28,012,692	26,657,433	26,959,447	27,058,070	27,680,631
Special Education Instruction	4,946,791	5,531,215	6,510,113	5,756,026	6,248,423	6,298,927	6,735,639	7,355,460	7,677,704	7,845,729
Other Special Instruction	897,530	702,569	698,217	671,541	616,479	608,576	521,113	447,351	471,503	422,353
Other Instruction	1,481,680	1,631,390	1,586,346	1,541,783	1,547,740	1,347,313	1,436,012	1,581,357	1,578,121	1,715,257
Support Services:										
Tuition	2,126,973	2,529,036	2,496,680	3,231,651	2,855,776	3,267,823	2,874,772	2,985,625	3,087,997	2,649,171
Student and Instruction Related Services	7,475,165	7,683,133	7,721,997	6,997,647	8,480,059	8,878,110	9,436,182	9,315,987	9,501,167	9,527,883
General Administrative Services	1,836,357	1,846,915	2,073,012	1,830,914	1,714,163	1,765,298	1,637,379	1,832,393	1,745,206	1,657,190
School Administrative Services	2,943,809	2,941,527	2,652,850	2,706,734	2,607,238	2,798,957	2,774,016	2,804,146	2,915,406	2,990,649
Plant Operations and Maintenance	5,707,597	5,610,151	5,948,755	5,701,673	6,020,953	6,293,030	6,694,656	6,269,627	6,382,368	6,721,058
Pupil Transportation	3,399,933	3,430,930	3,668,382	3,706,773	3,915,569	4,256,804	4,212,495	4,062,684	4,387,574	4,333,191
Central Services & Administrative IT	1,226,764	936,795	988,146	1,298,687	1,283,635	1,462,388	1,843,607	1,948,440	2,086,379	2,575,718
Unallocated Benefits	17,637,524	15,169,648	18,971,810	17,540,874	21,773,619	21,254,637	21,586,383	22,196,694	22,310,571	23,855,457
Charter Schools	67,052	46,907	48,347	30,752	65,270	79,867	77,337	78,078	138,358	160,683
Debt Service:										
Principal	2,330,000	2,455,000	2,615,000	2,755,000	2,880,000	2,732,000	2,825,000	2,940,000	3,170,000	3,120,000
Interest and Other Charges	1,686,730	1,504,083	1,451,975	1,341,416	1,221,580	1,355,929	1,229,321	1,115,206	828,520	783,769
Capital Outlay	4,889,544	2,181,767	2,355,743	1,525,576	2,147,723	8,923,453	6,684,667	3,891,808	5,990,717	3,345,183
Total Expenditures	83,840,209	82,482,482	87,237,357	83,234,668	90,390,725	99,335,804	97,226,012	95,784,303	99,329,661	99,383,922
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	1,532,994	(1,444,805)	(1,195,260)	3,116,434	126,029	(6,331,677)	(3,875,840)	179,621	704,371	1,196,105

RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES, GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(MODIFIED ACCRUAL BASIS OF ACCOUNTING)
(CONTINUED)

	Fiscal Year Ending June 30,									
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Other Financing Sources (Uses)										
Refunding Bonds Issued						$ 10,425,000		$ 6,230,000		
School Bonds Defeased						(11,047,000)		(6,205,000)		
Premium on Refunding Bonds						1,591,671		213,367		
Costs of Refunding Bond Issue						(137,399)		(102,707)		
Deferred Amount on Refunding						(832,272)		(135,660)		
Bond Proceeds					$ 11,667,000					
Cancellation of SDA grant										$ (28,610)
Capital Leases (Non-Budgeted)	$ 546,738	$ 1,005,044	$ 782,010	$ 323,507			$ 453,124	$ 163,226	$ 2,714,251	
Transfers In	6,717		77,751			5,870	469,386	2,563,501		88,468
Transfers Out	(6,717)	(178,763)	(177,751)		(250,126)	(168,837)	(543,312)	(2,563,501)		(88,468)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	546,738	826,281	682,010	323,507	11,416,874	(162,967)	379,198	163,226	2,714,251	(28,610)
Net Change in Fund Balances	$ 2,079,732	$ (618,524)	$ (513,250)	$ 3,439,941	$ 11,542,903	$ (6,494,644)	$ (3,496,642)	$ 342,847	$ 3,418,622	$ 1,167,495
Debt Service as a Percentage of Noncapital Expenditures	5.36 %	5.19 %	5.03 %	5.28 %	4.87 %	4.74 %	4.69 %	4.62 %	4.48 %	4.24 %

Source: School District Financial Reports

Exhibit A-5

RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
GENERAL FUND - OTHER LOCAL REVENUE BY SOURCE
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(MODIFIED ACCRUAL BASIS OF ACCOUNTING)

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Interest on Investments	Rentals	Athletic Participation Fees	Miscellaneous	Tuition	Total
2008	$ 98,874	$ 87,573		$ 84,582	$ 23,022	$ 294,051
2009	28,945	73,707		63,066	43,055	208,773
2010	13,959	68,944	$ 81,700	73,764	85,362	323,729
2011	6,599	61,752	132,050	103,658	23,314	327,373
2012	47,147	56,721	136,192	126,511	157,684	524,255
2013	25,764	28,230		137,508	146,116	337,618
2014	13,874	77,745		211,458	93,274	396,351
2015	11,435	58,479		243,278	115,096	428,288
2016	13,712	60,045		331,772	80,702	486,231
2017	42,613	44,722		83,342	121,699	292,376

Source: School District Records

Exhibit A-6

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

Year Ended December 31,	Vacant Land	Residential	Farm Regular	Farm Qualified	Commercial	Industrial	Apartment	Total Assessed Value	Public Utilities [a]	Net Valuation Taxable	Tax-Exempt Property	Total Direct School Tax Rate [b]	Estimated Actual (County Equalized Value)
2007	$ 35,793,800	$ 2,400,450,300	$ 5,550,800	$ 185,300	$ 238,233,900	$ 114,961,900	$ 105,816,400	$ 2,900,992,400	$ 3,761,823	$ 2,904,754,223	$ 194,458,300	$ 1.98	$ 4,861,407,324
2008	34,523,800	2,409,164,000	5,292,200	196,500	239,003,200	116,292,300	101,600,500	2,906,072,500	4,230,749	2,910,303,249	197,103,100	2.05	4,998,429,107
2009	33,401,100	2,423,455,200	5,298,600	196,500	237,509,600	115,139,900	79,140,500	2,894,141,400	4,285,157	2,898,426,557	197,132,900	2.12	4,948,783,802
2010	32,851,000	2,430,132,000	5,046,600	176,900	239,564,700	116,094,500	95,858,800	2,919,724,500	5,966,882	2,925,691,382	199,358,800	2.22	4,791,410,430
2011	35,249,000	2,423,641,500	5,046,600	176,900	238,822,100	116,094,500	95,894,000	2,914,924,600	6,225,463	2,921,150,063	200,090,100	2.32	4,585,087,652
2012	36,267,600	2,417,902,900	5,072,500	176,900	238,095,600	115,600,100	94,295,000	2,907,410,600	5,143,748	2,912,554,348	201,392,000	2.37	4,433,621,393
2013	35,168,100	2,415,061,300	5,072,500	177,400	235,543,200	113,465,500	93,539,900	2,898,027,900	4,985,453	2,903,013,353	202,514,300	2.42	4,269,940,784
2014	31,354,900	2,418,508,300	5,072,500	168,100	233,408,600	113,226,000	93,539,900	2,895,278,300	4,132,679	2,899,410,979	203,726,300	2.47	4,221,259,506
2015	29,795,600	2,427,224,200	4,719,600	168,100	232,632,500	112,101,700	96,019,900	2,902,661,600	4,128,427	2,906,790,027	203,840,100	2.51	4,343,879,678
2016	35,642,100	2,430,447,000	3,942,800	158,900	230,059,300	110,779,400	108,212,100	2,919,241,600	4,104,796	2,923,346,396	204,592,900	2.54	4,317,919,193

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

[b] Tax rates are per $100

Note: Real property is required to be assessed at some percentage of true value (fair or market value) established by each county board of taxation. Reassessment occurs when ordered by the County Board of Taxation

Source: Municipal Tax Assessor

Exhibit A-7

RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING PROPERTY TAX RATES
LAST TEN YEARS
(RATE PER $100 OF ASSESSED VALUE)

	Township of Randolph School District Direct Rate			Overlapping Rates		
Year Ended December 31,	Basic Rate [a]	General Obligation Debt Service [b]	Total Direct	Township of Randolph	Morris County	Total Direct and Overlapping Tax Rate
2007	$ 1.85	$ 0.13	$ 1.98	$ 0.56	$ 0.40	$ 2.94
2008	1.92	0.13	2.05	0.59	0.40	3.04
2009	2.00	0.12	2.12	0.93	0.38	3.43
2010	2.09	0.13	2.22	0.63	0.37	3.22
2011	2.19	0.13	2.32	0.66	0.37	3.35
2012	2.24	0.13	2.37	0.68	0.37	3.42
2013	2.29	0.13	2.42	0.70	0.37	3.49
2014	2.34	0.13	2.47	0.72	0.37	3.56
2015	2.38	0.13	2.51	0.73	0.37	3.62
2016	2.42	0.12	2.54	0.75	0.38	3.66

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

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

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

Source: Municipal Tax Collector and School Business Administrator

Exhibit A-8

RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
PRINCIPAL PROPERTY TAX PAYERS,
CURRENT YEAR AND NINE YEARS AGO

	2017	
Taxpayer	Taxable Assessed Value	% of Total District Net Assessed Value
Center Grove Associate	$ 84,456,900	2.89 %
Pal-Pike	35,060,300	1.20 %
Brightview Randolph, LLC	23,829,200	0.82 %
Beta Realty	21,574,000	0.74 %
Randolph Grocery	19,500,000	0.67 %
Randolph Village	17,723,000	0.61 %
Progressive Properties	17,602,200	0.60 %
Canfield Mews	15,495,200	0.53 %
Carco Development	13,107,600	0.45 %
Canfield Business Park	12,462,800	0.43 %
Total	$ 260,811,200	8.92 %

	2008	
Taxpayer	Taxable Assessed Value	% of Total District Net Assessed Value
Center Grove Associate	$ 46,880,000	1.61 %
Pal-Pike	23,911,200	0.82 %
Beta Realty	23,784,600	0.82 %
Carco Development	22,445,900	0.77 %
A&P Food Stores	12,289,900	0.42 %
Randolph Village	10,540,000	0.36 %
Canfield Mews	9,942,000	0.34 %
Hamilton Apartments	9,000,000	0.31 %
Heritage USA	8,460,300	0.29 %
Skyhil Corp.	8,408,000	0.29 %
Total	$ 175,661,900	6.05 %

Source: Municipal Tax Assessor

Exhibit A-9

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

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Taxes Levied for the Fiscal Year	Collected within the Fiscal Year of the Levy [a] Amount	Collected within the Fiscal Year of the Levy [a] Percentage of Levy	Collections in Subsequent Years
2008	$ 58,629,607	$ 58,629,607	100.00 %	-0-
2009	60,836,023	60,836,023	100.00 %	-0-
2010	63,021,404	63,021,404	100.00 %	-0-
2011	67,044,175	67,044,175	100.00 %	-0-
2012	68,311,104	68,311,104	100.00 %	-0-
2013	69,594,928	69,594,928	100.00 %	-0-
2014	70,883,636	70,883,636	100.00 %	-0-
2015	72,233,112	72,233,112	100.00 %	-0-
2016	73,556,858	73,556,858	100.00 %	-0-
2017	74,788,920	74,788,920	100.00 %	-0-

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

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

Exhibit A-10

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

	Governmental Activities				
Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	General Obligation Bonds	Capital Leases	Total District	Percentage of Personal Income [a]	Per Capita [a]
2008	$ 37,147,000	$ 743,178	$ 37,890,178	2.04 %	$ 1,511
2009	34,692,000	1,145,135	35,837,135	2.11 %	1,429
2010	32,077,000	1,316,317	33,393,317	1.86 %	1,297
2011	29,322,000		29,322,000	1.58 %	1,133
2012	38,109,000		38,109,000	1.99 %	1,471
2013	34,755,000		34,755,000	1.78 %	1,338
2014	31,930,000	358,694	32,288,694	1.50 %	1,244
2015	29,015,000	401,006	29,416,006	1.31 %	1,133
2016	25,845,000	2,557,505	28,402,505	1.27 %	1,100
2017	22,725,000	1,890,013	24,615,013	1.10 %	953

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

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

Source: School District Financial Reports

Exhibit A-11

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

	General Bonded Debt Outstanding			Percentage of	
Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	General Obligation Bonds	Deductions	Net General Bonded Debt Outstanding	Actual Taxable Value[a] of Property	Per Capita [b]
2008	$ 37,147,000	$ -0-	$ 37,147,000	1.28 %	$ 1,482
2009	34,692,000	-0-	34,692,000	1.19 %	1,383
2010	32,077,000	-0-	32,077,000	1.11 %	1,245
2011	29,322,000	-0-	29,322,000	1.00 %	1,133
2012	38,109,000	-0-	38,109,000	1.30 %	1,471
2013	34,755,000	-0-	34,755,000	1.19 %	1,338
2014	31,930,000	-0-	31,930,000	1.10 %	1,230
2015	29,015,000	-0-	29,015,000	1.00 %	1,118
2016	25,845,000	-0-	25,845,000	0.89 %	1,001
2017	22,725,000	-0-	22,725,000	0.78 %	880

[a] See Exhibit J-6 for property tax data. This ratio is calculated using valuation data for the prior calendar year.

[b] See Exhibit A-14 for population data. This ratio is calculated using population for the prior calendar year.

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

Source: School District Financial Reports

Exhibit A-12

RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
RATIOS OF OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DEBT
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2016

Governmental Unit	Debt Outstanding	Estimated Percentage Applicable [a]	Estimated Share of Overlapping Debt
Debt Repaid with Property Taxes			
Township of Randolph	$ 20,737,746	100.00 %	$ 20,737,746
County of Morris General Obligation Debt	221,180,985	4.71 %	10,410,120
Subtotal, Overlapping Debt			31,147,866
Township of Randolph School District Direct Debt (b)			22,725,000
Total Direct and Overlapping Debt			$ 53,872,866

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

[b] The District has $900 of bonds authorized but not issued.

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

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

Exhibit A-13

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

Legal Debt Margin Calculation for Fiscal Year 2017

		Equalized Valuation Basis
	2016	$ 4,323,521,327
	2015	4,281,211,799
	2014	4,318,103,119
		$ 12,922,836,245
Average Equalized Valuation of Taxable Property		$ 4,307,612,082
Debt Limit (4% of Average Equalization Value)		$ 172,304,483 [a]
Net Bonded School Debt Issued and Unissued		22,725,000
Legal Debt Margin		$ 149,579,483

	Fiscal Year 2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Debt Limit	$ 177,026,307	$ 172,212,209	$ 170,711,585	$ 170,861,710	$ 172,304,483
Total Net Debt Applicable to Limit	34,756,537	31,931,537	29,015,900	25,845,000	22,725,000
Legal Debt Margin	$ 142,269,770	$ 140,280,672	$ 141,695,685	$ 145,016,710	$ 149,579,483
Total Net Debt Applicable to the Limit as a Percentage of Debt Limit	19.63 %	18.54 %	17.00 %	15.13 %	13.19 %

	Fiscal Year 2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Debt Limit	$ 187,862,227	$ 196,038,410	$ 192,677,793	$ 185,577,384	$ 183,634,440
Total Net Debt Applicable to Limit	37,147,637	34,692,637	32,077,637	29,322,637	38,110,537
Legal Debt Margin	$ 150,714,590	$ 161,345,773	$ 160,600,156	$ 156,254,747	$ 145,523,903
Total Net Debt Applicable to the Limit as a Percentage of Debt Limit	19.77 %	17.70 %	16.65 %	15.80 %	20.75 %

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

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

Exhibit A-14

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

Year	Population [a]	Morris County Per Capita Personal Income [b]	Personal Income [c]	Unemployment Rate [d]
2008	25,070	$ 74,025	$ 1,855,806,750	3.60%
2009	25,087	67,614	1,696,232,418	6.60%
2010	25,756	69,811	1,798,052,116	6.90%
2011	25,877	71,730	1,856,157,210	6.50%
2012	25,913	74,057	1,919,039,041	6.80%
2013	25,982	75,054	1,950,053,028	6.10%
2014	25,964	82,810	2,150,078,840	4.60%
2015	25,957	86,582	2,247,408,974	4.00%
2016	25,827	86,582 *	2,236,153,314	3.80%
2017	25,827 **	86,582 *	2,236,153,314 ***	N/A

N/A - Not Available
* - Latest Morris County per capita personal income available (2015) was used for calculation purposes.
** - Latest population data available (2016) was used for calculation purposes.
*** - Latest population data available (2016) and latest personal income available (2015) was used for calculation pursposes.

Source:
[a] Population information provided by the NJ Dept of Labor and Workforce Development
[b] Per capita personal income by municipality estimated based upon the 2000 Census published by the US Bureau of Economic Analysis.
[c] Personal income has been estimated based upon the municipal population and per capita personal income presented
[d] Unemployment data provided by the NJ Dept of Labor and Workforce Development

Exhibit A-15

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

	2016			2007	
Employer	Employees	Percentage of Total Employment	Employer	Employees	Percentage of Total Employment
US Army Armament			Atlantic Health System	5,900	2.24%
Research and Development	6,000	2.10%	Novartis Corporation	5,000	1.90%
Atlantic Health System	5,171	1.81%	US Army Armament		
Novartis Corporation	4,622	1.62%	Research and Development	3,412	1.30%
Bayer	2,800	0.98%	Lucent Technology	2,300	0.87%
St. Clare's Health Services	1,504	0.53%	St. Clare's Health Services	2,250	0.85%
County of Morris	1,757	0.62%	County of Morris	2,228	0.85%
Accenture	1,561	0.55%	United Parcel Service	2,131	0.81%
Wyndham Worldwide Coporation	1,626	0.57%	Automated Data Processing	1,986	0.75%
BASF Corporation	1,500	0.53%	AT&T	1,500	0.57%
Greystone Psychiatric	1,212	0.42%	Greystone Psychiatric	1,300	0.49%
Total	27,753	9.72%	Total	28,007	10.64%
Total Employment *	285,643			263,196	

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

Source: Morris County Treasurer's Office

Exhibit A-16

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

Function/Program	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Instruction:										
Regular	393	387	370	341	348	357	360	325	331	348
Special education	88	89	89	98	106	112	117	147	138	108
Support Services:										
Student & instruction related services	115	113	114	104	108	101	101	99	93	91
School administrative services	35	32	30	30	30	32	32	27	26	26
General and business administrative services	24	20	19	21	23	26	26	41	63	63
Plant operations and maintenance	56	56	53	64	58	53	53	52	53	50
Pupil transportation	45	46	47	45	45	46	47	46	48	48
Total	756	743	722	703	718	727	736	737	752	734

Source: District Personnel Records

Exhibit A-17

RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
OPERATING STATISTICS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year	Enrollment [d]	Operating Expenditures [a]	Cost Per Pupil [b]	Percentage Change	Teaching Staff [c]	Pupil/Teacher Ratio Elementary	Pupil/Teacher Ratio Middle School	Pupil/Teacher Ratio High School	Average Daily Enrollment (ADE) [d]	Average Daily Attendance (ADA) [d]	% Change in Average Daily Enrollment	Student Attendance Percentage
2008	5,571	$ 74,933,935	$ 13,451	2.57%	513	10.5	10.9	11.4	5,571	5,299	0.40%	95.12%
2009	5,514	76,341,632	13,845	2.93%	539	9.9	10.1	10.9	5,514	5,238	-1.02%	94.99%
2010	5,417	80,814,639	14,919	7.75%	539	9.6	9.8	10.9	5,417	5,162	-1.76%	95.29%
2011	5,294	77,612,676	14,660	-1.73%	504	10.4	10.1	11.1	5,294	5,050	-2.27%	95.39%
2012	5,210	84,141,422	16,150	10.16%	504	10.3	10.2	11.1	5,210	4,979	-1.59%	95.57%
2013	5,038	86,324,422	17,135	6.10%	501	10.5	9.8	9.7	5,038	4,811	-3.30%	95.49%
2014	4,919	86,487,024	17,582	2.61%	477	10.3	9.8	9.7	4,919	4,691	-2.36%	95.36%
2015	4,819	87,837,289	18,227	3.67%	472	13.1	11.8	12.4	4,819	4,607	-2.03%	95.60%
2016	4,797	89,340,424	18,624	2.18%	469	12.5	11.0	12.0	4,797	4,603	-0.46%	95.96%
2017	4,688	92,134,970	19,653	5.53%	456	10.4	11.1	10.1	4,688	4,484	-2.27%	95.65%

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

Note: Enrollment based on annual October district count.

Source: School District records

Exhibit A-18

RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHOOL BUILDING INFORMATION
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

District Buildings	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Center Grove School										
Square Feet	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Capacity (students)	608	608	608	608	608	608	608	608	608	608
Enrollment	546	560	515	494	502	501	550	479	484	492
Fernbrook School										
Square Feet	75,569	75,569	75,569	75,569	75,569	75,569	75,569	75,569	75,569	75,569
Capacity (students)	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567
Enrollment	631	627	611	641	581	576	570	555	541	520
Ironia School										
Square Feet	63,764	63,764	63,764	63,764	63,764	63,764	63,764	63,764	63,764	63,764
Capacity (students)	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643	643
Enrollment	632	637	629	602	529	496	482	448	448	429
Shongum School										
Square Feet	69,283	69,283	69,283	69,283	69,283	69,283	69,283	69,283	69,283	69,283
Capacity (students)	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567	567
Enrollment	668	634	652	676	655	624	541	510	476	458
Middle School										
Square Feet	170,243	170,243	170,243	170,243	170,243	170,243	170,243	170,243	170,243	170,243
Capacity (students)	893	893	893	893	893	893	893	893	893	893
Enrollment	1,317	1,297	1,275	1,227	1,263	1,222	1,271	1,230	1,239	1,193
High School										
Square Feet	276,337	276,337	276,337	276,337	276,337	276,337	276,337	276,337	276,337	276,337
Capacity (students)	1,877	1,877	1,877	1,877	1,877	1,877	1,877	1,877	1,877	1,877
Enrollment	1,777	1,765	1,721	1,677	1,635	1,639	1,573	1,620	1,610	1,596

Number of Schools at June 30, 2017
- Elementary = 4
- Middle School = 1
- High School = 1

Source: School District Facilities Office

Exhibit A-19

RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF REQUIRED MAINTENANCE
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Undistributed Expenditures - Required Maintenance for School Facilities
Account # 11-000-261-xxx

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Center Grove School	Fernbrook School	Ironia School	Shongum School	Middle School	High School	Total
2008	$ 97,411	$ 96,265	$ 90,751	$ 94,083	$ 191,113	$ 297,708	$ 867,331
2009	79,776	97,020	81,373	86,770	183,882	271,162	799,983
2010	96,560	100,793	85,770	92,893	189,792	287,862	853,670
2011	120,047	103,257	92,620	98,525	217,646	328,719	960,814
2012	172,412	122,322	87,492	97,443	221,727	404,762	1,106,158
2013	128,042	232,294	114,382	133,452	252,899	638,733	1,499,802
2014	236,486	220,917	176,640	193,086	213,299	494,440	1,534,868
2015	154,266	178,357	134,519	156,214	239,693	397,367	1,260,416
2016	207,294	237,654	151,057	156,096	171,991	366,809	1,290,901
2017	248,727	224,208	173,544	163,405	221,317	424,050	1,455,251

Source: School District records.

Exhibit A-20

RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
INSURANCE SCHEDULE
JUNE 30, 2017

		Coverage	Deductible
Multi Peril Package Policy- SAIF			
Property - Blanket Building and Contents		$ 281,712,258	$ 2,500
Extra Expense		1,000,000	
Liability - Bodily Inyury & Property Damage - Per Occurrence		5,000,000	
Aggregate		5,000,000	
Fire Damage		5,000,000	
Crime - Employee Dishonesty		500,000	
Inland Marine - Misc. Articles Floater Cameras		100,000	
Electronic Data Processing Hardware/Software		211,119	
Comprehensive Automobile Liability - SAIF			
Bodily Injury & Property		5,000,000	
Personal Injury Protection		Statutory	
Excess - Limit of Liability		5,000,000	
Public Official Bonds - Utica			
Business Administrator		420,000	None
Assistant Business Administrator		420,000	None
Student Accident - Maximum Limit - Bollinger		1,000,000	
Environmental Policy - SAIF			
Limit of Liability		1,000,000	10,000
Aggregate		25,000,000	10,000
School Leaders - SAIF			
Limit of Liability		5,000,000	
Retention		10,000	
CAP Excess - Firemans Fund			
Limit of Liability		50,000,000	
Aviation - Drone - QBE			
Limit of Liability		1,000,000	
Pooled Insurance Program of New Jersey:			
Workers' Compensation	First	350,000	of each claim

Source: School District records.

APPENDIX B

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

RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
APPENDIX B - TABLE OF CONTENTS

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

NISIVOCCIA LLP
Certified Public Accountants & Advisors

Mount Arlington Corporate Center
200 Valley Road, Suite 300
Mt. Arlington, NJ 07856
973-328-1825 | 973-328-0507 Fax

Lawrence Business Center
11 Lawrence Road
Newton, NJ 07860
973-383-6699 | 973-383-6555 Fax

Independent Auditors' Report

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

Report on the Financial Statements

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

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

October 31, 2017 NISIVOCCIA LLP
Mount Arlington, New Jersey

[THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

[THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

DISTRICT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Exhibit B-2

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

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 3,430,559	$ 1,052,356	$ 4,482,915
Internal Balances	16,417	(16,417)	
Receivables from Other Governments	1,377,049	16,217	1,393,266
Other Accounts Receivable		2,393	2,393
Inventory		10,574	10,574
Restricted Assets:			
Capital Reserve Account - Cash and Cash Equivalents	5,428,590		5,428,590
Maintenance Reserve Account - Cash and Cash Equivalents	750,000		750,000
Emergency Reserve Account - Cash and Cash Equivalents	350,000		350,000
Capital Assets:			
Land and Construction in Progress	5,431,910		5,431,910
Depreciable Buildings and Building Improvements and Furniture, Machinery and Equipment	48,998,280	191,134	49,189,414
Total Assets	65,782,805	1,256,257	67,039,062
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred Amount on Refunding	706,672		706,672
Charges in Assumptions - Pensions	8,701,212		8,701,212
Charges in Proportion - Pensions	801,007		801,007
Difference between Expected and Actual Experience - Pensions	781,167		781,167
Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on Investments - Pensions	1,601,693		1,601,693
District Contribution Subsequent to the Measurement Date - Pensions	1,442,520		1,442,520
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	14,034,271		14,034,271
LIABILITIES			
Accrued Interest Payable	304,112		304,112
Accounts Payable - Vendors	2,587,996		2,587,996
Payable to Federal and State Governments	8,495		8,495
Unearned Revenue	39,152	383,558	422,710
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Due Within One Year	4,060,883		4,060,883
Due Beyond One Year	64,812,026	9,402	64,821,428
Total Liabilities	71,812,664	392,960	72,205,624
NET POSITION			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	30,521,849	191,134	30,712,983
Restricted for:			
Capital Projects	5,488,590		5,488,590
Debt Service	85,930		85,930
Emergency Reserve	350,000		350,000
Excess Surplus - Designated for Subsequent Year's Expenditures	682,147		682,147
Excess Surplus	833,306		833,306
Maintenance Reserve	750,000		750,000
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(30,707,410)	672,163	(30,035,247)
Total Net Position	$ 8,004,412	$ 863,297	$ 8,867,709

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

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

		Program Revenue		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Governmental Activities:						
Instruction	$ 67,203,433	$ 121,699	$ 21,953,924	$ (45,127,810)		$ (45,127,810)
Support Services:						
Tuition	2,753,229		1,260,472	(1,492,757)		(1,492,757)
Student & Instruction Related Services	16,425,489		3,997,542	(12,427,947)		(12,427,947)
General Administrative Services	2,111,311		249,088	(1,862,223)		(1,862,223)
School Administrative Services	5,600,331		1,514,203	(4,086,128)		(4,086,128)
Central Services	2,150,154		416,085	(1,734,069)		(1,734,069)
Administrative Information Technology	2,364,061		407,340	(1,956,721)		(1,956,721)
Plant Operations and Maintenance	10,200,716		1,924,804	(8,275,912)		(8,275,912)
Pupil Transportation	6,204,447		1,526,858	(4,677,589)		(4,677,589)
Interest on Long-Term Debt	671,920		251,089	(420,831)		(420,831)
Transfer of Funds to Charter Schools	160,683			(160,683)		(160,683)
Total Governmental Activities	115,845,774	121,699	33,501,405	(82,222,670)		(82,222,670)

RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017
(Continued)

		Program Revenue		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Business-Type Activities:						
Food Service	$ 1,151,145	$ 958,378	$ 261,899		$ 69,132	$ 69,132
Community School	988,610	1,311,996			323,386	323,386
Total Business-Type Activities	2,139,755	2,270,374	261,899		392,518	392,518
Total Primary Government	$ 117,985,529	$ 2,392,073	$ 33,763,304	$ (82,222,670)	392,518	(81,830,152)

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
General Revenue and Other Item:			
Taxes:			
Property Taxes, Levied for General Purposes, Net	71,218,033		71,218,033
Taxes Levied for Debt Service	3,570,887		3,570,887
Federal and State Aid not Restricted	9,288,244		9,288,244
Investment Earnings	42,613	3,454	46,067
Miscellaneous Income	128,064		128,064
Other Item - SDA Grants Cancelled	(28,610)		(28,610)
Total General Revenue and Other Item	84,219,231	3,454	84,222,685
Change in Net Position	1,996,561	395,972	2,392,533
Net Position - Beginning (Restated)	6,007,851	467,325	6,475,176
Net Position - Ending	$ 8,004,412	$ 863,297	$ 8,867,709

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

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Exhibit B-4
Page 1 of 2

RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2017

	General Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Debt Service Fund	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 3,206,251	$ 68,777	$ 69,601	$ 85,930	$ 3,430,559
Interfund Receivable:					
Special Revenue Fund	120,457				120,457
Enterprise Funds - Food Service	35,563				35,563
Receivables:					
Federal Government		176,606			176,606
State Government	1,200,443				1,200,443
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	6,528,590				6,528,590
Total Assets	$ 11,091,304	$ 245,383	$ 69,601	$ 85,930	$ 11,492,218
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES:					
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable - Vendors	$ 1,058,596	$ 77,279	$ 9,601		$ 1,145,476
Interfund Payable:					
General Fund		120,457			120,457
Enterprise Funds - Community School	19,146				19,146
Payable to State Government		8,495			8,495
Unearned Revenue		39,152			39,152
Total Liabilities	1,077,742	245,383	9,601		1,332,726

Exhibit B-4
Page 2 of 2

RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2017
(Continued)

Fund Balances:	General Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Debt Service Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Restricted for:					
Capital Reserve Account	$ 5,428,590				$ 5,428,590
Emergency Reserve Account	350,000				350,000
Maintenance Reserve Account	750,000				750,000
Capital Projects Fund			$ 60,000		60,000
Debt Service Fund				$ 85,930	85,930
Excess Surplus	833,306				833,306
Excess Surplus - Designated for Subsequent Year's Expenditures	682,147				682,147
Assigned:					
Designated for Subsequent Year's Expenditures	150,474				150,474
Year End Encumbrances	1,051,193				1,051,193
Unassigned	767,852				767,852
Total Fund Balances	10,013,562		60,000	85,930	10,159,492
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	$ 11,091,304	$ 245,383	$ 69,601	$ 85,930	

Amounts Reported for *Governmental Activities* in the Statement of Net Position (B-2) are Different Because:

Capital assets used in Governmental Activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the Funds. The cost of the assets is $106,684,198 and the accumulated depreciation is $52,254,008.	54,430,190
Long-term liabilities, such as bonds payable, capital leases and accrued compensated absences are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported as liabilities in the Funds.	(25,625,476)
The Net Pension Liability for PERS is not Due and Payable in the Current Period and is not Reported in the Governmental Funds.	(42,005,096)
Certain amounts related to the Net Pension Liability are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities and are not reported in the Governmental Funds:	
Change in Assumptions - Pensions	8,701,212
Change in Proportions - Pensions	801,007
Difference between Expected and Actual Experience - Pensions	781,167
Investment Gains - Pensions	1,601,693
Interest on long-term debt is not accrued in governmental funds, but rather is recognized as an expenditure when due.	(304,112)
Bond premiums are not reported as revenue in the governmental funds in the year of the bond sale, The premium is $2,536,773 and accumulated amortization is $1,294,436.	(1,242,337)
The deferred amount on the refunding is not reported as an expenditure in the governmental funds in the year of the expenditure. The deferred amount on the refunding is $1,654,419 and accumulated amortization is $802,224.	706,672
Net Position of Governmental Activities (Exhibit B-2)	$ 8,004,412

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

Exhibit B-5

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

	General Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Debt Service Fund	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUE:					
Local Sources:					
Local Tax Levy	$ 71,218,033			$ 3,570,887	$ 74,788,920
Tuition Charges	121,699				121,699
Interest Earned on Capital Reserve Funds	2,135				2,135
Miscellaneous	168,542	$ 68,064			236,606
Total - Local Sources	71,510,409	68,064		3,570,887	75,149,360
State Sources	23,755,674	124,965		251,089	24,131,728
Federal Sources	29,084	1,269,855			1,298,939
Total Revenue	95,295,167	1,462,884		3,821,976	100,580,027
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
Regular Instruction	27,491,655	188,976			27,680,631
Special Education Instruction	6,803,839	1,041,890			7,845,729
Other Special Instruction	422,353				422,353
Other Instruction	1,715,257				1,715,257
Support Services and Undistributed Costs:					
Tuition	2,649,171				2,649,171
Student & Instruction Related Services	9,295,865	232,018			9,527,883
General Administrative Services	1,657,190				1,657,190
School Administrative Services	2,990,649				2,990,649
Central Services	882,149				882,149
Administrative Information Technology	1,693,569				1,693,569
Plant Operations and Maintenance	6,721,058				6,721,058
Pupil Transportation	4,333,191				4,333,191
Unallocated Benefits	23,855,457				23,855,457
Debt Service:					
Principal				3,120,000	3,120,000
Interest and Other Charges				783,769	783,769
Capital Outlay	2,762,048		$ 583,135		3,345,183
Transfer of Funds to Charter Schools	160,683				160,683
Total Expenditures	93,434,134	1,462,884	583,135	3,903,769	99,383,922
Excess/(Deficiency) of Revenue over/(under) Expenditures	1,861,033		(583,135)	(81,793)	1,196,105
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES/(USES)					
Cancellation of SDA grant			(28,610)		(28,610)
Transfers In	88,468				88,468
Transfers Out			(88,468)		(88,468)
	88,468		(117,078)		(28,610)
Net Change in Fund Balances	1,949,501		(700,213)	(81,793)	1,167,495
Fund Balance—July 1	8,064,061		760,213	167,723	8,991,997
Fund Balance—June 30	$ 10,013,562	$ - 0 -	$ 60,000	$ 85,930	$ 10,159,492

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

Exhibit B-6

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

Total Net Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds (from Exhibit B-5)		$ 1,167,495
Amounts Reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities (B-3) are Different Because:		
Capital outlays are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation differs from capital outlays in the period.		
Depreciation expense	$ (3,162,208)	
Capital outlays	3,228,669	
		66,461
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 (+).		(169,508)
Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position and is not reported in the statement of activities.		3,120,000
Repayment of capital leases is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position and is not reported in the statement of activities.		667,492
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.		29,792
The governmental funds report the effect of premiums and the deferred deferred amount on the refunding when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities.		82,057
The net pension liability reported in the statement of activities does not require the use of current financial resources and is not reported as an expenditure in the Governmental Funds:		
Change in Net Pension Liability		(10,473,421)
Deferred Outflows:		
Changes in Assumptions		5,314,962
Changes in Proportion		53,637
Difference between Expected and Actual Experience		28,932
Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Investment Earnings on Pension Plan Investments		2,108,662
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities (Exhibit B-3)		$ 1,996,561

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

Exhibit B-7

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

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds	
	Major Funds	
	Community School	Food Service
ASSETS:		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,052,356	
Accounts receivable:		
State		$ 625
Federal		15,592
Interfund receivable	19,146	
Inventories		10,574
Total current assets	1,071,502	29,184
Non-current assets:		
Machinery and Equipment		651,456
Less: Accumulated depreciation		(460,322)
Total non-current assets		191,134
Total assets	1,071,502	220,318
LIABILITIES:		
Current liabilities:		
Interfund payable		35,563
Unearned revenue	319,927	63,631
Long-term liabilities:		
Compensated absences payable	9,402	
Total Liabilities	329,329	99,194
NET POSITION/(DEFICIT):		
Investment in capital assets		191,134
Unrestricted	742,173	(70,010)
Total net position	$ 742,173	$ 121,124

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

Exhibit B-8

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

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds	
	Major Funds	
	Community School	Food Service
Operating revenue		
Local sources:		
Daily sales - reimbursable programs:		
School lunch program		$ 643,456
Daily sales - non-reimbursable programs		314,922
Community School - regular program fees	$ 1,092,417	
Community School - summer program fees	219,579	
Total operating revenue	1,311,996	958,378
Operating expenses:		
Cost of sales (Reimbursable) Programs		365,926
Cost of sales (Non-Reimbursable) Programs		179,093
Salaries	646,999	420,885
Employee benefits	121,950	92,535
Purchased professional/technical services	54,235	19,815
Other purchased services	114,359	17,630
Supplies and materials	38,391	
Miscellaneous	12,676	43,045
Depreciation		12,216
Total operating expenses	988,610	1,151,145
Operating income/(loss)	323,386	(192,767)
Non-operating revenue:		
State sources:		
State school lunch program		7,973
Federal sources:		
National school lunch program		193,258
Food distribution program		60,668
Local sources:		
Interest income	3,454	
Total non-operating revenue	3,454	261,899
Change in net position	326,840	69,132
Net position - beginning of year	415,333	51,992
Net position - end of year	$ 742,173	$ 121,124

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

Exhibit B-9

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

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds	
	Major Funds	
	Community School	Food Service
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Receipts from customers	$ 1,347,654	$ 963,749
Payments to employees	(759,547)	(513,420)
Payments to suppliers	(219,661)	(584,331)
Net cash provided by /(used for) operating activities	368,446	(134,002)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Interest income	3,454	
Net cash provided by investing activities	3,454	
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		
Acquisition and construction of capital assets		(18,916)
Net cash used for capital and related financing activities		(18,916)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:		
Cash received from state and federal reimbursements		197,792
Cash (paid to)/received from General Fund-Interfund		(100,344)
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities		97,448
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	371,900	(55,470)
Cash and cash equivalents, July 1	680,456	55,470
Cash and cash equivalents, June 30	$ 1,052,356	$ -0-
Reconciliation of operating income/(loss) to net cash provided by/(used for) operating activities:		
Operating income/(loss)	$ 323,386	$ (192,767)
Adjustment to reconcile operating income/(loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:		
Depreciation		12,216
Federal food distribution program		60,668
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) in accounts receivable		(2,393)
Decrease in inventory		1,028
(Decrease) in accounts payable		(20,518)
Increase in unearmed revenue	35,658	7,764
Increase in compensated absences payable	9,402	
Net cash provided by / (used for) operating activities	$ 368,446	$ (134,002)

Non-Cash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities:

The Food Service Enterprise Fund received $60,356 and utilized $60,668 of commodities from the Federal Food Distribution Program for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017.

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

Exhibit B-10

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

	Agency	Private Purpose Scholarship Trust	Flexible Spending Trust
ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 372,559	$ 43,845	$ 36,024
Total assets	372,559	43,845	36,024
LIABILITIES:			
Payroll deductions and withholdings	14,178		
Due to student groups	358,381		
Total liabilities	372,559		
NET POSITION:			
Held in Trust for:			
Scholarships		43,845	
Flexible spending claims			36,024
Total net position	$ - 0 -	$ 43,845	$ 36,024

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

Exhibit B-11

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

	Private Purpose Scholarship Trust	Flexible Spending Trust
Additions:		
Contributions:		
Donations	$ 14,825	
Plan member		$ 105,671
Total Contributions	14,825	105,671
Investment earnings:		
Interest	178	
Total Additions	15,003	105,671
Deductions:		
Scholarships awarded	20,700	
Flexible Spending Claims		79,022
Total Deductions	20,700	79,022
Change in net position	(5,697)	26,649
Net position—beginning of the year	49,542	9,375
Net position—end of the year	$ 43,845	$ 36,024

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

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

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Reporting Entity:

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

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

B. Basis of Presentation:

District-Wide Financial Statements:

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

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenue for business-type activities and for each function of the District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with and are clearly identifiable to a particular function.

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

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

B. Basis of Presentation (Cont'd):

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

Fund Financial Statements:

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

The District reports the following governmental funds:

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

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

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

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

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

B. Basis of Presentation: (Cont'd)

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

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

The District reports the following proprietary fund:

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

Additionally, the District reports the following fund type:

Fiduciary Funds: The Fiduciary Funds are used to account for assets held by the District on behalf of others and includes the Student Activities Fund, Payroll Agency Fund, Flexible Spending Trust and Private Purpose Scholarship Trust Fund.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

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

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting (Cont'd)

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

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

D. Budgets/Budgetary Control:

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

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

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

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

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

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

D. Budgets/Budgetary Control (Cont'd)

	General Fund	Special Revenue Fund
Sources/Inflows of Resources:		
Actual Amounts (Budgetary Basis) "Revenue" from the Budgetary Comparison Schedule	$ 95,296,927	$ 1,421,842
Differences - Budget to GAAP:		
Grant Accounting Budgetary Basis Differs from GAAP in that the Budgetary Basis Recognizes Encumbrances as Expenditures and Revenue whereas the GAAP Basis does not.		41,042
Prior Year State Aid Payments Recognized for GAAP Statements, not Recognized for Budgetary Purposes	1,268,680	
Current Year State Aid Payments Recognized for Budgetary Purposes, not Recognized for GAAP Statements	(1,270,440)	
Total Revenues as Reported on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds.	$ 95,295,167	$ 1,462,884
Uses/Outflows of Resources:		
Actual Amounts (Budgetary Basis) "Total Expenditures" from the Budgetary Comparison Schedule	$ 93,434,134	$ 1,421,842
Differences - Budget to GAAP:		
Encumbrances for supplies and equipment ordered but not received are reported in the year the order is placed for budgetary purposes, but in the year the supplies are received for financial reporting purposes.		41,042
Total Expenditures as Reported on the Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	$ 93,434,134	$ 1,462,884

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

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

E. Cash and Cash Equivalents and Investments:

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

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

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

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

F. Interfund Transactions

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

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

G. Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts

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

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

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

H. Encumbrances:

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

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

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

I. Short-term Interfund Receivables/Payables:

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

J. Inventories and Prepaid Expenses:

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

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

K. Capital Assets:

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

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

	Estimated Useful Life
Buildings and Building Improvements	30 years
Machinery, Furniture and Equipment	10 to 15 years
Computer and Related Technology	5 years
Vehicles	8 years

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

K. Capital Assets: (Cont'd)

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

L. Long Term Liabilities:

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

M. Accrued Salaries and Wages:

The District does not allow employees who provide services over the ten-month academic year the option to have their salaries evenly distributed during the entire twelve-month year, therefore, there are no accrued salaries and wages as of June 30, 2017.

N. Compensated Absences:

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

District employees are granted varying amounts of vacation and sick leave in accordance with the District's various employee contracts/agreements. Upon termination, employees are paid for accrued vacation. These employee contracts/agreements permit employees to accumulate unused sick leave and carry forward the full amount to subsequent years. Upon retirement, employees shall be paid by the District for the unused sick leave in accordance with the applicable District employee contract/agreement.

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

O. Unearned Revenue:

Unearned revenue in the special revenue fund represents cash which has been received but not yet earned.

P. Fund Balance Appropriated:

General Fund: Of the $10,013,562 General Fund balance at June 30, 2017, $1,201,667 is assigned fund balance of which $1,051,193 is for year-end encumbrances and $150,474 has been appropriated and included as anticipated revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018; $682,147 is restricted for prior year excess surplus and has been appropriated and included as anticipated revenue for the year ending June 30, 2018; $833,306 is restricted as current year surplus and will be appropriated and included as anticipated revenue for the fiscal year ended June, 30, 2019; $5,428,590 is restricted in the capital reserve account; $750,000 is restricted in the maintenance reserve account;

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

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

P. Fund Balance Appropriated (Cont'd)

General Fund (Cont'd): $350,000 is restricted in the emergency reserve account; and there is $767,852 in unassigned fund balance which is $1,270,440 less than the calculated maximum unassigned fund balance, on a GAAP basis, due to the final two state aid payments, which are not recognized until the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018.

Capital Projects Fund: The Capital Projects Fund fund balance at June 30, 2017 of $60,000 is restricted to current projects.

Debt Service Fund: The restricted Debt Service Fund fund balance at June 30, 2017 is $85,930.

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

The District's unassigned fund balance in the General Fund is less on a GAAP basis than the budgetary basis by $1,270,440 as reported in the fund statements (modified accrual basis). P.L. 2003, C.97 provides that in the event a state school aid payment is not made until the following school budget year, Districts must record the last state aid payment as revenue, for budget purposes only, in the current school budget year. The bill provides legal authority for school Districts to recognize this revenue in the current budget year. For intergovernmental transactions, GASB Statement No. 33 requires that recognition (revenue, expenditure, asset, liability) should be in symmetry, i.e., if one government recognizes an asset, the other government recognizes a liability. Since the State is recording the June state aid payments in the subsequent fiscal year, the school District cannot recognize the June state aid payments on the GAAP financial statements until the year the State records the payable. The excess surplus is calculated using the fund balance reported on the Budgetary Comparison Schedule, including the June state aid payments and not the fund balance reported on the fund statement which excludes the June state aid payments.

Q. Net Position:

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

A deferred outflow of resources is a consumption of net position by the District that is applicable to a future reporting period. The District had deferred outflows of resources for the Deferred Amount on Refunding at June 30, 2017, changes in assumptions and in proportion in pension, the net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments, the difference between expected and actual pension experience and the District contribution subsequent to the measurement date.

A deferred inflow of resources is an acquisition of net position by the District that is applicable to a future reporting period. The District had no deferred inflows of resources at June 30, 2017.

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

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

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

Q. Net Position: (Cont'd)

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

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

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

R. Deficit Net Position:

The District has a deficit in unrestricted net position of $30,707,410 in governmental activities, which is primarily due to $1,010,463 of compensated absences payable, an unamortized bond premium of $1,242,337 and the net pension liability of $42,005,096 offset by net investment gains in pensions of $1,601,693, changes in pension assumptions of $8,701,212 and Governmental Funds assigned fund balances. This deficit does not indicate that the District is having financial difficulties and is a permitted practice under generally accepted accounting principles.

The District has a deficit in unrestricted net position in the Food Service Fund of $70,010 at June 30, 2017. The District continues to work with the Food Service Management Company to improve operating performance of its cafeteria program.

S. Fund Balance Restrictions, Commitments and Assignments:

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

Fund balance restrictions have been established for excess surplus, a capital reserve, an emergency reserve, a maintenance reserve, the Capital Projects Fund and the Debt Service Fund.

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

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

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

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

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

T. Revenue - Exchange and Nonexchange Transactions:

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

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

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

U. Operating Revenue and Expenses:

Operating revenue are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the Enterprise Fund. These revenues are food service sales and community school fees. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the service that is the primary activity of the Enterprise Fund.

V. Management Estimates:

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

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

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

W. Pensions

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

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

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

NOTE 3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Deposits:

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

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

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

Deposits: (Cont'd)

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

> The market value of the collateral must equal at least 5% of the average daily balance of collected public funds on deposit, and
>
> In addition to the above collateral requirement, if the public funds deposited exceed 75% of the capital funds of the depository, the depository must provide collateral having a market value at least equal to 100% of the amount exceeding 75%.

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

Investments:

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

(1) Bonds or other obligations of the United States of America or obligations guaranteed by the United States of America;

(2) Government money market mutual funds;

(3) Any obligation that a federal agency or a federal instrumentality has issued in accordance with an act of Congress, which security has a maturity date not greater than 397 days from the date of purchase, provided that such obligation bears a fixed rate of interest not dependent on any index or other external factor;

(4) Bonds or other obligations, having a maturity date not more than 397 days from the date of purchase, approved by the Division of Local Government Services in the Department of Community Affairs for investment by local units;

(5) Local government investment pools;

(6) Deposits with the State of New Jersey Cash Management Fund established pursuant to section 1 of P.L. 1977, c.281 (C.52:18A-90.4); or

(7) Agreements for the repurchase of fully collateralized securities if:

  (a) the underlying securities are permitted investments pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (3) above;

  (b) the custody of collateral is transferred to a third party;

  (c) the maturity of the agreement is not more than 30 days;

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

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

Investments (Cont'd):

(d) the underlying securities are purchased through a public depository as defined in section 1 of P.L. 1970, c.236 (C.17:9-41); and

(e) a master repurchase agreement providing for the custody and security of collateral is executed.

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

			Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents			
	Cash and Cash Equivalents	NJ Cash Management Fund	Capital Reserve Account	Maintenance Reserve Account	Emergency Reserve Account	Total
Checking and Savings Accounts	$4,906,749		$ 5,428,590	$ 750,000	$ 350,000	$ 11,435,339
NJ Cash Management Fund		$ 28,594				28,594
	$4,906,749	$ 28,594	$5,428,590	$750,000	$350,000	$ 11,463,933

During the period ended June 30, 2017, the District did not hold any investments. The carrying amount of the Board's cash and cash equivalents at June 30, 2017, was $11,463,933 and the bank balance was $12,293,846. The District had $28,594 with the State of New Jersey Cash Management Fund that was not insured or registered.

NOTE 4: TRANSFERS TO CAPITAL OUTLAY

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, the District transferred $124,569 to the capital outlay accounts for equipment and therefore did not require approval from the County Superintendent. The District also transferred $464,322 to the capital outlay account for construction services which required approval of the County Superintendent.

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

NOTE 5. CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	(Restated) Beginning Balance	Increases	Adjustments/ Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities:				
Capital Assets not Being Depreciated:				
Sites (Land)	$ 3,465,955			$ 3,465,955
Construction in Progress	5,893,390	$ 583,135	$ (4,510,570)	1,965,955
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	9,359,345	583,135	(4,510,570)	5,431,910
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:				
Buildings and Building Improvements	77,494,039	1,880,259	4,510,570	83,884,868
Machinery and Equipment	16,891,845	765,275	(289,700)	17,367,420
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	94,385,884	2,645,534	4,220,870	101,252,288
Governmental Activities Capital Assets	103,745,229	3,228,669	(289,700)	106,684,198
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Buildings and Building Improvements	(35,315,291)	(2,458,443)		(37,773,734)
Machinery and Equipment	(14,066,209)	(703,765)	289,700	(14,480,274)
	(49,381,500)	(3,162,208)	289,700	(52,254,008)
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	$ 54,363,729	$ 66,461	$ -0-	$ 54,430,190
Business Type Activities:				
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:				
Furniture and Equipment	$ 640,163	$ 18,916	$ (7,623)	$ 651,456
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(455,729)	(12,216)	7,623	(460,322)
Business Type Activities Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	$ 184,434	$ 6,700	$ -0-	$ 191,134

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Regular Instruction	$ 1,052,680
Special Education Instruction	262,154
Other Special Instruction	15,898
Other Instruction	61,237
Tuition	104,058
Student and Instruction Related Services	348,163
General Administrative Services	59,893
School Administrative Services	145,595
Central Services	592,231
Operations and Maintenance of Plant	358,358
Student Transportation	161,941
	$ 3,162,208

The District expended $583,135 toward construction projects in progress and transferred $$4,4510,570 of completed capital projects to depreciable capital assets during the fiscal year. As of June 30, 2017, the District has $11,607,000 in active construction projects.

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

NOTE 6. OPERATING LEASES

The District has commitments to lease copying equipment, mail equipment and bus garage space under operating leases which expire in 2018 through 2021. Total operating lease payments made during the year ended June 30, 2017 were $296,167. Future minimum lease payments are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Amount
2018	$ 162,610
2019	153,381
2020	151,302
2021	148,029
Total Future Minimum Lease Payments	$ 615,322

NOTE 7. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

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

	Balance 6/30/2016	Accrued	Retired	Balance 6/30/2017
Bonds Payable	$ 25,845,000		$ 3,120,000	$ 22,725,000
Unamortized Bond Issuance Premium	1,469,917		227,580	1,242,337
Net Pension Liability	31,531,675	$ 10,473,421		42,005,096
Compensated Absences Payable	840,955	304,922	126,012	1,019,865
Obligations Under Capital Leases	2,557,505		667,492	1,890,013
	$ 62,245,052	$ 10,778,343	$ 4,141,084	$ 68,882,311

A. Bonds Payable:

Bonds are authorized in accordance with State law by the voters of the municipality through referendums. All bonds are retired in serial installments within the statutory period of usefulness. Bonds issued by the Board are general obligation bonds and will be liquidated through the Debt Service Fund. The current portion of bonds payable is $3,165,000 and the long-term portion is $19,560,000.

Serial Bonds

Purpose	Final Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Amount
Various Building Improvements	2/1/2029	2.00-4.00%	$ 9,775,000
Refunding Bonds	2/1/2025	3.00-5.00%	8,635,000
Refunding Bonds	8/1/2019	1.50-3.00%	4,315,000
			$ 22,725,000

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

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

A. Bonds Payable: (Cont'd)

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

Year Ending June 30,	Bonds Principal	Bonds Interest	Total
2018	$ 3,165,000	$ 703,619	$ 3,868,619
2019	3,230,000	610,987	3,840,987
2020	2,505,000	527,706	3,032,706
2021	1,870,000	467,506	2,337,506
2022	1,915,000	409,206	2,324,206
2023-2027	8,040,000	1,016,281	9,056,281
2028-2030	2,000,000	110,000	2,110,000
	$ 22,725,000	$ 3,845,305	$ 26,570,305

B. Bonds Authorized But Not Issued:

As of June 30, 2017, the Board had $900 of bonds authorized but not issued.

C. Capital Leases Payable:

The District entered into capital leases for technology equipment and buses totaling $3,330,601 of which $667,492 has been liquidated as of June 30, 2017. The capital leases are for five years in length and will be liquidated by the General Fund. The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments under this capital lease, and the present value of the net minimum lease payments at June 30, 2017.

Fiscal Year	Amount
2018	$ 692,531
2019	598,101
2020	382,649
2021	276,358
Total Minimum Lease Payments	1,949,639
Less: Amount representing interest	59,626
Present value of net minimum lease payments	$ 1,890,013

The current portion of capital leases payable is $664,452 and the long-term portion is $1,225,561.

D. Unamortized Bond Premium:

The unamortized bond issuance premium of the governmental fund types is recorded in the noncurrent liabilities. The current portion of the unamortized bond issuance premium balance of the governmental funds is $227,579 and is separated from the long-term liability balance of $1,014,758.

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

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

E. Compensated Absences Payable:

The liability for compensated absences of the governmental fund types is recorded in the current and long-term liabilities. The current portion of the compensated absences balance of the governmental funds at June 30, 2017 is $3,852 and is shown separately from the long-term liability balance of compensated absences of $1,006,611.

The liability for vested compensated absences of the proprietary fund types is recorded within those funds as the benefits accrue to employees. As of June 30, 2017, there was a long-term liability of $9,402 for compensated absences in the Community School Fund.

Compensated Absences Payable will be liquidated by the General Fund with the exception of the compensated absences in the Proprietary Funds, which will be liquidated by the Community School Fund.

F. Net Pension Liability:

The Public Employees' Retirement System's (PERS) net pension liability of the governmental fund types is recorded in the current and long-term liabilities and will be liquidated by the General Fund. The current portion of the net pension liability at June 30, 2017 is $-0- and the long-term portion is $42,005,096. See Note 8 for further information on the PERS.

NOTE 8. PENSION PLANS

Substantially all of the Board's employees participate in one of the two contributory, defined benefit public employee retirement systems: the Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund (TPAF) or the Public Employee's Retirement System (PERS) of New Jersey; or the Defined Contribution Retirement Program (DCRP), a tax qualified contribution money purchase pension plan under Internal Revenue Code (IRC) 401(a).

A. Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS)

Plan Description

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

Benefits Provided

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

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

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

NOTE 8. PENSION PLANS (Cont'd)

A. Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) (Cont'd)

Benefits Provided (Cont'd)

Service retirement benefits of 1/55th of final average salary for each year of service credit is available to Tiers 1 and 2 members upon reaching age 60 and to Tier 3 members upon reaching age 62. Service retirement benefits of 1/60th of final average salary for each year of service credit is available to Tier 4 members upon reaching age 62 and to Tier 5 members upon reaching age 65. Early retirement benefits are available to Tiers 1 and 2 members before reaching age 60, to Tiers 3 and 4 with 25 or more years of service credit before age 62 and Tier 5 with 30 or more years of service credit before age 65. Benefits are reduced by a fraction of a percent for each month that a 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.

Contributions

The contribution policy for PERS is set by N.J.S.A. 43:15A and requires contributions by active members and contributing members. The local employers' contribution amounts are based on an actuarially determined rate which includes the normal cost and unfunded accrued liability. Chapter 19, P.L. 2009 provided an option for local employers of PERS to contribute 50% of the normal and accrued liability contribution amounts certified for payments due in State fiscal year 2009. Such employers will be credited with the full payment and any such amounts will not be included in their unfunded liability. The actuaries will determine the unfunded liability of those retirement systems, by employer, for the reduced normal and accrued liability contributions provided under this law. This unfunded liability will be paid by the employer in level annual payments over a period of 15 years beginning with the payments due in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012 and will be adjusted by the rate of return on the actuarial value of assets. District contributions to PERS amounted to $1,268,407 for fiscal year 2017.

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

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

At June 30, 2017, the District reported a liability of $42,005,096 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2016, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2015 which was rolled forward to June 30, 2016. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the District's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2016, the District's proportion was 0.142%, which was an increase of 0.002% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2015.

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

NOTE 8. PENSION PLANS (Cont'd)

A. Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) (Cont'd)

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

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, the District recognized pension expense of $4,227,125. At June 30, 2017, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Year of Deferral	Amortization Period in Years	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Changes in Assumptions	2014	6.44	$ 528,013	
	2015	5.72	2,157,576	
	2016	5.57	6,015,623	
			8,701,212	
Difference Between Expected and Actual Experience	2015	5.72	598,610	
	2016	5.57	182,557	
			781,167	
Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Investment Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	2014	5.00	(791,234)	
	2015	5.00	506,226	
	2016	5.00	1,886,701	
			1,601,693	
Changes in Proportion	2014	6.44	574,929	
	2015	5.72	4,187	
	2016	5.57	221,891	
			801,007	
District Contribution Subsequent to the Measurement Date	2016	1.00	1,442,520	
			$ 13,327,599	$ -0-

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

NOTE 8. PENSION PLANS (Cont'd)

A. Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) (Cont'd)

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

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

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Total
2017	$ 2,495,478
2018	2,495,478
2019	2,891,095
2020	2,428,943
2021	773,078
	$ 11,084,072

Actuarial Assumptions

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

Inflation Rate	3.08%
Salary Increases:	
Through 2026	1.65 – 4.15% based on age
Thereafter	2.65 – 5.15% based on age
Investment Rate of Return	7.65%

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

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

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

NOTE 8. PENSION PLANS (Cont'd)

A. Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) (Cont'd)

Long Term Expected Rate of Return

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

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

Discount Rate

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

NOTE 8. PENSION PLANS (Cont'd)

A. Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) (Cont'd)

Discount Rate (Cont'd)

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

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

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

June 30, 2016	1% Decrease (2.98%)	Current Discount Rate (3.98%)	1% Increase (4.98%)
District's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 51,472,342	$ 42,005,096	$ 34,189,063

Pension plan Fiduciary Net Position

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

B. Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund (TPAF)

Plan Description

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

Benefits Provided

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

NOTE 8. PENSION PLANS (Cont'd)

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

Benefits Provided (Cont'd)

The following represents the membership tiers for TPAF:

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

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

Contributions

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

The employer contributions for local participating employers are legally required to be funded by the State in accordance with N.J.S.A. 18:66-33. Therefore, these local participating employers are considered to be in a special funding situation as defined by GASB Statement No. 68 and the State is treated as a nonemployer contributing entity. Since the local participating employers do not contribute directly to the plan (except for employer specific financed amounts), there is no net pension liability or deferred outflows or inflows to report in the financial statements of the local participating employers, such as the District. This note discloses the portion of the District's total proportionate share of the net pension liability that is associated with the District. During the fiscal year ended 2017, the State of New Jersey contributed $3,755,269 to the TPAF for normal pension benefits on behalf of the District, which is less than the contractually required contribution of $21,046,187.

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

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

NOTE 8. PENSION PLANS (Cont'd)

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

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

At June 30, 2017, the State's proportionate share of the net pension liability associated with the District was $280,107,581. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2016, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2015 which was rolled forward to June 30, 2016. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the District's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2016, the District's proportion was 0.356%, which was a decrease of 0.004% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2015.

District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ -0-
State's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Associated with the District	280,107,581
Total	$ 280,107,581

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, the State recognized pension expense on behalf of the District in the amount of $21,046,187 and the District recognized pension expense and revenue for that same amount in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 financial statements.

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

	Year of Deferral	Amortization Period in Years	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Changes in Assumptions	2014	8.5	$ 1,691,524,165	
	2015	8.3	4,488,602,746	
	2016	8.3	9,522,623,964	
			15,702,750,875	
Difference Between Expected and Actual Experience	2014	8.5		$ 16,110,615
	2015	8.3	277,221,464	
	2016	8.3		118,421,979
			277,221,464	134,532,594
Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Investment Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	2014	5.00	(870,618,286)	
	2015	5.00	577,926,182	
	2016	5.00	1,727,420,767	
			1,434,728,663	
			$ 17,414,701,002	$ 134,532,594

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

NOTE 8. PENSION PLANS (Cont'd)

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

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

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

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

Actuarial Assumptions

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 8. PENSION PLANS (Cont'd)

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

Long Term Expected Rate of Return

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

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

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

NOTE 8. PENSION PLANS (Cont'd)

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

Discount Rate – TPAF

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

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

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

June 30, 2016	1% Decrease (2.22%)	Current Discount Rate (3.22%)	1% Increase (4.22%)
State's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Associated with the District	$ 334,511,049	$ 280,107,581	$ 235,680,129

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position - TPAF

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

C. Defined Contribution Retirement Program (DCRP)

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

NOTE 8. PENSION PLANS (Cont'd)

C. Defined Contribution Retirement Program (DCRP) (Cont'd)

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

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

For DCRP, the District recognized pension expense of $9,457 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017. Employee contributions to DCRP amounted to $17,339 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017.

NOTE 9. POST-RETIREMENT BENEFITS

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

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

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

The State's on behalf Post Retirement Medical Contributions to TPAF for the District amounted to $3,242,364, $3,394,559, and $3,093,058 for 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. These amounts have been included in the District-wide financial statements and the fund-based statements as revenues and expenditures in accordance with GASB Statement No. 24.

NOTE 10. RISK MANAGEMENT

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. Health Benefits are provided by Horizon Blue Cross Blue Shield.

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

NOTE 10. RISK MANAGEMENT (Cont'd)

Property and Liability

The District is a member of the School Alliance Insurance Fund (the "Fund") and the Pooled Insurance Program of New Jersey (the "PIP"). These public entity risk management pools provide general liability, property and automobile coverage and workers' compensation for its members. A complete schedule of insurance coverage can be found on Exhibit J-20 in the Statistical section of this Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

The Fund and the PIP are risk-sharing public entity risk pools that are both an insured and self-administered group of school districts established for the purpose of providing low-cost insurance coverage for their members in order to keep local property taxes at a minimum. Each member appoints an official to represent their respective district for the purpose of creating a governing body from which officers for the PIP are elected.

As a member of the Fund and the PIP, the District could be subject to supplemental assessments in the event of deficiencies. If the assets of the Fund and the PIP were to be exhausted, members would become responsible for their respective shares of the Fund's and the PIP's liabilities. The Fund and the PIP can declare and distribute dividends to members upon approval of the State of New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance. These distributions are divided among the members in the same ratio as their individual assessment related to the total assessment of the membership body. In accordance with Statement No. 10 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, these distributions are used to reduce the amount recorded for membership expense in the year in which the distribution was declared.

The June 30, 2017 audit report for the Fund and the PIP is not available as of the date of this report. Selected, summarized financial information for the Fund and the PIP as of June 30, 2016 is as follows:

	School Alliance Insurance Fund	Pooled Insurance Program
Total Assets	$ 38,579,014	$ 21,705,138
Net Position	$ 9,463,015	$ 7,723,169
Total Revenue	$ 41,445,355	$ 7,946,748
Total Expenses	$ 39,153,730	$ 5,476,395
Change in Net Position	$ 2,291,625	$ 2,470,353
Member Dividends	$ -0-	$ 1,450,451

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

NOTE 10. RISK MANAGEMENT (Cont'd)

Property and Liability (Cont'd)

Financial statements for the Fund are available at the Administrator's Office.

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

Financial statements for the PIP are available at the Administrator's Office.

Burton Agency
44 Bergen Street
PO Box 270
Westwood, NJ 07675
(201) 664-0310

New Jersey Unemployment Compensation Insurance

The District has elected to fund its New Jersey Unemployment Compensation Insurance under the "Contributory Method". Under this plan, the District remits employee withholdings and employer's share of New Jersey Unemployment Compensation Insurance taxes to the State each pay period. The State makes all unemployment payments to former employees, and the District has no further liability.

NOTE 11. ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY

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

NOTE 12. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

The following interfund balances remained on the balance sheet at June 30, 2017.

Fund	Interfund Receivable	Interfund Payable
General Fund	$ 156,020	$ 19,146
Special Revenue Fund		120,457
Enterprise Funds	19,146	35,563
	$ 175,166	$ 175,166

The interfund between the General Fund and the Special Revenue Fund is the result of the funding method for federally funded grants. The General Fund made disbursements throughout the year on behalf of the Food Service Enterprise Fund and the Community School Enterprise Fund.

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

NOTE 13. DEFERRED COMPENSATION

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

Equitable
Great American Plan Administrator
Lincoln Financial Advisors

The District also offers an Internal Revenue Code Section 457 plan to its employees through MetLife.

NOTE 14. TAX CALENDAR

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

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

NOTE 15. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Grant Programs

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

Litigation

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

Encumbrances

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

General Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Total Governmental Funds
$ 1,051,193	$ 4,786	$ 1,055,979

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

NOTE 15. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Encumbrances (Cont'd)

On the District's Governmental Funds Balance Sheet as of June 30, 2017 $-0- is assigned for year-end encumbrances in the Special Revenue Fund, which is $4,786 less than the actual year-end encumbrances on a budgetary basis. On the GAAP basis, encumbrances are not recognized until paid and this non-recognition of encumbrances on a GAAP basis is also reflected as a reduction in grants receivables or an increase in unearned revenue in the Special Revenue Fund.

Arbitrage

The District may have a liability for arbitrage payable to the federal government relative to its school bond issues. The amount of liability at June 30, 2017, if any, is unknown.

NOTE 16. CAPITAL RESERVE ACCOUNT

A capital reserve account was established by the Randolph Township Board of Education for the accumulation of funds for use as capital outlay expenditures in subsequent fiscal years. The capital reserve account is maintained in the General Fund and its activity is included in the General Fund annual budget.

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

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

Beginning balance, July 1, 2016		$ 4,271,250
Add:		
Interest Earnings	$ 2,135	
Return of Unexpended Funds From Completed Project	73,205	
Transfer by Board Resolution - June 2017	2,082,000	
		2,157,340
		6,428,590
Less:		
Budgeted Withdrawal from Capital Reserve		(1,000,000)
Ending balance, June 30, 2017		$ 5,428,590

The June 30, 2017 LRFP balance of local support costs of uncompleted capital projects exceeded the balance in the capital reserve account. The withdrawal from the capital reserve was for use in DOE approved facilities projects, consistent with the District's LRFP.

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

NOTE 17. EMERGENCY RESERVE ACCOUNT

An emergency reserve account was established by the Randolph Township Board of Education. The emergency reserve account is maintained in the general fund and its activity is included is included in the general fund annual budget.

The emergency reserve is restricted to be used to accumulate funds in accordance with N.J.S.A. 18A:7F-41c(1) to finance unanticipated general fund expenditures required for a thorough and efficient education. Unanticipated means reasonably unforeseeable and shall not include additional costs caused by poor planning. The maximum balance permitted at any time in this reserve is the greater of $250,000 or 1% of the general fund budget not to exceed one million dollars. Deposits may be made to the emergency reserve account by board resolution at year end of any unanticipated revenue or unexpended line item appropriation or both. The Department has defined year end for the purpose of depositing surplus into reserve accounts as an amount approved by the district board of education between June 1st and June 30th. Withdrawals from the reserve require the approval of the Commissioner unless the withdrawal is necessary to meet an increase in total health care costs in excess of four percent or for a withdrawal that was included in the original budget certified for taxes to finance school security improvements, including improvements to school facilities.

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

Beginning balance, July 1, 2016	$ 350,000
Ending balance, June 30, 2017	$ 350,000

NOTE 18. MAINTENANCE RESERVE ACCOUNT

A maintenance reserve account was established by Board resolution for the accumulation of funds for use as maintenance expenditures in subsequent fiscal years. These funds may be used for specific activities necessary for the purpose of keeping a school facility open and safe for use or in its original condition, and for keeping its constituent buildings systems fully and efficiently functional and for keeping their warranties valid but cannot be used for routine or capital maintenance. The purpose of the reserve is to provide funds for anticipated expenditures required to maintain a building.

Pursuant to N.J.A.C. 6A:26A-4.2 funds may be deposited into the maintenance reserve account at any time by board resolution to meet the required maintenance of the District by transferring unassigned general fund balance or by transferring excess unassigned general fund balance that is anticipated to be deposited during the current year in the advertised recapitulation of balances of the subsequent year's budget that is certified for taxes. Funds may be withdrawn from the maintenance reserve account and appropriated into the required maintenance account lines at budget time or any time during the year by Board resolution for use on required maintenance activities by school facility as reported in the comprehensive maintenance plan. Funds withdrawn from the maintenance reserve account are restricted to required maintenance appropriations and may not be transferred to any other line-item account. In any year that maintenance reserve account funds are withdrawn, unexpended required maintenance appropriations, up to the amount of maintenance reserve account funds withdrawn, shall be restored to the maintenance reserve account at year-end.

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

NOTE 18. MAINTENANCE RESERVE ACCOUNT (Cont'd)

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

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

Beginning balance, July 1, 2016	$ 500,000
Deposits:	
Transfer by Board Resolution June 2017	250,000
Ending balance, June 30, 2017	$ 750,000

NOTE 19. PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS

The District made a prior year adjustment to the District Wide Financial Statements to record an adjustment to correct the amount of equipment recorded as of June 30, 2016.

	Balance 6/30/16 as Previously Reported	Retroactive Adjustments	Balance 6/30/2016 as Restated
Statement of Net Position:			
Governmental Activities:			
Assets:			
Capital Assets:			
Depreciable Buildings and Building Improvements and Furniture, Machinery and Equipment	$ 47,881,861	$ (2,877,477)	$ 45,004,384
Total Assets - Governmental Activities	66,710,847	(2,877,477)	63,833,370
Net Position:			
Net Investments in Capital Assets	29,690,896	(2,877,477)	26,813,419
Total Net Position - Governmental Activities	8,885,328	(2,877,477)	6,007,851

[THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

APPENDIX C

FORM OF APPROVING LEGAL OPINION

[THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

MS&B McMANIMON • SCOTLAND • BAUMANN

75 Livingston Avenue, Roseland, NJ 07068 (973) 622-1800

_________, 2018

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

Dear Board Members:

We have acted as bond counsel to The Board of Education of the Township of Randolph in the County of Morris, New Jersey (the "Board of Education") in connection with the issuance by the Board of Education of $12,250,000 School Bonds dated the date hereof (the "Bonds"). In order to render the opinions herein, we have examined laws, documents and records of proceedings, or copies thereof, certified or otherwise identified to us, as we have deemed necessary.

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

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

On the date hereof, the Board of Education has covenanted in its Arbitrage and Tax Certificate (the "Certificate") to comply with certain continuing requirements that must be satisfied subsequent to the issuance of the Bonds in order to preserve the tax-exempt status of the Bonds pursuant to Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). Pursuant to Section 103 of the Code, failure to comply with these requirements could cause interest on the Bonds to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes retroactive to the date of issuance of the Bonds. In the event that the Board of Education continuously complies with its covenants and in reliance on representations, certifications of fact and statements of reasonable expectations made by the Board of Education in the Certificate, it is our opinion that, under existing law, interest on the Bonds is excluded from gross income of the owners thereof for federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Code. Interest on the Bonds is not an item of tax preference under Section 57 of the Code for purposes of computing alternative minimum tax ("AMT"); however, during tax years beginning before January 1, 2018, interest on the Bonds held by a corporation (other than an S corporation, regulated investment company or real estate investment trust) may be indirectly subject to federal AMT because of its inclusion in the adjusted current earnings of a corporate holder. We express no opinion regarding other federal tax consequences arising with respect to the Bonds. Further, in our opinion, based upon existing law, interest on the Bonds and any gain on the sale thereof are not included in gross income under the New Jersey Gross Income Tax Act. These opinions are based on existing statutes, regulations, administrative pronouncements and judicial decisions.

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

Very truly yours,