

OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED JULY 14, 2020

NEW ISSUE – Book-Entry Only

**Rating: Moody's: "Aa3"
See "RATING" herein**

In the opinion of Wilentz, Goldman & Spitzer, P.A., Woodbridge, New Jersey ("Bond Counsel"), under existing statutes, regulations, rulings and court decisions, and assuming continuing compliance with certain covenants described herein, interest on the Bonds (as herein defined) (i) is not includable in gross income for Federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and (ii) is not treated as a preference item under Section 57 of the Code for purposes of computing the Federal alternative minimum tax. Bond Counsel is further of the opinion that, under existing laws of the State of New Jersey, interest on the Bonds and any gain on the sale thereof are not includable in gross income under the New Jersey Gross Income Tax Act, as amended. See "TAX EXEMPTION" herein.

**\$6,750,000
SCHOOL BONDS, SERIES 2020
THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE BOROUGH OF RED BANK
IN THE COUNTY OF MONMOUTH, NEW JERSEY
(New Jersey School Bond Reserve Act, 1980 N.J. Laws c. 72, as amended)**

**CALLABLE
BANK-QUALIFIED**

Dated: Date of Delivery

Due: July 15, as shown on inside cover

The \$6,750,000 aggregate principal amount of School Bonds, Series 2020 (the "Bonds"), of The Board of Education of the Borough of Red Bank in the County of Monmouth, New Jersey (the "Board" when referring to the governing body and the "School District" when referring to the territorial boundaries governed by the Board) are valid and legally binding general obligations of the Board, and unless paid from other sources, are payable from *ad valorem* taxes levied upon all the taxable real property within the School District for the payment of the Bonds and the interest thereon without limitation as to rate or amount. Payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds is also secured under the provisions of the New Jersey School Bond Reserve Act, 1980 N.J. Laws c. 72, as amended.

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

The Bonds shall bear interest from their date of delivery, which interest shall be payable semi-annually on the fifteenth day of January and July in each year, commencing July 15, 2021, until maturity or prior redemption. Interest on the Bonds will be credited to the participants of DTC as listed on the records of DTC as of each immediately preceding January 1 and July 1 (the "Record Dates" for the payment of interest on the Bonds).

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

The Bonds are offered when, as and if issued and delivered to the Underwriter, subject to prior sale, to withdrawal or modification of the offer without notice and to approval of legality by the law firm of Wilentz, Goldman & Spitzer, P.A., Woodbridge, New Jersey, Bond Counsel to the Board, and certain other conditions described herein. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Board by Busch Law Group, LLC, Metuchen, New Jersey, General Counsel to the Board. Phoenix Advisors, LLC, Bordentown, New Jersey, served as Municipal Advisor in connection with the Bonds. Delivery of the Bonds in definitive form to DTC in Jersey City, New Jersey, is anticipated to occur on or about July 28, 2020.

Baird

\$6,750,000
THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE
BOROUGH OF RED BANK
IN THE COUNTY OF MONMOUTH, NEW JERSEY
SCHOOL BONDS, SERIES 2020

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

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

<u>Maturity</u> <u>(July 15)</u>	<u>Principal</u> <u>Amounts</u>	<u>Interest</u> <u>Rates</u>	<u>Yields</u>	<u>CUSIP</u> <u>Numbers*</u>
2021	\$300,000	1.00%	0.60%	756316FA8
2022	375,000	1.00	0.65	756316EL5
2023	385,000	1.00	0.70	756316EM3
2024	400,000	1.00	0.80	756316EN1
2025	400,000	1.00	0.90	756316EP6
2026	425,000	1.25	1.05	756316EQ4
2027	435,000	1.25	1.15	756316ER2
2028	450,000	1.50	1.25	756316ES0
2029	475,000	1.50	1.35	756316ET8
2030	490,000	1.50	1.50	756316EU5
2031	500,000	1.75	1.60	756316EV3
2032	515,000	2.00	1.55	756316EW1
2033	525,000	2.00	1.64	756316EX9
2034	525,000	2.00	1.73	756316EY7
2035	550,000	2.00	1.83	756316EZ4

* A registered trademark of the American Bankers Association. CUSIP data herein is provided by CUSIP Global Services, which is managed on behalf of the American Bankers Association by 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.

**THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE
BOROUGH OF RED BANK
IN THE COUNTY OF MONMOUTH, NEW JERSEY**

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Freehold, New Jersey

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

Phoenix Advisors, LLC
Bordentown, New Jersey

BOND COUNSEL

Wilentz, Goldman & Spitzer, P.A.
Woodbridge, New Jersey

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

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

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

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

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

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

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT
OF
THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE
BOROUGH OF RED BANK
IN THE COUNTY OF MONMOUTH, NEW JERSEY

\$6,750,000
SCHOOL BONDS, SERIES 2020
(NEW JERSEY SCHOOL BOND RESERVE ACT, 1980 N.J. Laws c. 72, as amended)

CALLABLE
BANK-QUALIFIED

INTRODUCTION

This Official Statement, which includes the cover page and the appendices attached hereto, has been prepared by The Board of Education of the Borough of Red Bank in the County of Monmouth, New Jersey (the "Board" when referring to the governing body and the "School District" when referring to the territorial boundaries governed by the Board) in connection with the offering, sale and issuance of its \$6,750,000 aggregate principal amount of School Bonds, Series 2020 (the "Bonds"). This Official Statement has been executed by and on behalf of the Board by the Business Administrator/Board Secretary and its distribution and use in connection with the offering and sale of the Bonds have been authorized by the Board.

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

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

DESCRIPTION OF THE BONDS

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

Terms and Interest Payment Dates

The Bonds shall be dated their date of delivery and shall mature on July 15 in each of the years and in the amounts set forth on the inside cover page hereof. The Bonds shall bear interest from their date of delivery which interest shall be payable semi-annually on the fifteenth day of January and July (each an "Interest Payment Date"), commencing on July 15, 2021, in each of the years and at the interest rates set forth on the inside cover page hereof until maturity or prior redemption by check mailed by the Board or a duly appointed paying agent to the registered owners of the Bonds as of each January 1 and July 1 immediately preceding the respective Interest Payment Date (the "Record Dates"). So long as The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC"), or its nominee is the registered owner of the Bonds, payments of the principal of and interest on the Bonds will be made by the Board or a designated paying agent directly to DTC or its nominee, Cede & Co., which will in turn remit such payments to DTC participants, which will in turn remit such payments to the beneficial owners of the Bonds. See "BOOK-ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM" herein.

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

Redemption

The Bonds of this issue maturing prior to July 15, 2028 are not subject to redemption prior to their stated maturities. The Bonds of this issue maturing on or after July 15, 2028 are redeemable at the option of the Board in whole or in part on any date on or after July 15, 2027 upon notice as required herein at one hundred percent (100%) of the principal amount being redeemed (the "Redemption Price"), plus accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption.

Notice of Redemption

Notice of redemption ("Notice of Redemption") shall be given by mailing such notice at least thirty (30) days but not more than sixty (60) days before the date fixed for redemption by first class mail in a sealed envelope with postage prepaid to the registered owners of such Bonds at their respective addresses as they last appear on the registration books kept for that purpose by the Board or a duly appointed Bond Registrar. So long as DTC (or any successor thereto) acts as Securities Depository for the Bonds, Notice of Redemption shall be sent to such Securities Depository and shall not be sent to the beneficial owners of the Bonds. Any failure of the Securities Depository to advise any of its participants or any failure of any participant to notify any beneficial owner of any Notice of Redemption shall not affect the validity of the redemption proceedings. If the Board determines to redeem a portion of the Bonds prior to maturity, such Bonds shall be selected by the Board; the Bonds to be redeemed having the same maturity shall be selected by the Securities Depository in accordance with its regulations.

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

Security for the Bonds

The Bonds are valid and legally binding general obligations of the Board, and the Board has irrevocably pledged its full faith and credit for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds. Unless paid from other sources, the principal of and interest on the Bonds are payable from *ad valorem* taxes levied upon all the taxable real property within the School District without limitation as to rate or amount. The Bonds are additionally secured by the New Jersey School Bond Reserve Act, 1980 N.J. Laws c. 72, as amended.

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

All school bonds are secured by the School Bond Reserve (the "School Bond Reserve") established in the Fund for the Support of Free Public Schools of the State of New Jersey (the "Fund") in accordance with the New Jersey School Bond Reserve Act, N.J.S.A. 18A:56-17 et seq. (P.L. 1980, c. 72, approved July 16, 1980, as amended by P.L. 2003, c. 118, approved July 1, 2003 (the "Act")). The 2003 amendments to the Act provide that the Fund will be divided into two 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 (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 (the "New School Bond Reserve Account"), provided such amounts do not exceed the moneys available in the Fund. If a municipality, county or school district is unable to make payment of principal of or interest on any of its bonds issued for school purposes, the trustees of the Fund will purchase such bonds at par value and will pay to the bondholders the interest due or to become due within the limits of funds available in the applicable School Bond Reserve account in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

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

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

Authorization and Purpose

The Bonds have been authorized and are issued pursuant to (i) Title 18A, Chapter 24 of the New Jersey Statutes, Chapter 271 of the Laws of 1967, as amended and supplemented, (ii) a proposal adopted by the Board on August 13, 2019, and approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the legal voters present and voting at a School District election held on November 5, 2019 and (iii) a resolution duly adopted by the Board on March 17, 2020 (the "Resolution").

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

BOOK-ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM*

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

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

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

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

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

* Source: The Depository Trust Company

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Beneficial Owners of the Bonds may wish to take certain steps to augment the transmission to them of notices of significant events with respect to the Bonds, such as redemptions, tenders, defaults, and proposed amendments to the Bond documents. For example, Beneficial Owners of the Bonds may wish to ascertain that the nominee holding the Bonds for their benefit has agreed to obtain and transmit notices to Beneficial Owners, or in the alternative, Beneficial Owners may wish to provide their names and addresses to the registrar and request that copies of notices be provided directly to them.

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

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

Redemption proceeds, distributions, and dividend payments on the Bonds will be made to Cede & Co. or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the Board or Paying Agent, on the payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Direct and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name", and will be the responsibility of such Direct and Indirect Participant and not of DTC, nor its nominee, Paying Agent or the Board, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of redemption proceeds, distributions and dividend payments to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the Board or Paying Agent, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

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

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

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

Discontinuance of Book-Entry Only System

In the event that the book-entry-only system is discontinued and the Beneficial Owners become registered owners of the Bonds, the following provisions apply: (i) the Bonds may be exchanged for an equal aggregate principal amount of Bonds in other authorized denominations and of the same maturity, upon surrender thereof at the office of the Board or its paying agent; (ii) the transfer of any Bonds may be registered on the books maintained by the registrar for such purposes only upon the surrender thereof to the Board or its paying agent together with the duly executed assignment in form satisfactory to the Board

or its paying agent; and (iii) for every exchange or registration of transfer of Bonds, the Board or its paying agent may make a charge sufficient to reimburse for any tax or other governmental charge required to be paid with respect to such exchange or registration of transfer of the Bonds. Interest on the Bonds will be payable by check or draft mailed on each Interest Payment Date to the registered owners thereof as of the close of business on the Record Dates.

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT AND THE BOARD

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

The School District is a Type II school district and provides a full range of educational services appropriate to Pre-Kindergarten (Pre-K) through grade eight (8), including regular and special education programs. The School District's educational facilities consist of one (1) elementary school and one (1) middle school. See "APPENDIX A – Certain Economic and Demographic Information Relating to the School District and the Borough of Red Bank, in the County of Monmouth, State of New Jersey."

THE STATE'S ROLE IN PUBLIC EDUCATION

The Constitution of the State of New Jersey provides that the State shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient ("T&E") system of free public schools for the instruction of all children between the ages of 5 and 18 years. Case law has expanded the responsibility to include children between the ages of 3 and 21.

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

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

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

consolidation plan to eliminate districts through the establishment or enlargement of regional school districts, subject to voter approval.

STRUCTURE OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN NEW JERSEY

Categories of School Districts

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

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

(2) Type II, in which the registered voters within a school district elect the members of a board of education and either (a) the registered voters also vote upon all fiscal matters with the exception set forth in the new Budget Election Law (as hereinafter defined in "School Budgetary Process"), or (b) a board of school estimate, consisting of two (2) members of the governing body of and the CEO of each municipality within the school district and the president of and one member of the board of education, and approves all fiscal matters;

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

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

(5) County vocational school districts have boards of education consisting of the County Superintendent and four (4) members unless it is a county of the first class, which adopted an ordinance, in which case it can have a board consisting of seven (7) appointed members which the board of 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 all fiscal matters; and

(6) County special services school districts have boards of education consisting of the County Superintendent and six (6) persons appointed by the board of 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, 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 district, or the board of education in a Type II district, or when petitioned for by fifteen percent (15%) of the voters of any school district. The School District is a Type II school district without a board of school estimate.

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 bodies of the constituent municipalities must develop the school budget by May 19 of each year. Should the governing bodies 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 (the "Budget Election Law") establishes procedures that allow the date of the annual school election of a Type II school district, without a board of school estimate, to be moved from April to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, to be held simultaneously with the general election. Such change in the annual school election date must be authorized by resolution of either the board of education or the governing body of the municipality, or by an affirmative vote of a majority of the voters whenever a petition, signed by at least fifteen percent (15%) of the legally qualified voters, is filed with the board of education. Once the annual school election is moved to November, such election may not be changed back to an April annual school election for four (4) years.

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 (2%) property tax levy cap as provided in the Tax Levy Cap Law (as hereinafter defined).

The Board conducts its annual election in November.

SUMMARY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF SCHOOL DEBT

Levy and Collection of Taxes

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

Budgets and Appropriations

School districts in the State must operate 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 (as defined herein) required by State law. If necessary, the Commissioner is authorized to order changes in the local school district's budget. The Commissioner will also ensure that other provisions of law are met including the limitations on taxes and spending explained below.

Tax and Spending Limitations

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

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

The Comprehensive Educational Improvement and Financing Act of 1996, N.J.S.A. 18A:7F-1 et seq., P.L. 1996, c. 138 (the "CEIFA"), as amended by P.L. 2004, c. 732, effective July 1, 2004, also limited the annual increase in a school district's net budget by a spending growth limitation. The CEIFA limited the amount school districts can increase their annual current expense and capital outlay budgets (the "Spending Growth Limitations"). Generally, budgets could increase either by two and one-half percent (2.5%) or the consumer price index, whichever is greater. Amendments to the CEIFA decreased the budget cap to two and one-half percent (2.5%) from three percent (3%). Budgets could also increase because of certain adjustments for enrollment increases, certain capital outlay expenditures, pupil transportation costs, and special education costs that exceeded \$40,000 per pupil. Waivers were available from the Commissioner based on increasing enrollments and other fairly narrow grounds and increases higher than the cap could be approved by a vote of sixty (60%) at the annual school election.

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

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

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

The previous legislation was amended by P.L. 2010, c. 44, effective July 13, 2010 and became applicable to the next local budget year following enactment. This law limits the school district tax levy for the general fund budget to increases of two percent (2%) over the prior budget year with exceptions only for enrollment increases, increases for certain normal and accrued liability for pension contributions in excess of two percent (2%), certain healthcare increases, and amounts approved by a simple majority of voters voting at a special election (the "Tax Levy Cap Law"). Additionally, also becoming effective in the 2011-2012 fiscal year, a school district that has not been granted approval to exceed the tax levy cap by a separate proposal can bank the unused tax levy for use in any of the next three (3) succeeding budget years. A school district can request a use of "banked cap" only after it has fully exhausted all eligible statute spending authority in the budget year. The process for obtaining waivers from the Commissioner for additional increases over the tax levy cap or Spending Growth Limitations was eliminated under chapter 44. Notwithstanding the foregoing, under P.L. 2018, c. 67, effective July 24, 2018, which increases State school aid to underfunded school districts and decreases state school aid to overfunded

school districts, during the 2018-2019 through 2024-2025 fiscal years, SDA Districts, which are certain districts formerly referred to as Abbott Districts referred to herein under "SUMMARY OF STATE AID TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS", are permitted increases in the tax levy over the two percent (2%) limit to raise a general fund tax levy to an amount that does not exceed its local share of the adequacy budget.

The restrictions are solely on the tax levy for the general fund and are not applicable to the debt service fund. There are no restrictions on a local school district's ability to raise funds for debt service, and nothing would limit the obligation of a school district to levy *ad valorem* taxes upon all taxable real property within the school district to pay debt service on its bonds or notes with one exception. School districts are subject to GAAP accounting, and under GAAP interest on obligations maturing within one (1) year must be treated as operating expenses. Accordingly, under the Department of Education's Chart of Accounts, interest on notes is raised in the General Fund of a school district and therefore is counted within its two percent (2%) tax levy cap on spending.

Issuance of Debt

Among the provisions for the issuance of school debt are the following requirements: (i) bonds must mature in serial installments within the statutory period of usefulness of the projects being financed but not exceeding forty (40) years, (ii) debt must be authorized by a resolution of a board of education (and approved by a board of school estimate in a Type I school district), and (iii) there must be filed with the State by each municipality comprising a school district a Supplemental Debt Statement and a school debt statement setting forth the amount of bonds and notes authorized but unissued and outstanding for such school district.

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

Every board of education is required to provide an annual audit of the school district's accounts and financial transactions. The audit must be performed by a licensed public school accountant no later than five (5) months after the end of the school fiscal year. The audit, in conformity with statutory requirements, must be filed with the board of education and the Commissioner. Additionally, the audit must be summarized and discussed at a regular public meeting of the local board of education within thirty (30) days following receipt of the annual audit by such board of education.

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

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

Capital Lease Financing

School districts are permitted to enter into lease purchase agreements for the acquisition of equipment or for the improvement of school buildings. Generally, lease purchase agreements cannot exceed five (5) years except for certain energy-saving equipment which may be leased for up to fifteen (15) years if paid from energy savings. Lease purchase agreements for a term of five (5) years or less must be approved by the Commissioner. The Educational Facilities Construction and Financing Act, P.L. 2000, c. 72 (the "EFCFA"), repealed the authorization to enter into facilities leases in excess of five (5) years. The payment of rent on an equipment lease and on a five (5) year and under facilities lease is treated as a current expense and within the cap on the school district's budget. Under the CEIFA, lease purchase payments on leases in excess of five (5) years issued under prior law are treated as debt service payments and, therefore, will receive debt service aid if the school district is entitled and are outside the school district's tax levy cap.

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

Exceptions to Debt Limitation

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

Energy Saving Obligations

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

SUMMARY OF STATE AID TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

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

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

Since that time there has been much litigation and many cases affecting the State's responsibilities to fund public education and many legislative attempts to distribute State aid in accordance with the court cases and the constitutional requirement. The cases addressed not only current operating fund aid but also addressed the requirement to provide facilities aid as well. The legislation has included QEA, CEIFA and EFCFA. For many years aid has simply been determined in the State Budget, which itself is an act of the legislature, based upon amounts provided in prior years. The school funding formula, provided in the School Funding Reform Act of 2008, P.L. 2007, c. 260, effective January 1, 2008, attempts to remove the special status given to certain school districts known as Abbott Districts after the school funding cases and instead has funding follow students with certain needs and provides aid in a way that takes into account the ability of the local school district to raise local funds to support the budget in amounts deemed adequate to provide for a thorough and efficient education as required by the State constitution. This legislation was challenged in the Court, and the Court held that the State's then current plan for school aid was a “constitutionally adequate scheme.” However, the State continued to underfund certain school districts and to overfund other school districts in its budgets based on the statutory scheme. In its budget process for fiscal year 2019 and with the enactment of P.L. 2018, c. 67, effective 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 seven (7) years and providing cap relief for overfunded school districts to enable them to pick up more of the local share.

Notwithstanding over thirty-five (35) years of litigation, the State provides State aid to school districts of the State in amounts provided in the State budget each year. These now include equalization aid, special education categorical aid, transportation aid, preschool education aid, instructional supplement aid, supplemental core curriculum standards aid, distance learning network aid, bilingual aid, security aid, adjustment aid and other aid determined in the discretion of the Commissioner.

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

The State reduced debt service aid by fifteen percent (15%) for fiscal years 2011 through 2019. 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 2019 budgets representing fifteen percent (15%) of the school district's proportionate share of the principal and interest payments on the outstanding EDA bonds issued to fund such grants.

Pursuant to P.L. 2018, c. 67, effective July 24, 2018, the School Funding Reform Act has been modified to adjust the distribution of State aid to school districts in the State ("SFRA Modification Law"). In particular, the SFRA Modification Law revises the School Funding Reform Act so that, after calculating the amount of State aid available per pupil, State aid will be distributed to each school district based on student enrollment. The SFRA Modification Law also eliminates the application of the State aid growth limit and adjustment aid, but includes a transition period for school districts that will receive less State aid. Under the SFRA Modification Law, most school districts that will receive reduced State aid resulting from the revised funding formula will be provided a seven (7) year transition period during which funding will be reduced (with the exception of The Board of Education of the City of Jersey City, where the transition period will be five (5) 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, N.J.S.A. 40A:2-1 et seq. (the "Local Bond Law"), governs the issuance of bonds and notes to finance certain municipal and utility capital expenditures. Among its provisions are requirements that bonds must mature within the statutory period of usefulness of the projects financed and that bonds be retired in serial installments. A five percent (5%) cash down payment is generally required toward the financing of expenditures for municipal purposes. All bonds and notes issued by the Borough are general full faith and credit obligations.

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

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

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

A municipality may sell "bond anticipation notes" to temporarily finance a capital improvement or project in anticipation of the issuance of bonds, if the bond ordinance or subsequent resolution so provides. Bond anticipation notes for capital improvements may be issued in an aggregate amount not exceeding the amount specified in the bond ordinance, as it may be amended and supplemented, creating such capital expenditure. A local unit's bond anticipation notes may be issued for periods not exceeding one (1) year. Generally, bond anticipation notes may not be outstanding for longer than ten (10) years. An additional period may be available following the tenth anniversary date equal to the period from the notes' maturity to the end of the tenth fiscal year in which the notes mature plus four (4) months in the next following fiscal year from the date of original issuance. Beginning in the third year, the amount of notes that may be issued is decreased by the minimum amount required for the first year's principal payment for a bond issue.

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

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

Tax anticipation notes are limited in amount by law and must be paid off in full within 120 days of the close of the fiscal year in which they were issued.

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

The 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.

A provision in the Local Budget Law, N.J.S.A. 40A:4-26, provides that: "[n]o miscellaneous revenues from any source shall be included as an anticipated revenue in the budget in an amount in excess of the amount actually realized in cash from the same source during the next preceding fiscal year, unless the director shall determine upon application by the governing body that the facts clearly warrant the expectation that such excess amount will actually be realized in cash during the fiscal year and shall certify such determination, in writing, to the local unit."

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

The same general principle that revenue cannot be anticipated in a budget in excess of that realized in the preceding year applies to property taxes. The maximum amount of delinquent taxes that may be anticipated is limited by a statutory formula, which allows the local unit to anticipate collection at the same rate realized for the collection of delinquent taxes in the previous year. Also the local unit is required to make an appropriation for a "reserve for uncollected taxes" in accordance with a statutory formula to provide for a tax collection in an amount that does not exceed the percentage of taxes levied and payable in the preceding fiscal year that was received in cash by December 31 of that year. The budget also must provide for any cash deficits of the prior year.

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

The exceptions are certain enumerated quasi-capital projects ("special emergencies") such as (i) the repair and reconstruction of streets, roads or bridges damaged by snow, ice, frost, or floods, which may be amortized over three (3) years, and (ii) the repair and reconstruction of streets, roads, bridges or other public property damaged by flood or hurricane, where such expense was unforeseen at the time of budget adoption, the repair and reconstruction of private property damaged by flood or hurricane, tax map preparation, re-evaluation programs, revision and codification of ordinances, master plan preparations, drainage map preparation for flood control purposes, studies and planning associated with the construction and installation of sanitary sewers, authorized expenses of a consolidated commission, contractually required severance liabilities resulting from the layoff or retirement of employees and the preparation of sanitary and storm system maps, all of which projects set forth in this section (ii) may be amortized over five (5) years. N.J.S.A. 40A:4-53, -54, -55, -55.1. Emergency appropriations for capital projects may be financed through the adoption of a bond ordinance and amortized over the useful life of the project as described above.

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

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

In accordance with the Local Budget Law, each local unit must adopt and may from time to time amend rules and regulations for capital budgets, which rules and regulations must require a statement of capital undertakings underway or projected for a period not greater than over the next ensuing six (6) years as a general improvement program. The capital budget, when adopted, does not constitute the approval or appropriation of funds, but sets forth a plan of the possible capital expenditures which the local unit may contemplate over the next six (6) years. Expenditures for capital purposes may be made either by ordinances adopted by the governing body setting forth the items and the method of financing or from the annual operating budget if the terms were detailed.

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

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

State Supervision

State law authorizes State officials to supervise fiscal administration in any municipality which is in default on its obligations; which experiences severe tax collection problems for two (2) successive years; which has a deficit greater than four percent (4%) of its tax levy for two (2) successive years; which has failed to make payments due and owing to the State, county, school district or special district for two (2) consecutive years; which has an appropriation in its annual budget for the liquidation of debt which exceeds twenty-five percent (25%) of its total operating appropriations (except dedicated revenue appropriations) for the previous budget year; or which has been subject to a judicial determination of gross failure to comply with the Local Bond Law, the Local Budget Law, or the Local Fiscal Affairs Law, N.J.S.A. 40A:5-1 et seq., which substantially jeopardizes its fiscal integrity. State officials are authorized to continue such supervision for as long as any of the conditions exist and until the municipality operates for a fiscal year without incurring a cash deficit.

Appropriations “Cap”

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

permitted increases for total general appropriations there are certain items that are allowed to increase outside the “cap”.

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

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

Tax Assessment and Collection Procedure

Property valuations (assessments) are determined on true values as arrived at by a cost approach, market data approach and capitalization of net income (where appropriate). Current assessments are the result of new assessments on a like basis with established comparable properties for newly assessed or purchased properties. This method assures equitable treatment to like property owners. However, a divergence of the assessment ratio to true value is typically due to changes in market value over time.

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

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

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

Tax Appeals

State statutes provide a taxpayer with remedial procedures for appealing an assessment deemed excessive. The taxpayer has a right to petition the county Board of Taxation on or before April 1 of the current year for review. The county Board of Taxation has the authority after a hearing to decrease or reject the appeal petition. These adjustments are usually concluded within the current tax year and reductions are shown as canceled or remitted taxes for that year. If the taxpayer feels his petition was

unsatisfactorily reviewed by the county Board of Taxation, appeal may be made to the Tax Court of the State of New Jersey (the "State Tax Court") for further hearing. Some State Tax Court appeals may take several years prior to settlement and any losses in tax collections from prior years are charged directly to operations.

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

This law regulates the nonbudgetary financial activities of local governments. The chief financial officer of every local unit must file annually with the Director a verified statement of the financial condition of the local unit and all constituent boards, agencies or commissions.

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

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The audited financial statements of the Board as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019 together with the notes to the financial statements have been provided by Holman Frenia Allison, P.C., Freehold, New Jersey (the "Auditor"), and are presented in APPENDIX B to this Official Statement (the "Financial Statements"). See "APPENDIX B – Financial Statements of The Board of Education of the Borough of Red Bank in the County of Monmouth, New Jersey."

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.

LITIGATION

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

TAX EXEMPTION

Federal Income Tax Treatment

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

covenanted not to take any action or fail to take any action that would cause interest on the Bonds to lose the exclusion from gross income under Section 103 of the Code.

In the opinion of Wilentz, Goldman & Spitzer, P.A., Bond Counsel, under existing statutes, regulations, rulings and court decisions, and assuming continuing compliance by the Board with the requirements of the Code described above, interest on the Bonds is not includable in gross income for Federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Code and is not treated as a preference item under Section 57 of the Code for purposes of computing the Federal alternative minimum tax.

Premium Bonds

The Bonds maturing on July 15 in the years 2021 through 2029, inclusive, and 2031 through 2035, inclusive (collectively, the "Premium Bonds"), have been sold to the public at a premium. Section 171 of the Code provides rules under which a bond premium may be amortized and a deduction allowed for the amount of the amortizable bond premium for a taxable year. Under Section 171(a)(2) of the Code, however, no deduction is allowable for the amortizable bond premium in the case of bonds, like the Premium Bonds, the interest on which is excludable from gross income. Under Section 1016(a)(5) of the Code, the purchaser's basis in a Premium Bond will be reduced by the amount of the amortizable bond premium disallowable as a deduction under Section 171(2) of the Code. Proceeds received from the sale, exchange, redemption or payment of a Premium Bond in excess of the owner's adjusted basis (as reduced pursuant to Section 1016(a)(5) of the Code), will be treated as a gain from the sale or exchange of such Premium Bonds and not as interest.

Additional Federal Income Tax Consequences Relating to Bonds

Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should be aware that ownership of, accrual or receipt of interest on or disposition of tax-exempt obligations, such as the Bonds, may have additional Federal income tax consequences for certain taxpayers, including, without limitation, taxpayers eligible for the earned income credit, recipients of certain Social Security and Railroad Retirement benefits, taxpayers that may be deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry tax-exempt obligations, financial institutions, property and casualty insurance companies, foreign corporations and certain S corporations. Prospective purchasers of the Bonds should also consult with their tax advisors with respect to the need to furnish certain taxpayer information in order to avoid backup withholding.

State Taxation

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

Prospective Tax Law Changes

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

Other Tax Consequences

Except as described above, Bond Counsel expresses no opinion with respect to any Federal, State, local or foreign tax consequences of ownership of the Bonds. Bond Counsel renders its opinion under existing statutes, regulations, rulings and court decisions as of the date of issuance of the Bonds and assumes no obligation to update its opinion after such date of issuance to reflect any future action, fact,

circumstance, change in law or interpretation, or otherwise. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion as to the effect, if any, on the tax status of the interest on the Bonds paid or to be paid as a result of any action hereafter taken or not taken in reliance upon an opinion of other counsel.

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

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

BANK-QUALIFIED BONDS

The Bonds will be designated as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" under Section 265 of the Code by the Board for an exemption from the denial of deduction for interest paid by financial institutions to purchase or carry tax-exempt obligations. The Board will furnish to the Underwriter (as herein after defined) at the time of delivery of any payment for the Bonds, a certificate executed by the Business Administrator/Board Secretary of the Board designating the Bonds as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" within the meaning of Section 265(b)(3)(B)(ii) of the Code, and in such certificate the Board will represent that it reasonably expects that, collectively, neither it nor its subordinate entities, if any, will issue more than \$10,000,000 of tax-exempt obligations in the current calendar year.

RISK TO HOLDERS OF BONDS

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

Recent Healthcare Developments

The outbreak of COVID-19, a respiratory disease caused by a new strain of coronavirus, was first detected in China and has since spread to other countries, including the United States, and to each state within the United States, including the State, has been declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern by the World Health Organization. The outbreak of the disease has affected travel, commerce and financial markets globally and is widely expected to affect economic growth worldwide. The outbreak of COVID-19 across the United States has caused the federal government to declare a national state of emergency. The State has likewise declared a state of emergency. While the potential impact on the State cannot be predicted at this time, the continued spread of the outbreak could have a material adverse effect on the finances of the State, the Borough and the Board (collectively, the "Affected Entities").

The degree of any such impact to the Affected Entities' respective operations and finances, is extremely difficult to predict due to the dynamic nature of the COVID-19 outbreak, including uncertainties relating to its (i) duration, and (ii) severity, as well as with regard to what actions may be taken by governmental and other health care authorities to contain or mitigate its impact. The continued spread of the outbreak could have a material adverse effect on the Affected Entities and their respective economies.

Municipal Bankruptcy

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

The undertakings of the Board should be considered with reference to 11 U.S.C. §101 et seq., as amended and supplemented (the "Bankruptcy Code"), and other bankruptcy laws affecting creditors' rights and municipalities in general. The Bankruptcy Code permits the State or any political subdivision, public agency, or instrumentality that is insolvent or unable to meet its debts to commence a voluntary bankruptcy case by filing a petition with a bankruptcy court for the purpose of effecting a plan to adjust its debts; directs such a petitioner to file with the court a list of petitioner's creditors; provides that a petition filed under this chapter shall operate as a stay of the commencement or continuation of any judicial or other proceeding against the petitioner; grants priority to certain debts owed, and provides that the plan must be accepted in writing by or on behalf of creditors holding at least two-thirds in amount and more than one-half in number of the allowed claims of at least one (1) impaired class. The Bankruptcy Code specifically does not limit or impair the power of a state to control, by legislation or otherwise, the procedures that a political subdivision must follow in order to take advantage of the provisions of the Bankruptcy Code.

The Bankruptcy Code provides that special revenue acquired by the debtor after the commencement of the case shall remain subject to any lien resulting from any security agreement entered into by such debtor before the commencement of such bankruptcy case. However, special revenues acquired by the debtor after commencement of the case shall continue to be available to pay debt service secured by those revenues. Furthermore, the Bankruptcy Code provides that a transfer of property of a debtor to or for the benefit of any holder of a bond or note, on account of such bond or note, may be avoided pursuant to certain preferential transfer provisions set forth in such act.

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

APPROVAL OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

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

PREPARATION OF OFFICIAL STATEMENT

The Board hereby states that the descriptions and statements herein, including the Financial Statements, are true and correct in all material respects, and it will confirm same to the Underwriter by a certificate signed by the Board President and Business Administrator/Board Secretary. See "CERTIFICATE WITH RESPECT TO THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT" herein.

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

The Municipal Advisor has participated in the review of this Official Statement but has not participated in the preparation of this Official Statement or in the collection of financial, statistical or demographic information contained in this Official Statement nor verified the accuracy, completeness or fairness thereof, and, accordingly, takes no responsibility and expresses no opinion with respect thereto.

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

The Board Attorney has not participated in the preparation of the information contained in this Official Statement, nor has he verified the accuracy, completeness or fairness thereof, and, accordingly, expresses no opinion or other assurance with respect thereto, but has reviewed the section under the

caption entitled "LITIGATION" and expresses no opinion or assurance other than that which is specifically set forth therein with respect thereto.

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

RATING

Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (the "Rating Agency"), has assigned an underlying rating of "Aa3" to the Bonds based upon the creditworthiness of the School District. The Bonds are additionally secured by the New Jersey School Bond Reserve Act.

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

UNDERWRITING

The Bonds are being purchased from the Board by Robert W. Baird & Co. Incorporated (the "Underwriter"), at a price of \$6,750,000.00. The purchase price of the Bonds reflects the par amount of Bonds equal to \$6,750,000.00, minus an Underwriter's discount of \$80,010.85 plus an original issue premium of \$80,010.85. The Underwriter is obligated to purchase all of the Bonds if any Bonds are so purchased.

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

SECONDARY MARKET DISCLOSURE

The Board has covenanted for the benefit of the holders and beneficial owners of the Bonds to provide certain financial information and operating data relating to the Board by no later than each January 31 after the end of each fiscal year, commencing with the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020 (the "Annual Report"), and to provide notices of the occurrence of certain enumerated events, if material. The Annual Report will be filed by the Board with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (the "MSRB") or any other entity designated by the MSRB. The notices of material events will be filed by the Board with the MSRB through its Electronic Municipal Market Access ("EMMA") system and with any other entity designated by the MSRB, as applicable. The nature of the information to be contained in the Annual Report or the notices of material events is set forth in "APPENDIX D – Form of Continuing Disclosure Certificate." These covenants have been made in order to assist the underwriter in complying with Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12(b)(5) (the "SEC Rule").

Within the five 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 ending June 30, 2015; (ii) operating data for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2015; and (iii) adopted budget for fiscal year ending June 30, 2015. Additionally, the Board previously failed to file late filing notices in connection with its untimely filings of: (i) audited financial information; (ii) operating data; (iii) an adopted budget, all as described above. Such

notices of events and late filings have since been filed with EMMA. The Board appointed Phoenix Advisors, LLC in March of 2016 to serve as continuing disclosure agent

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Inquiries regarding this Official Statement, including information additional to that contained herein, may be directed to the Business Administrator/Board Secretary, Eileen Gorga, (732) 758-1503, to Wilentz, Goldman & Spitzer, P.A., Bond Counsel to the Board, (732) 855-6459, or to Phoenix Advisors, LLC, Municipal Advisor, 625 Farnsworth Avenue, Bordentown, New Jersey (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 or more of its authorized officials to the effect that he/she has examined this Official Statement (including the Appendices) and the financial and other data concerning the School District contained herein and that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, (i) this Official Statement, both as of its date and as of the date of delivery of the Bonds, does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact necessary to make the statements herein, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading and (ii) between the date of this Official Statement and the date of delivery of the Bonds, there has been no material adverse change in the affairs (financial or otherwise), financial condition or results or operations of the Board except as set forth in or contemplated by this Official Statement.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

**THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE BOROUGH OF RED
BANK IN THE COUNTY OF MONMOUTH, NEW JERSEY**

/s/ Eileen Gorga

EILEEN GORGA,

Business Administrator/Board Secretary

DATED: July 14, 2020

APPENDIX A

**Certain Economic and Demographic Information Relating to the
School District and the Borough of Red Bank,
in the County of Monmouth, State of New Jersey**

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INFORMATION REGARDING THE SCHOOL DISTRICT¹

Type

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

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

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

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

Description of Facilities

The Board presently operates the following school facilities:

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Grade Level</u>	<u>Student Enrollment (As of 6/30/19)</u>
Red Bank Primary	Pre-K-3	681
Red Bank Middle School	4-8	604

Source: Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the School District

¹ Source: The Board, unless otherwise indicated.

Staff

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

The following table presents the number of full and part-time teaching professionals and support staff of the School District as of June 30, 2019, for each of the past five (5) years.

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Teaching Professionals	172	161	155	149	144
Support Staff	<u>57</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>52</u>
Total Full & Part Time Employees	<u>229</u>	<u>218</u>	<u>211</u>	<u>203</u>	<u>196</u>

Source: Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the School District

Pupil Enrollments

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

Pupil Enrollments	
<u>School Year</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>
2019-2020	1,412
2018-2019	1,428
2017-2018	1,402
2016-2017	1,426
2015-2016	1,421

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

Pensions

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

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

Fiscal 2020-21 Budget

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

The General Fund budget is the sum of all state aid (exclusive of pension aid and social security aid) and the local tax levy (exclusive of debt service). The Board's General Fund Budget for the 2020-2021 fiscal year is \$26,066,407. The major sources of revenue are \$18,153,266 from the local tax levy and \$6,951,427 from state aid.

Source: Annual User-Friendly Budget of the School District

Budget History

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

<u>Budget Year</u>	<u>Amount Raised in Taxes</u>	<u>Budget Amount</u>	<u>Election Result</u>
2020-2021	\$18,153,266	\$26,066,407	N/A
2019-2020	17,733,534	25,665,024	N/A
2018-2019	17,225,385	22,040,424	N/A
2017-2018	16,565,766	22,128,589	N/A
2016-2017	16,043,892	20,415,260	N/A

Source: Annual User-Friendly Budget of the School District and NJ State Department of Education Website – School Election Results

Financial Operations

The following table summarizes information on the changes in general fund revenues and expenditures for the school years ending June 30, 2015 through June 30, 2019 for the general fund. Beginning with the 1993-94 fiscal year, school districts in the State of New Jersey have begun to prepare their financial statements in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United States.

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

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
REVENUES					
Local Sources:					
Local Tax Levy	\$17,225,385	\$16,565,766	\$16,042,892	\$15,497,094	\$14,489,457
Other Local Revenue	<u>303,845</u>	<u>542,887</u>	<u>35,930</u>	<u>110,877</u>	<u>6,968</u>
Total revenues-local sources	17,529,230	17,108,653	16,078,822	15,607,971	14,496,425
State Sources	8,179,519	5,836,194	4,999,636	4,703,134	4,492,228
Federal Sources	<u>94,081</u>	<u>89,480</u>	<u>68,629</u>	<u>14,642</u>	<u>69,248</u>
Total Revenues	\$25,802,829	\$23,034,328	\$21,147,087	\$20,325,747	\$19,057,902
EXPENDITURES					
General Fund:					
Instruction	\$7,449,242	\$6,909,396	\$6,378,591	\$6,052,638	\$5,751,886
Undistributed Expenditures	16,446,329	15,222,896	13,181,441	12,550,731	11,638,792
Capital Outlay	<u>73,594</u>	<u>798,790</u>	<u>355,769</u>	<u>186,824</u>	<u>196,615</u>
Total Expenditures	\$23,969,165	\$22,931,081	\$19,915,801	\$18,790,194	\$17,587,294
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues					
Over/(Under) Expenditures	1,833,664	103,247	1,231,286	1,535,553	1,470,609
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Proceeds of Capital Lease	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers in	4,457	0	0	0	0
Transfers out	<u>(275,000)</u>	<u>(250,000)</u>	<u>(325,000)</u>	<u>(300,000)</u>	<u>(275,317)</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	(270,543)	(250,000)	(325,000)	(300,000)	(275,317)
Net Change in Fund Balance	1,563,121	(146,753)	906,286	1,235,553	1,195,292
Fund Balance, July 1	<u>4,721,081</u>	<u>4,867,835</u>	<u>3,961,550</u>	<u>2,725,997</u>	<u>1,530,705</u>
Fund Balance, June 30	<u><u>\$6,284,202</u></u>	<u><u>\$4,721,081</u></u>	<u><u>\$4,867,836</u></u>	<u><u>\$3,961,550</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,725,997</u></u>

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

Capital Leases

As of June 30, 2019, the Board has no capital leases outstanding.

Source: Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the School District

Operating Leases

As of June 30, 2019, the Board has no operating leases outstanding.

Source: Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the School District

Short-Term Debt

As of June 30, 2019, the Board has no short-term debt outstanding.

Source: Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the School District

Long-Term Debt

The following table outlines the outstanding long-term debt of the Board as of June 30, 2019.

<u>Fiscal Year Ending</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2020	\$415,000	\$9,773	\$424,773
2021	<u>415,000</u>	<u>3,258</u>	<u>418,258</u>
TOTALS	<u>\$830,000</u>	<u>\$13,031</u>	<u>\$843,031</u>

Source: Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the School District

Debt Limit of the Board

The debt limitation of the Board is established by the statute (N.J.S.A. 18A:24-19). The Board is permitted to incur debt up to 3% of the average equalized valuation for the past three years (See “SUMMARY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF SCHOOL DEBT- Exceptions to School Debt Limitations” herein). The following is a summation of the Board’s debt limitation as of June 30, 2019:

Average Equalized Real Property Valuation (2017, 2018, and 2019)	\$2,277,250,678
School District Debt Analysis	
Permitted Debt Limitation (3% of AEVP)	\$68,317,520
Less: Bonds and Notes Authorized and Outstanding	<u>830,000</u>
Remaining Limitation of Indebtedness	\$67,487,520
Percentage of Net School Debt to Average Equalized Valuation	0.04%

Source: Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the School District

INFORMATION REGARDING THE BOROUGH¹

The following material presents certain economic and demographic information of the Borough of Red Bank (the “Borough”), in the County of Monmouth (the “County”), State of New Jersey (the “State”).

General Information

The Borough incorporated in 1908, was formerly part of Shrewsbury Township. The Borough was a fully developed residential and commercial center long before it became a separate municipality.

The Borough encompasses 1.8 square miles and is bordered on the north and west by the Navesink River, on the east by Fair Haven and Little Silver and on the south by Shrewsbury and Tinton Falls.

The Borough is situated at the foot of a peninsula, in close proximity to the Atlantic Ocean and the Garden State Parkway, with a New Jersey Transit Rail Station on the Jersey Coast Line. The Borough is home to Riverview Medical Center and the world headquarters of K. Hovnanian. These factors combine to make the Borough a center for retail trade, professional service, entertainment and restaurants.

Form of Government

The Borough operates under the Mayor and Council form of government with all officials elected at large. The governing body consists of a Mayor and six (6) Council members. Council members serve a three (3) year term while the Mayor holds office for four (4) years. All action is passed by a majority, or when required, a 2/3 vote of Council. The Mayor votes only in the event of a tie. The Mayor has veto power over all ordinances finally adopted by the Borough Council. This veto can be overridden by a 2/3 vote of the Council.

Education

The Borough operates an elementary school system (grades K through 8) in its two (2) public schools. The Borough participates with Little Silver and Shrewsbury Borough in the operation of Red Bank Regional High School. The regional high school is located in Little Silver and opened in September 1975.

Pension and Retirement Systems

Substantially all eligible employees participate in the Public Employees’ Retirement System, the Police and Firemen’s Retirement System or the Defined Contribution Retirement Program, which have been established by State statute and are administered by the New Jersey Division of Pensions and Benefits (the “Division”). Benefits, contributions, means of funding and the manner of administration are established pursuant to State statute. The Division annually

¹ Source: The Borough, unless otherwise indicated.

charges municipalities and other participating governmental units for their respective contributions to the plans based upon actuarial calculations and the employees contribute a portion of the cost. Each Plan has a Board of Trustees that is primarily responsible for its administration. The Division issues a publicly available financial report that includes the financial statements and required supplementary information. This report may be obtained by writing to the Division of Pensions and Benefits, P.O. Box 295, Trenton, New Jersey, 08625 or is available online at www.nj.gov/treasury/pensions/financial-reports.shtml.

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

The Police and Firemen's Retirement System ("PFRS") is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan which was established as of July 1, 1944, under the provisions of N.J.S.A. 43:16A, to provide retirement, death, disability and medical benefits to certain qualified members. Membership is mandatory for substantially all full-time county and municipal police and firemen or officer employees with police powers appointed after June 30, 1944.

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

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Employment and Unemployment Comparisons

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

	<u>Total Labor Force</u>	<u>Employed Labor Force</u>	<u>Total Unemployed</u>	<u>Unemployment Rate</u>
<u>Borough</u>				
2019	6,901	6,712	189	2.7%
2018	6,794	6,581	213	3.1%
2017	6,771	6,555	216	3.2%
2016	6,809	6,578	231	3.4%
2015	6,816	6,515	301	4.4%
<u>County</u>				
2019	328,661	318,233	10,428	3.2%
2018	323,777	312,005	11,772	3.6%
2017	324,012	310,646	13,366	4.1%
2016	325,773	311,239	14,534	4.5%
2015	325,388	308,514	16,874	5.2%
<u>State</u>				
2019	4,493,127	4,333,334	159,793	3.6%
2018	4,432,520	4,250,795	181,725	4.1%
2017	4,454,681	4,248,741	205,940	4.6%
2016	4,473,780	4,251,209	222,571	5.0%
2015	4,487,309	4,227,640	259,669	5.8%

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

Income (as of 2018)

	<u>Borough</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>State</u>
Median Household Income	\$69,620	\$95,699	\$79,363
Median Family Income	76,937	119,624	98,047
Per Capita Income	46,675	48,959	40,895

Source: US Bureau of the Census, 2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Population

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Borough</u>		<u>County</u>		<u>State</u>	
	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>
2019 Estimate	11,966	-1.97%	618,795	-1.84%	8,882,190	1.03%
2010	12,206	3.06	630,380	2.45	8,791,894	4.49
2000	11,844	11.36	615,301	11.24	8,414,350	8.85
1990	10,636	-11.60	553,124	9.93	7,730,188	4.96
1980	12,031	-6.35	503,173	8.95	7,365,001	2.75

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

Largest Taxpayers

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

<u>Taxpayers</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
	<u>Assessed Valuation</u>	<u>Assessed Valuation</u>
Riverside Towers Apt Corp.	\$40,547,100	1.82%
Oceanfirst Bank	16,489,700	0.74%
Springpoint @ The Atrium, Inc.	33,535,300	1.50%
Red Bank Corp Plaza, LLC	21,317,700	0.96%
MW Red Bank & MV Broadway WSL	21,344,300	0.96%
Et Galleria, LLC	20,008,700	0.90%
Station Place on Monmouth, LLC	13,520,600	0.61%
R B Realty Associates	10,670,000	0.48%
Red Bank Terrace Associates	10,086,800	0.45%
Teddy Construction Co.	<u>9,543,100</u>	<u>0.43%</u>
Total	<u>\$197,063,300</u>	<u>8.83%</u>

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

Comparison of Tax Levies and Collections

<u>Year</u>	<u>Tax Levy</u>	<u>Current Year</u>	<u>Current Year</u>
		<u>Collection</u>	<u>% of Collection</u>
2019U	\$50,393,292	\$49,533,362	98.29%
2018	47,637,768	46,724,109	98.08%
2017	45,472,481	44,890,550	98.72%
2016	44,570,414	43,730,098	98.11%
2015	42,937,339	42,259,610	98.42%

U: Unaudited

Source: Annual Audit Reports of the Borough and 2019 Annual Financial Statement

Delinquent Taxes and Tax Title Liens

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount of Tax Title Liens</u>	<u>Amount of Delinquent Tax</u>	<u>Total Delinquent</u>	<u>% of Tax Levy</u>
2019U	\$39,227	\$779,060	\$818,287	1.62%
2018	27,946	848,973	876,919	1.84%
2017	4,564	567,721	572,284	1.26%
2016	4,556	880,827	885,383	1.99%
2015	0	677,386	677,386	1.58%

U: Unaudited

Source: Annual Audit Reports of the Borough and 2019 Annual Financial Statement

Property Acquired by Tax Lien Liquidation

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2019U	\$0
2018	0
2017	0
2016	0
2015	0

U: Unaudited

Source: Annual Audit Reports of the Borough and 2019 Annual Financial Statement

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

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Municipal</u>	<u>Local School</u>	<u>Regional School</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Total</u>
2019	\$0.637	\$0.814	\$0.483	\$0.277	\$2.211
2018	0.623	0.827	0.454	0.283	2.187
2017	0.595	0.802	0.438	0.275	2.110
2016	0.584	0.796	0.445	0.016	1.841
2015	0.574	0.770	0.422	0.267	2.033

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

Valuation of Property

<u>Year</u>	<u>Aggregate Assessed Valuation of Real Property</u>	<u>Aggregate True Value of Real Property</u>	<u>Ratio of Assessed to True Value</u>	<u>Assessed Value of Personal Property</u>	<u>Equalized Valuation</u>
2019	\$2,223,456,600	\$2,357,604,284	94.31%	\$8,320,188	\$2,365,924,472
2018	2,128,263,900	2,292,646,666	92.83	7,916,257	2,300,562,923
2017	2,112,347,500	2,181,501,084	96.83	8,082,581	2,189,583,665
2016	2,073,690,000	2,118,820,885	97.87	7,593,910	2,126,414,795
2015	2,075,948,721	2,061,518,094	100.70	6,567,944	2,068,086,038

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

Classification of Ratables

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Vacant Land</u>	<u>Residential</u>	<u>Farm</u>	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Industrial</u>	<u>Apartments</u>	<u>Total</u>
2019	\$20,303,100	\$1,272,362,000	\$0	\$695,004,700	\$23,570,600	\$212,216,200	\$2,223,456,600
2018	17,859,600	1,240,059,300	0	642,746,900	25,633,900	201,964,200	2,128,263,900
2017	15,285,900	1,223,134,500	0	645,228,700	28,360,900	202,216,200	2,114,226,200
2016	15,255,500	1,200,435,700	0	651,025,800	28,665,200	175,123,800	2,070,506,000
2015	27,662,000	1,232,412,421	0	619,175,000	38,353,100	151,200,400	2,068,802,921

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

Financial Operations

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

Summary of Current Fund Budget

<u>Anticipated Revenues</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020*</u>
Fund Balance Utilized	\$2,035,000	\$1,450,000	\$1,617,456	\$1,485,000	\$2,434,000
Miscellaneous Revenues	7,506,474	7,464,441	7,059,904	6,699,343	5,238,328
Receipts from Delinquent Taxes	670,000	875,000	580,000	560,000	560,000
Amount to be Raised by Taxation	<u>12,128,332</u>	<u>12,618,665</u>	<u>13,309,162</u>	<u>14,214,661</u>	<u>14,963,008</u>
Total Revenue:	<u>\$22,339,807</u>	<u>\$22,408,106</u>	<u>\$22,566,522</u>	<u>\$22,959,004</u>	<u>\$23,195,336</u>
<u>Appropriations</u>					
General Appropriations	\$16,498,827	\$17,105,567	\$17,007,611	\$17,952,890	\$18,165,422
Operations (Excluded from CAPS)	1,443,603	1,250,932	1,365,442	1,217,076	1,389,163
Deferred Charges and Statutory Expenditures	489,900	152,400	152,401	88,388	2,200
Judgments	25,000	0	0	0	0
Capital Improvement Fund	100,000	225,000	125,000	150,000	150,000
Municipal Debt Service	2,803,267	2,673,850	2,978,980	2,575,650	2,513,550
Reserve for Uncollected Taxes	<u>979,210</u>	<u>1,000,357</u>	<u>937,089</u>	<u>975,000</u>	<u>975,000</u>
Total Appropriations:	<u>\$22,339,807</u>	<u>\$22,408,106</u>	<u>\$22,566,522</u>	<u>\$22,959,004</u>	<u>\$23,195,336</u>

*: Introduced

Source: Annual Adopted Budgets of the Borough

Fund Balance

Current Fund

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

<u>Fund Balance - Current Fund</u>		
	Balance	Utilized in Budget
<u>Year</u>	<u>12/31</u>	<u>of Succeeding Year</u>
2019U	\$3,441,119	\$2,434,000
2018	1,938,032	1,485,000
2017	1,913,197	1,617,456
2016	1,595,552	1,450,000
2015	2,514,088	2,035,000

U: Unaudited

Source: Annual Audit Reports of the Borough and 2019 Annual Financial Statement

Water-Sewer Utility Operating Fund

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

<u>Water-Sewer Utility Operating Fund</u>		
	Balance	Utilized in Budget
<u>Year</u>	<u>12/31</u>	<u>of Succeeding Year</u>
2019U	\$1,214,357	\$182,904
2018	808,728	439,809
2017	752,285	337,969
2016	710,061	239,000
2015	764,666	194,771

U: Unaudited

Source: Annual Audit Reports of the Borough and 2019 Annual Financial Statement

Parking Utility Operating Fund

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

<u>Fund Balance - Parking Utility Operating Fund</u>		
	Balance	Utilized in Budget
<u>Year</u>	<u>12/31</u>	<u>of Succeeding Year</u>
2019U	\$245,176	\$166,340
2018	377,302	283,041
2017	488,332	299,052
2016	586,161	345,202
2015	278,866	67,935

U: Unaudited

Source: Annual Audit Reports of the Borough and 2019 Annual Financial Statement

Borough Indebtedness as of December 31, 2019**General Purpose Debt**

Serial Bonds	\$12,733,000
Bond Anticipation Notes	0
Bonds and Notes Authorized but Not Issued	2,576,050
Other Bonds, Notes and Loans	126,910
Total:	<u>\$15,435,960</u>

Local School District Debt

Serial Bonds	\$830,000
Temporary Notes Issued	0
Bonds and Notes Authorized but Not Issued	6,750,000
Total:	<u>\$7,580,000</u>

Regional School District Debt

Serial Bonds	\$773,113
Temporary Notes Issued	742,538
Bonds and Notes Authorized but Not Issued	8,866,781
Total:	<u>\$10,382,433</u>

Self-Liquidating Debt

Serial Bonds	\$13,323,115
Bond Anticipation Notes	0
Bonds and Notes Authorized but Not Issued	4,771,640
Other Bonds, Notes and Loans	0
Total:	<u>\$18,094,755</u>

TOTAL GROSS DEBT**\$51,493,148**

Less: Statutory Deductions	
General Purpose Debt	\$0
Local School District Debt	7,580,000
Regional School District Debt	10,382,433
Self-Liquidating Debt	18,094,755
Total:	<u>\$36,057,188</u>

TOTAL NET DEBT**\$15,435,960**

Source: Annual Debt Statement of the Borough

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Overlapping Debt (as of December 31, 2019)²

<u>Name of Related Entity</u>	<u>Related Entity Debt Outstanding</u>	<u>Borough Percentage</u>	<u>Borough Share</u>
Local School District	\$7,580,000	100.00%	\$7,580,000
Regional School District	19,695,000	43.20%	8,508,418
County	1,251,065,000	1.81%	<u>22,588,548</u>
Net Indirect Debt			\$38,676,966
Net Direct Debt			<u>15,435,960</u>
Total Net Direct and Indirect Debt			<u>\$54,112,926</u>

Debt Limit

Average Equalized Valuation Basis (2017, 2018, 2019)	\$2,277,250,678
Permitted Debt Limitation (3 1/2%)	79,703,774
Less: Net Debt	<u>15,435,960</u>
Remaining Borrowing Power	<u>\$64,267,814</u>
Percentage of Net Debt to Average Equalized Valuation	0.678%
 Gross Debt Per Capita based on 2010 population of 12,206	 \$4,219
Net Debt Per Capita based on 2010 population of 12,206	\$1,265

Source: Annual Debt Statement of the Borough

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

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APPENDIX B

**Financial Statements of The Board of Education of the
Borough of Red Bank
in the County of Monmouth, New Jersey**

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RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT

Red Bank, New Jersey
County of Monmouth

**COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

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**COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
OF THE
RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
RED BANK, NEW JERSEY**

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

**PREPARED BY DISTRICT FINANCE OFFICER
SCHOOL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATOR/BOARD SECRETARY**

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION

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Red Bank Borough Public Schools

Eileen Gorga
School Business Administrator/Board Secretary
76 Branch Avenue – Red Bank, New Jersey 07701



November 21, 2019

Honorable President and
Members of the Board of Education
Red Bank Borough Schools
County of Monmouth, New Jersey

Dear Board Members/Citizens:

I am pleased to submit The Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the Red Bank School District (hereafter the "District") for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019. Responsibility for both the accuracy of the data and completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures, rests with the management of the District. To the best of our knowledge, the data presented in this report is accurate in all material respects and is reported in a manner designed to present fairly the financial position and the results of operations of the various funds of the District. All disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain an understanding of the District's financial activities have been included.

The comprehensive annual financial report is presented in four sections: Introductory, Financial, Statistical and Single Audit. The Introductory section includes this transmittal letter, the District's organizational chart and a list of principal officials. The Financial section includes the independent Auditor's Report, Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) and the basic financial statements including the government-wide financial statements presented in conformity with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 34. The basic financial statements also include individual fund financial statements, notes to the financial statements and required supplemental information (RSI). The Statistical section includes selected financial and demographic information presented on a multi-year basis. The District is required to undergo an annual single audit in conformity with the provisions of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance)* and New Jersey OMB's Circular 15-08, *Single Audit Policy for Recipients of Federal Grants, State Grants and State Aid*. Information related to this single audit, including the auditor's report on the internal control structure and compliance with applicable laws and regulations and findings and recommendations, are included in the Single Audit section of this report.

1. REPORTING ENTITY AND ITS SERVICES: The District is an independent reporting entity within the criteria adopted by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board as established by GASB No. 14. All funds of the District are included in this report. The Red Bank Board of Education and all its schools constitute the District's reporting entity.

The District provides a full range of educational services appropriate to grade levels Pre-K through 8.

In the 2018-2019 fiscal year, the District's official enrollment was 1428 resident students. The following details the changes in the student enrollment of the District over the last ten years:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Student Enrollment</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
2018-2019	1428	1.85%
2017-2018	1402	-2.77%
2016-2017	1442	0.35%
2015-2016	1418	1.72%
2014-2015	1397	2.12%
2013-2014	1368	3.64%
2012-2013	1320	25.12%
2011-2012	1055	6.03%
2010-2011	995	3.43%
2009-2010	962	9.07%

2. ECONOMIC CONDITION AND OUTLOOK: While the economy today is showing some signs of positive economic growth, there are still many uncertainties for the future.

The major funding source for the operating budget continues to be the local tax levy. The local tax levy funded 75% of the 2018-2019 final general budget. The reliance on the local taxpayers to fund the majority of the District's budget will likely continue until the District is fully funded by the State.

The projected official enrollment for the 2019-2020 school year is approximately 1430 resident students.

The school facilities are aging and require additional maintenance every year. The Primary School was built in the early 1970's. The original Middle School building was built in 1917 and expanded/renovated in 1954, 1972, 1979 and 2005.

3. MAJOR INITIATIVES: The major financial initiative of the District include proper curricular materials for students, appropriate staffing, security, maintenance and improvement of facilities and technology maintenance and improvements required for NJSLA and the operation of the District.

4. INTERNAL ACCOUNTING CONTROLS: Management of the District is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure designed to ensure that the assets of the District are protected from loss, theft or misuse and to ensure that adequate accounting data are compiled to allow for the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The internal control structure is designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that: (1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived; and (2) the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimate and judgments by management.

As a recipient of federal and state financial assistance, the District also is responsible for ensuring that an adequate internal control structure is in place to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations related to those programs. This internal control structure is also subject to periodic evaluation by the District management.

As part of the District's single audit described earlier, tests are made to determine the adequacy of the internal control structure, including that portion related to federal and state financial assistance programs, as well as to determine that the District has complied with applicable laws and regulations.

5. BUDGETARY CONTROLS: In addition to internal controls, the district maintains budgetary controls. The objective of these controls is to ensure compliance with legal provisions embodied in the

annual appropriated budget approved by the voters of the municipality. Annual appropriated budgets are adopted for the general fund, the special revenue funds, and the debt service fund. Project-length budgets are approved for the capital improvements accounted for in the capital projects fund. The final budget amount, as amended for the fiscal year, is reflected in the financial section. P.L. 2011, c 202 allowed school districts to elect to eliminate the budget vote and adopt a budget approved by the Board of Education and the New Jersey Department of Education (NJDOE) providing that the tax levy increase does not exceed 2% plus any allowable waivers.

Beginning with the 2012-2013 budget, the state of New Jersey allowed school districts to elect to eliminate the budget vote and adopt a budget approved by the Board of Education and the New Jersey Department of Education (NJDOE) providing that the tax levy increase does not exceed 2% plus any allowable waivers. The Red Bank Borough Board of Education elected to eliminate the budget vote at that time. In addition to the 2% limit on tax levy increases, there are restrictions on budget transfers during the year that can be made without NJDOE approval.

An encumbrance accounting system is used to record outstanding purchase commitments on a line item basis. Open encumbrances at year-end are either canceled or are included as re-appropriations of fund balance at fiscal yearend. The Business Administrator and the Superintendent meet with the Finance Committee regularly to review the school budget and areas of concern.

6. ACCOUNTING SYSTEM AND REPORTS: The District's accounting records reflect generally accepted accounting principles as promulgated by the Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The accounting system of the District is organized based on funds and account groups. These funds and account groups are explained in "Notes to the Financial Statements", Note 1.

7. OTHER INFORMATION:


Independent Audit – State statutes require an annual audit by independent certified public accounts or registered municipal accountants. The accounting firm of Holman Frenia Allison, P.C. was selected by the Board of Education. In addition to meeting the requirements set forth in state statutes, the audit also was designed to meet the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance)* and New Jersey OMB's Circular 15-08, *Single Audit Policy for Recipients of Federal Grants, State Grants and State Aid*. The auditor's report on the basic financial statements and combining and individual fund statements and schedules is included in the financial section of this report. The auditor's reports, related specifically to the single audit are included in the single audit section of this report.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

We would like to express our appreciation to the members of the Red Bank Board of Education for their concern in providing fiscal accountability to the citizens and taxpayers of the school district and thereby contributing their full support to the development and maintenance of our financial operation.

Respectfully Submitted,


Jared Ramage
Superintendent of Schools


Eileen Gorga
Business Administrator/Board Secretary

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Organizational Chart

Red Bank Borough Board of Education

Superintendent of Schools

Secretary to the Superintendent	Business Administrator	Supervisor of PreK Education	Supervisor of Special Education	Supervisor of Curriculum & Instruction/ESL/BIL/WLP	Director of Technology	Middle School Principal	Primary School Principal
	Business Office Support Staff	PreK Master Teacher/Coaches	Child Study Team	ELL Instructional Coach	Visual Technology Coordinator	Middle School Vice Principal	Primary School Vice Principal
	Director of Facilities	PreK Teachers	District Nursing Staff	ELL & WL Teachers	Computer Technology Associates	Climate & Cultural Specialist	PS Teachers
	Assistant Director of Facilities	PreK Instructional Assistants	District Guidance Staff	ELL & WL Instructional Assistants		MS Teachers	PS Instructional Assistants
	Maintenance/Custodial Staff	PreK Support Staff	Special Education Teachers	Curriculum & Instruction Support Staff		MS Instructional Assistants	PS Support Staff
			Special Education Instructional Assistants			MS Support Staff	
			Special Education Services				
			Child Study Team Secretary				

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**RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
RED BANK, NEW JERSEY
ROSTER OF OFFICIALS
JUNE 30, 2019**

Members of the Board of Education

TERM EXPIRES

Dr. Fred Stone, President	2021
Ann Roseman, Vice President	2021
Anne Amato	2020
Ben Forest	2019
Janet H. Jones	2020
Dominic Kalorin	2021
Suzanne Viscomi	2019
Erik Perry	2019
Jennifer H. Garcia	2019

Other Officials

Dr. Jared Ramage, Superintendent of Schools

Debra Pappagallo, School Business Administrator/Board Secretary

Frank Mason, Treasurer of School Monies

Jonathan M. Busch, Esq., Board Attorney

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**RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
RED BANK, NEW JERSEY
CONSULTANTS AND ADVISORS
JUNE 30, 2019**

AUDITOR/AUDIT FIRM

Robert Allison, CPA, PSA
Holman Frenia Allison, P. C.
912 Highway 33, Suite 2
Freehold, New Jersey 07728

ATTORNEY

Jonathan M. Busch, Esq
Busch Law Group
450 Main Street
Metuchen, NJ 08840

Bond & Special Council

Charles Anthony Solimine, Esq.
McManimon, Scotland, & Baumann, LLC
73 Livingston Avenue
Roseland, NJ 07068

OFFICIAL DEPOSITORY

PNC Bank (primary depository)
Bank of America
Bank of New York
TD Bank
JP Morgan Chase
State of New Jersey Cash Management Fund
Peapack-Gladstone Bank

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ASSOCIATION OF
SCHOOL BUSINESS OFFICIALS
INTERNATIONAL

**The Certificate of Excellence in Financial Reporting
is presented to**

Red Bank Borough Board of Education

**for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR)
for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018.**

The CAFR meets the criteria established for
ASBO International's Certificate of Excellence.



A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'Tom Wohlleber'.

Tom Wohlleber, CSRM
President

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'David J. Lewis'.

David J. Lewis
Executive Director

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FINANCIAL SECTION

Second Section

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

Honorable President and Members
of the Board of Education
Red Bank Borough Public School District
County of Monmouth
Red Bank, NJ 07724

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 Red Bank Borough Public School District, County of Monmouth, State of New Jersey, as of and for the fiscal year ended, June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School 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.

Auditor's 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 *Governmental 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 Red Bank Borough Public School District, County of Monmouth, State of New Jersey, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements. The introductory section, combining statements and related major fund supporting statements and schedules, and statistical section are presented for purposes of additional analysis, as required by the Division of Administration and Finance, Department of Education, State of New Jersey, and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The accompanying schedules of expenditures of federal awards and state financial assistance, as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, and New Jersey OMB's Circular 15-08, *Single Audit Policy for Recipients of Federal Grants, State Grants and State Aid* are also presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

Respectfully Submitted,

HOLMAN FRENIA ALLISON, P.C.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Robert W. Allison', with a stylized, cursive script.

Robert W. Allison

Certified Public Accountant

Public School Accountant, No. 897

Freehold, New Jersey
November 21, 2019

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - PART I

Management's Discussion and Analysis

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RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 UNAUDITED

This section of the Red Bank Borough Public School District's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report presents our discussion and analysis of the District's financial performance during the fiscal year that ended on June 30, 2019. Please read it in conjunction with the transmittal letter at the front of this report and the District's financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is an element of Required Supplementary Information specified in the Governmental Accounting Standards Board's (GASB) Statement No. 34 - *Basic Financial Statements-Management's Discussion and Analysis-for State and Local Governments* issued in June 1999 that is also required by the New Jersey State Department of Education. Certain comparative information between the current fiscal year (2018-2019) and the prior fiscal year (2017-2018) is required to be presented in the MD&A.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for 2019 are as follows:

- In total, net position of governmental activities increased \$1,091,000.57, which represents a 11.42% increase from 2018. Total net position of business-type activities increased \$70,523.66, which represents an 16.03% increase from 2018.
- General revenues accounted for \$23,607,565.09 in revenue or 67.64% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services, operating grants and contributions, and capital grants and contributions accounted for \$11,296,594.22 or 32.36% of total revenues of \$34,901,159.31.
- Total assets of governmental activities increased by \$600,894.60 as cash and cash equivalents decreased by \$98,583.63, receivables increased by \$283,846.36, restricted cash and cash equivalents increased by \$1,440,499.65, and total capital assets decreased by \$3457,175.06.
- Total liabilities of governmental activities decreased by \$2,124,766.57 as non-current liabilities due beyond one year decreased by \$1,610,985.00.
- The District had \$32,790,287.621 in governmental activity expenses; only \$10,273,723.10 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants, or contributions.
- In the governmental funds, the general fund had \$25,532,285.84 in revenues and \$23,969,165.15 in expenditures and transfers. The general fund's fund balance increased by \$1,563,120.69 over 2018.

USING THIS COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT (CAFR)

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes to these financial statements. These statements are organized in a way to allow the reader to understand the Red Bank Borough Public School Board of Education as a financial whole, an entire operating entity. The statements then proceed to provide an increasingly detailed look at specific financial activities.

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the District's basic financial statements. The District's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) Government-wide financial statements, 2) Fund financial statements, and 3) Notes to the financial statements. This report also contains required supplementary information and other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-Wide Financial Statements. The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with an overview of the District's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The Statement of Net Position (A-1) presents information on the difference between assets plus deferred outflows of resources and liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the District is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Changes in Net Position (A-2) presents information showing how the net position of the District changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods of the district.

The government-wide financial statements can be found as Exhibits A-1 and A-2 in this report.

Fund Financial Statements. A fund is a group of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The District, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the District can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds and fiduciary funds.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on the near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating the District's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the District's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The District maintains four individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance for the general fund, special revenue fund, capital projects fund, and debt service fund, all of which are considered to be major funds.

The general and special revenue funds utilize a legally adopted annual budget. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund and special revenue fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found as Exhibits B-1 through B-3 in this report.

Proprietary Funds

The District maintains one proprietary fund type, an enterprise fund. The enterprise fund is used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises, where the intent of the District is that the costs of providing goods or services be financed through user charges. The food services enterprise fund provides for the operation of food services in all schools within the District. The proprietary fund has been included within business-type activities in the district-wide financial statements.

The food services fund detail financial statements can be found as Exhibits B-4 through B-6 in this report.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the governmental entity. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the district-wide financial statement because the resources of those funds are not available to support the District's own programs.

The District uses trust and agency funds to account for resources held for student activities and groups, for payroll transactions, student scholarship fund and for the District's unemployment trust fund. The basic fiduciary fund financial statements can be found as Exhibits B-7 in this report.

Notes to the Financial Statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential for a full understanding of the data provided in the district-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found after the fund financial statements in this report.

Other Information. The combining and individual fund statements referred to earlier in connection with governmental and enterprise funds are presented immediately following the notes to the financial statements.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

The District's financial position is the result of several types of financial transactions, including the net results of activities, the acquisition and payment of debt, the acquisition and disposal of capital assets, and the depreciation of capital assets.

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the District's financial position. The following table provides a summary of net position for June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively:

Net Position
June 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Assets				
Current and Other				
Assets	\$ 6,636,420.59	\$ 5,578,350.93	\$ 334,682.18	\$ 292,114.23
Capital Assets, Net	14,448,531.08	14,905,706.14	198,628.13	172,329.24
Total Assets	<u>21,084,951.67</u>	<u>20,484,057.07</u>	<u>533,310.31</u>	<u>464,443.47</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Deferred Outflows				
Relating to Pension	2,993,912.00	3,699,726.00	-	-
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>2,993,912.00</u>	<u>3,699,726.00</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Liabilities				
Long-Term Liabilities	9,672,988.00	11,280,305.50	-	-
Other Liabilities	786,447.76	1,303,896.83	22,818.25	24,475.07
Total Liabilities	<u>10,459,435.76</u>	<u>12,584,202.33</u>	<u>22,818.25</u>	<u>24,475.07</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Deferred Inflows				
Relating to Pension	2,951,706.00	2,012,472.00	-	-
Related to Gain on Debt Refunding	19,909.19	30,296.59	-	-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>2,971,615.19</u>	<u>2,042,768.59</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Position				
Net Investment in				
Capital Assets	13,618,531.08	13,660,706.14	198,628.13	172,329.24
Restricted	5,513,694.82	3,794,636.49	-	-
Unrestricted	(8,484,413.18)	(7,898,530.48)	311,863.93	267,639.16
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 10,647,812.72</u>	<u>\$ 9,556,812.15</u>	<u>\$ 510,492.06</u>	<u>\$ 439,968.40</u>

The District's largest net position component is the Restricted portion as shown above. Restricted balances represent resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used.

Restricted net position increased \$1,719,058.33 from the prior year to 5,513,694.82 at June 30, 2019.

Unrestricted net position may be used to meet the District's ongoing operating obligations to vendors, debtors and employees. The unrestricted net position includes the unassigned General Fund balance netted with the amount of long-term obligations that are not invested in capital assets. The (\$8,484,413.18) is shown as unrestricted net position for Governmental Activities.

The following table provides a summary of revenues and expenses for the District's governmental and business-type activities and the change in net position for June 30, 2019 and 2018. Significant variances in revenues and expenditures from year to year, and explanations thereof, are detailed in the 'Financial Analysis of the District's Funds' section later in this report.

	<u>June 30, 2019</u>		
	<u>Governmental</u>	<u>Business-Type</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Activities</u>	
Revenues:			
Program Revenues:			
Charges for Services	\$ -	\$ 903,773.62	\$ 903,773.62
Operating Grants and Contributions	10,273,723.10	119,097.50	10,392,820.60
General Revenues:			
Property Taxes	17,657,369.00	-	17,657,369.00
Federal and State Aid	5,646,351.45	-	5,646,351.45
Miscellaneous	303,844.64	-	303,844.64
Total Revenues	33,881,288.19	1,022,871.12	34,904,159.31
Expenses:			
Instructional Services	16,417,456.02	-	16,417,456.02
Support Services	14,181,530.57	952,347.46	15,133,878.03
Transfer to Charter Schools	2,129,227.60	-	2,129,227.60
Interest and Other Charges	62,073.43	-	62,073.43
Total Expenses	32,790,287.62	952,347.46	33,742,635.08
Change in Net Position	1,091,000.57	70,523.66	1,161,524.23
Net Position, Beginning	9,556,812.15	439,968.40	9,996,780.55
Net Position, Ending	\$ 10,647,812.72	\$ 510,492.06	\$ 11,158,304.78

	<u>June 30, 2018</u>		
	<u>Governmental</u>	<u>Business-Type</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Activities</u>	
Revenues:			
Program Revenues:			
Charges for Services	\$ -	\$ 874,867.09	\$ 874,867.09
Operating Grants and Contributions	11,423,335.44	112,415.07	11,535,750.51
General Revenues:			
Property Taxes	17,022,064.00	-	17,022,064.00
Federal and State Aid	4,071,187.63	-	4,071,187.63
Miscellaneous	542,887.40	-	542,887.40
Total Revenues	33,059,474.47	987,282.16	34,046,756.63
Expenses:			
Instructional Services	16,639,262.02	-	16,639,262.02
Support Services	14,795,402.56	865,259.52	15,660,662.08
Transfer to Charter Schools	1,597,525.00	-	1,597,525.00
Interest and Other Charges	68,784.93	-	68,784.93
Total Expenses	33,100,974.51	865,259.52	33,966,234.03
Change in Net Position	(41,500.04)	122,022.64	80,522.60
Net Position, Beginning	9,598,312.19	317,945.76	9,916,257.95
Net Position, Ending	\$ 9,556,812.15	\$ 439,968.40	\$ 9,996,780.55

Financial Analysis of the District's Funds

As noted earlier, the District uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds. The focus of the District's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the District's financing requirements. The unassigned fund balance is divided between designated balances and undesignated balances. The capital projects fund is restricted by state law to be spent for the purpose of the fund and is not available for spending at the District's discretion.

Financial Information at Fiscal Year-End

The following schedule presents a summary of the general fund, special revenue fund, and debt service fund revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 and the amount and percentage of increases and (decreases) in relation to prior year revenues.

<u>June 30, 2019</u>				
	Amount	Percent Of Total	Increase (Decrease) From 2017	Percent of Increase (Decrease)
Current Expenditures:				
Instruction	\$ 9,667,328.73	32.22%	\$ 569,341.66	6.26%
Undistributed	17,645,443.05	58.81%	826,111.47	4.91%
Transfer to Charter Schools	2,129,227.60	7.10%	531,702.60	44.47%
Capital Outlay	73,594.27	0.25%	(1,122,032.09)	-93.84%
Debt Service:				
Principal	415,000.00	1.38%	(15,000.00)	-3.49%
Interest	73,546.75	0.25%	(6,750.75)	-8.41%
Total	<u>\$ 30,004,140.40</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>\$ 783,372.89</u>	<u>2.96%</u>

<u>June 30, 2018</u>				
	Amount	Percent Of Total	Increase (Decrease) From 2017	Percent of Increase (Decrease)
Current Expenditures:				
Instruction	\$ 9,097,987.07	34.40%	\$ 233,074.50	2.63%
Undistributed	16,819,331.58	63.60%	1,776,203.27	11.81%
Transfer to Charter School	1,597,525.00	6.04%	(2,139.00)	-0.13%
Capital Outlay	1,195,626.36	4.52%	839,857.62	236.07%
Debt Service:				
Principal	430,000.00	1.63%	(40,000.00)	-8.51%
Interest	80,297.50	0.30%	(33,046.66)	-29.16%
Total	<u>\$ 26,446,817.78</u>	<u>110.49%</u>	<u>\$ 2,773,949.73</u>	<u>10.49%</u>

Instruction costs increased primarily due to negotiated salary increases and additional instructional positions being added.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Throughout the year, as necessary, budget transfers were effectuated between budget accounts to re-align the 2018-2019 budget. Budget transfers were effectuated based on expected positive and negative budget variances. The budget is continually managed and revised with budget transfers as necessary or practical to do so.

Significant Budget Transfers and Variations:

- TPAF, which is the state's contribution to the pension fund, is an "on-behalf" revenue and expenditure item to the district and is required to be reflected in the financial statements.
- Reallocations were made among the various salary budget accounts to reflect changes in the personnel budget for the 2018-2019 year.
- Transfers were made into purchased services for special education programs to provide funds for required additional services.

Based on the financial results of 2018-2019 unassigned fund balance increased by \$90,116.77 to \$535,060.35 (2% required per S-1701, net of allowable adjustments).

Proprietary Funds. The District's proprietary fund provides the same type of information found in the district-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

The Food Services Enterprise Fund showed a increase in net position of \$70,523.66 in 2018-2019 as compared to a increase in net position of \$122,022.64 in 2017-2018. The primary factor(s) affecting the change in net position of the food service fund is level of repairs and maintenance to existing facilities in 2017-2018 was not recurring in the 2018-2019.

Capital Assets

At June 30, 2019 the District has capital assets of \$14,448,531.08, net of depreciation, which includes land, construction in progress, land improvements, buildings/construction, machinery and equipment.

	<u>June 30, 2019</u>	
	Governmental	Business-Type
	Activities	Activities
Land	\$ 3,514,100.00	\$ -
Construction In Progress	-	-
Land Improvements	300,569.97	-
Buildings	10,230,218.86	56,486.28
Machinery and Equipment	403,642.25	142,141.85
Total	<u>\$ 14,448,531.08</u>	<u>\$ 198,628.13</u>
	<u>June 30, 2018</u>	
	Governmental	Business-Type
	Activities	Activities
Land	\$ 3,514,100.00	\$ -
Construction In Progress	1,207,098.12	-
Land Improvements	323,562.52	-
Buildings	9,375,574.71	63,408.41
Machinery and Equipment	485,370.79	108,920.43
Total	<u>\$ 14,905,706.14</u>	<u>\$ 172,328.84</u>

Additional information on the District's capital assets can be found in Note 5 to the basic financial statements.

Debt Administration and Other Obligations

At June 30, 2019 and 2018, the District's outstanding debt issues included \$830,000.00 and \$1,245,000.00 respectively of general obligation bonds and \$13,030.00 and \$16,000 respectively in compensated absences payable.

Additional information on the District's debt administration and other obligations can be found in Note 7 to the basic financial statements.

Economic Factors and Subsequent Year's Budgets

As of June 30, 2019, the Red Bank Borough School District has several serious financial concerns. The District is concerned about the funding of State Aid as they are currently funded at 62% of the total entitlement per the formula. The District also continues to be concerned about the financial burden that is created through funding a charter school in such a small community. Unanticipated Special Education costs and services that are driven by student's Individual Education Plan requirements have increased considerably.

The District continues to strive to "do more with less". The design of a prudent budget that is based on a zero-based model, coupled with receiving funds through an aggressive grant submission process, the Red Bank Borough School District continues to focus on the enhancement of student learning.

The Superintendent continues to aggressively seek competitive grants, collaborative partnerships, and various opportunities that increase student learning for the District that does not impact local budgets. Further cost savings through shared resources with the Borough and neighboring districts are always considered to supplement and support the District's needs.

An additional area of concern is the need for increased maintenance and probable renovations at each school. The Primary School was constructed in the early seventies. This building is situated on ecologically-sensitive property on the west side of the Borough. The Borough-owned access roadway has limitations that pose safety concerns, and the main entryway to the building is obscured, allowing no clear view of the building's exterior for student safety purposes. The Board has worked with the Borough to construct an emergency access pathway which will serve as an additional entryway for emergency vehicles in case of an emergency. It also serves as an additional bike and walk way for parents and students to travel to the Primary School.

In general, the Red Bank Borough Board of Education has consistently committed itself to sound, conservative fiscal management, providing the most efficient and effective education possible given the demands and challenges associated with the need to improve students' academic performance.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the School District's finances for all those with an interest in the School District. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to School Business Administrator/Board Secretary at Red Bank Borough Board of Education, 76 Branch Avenue, Red Bank, NJ 07701.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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A. Government-Wide Financial Statements

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RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2019

	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES	TOTAL
ASSETS:			
Cash & Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,846,897.36	\$ 260,203.90	\$ 2,107,101.26
Receivables, Net (Note 4)	720,428.85	58,781.40	779,210.25
Inventory	-	15,696.88	15,696.88
Restricted Cash & Cash Equivalents	4,069,094.38	-	4,069,094.38
Capital Assets, Net (Note 5)			
Non-Depreciable	3,514,100.00	-	3,514,100.00
Depreciable	10,934,431.08	198,628.13	11,133,059.21
Total Assets	21,084,951.67	533,310.31	21,618,261.98
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:			
Related to Pensions (Note 8)	2,993,912.00	-	2,993,912.00
Total Deferred Outflow of Resources	2,993,912.00	-	2,993,912.00
LIABILITIES:			
Accounts Payable	95,988.19	-	95,988.19
Due to Other Governments	470,627.07	-	470,627.07
Unearned Revenue	236,248.75	4,230.17	240,478.92
Accrued Interest	2,171.83	-	2,171.83
Internal Balances	(18,588.08)	18,588.08	-
Noncurrent Liabilities (Note 7):			
Due Within One Year	418,667.50	-	418,667.50
Due in More Than One Year	9,254,320.50	-	9,254,320.50
Total Liabilities	10,459,435.76	22,818.25	10,482,254.01
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:			
Related to Gain on Debt Refunding	19,909.19		19,909.19
Related to Pensions (Note 8)	2,951,706.00	-	2,951,706.00
Total Deferred Inflow of Resources	2,971,615.19	-	2,971,615.19
NET POSITION:			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	13,618,531.08	198,628.13	13,817,159.21
Restricted for:			
Capital Projects	2,990,729.71	-	2,990,729.71
Debt Service	0.48	-	0.48
Maintenance Reserve	1,028,760.44	-	1,028,760.44
Excess Surplus	1,494,204.19	-	1,494,204.19
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(8,484,413.18)	311,863.93	(8,172,549.25)
Total Net Position	\$ 10,647,812.72	\$ 510,492.06	\$ 11,158,304.78

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

RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS	PROGRAM REVENUES				NET (EXPENSE) REVENUE AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION		
	EXPENSES	CHARGES FOR SERVICES	OPERATING GRANTS & CONTRIBUTIONS	CAPITAL GRANTS & CONTRIBUTIONS	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES	TOTAL
Governmental Activities:							
Instruction:							
Regular Instruction	\$ 10,101,516.70	\$ -	\$ 4,670,657.00	\$ -	\$ (5,430,859.70)	\$ -	\$ (5,430,859.70)
Special Education Instruction	3,534,950.89	-	858,258.87	-	(2,676,692.02)	-	(2,676,692.02)
Other Instruction	2,780,988.43	-	675,202.59	-	(2,105,785.84)	-	(2,105,785.84)
Support Services:							
Tuition	640,224.93	-	-	-	(640,224.93)	-	(640,224.93)
Student & Instruction Related Services	7,109,221.25	-	3,611,424.48	-	(3,497,796.77)	-	(3,497,796.77)
General Administrative	727,390.36	-	51,575.93	-	(675,814.43)	-	(675,814.43)
School Administrative Services	740,967.43	-	54,649.00	-	(686,318.43)	-	(686,318.43)
Central Services	375,600.34	-	26,632.11	-	(348,968.23)	-	(348,968.23)
Administrative Info. Technology	357,534.36	-	25,351.13	-	(332,183.23)	-	(332,183.23)
Plant Operations & Maintenance	2,585,651.20	-	183,336.74	-	(2,402,314.46)	-	(2,402,314.46)
Pupil Transportation	1,387,705.34	-	98,395.86	-	(1,289,309.48)	-	(1,289,309.48)
Special Schools	257,235.36	-	18,239.39	-	(238,995.97)	-	(238,995.97)
Transfer to Charter Schools	2,129,227.60	-	-	-	(2,129,227.60)	-	(2,129,227.60)
Interest & Other Charges	62,073.43	-	-	-	(62,073.43)	-	(62,073.43)
Total Governmental Activities	32,790,287.62	-	10,273,723.10	-	(22,516,564.52)	-	(22,516,564.52)
Business-Type Activities:							
Food Service	952,347.46	119,097.50	903,773.62	-	-	70,523.66	70,523.66
Total Business-Type Activities	952,347.46	119,097.50	903,773.62	-	-	70,523.66	70,523.66
Total Primary Government	\$ 33,742,635.08	\$ 119,097.50	\$ 11,177,496.72	\$ -	(22,516,564.52)	70,523.66	(22,446,040.86)
General Revenues:							
Taxes:							
Property Taxes, Levied for General Purposes					17,225,385.00	-	17,225,385.00
Property Taxes, Levied for Debt Service					431,984.00	-	431,984.00
Federal & State Aid Not Restricted					5,646,351.45	-	5,646,351.45
Miscellaneous					303,844.64	-	303,844.64
Total General Revenues					23,607,565.09	-	23,607,565.09
Change In Net Position					1,091,000.57	70,523.66	1,161,524.23
Net Position - Beginning					9,556,812.15	439,968.40	9,996,780.55
Net Position - Ending					\$ 10,647,812.72	\$ 510,492.06	\$ 11,158,304.78

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

B. Fund Financial Statements

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Governmental Funds

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RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
BALANCE SHEET
JUNE 30, 2019

	MAJOR FUNDS			TOTAL
	GENERAL FUND	SPECIAL REVENUE FUND	DEBT SERVICE FUND	GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
ASSETS				
Cash & Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,938,592.16	\$ -	\$ 0.48	\$ 1,938,592.64
Receivables, Net:				
Interfund Receivable	135,041.85	-	-	135,041.85
Due from Other Governments:				
Federal	-	454,891.35	-	454,891.35
State	212,722.98	-	-	212,722.98
Other Accounts Receivable	24,739.00	28,075.52	-	52,814.52
Restricted Cash & Cash Equivalents	4,069,094.38	-	-	4,069,094.38
Total Assets	<u>\$ 6,380,190.37</u>	<u>\$ 482,966.87</u>	<u>\$ 0.48</u>	<u>\$ 6,863,157.72</u>
LIABILITIES & FUND BALANCES				
Liabilities:				
Cash Deficit	\$ -	91,695.28	\$ -	\$ 91,695.28
Accounts Payable	95,988.19	-	-	95,988.19
Intergovernmental Payable:				
State	-	38,569.07	-	38,569.07
Interfund Payable	-	116,453.77	-	116,453.77
Unearned Revenue	-	236,248.75	-	236,248.75
Total Liabilities	<u>95,988.19</u>	<u>482,966.87</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>578,955.06</u>
Fund Balances:				
Restricted for:				
Capital Reserve	2,990,729.71	-	-	2,990,729.71
Maintenance Reserve	1,028,760.44	-	-	1,028,760.44
Excess Surplus	818,605.19	-	-	818,605.19
Excess Surplus Designated				
for Subsequent Year	675,599.00	-	-	675,599.00
Debt Service	-	-	0.48	0.48
Assigned to:				
Designated for				
Subsequent Year	150,000.00	-	-	150,000.00
Other Purposes	620,507.84	-	-	620,507.84
Total Fund Balances	<u>6,284,202.18</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>0.48</u>	<u>6,284,202.66</u>
Total Liabilities & Fund Balances	<u>\$ 6,380,190.37</u>	<u>\$ 482,966.87</u>	<u>\$ 0.48</u>	
Amounts reported for <i>governmental activities</i> in the statement of net position (A-1) are different because:				
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. The cost of the assets is \$24,352,086.49 and the accumulated depreciation is \$9,903,555.41.				14,448,531.08
Deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions and deferred charges or credits on debt refunding are applicable to future reporting periods and therefore are not reported in the funds.				
Deferred Outflows Related to Pensions				2,993,912.00
Deferred Inflows Related to Pensions				(2,951,706.00)
Deferred Inflow Related to the Gain on Bond Refunding of Debt				(19,909.19)
Accrued interest on long-term debt is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported as a liability in the funds.				(2,171.83)
Accrued pension contributions for the June 30, 2019 plan year are not paid with current economic resources and are therefore not reported as a liability in the funds, but are included in accounts payable in the government-wide statement of net position.				(432,058.00)
Long-term liabilities, including net pension liability and bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported as liabilities in the funds.				<u>(9,672,988.00)</u>
Net Position of Governmental Activities				<u>\$ 10,647,812.72</u>

RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	MAJOR FUNDS				
	GENERAL FUND	SPECIAL REVENUE FUND	CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND	DEBT SERVICE FUND	TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
Revenues:					
Local Sources:					
Local Tax Levy	\$ 17,225,385.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 431,984.00	\$ 17,657,369.00
Miscellaneous	303,844.64	88,665.68	-	-	392,510.32
Total Local Sources	17,529,229.64	88,665.68	-	431,984.00	18,049,879.32
State Sources	8,179,518.50	3,926,524.30	-	-	12,106,042.80
Federal Sources	94,080.56	1,310,238.52	-	-	1,404,319.08
Total Revenues	25,802,828.70	5,325,428.50	-	431,984.00	31,560,241.20
Expenditures:					
Instruction:					
Regular Instruction	3,730,136.10	2,218,086.48	-	-	5,948,222.58
Special Education Instruction	2,081,536.40	-	-	-	2,081,536.40
Other Instruction	1,637,569.75	-	-	-	1,637,569.75
Support Services:					
Tuition	640,224.93	-	-	-	640,224.93
Health Services	157,961.12	-	-	-	157,961.12
Student & Instruction Related Services	1,596,199.95	3,382,342.02	-	-	4,978,541.97
General Administrative	525,548.82	-	-	-	525,548.82
School Administrative Services	556,862.77	-	-	-	556,862.77
Central Services	271,376.04	-	-	-	271,376.04
Administrative Information Technology	258,323.14	-	-	-	258,323.14
Plant Operations & Maintenance	1,868,165.99	-	-	-	1,868,165.99
Pupil Transportation	1,002,634.82	-	-	-	1,002,634.82
Unallocated Benefits	4,572,700.02	-	-	-	4,572,700.02
On Behalf TPAF Pension and Social					
Security Contributions	2,627,247.60	-	-	-	2,627,247.60
Special Schools	185,855.83	-	-	-	185,855.83
Charter Schools	2,129,227.60	-	-	-	2,129,227.60
Capital Outlay	73,594.27	-	-	-	73,594.27
Debt Service:					
Principal	-	-	-	415,000.00	415,000.00
Interest & Other Charges	54,000.00	-	-	19,546.75	73,546.75
Total Expenditures	23,969,165.15	5,600,428.50	-	434,546.75	30,004,140.40
Excess/(Deficiency) of Revenues					
Over Expenditures	1,833,663.55	(275,000.00)	-	(2,562.75)	1,556,100.80
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
General Fund Contribution to Preschool	(275,000.00)	275,000.00	-	-	-
Transfer to/from Capital Projects	4,457.14	-	(4,457.14)	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(270,542.86)	275,000.00	(4,457.14)	-	-
Net Changes in Fund Balances	1,563,120.69	-	(4,457.14)	(2,562.75)	1,556,100.80
Fund Balance, July 1	4,721,081.49	-	4,457.14	2,563.23	4,728,101.86
Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 6,284,202.18	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.48	\$ 6,284,202.66

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

RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Total Net Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds (B-2) \$ 1,556,100.80

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities (A-2) are different because:

Capital outlays are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.

This is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlays in the period.

Depreciation Expense	\$ (560,532.59)	
Capital Outlays	<u>103,357.53</u>	
		(457,175.06)

Governmental funds report School District pension contributions as expenditures. However in the statement of activities, the cost of pension benefits earned is reported as pension expense. This is the amount by which pension benefits earned exceeded the School District's pension contributions in the current period. (430,755.99)

Repayment of long-term debt principal and obligation of lease purchase agreements are 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. 415,000.00

Issuance from debt issues are a financing source in the governmental funds. They are not revenue in the statement of activities; issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets.

Amortization of Gain	10,387.40
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In the statement of activities, interest on long-term debt in the statement of activities is accrued, regardless of when due. In the governmental funds, interest is reported when due. The accrued interest is an addition in the reconciliation (+). 1,085.92

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 (+). (3,642.50)

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities \$ 1,091,000.57

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Proprietary Funds

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EXHIBIT B-4

**RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
 PROPRIETARY FUNDS
 STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
 JUNE 30, 2019**

	MAJOR FUNDS BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES - ENTERPRISE FUNDS FOOD SERVICE
ASSETS	
Current Assets:	
Cash & Cash Equivalents	\$ 260,203.90
Accounts Receivable:	
Federal	57,690.60
State	757.32
Other Receivables	333.48
Inventories	15,696.88
	<hr/>
Total Current Assets	334,682.18
	<hr/>
Noncurrent Assets:	
Capital Assets	387,080.00
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(188,451.87)
	<hr/>
Total Capital Assets, Net	198,628.13
	<hr/>
Total Noncurrent Assets	198,628.13
	<hr/>
Total Assets	533,310.31
	<hr/>
LIABILITIES	
Current Liabilities:	
Unearned Revenue	4,230.17
Interfund Payable	18,588.08
	<hr/>
Total Current Liabilities	22,818.25
	<hr/>
NET POSITION	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	198,628.13
Unrestricted	311,863.93
	<hr/>
Total Net Position	\$ 510,492.06
	<hr/> <hr/>

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

EXHIBIT B-5

**RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
 PROPRIETARY FUNDS
 STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
 YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	MAJOR FUNDS BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES - ENTERPRISE FUNDS FOOD SERVICE
Operating Revenues:	
Charges for Services:	
Daily Sales - Reimbursable Programs	\$ 45,563.10
Daily Sales - Non-Reimbursable Programs	68,715.89
Miscellaneous	4,818.51
	<hr/>
Total Operating Revenues	119,097.50
	<hr/>
Operating Expenses:	
Cost of Sales - Reimbursable Programs	308,577.55
Cost of Sales - Non-Reimbursable Programs	45,243.56
Salaries	95,236.21
Supplies and Materials	17,293.91
Depreciation	21,816.78
Management and Administrative Fees/Purchase Technical	464,179.45
	<hr/>
Total Operating Expenses	952,347.46
	<hr/>
Operating Income/(Loss)	(833,249.96)
	<hr/>
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):	
State Sources:	
State School Lunch Program	10,835.33
Federal Sources:	
National School Lunch Program	625,289.74
National School Breakfast Program	143,133.25
Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program	38,448.98
Food Distribution Program	83,232.93
Interest Revenue	2,833.39
	<hr/>
Total Nonoperating Revenues/(Expenses)	903,773.62
	<hr/>
Change in Net Position	70,523.66
Total Net Position - Beginning	439,968.40
	<hr/>
Total Net Position - Ending	\$ 510,492.06
	<hr/> <hr/>

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

**RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	MAJOR FUNDS
	BUSINESS-TYPE
	ACTIVITIES -
	ENTERPRISE
	FUNDS
	FOOD
	SERVICE
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:	
Receipts from Customers	\$ 130,190.28
Payments to Employees	(95,236.21)
Payments to Suppliers	(752,737.95)
	<u>(717,783.88)</u>
Net Cash Provided by/(Used for) Operating Activities	<u>(717,783.88)</u>
Cash Flows From Noncapital Financing Activities:	
State Sources	10,835.33
Federal Sources	806,871.97
	<u>817,707.30</u>
Net Cash Provided by/(Used for) Noncapital Financing Activities	<u>817,707.30</u>
Cash Flows From Capital & Related Financing Activities:	
Purchases of Capital Assets	(48,115.67)
	<u>(48,115.67)</u>
Net Cash Provided by/(Used for) Capital & Related Financing Activities	<u>(48,115.67)</u>
Cash Flows From Investing Activities	
Interest	2,833.39
	<u>2,833.39</u>
Net Cash Provided by/(Used for) Investing Activities	<u>2,833.39</u>
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents	54,641.14
Balances - Beginning of Year	205,562.76
	<u>260,203.90</u>
Balances - End of Year	<u>\$ 260,203.90</u>
Reconciliation of Operating Income/(Loss) to Net Cash Provided by/(Used for) Operating Activities:	
Operating Income/(Loss)	\$ (833,249.96)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income/(Loss) to Net Cash Provided by/(Used for) Operating Activities:	
Depreciation	21,816.78
Food Distribution Program	83,232.93
(Increase)/Decrease in Accounts Receivable, Net	12,160.60
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	(87.41)
Increase/(Decrease) in Unearned Revenue	(1,067.82)
Increase/(Decrease) in Accounts Payable	(589.00)
	<u>115,466.08</u>
Total Adjustments	<u>115,466.08</u>
Net Cash Provided/(Used) by Operating Activities	<u>\$ (717,783.88)</u>

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

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Fiduciary Fund

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EXHIBIT B-7

**RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2019**

	AGENCY FUNDS
	<hr/>
ASSETS	
Cash & Cash Equivalents	<hr/> \$ 21,394.43
Total Assets	<hr/> <hr/> \$ 21,394.43
LIABILITIES	
Interfund Payable	\$ -
Payable for Student Related Activities	15,791.96
Payroll Deductions & Withholdings	<hr/> 5,602.47
Total Liabilities	<hr/> <hr/> \$ 21,394.43

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

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RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2019

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RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The financial statements of the Red Bank Borough Public School District (hereafter referred to as the “School District”) have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is responsible for establishing GAAP for state and local governments through its pronouncements (Statements and Interpretations).

Reporting Entity

The School District is a Type II district located in the County of Monmouth, State of New Jersey. As a Type II district, the School District functions independently through a Board of Education. The Board is comprised of nine members appointed to three-year terms. These terms are staggered so that three members’ terms expire each year. The District provides a full range of educational services appropriate to grades levels Preschool through 8th grade. The School District has an approximate enrollment at June 30, 2019 of 1,428 students.

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

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

There were no additional entities required to be included in the reporting entity under the criteria as described above. Furthermore, the School District is not includable in any other reporting entity on the basis of such criteria.

Component Units

GASB Statement No.14. The Financial Reporting Entity, provides guidance that all entities associated with a primary government are potential component units and should be evaluated for inclusion in the financial reporting entity. A primary government is financially accountable not only for the organizations that make up its legal entity but also for legally separate organizations that meet the criteria established by GASB Statement No. 14, as amended by GASB Statement No. 39, Determining Whether Certain Organizations are Component Units, and GASB 61, The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnis – an Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34, and GASB 80, Blending Requirements for certain component Units - an Amendment of GASB Statement No. 14. The School District had no component units as of for the year ended June 30, 2019.

RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Basis of Accounting, Measurement Focus and Financial Statement Presentation

The accounts of the School District are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures or expenses, as appropriate. Governmental resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purposes for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled.

A. Government-Wide Financial Statements

The School District's Government-Wide Financial Statements include a Statement of Net Position and a Statement of Activities. These statements present summaries of Governmental and Business-Type Activities for the School District accompanied by a total column. Fiduciary activities of the School District are not included in these statements.

These statements are presented on an "economic resources" measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, all of the School District's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, including capital assets and long-term liabilities, are included in the Statement of Net Position. The Statement of Activities presents changes in net position. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the period in which they are earned while expenses are recognized in the period in which the liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. The types of transactions reported as program revenues for the School District are reported in three categories: 1) charges for services, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all property taxes.

Certain eliminations have been made to interfund activities, payables, and receivables. All internal balances in the Statement of Net Position have been eliminated except those representing balances between the governmental activities and the business-type activities, which are presented as internal balances and eliminated in the total primary government column. In the Statement of Activities, internal service fund transactions have been eliminated; however, those transactions between governmental and business-type activities have not been eliminated.

B. Governmental Fund Financial Statements

Governmental fund financial statements include a Balance Sheet and a Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances for all major governmental funds and non-major funds aggregated. The School District has presented all major funds that met those qualifications.

RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

All governmental funds are accounted for on a spending or “current financial resources” measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, only current assets and current liabilities are included on the Balance Sheets. (The School District’s deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources are noncurrent.) The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances present increases (revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they become both measurable and available to finance expenditures of the current period. Accordingly, revenues are recorded when received in cash, except that revenues subject to accrual (generally 60 days after year-end) are recognized when due. The primary revenue sources, which have been treated as susceptible to accrual by the School District, are property tax and intergovernmental revenues. Expenditures are recorded in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Interest on invested funds is recognized when earned. Intergovernmental revenues that are reimbursements for specific purposes or projects are recognized in the period in which the expenditures are recorded. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the School District. Transfers between governmental funds are recorded when the related liability is incurred. These transfers do not represent revenues (expenditures) to the School District and are, therefore, reported as other financing sources (uses) in the governmental fund financial statements.

Since the fund level statements are presented using a different measurement focus and basis of accounting than the government-wide statements, a reconciliation is presented on the page following each fund level statement that summarizes the adjustments necessary to convert the fund level statements into the government-wide presentations.

The School District funds outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted net position and unrestricted net position in the government-wide financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the School District’s policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned fund balance in the governmental fund financial statements a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the School District’s policy to consider restricted fund balance to have been depleted before any of the components of unrestricted fund balance. Further, when the components of unrestricted fund balance can be used for the same purpose, committed fund balance is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.

RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

The School District reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund - The general fund is the general operating fund of the School District and is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. Included are certain expenditures for vehicles and movable instructional or noninstructional equipment which are classified in the capital outlay sub-fund.

As required by the New Jersey Department of Education the School District includes budgeted capital outlay in this fund. Generally accepted accounting principles as they pertain to governmental entities state that general fund resources may be used to directly finance capital outlays for long-lived improvements as long as the resources in such cases are derived exclusively from unrestricted revenues.

Resources for budgeted capital outlay purposes are normally derived from State of New Jersey Aid, interest earnings and appropriated fund balance. Expenditures are those that result in the acquisition of or additions to capital assets for land, existing buildings, improvements of grounds, construction of buildings, additions to or remodeling of buildings and the purchase of built-in equipment.

Special Revenue Fund - The special revenue fund is used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue from state and federal government, other than major capital projects, debt service or proprietary funds, and local appropriations that are restricted or committed to expenditures for specified purposes.

Capital Projects Fund - The capital projects fund is used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditures for the acquisition of construction of major capital facilities, other than those financed by proprietary funds. The financial resources are derived from New Jersey School Development Authority grants, temporary notes, capital leases, or serial bonds that are specially authorized by the voters as a separate question on the ballot either during the annual election or at a special election.

Debt Service Fund - The debt service fund is used to account for the accumulation of financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to an expenditure for the payment of general long-term debt principal, interest and related costs of governmental funds.

C. Proprietary Fund Financial Statements

Proprietary fund financial statements include a Statement of Net Position, a Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position, and a Statement of Cash Flows for each major proprietary fund and for the non-major funds aggregated.

Proprietary funds are accounted for using the "economic resources" measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities (whether current or noncurrent), and deferred inflows of resources are included on the Statement of Net Position. The Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position presents increases (revenues) and decreases (expenses) in total net position. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the period in which they are earned while expenses are recognized in the period in which the liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Operating revenues in the proprietary funds are those revenues that are generated from the primary operations of the fund. All other revenues are reported as non-operating revenues. Operating expenses are those expenses that are essential to the primary operations of the fund. All other expenses are reported as non-operating expenses.

The School District reports the following major proprietary funds:

Food Service Fund – The food service fund accounts for the financial transactions related to the food service operations of the School District.

D. Fiduciary Fund Financial Statements

Fiduciary fund financial statements include a Statement of Net Position. The School District's fiduciary funds include Agency. Agency Funds are used to account for and report assets held by the School District in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, and other governments. Agency Funds are accounted for on a spending or "economic resources" measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting as are the proprietary funds explained above.

The School District reports the following fiduciary funds:

Agency Funds - Agency funds (payroll and student activity funds) are assets held by a governmental entity either as trustee or as an agent for other parties and cannot be used to finance the governmental entities own operating programs.

Budgets/Budgetary Control

Annual appropriated budgets are prepared in the spring of each year for the general, special revenue and debt service funds. The budgets are submitted to the county office. In accordance with P.L.2011 c.202, which became effective January 17, 2012, the School District eliminated the April annual voter referendum on budgets which met the statutory tax levy cap limitations and the board of education members are elected at the November general election. 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. 6A:23-2-2(f)1. Transfers of appropriations may be made by School Board resolution at any time during the fiscal year in accordance with N.J.A.C. 6A:23-2-11.

RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Formal budgetary integration into the accounting system is employed as a management control device during the year. For governmental funds there are no substantial differences between the budgetary basis of accounting and generally accepted accounting principles with the exception of the legally mandated revenue recognition of the one or more June state aid payment for budgetary purposes only and the special revenue fund as noted below. Encumbrance accounting is also employed as an extension of formal budgetary integration in the governmental fund types. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end.

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

The budget, as detailed on Exhibit C-1, Exhibit C-2, and Exhibit I-3, includes all amendments to the adopted budget, if any.

Exhibit C-3 presents a reconciliation of the general fund revenues and special revenue fund revenues and expenditures from the budgetary basis of accounts as presented in the general fund budgetary comparison schedules and the special revenue fund budgetary comparison schedule to the GAAP basis of accounting as presented in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Governmental Funds. Note that the School District does not report encumbrances outstanding at fiscal year-end as expenditures in the general fund since the general fund budget follows modified accrual basis with the exception of the revenue recognition policy for the last state aid payments.

Encumbrances

Under encumbrance accounting purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of resources are recorded to reserve a portion of the applicable appropriation. Open encumbrances in governmental funds other than the special revenue fund are reported as 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 School District has received advances are reflected in the balance sheet as a reduction of the accounts receivables or 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.

RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

Cash and Cash equivalents include petty cash, change funds, cash in banks and all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase and are stated at cost plus accrued interest. U.S. Treasury and agency obligations and certificates of deposit with maturities of one year or less when purchased are considered cash equivalents and stated at cost.

Investments are stated at fair value in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). New Jersey school districts are limited as to the types of investments and types of financial institutions they may invest in. N.J.S.18A:20-37 provides a list of permissible investments that may be purchased by New Jersey school districts.

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 public depository unless such funds are secured in accordance with the Governmental Unit Deposit Protection Act ("GUDPA"). GUDPA was enacted in 1970 to protect governmental units from loss of funds on deposit with a failed banking institution in New Jersey. 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 at least equal to five percent of the average daily balance of collected public funds, to secure the deposits of governmental units. If a public depository fails, the collateral it has pledged, plus the collateral of all other public depositories, is available to pay the full amount of their deposits to the governmental units.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the School District considers all highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) with a maturity when purchased of twelve months or less and all local government investment pools to be cash equivalents.

Tuition Receivable/Payable

Tuition rates were established by the receiving School District based on estimated costs. The charges are subject to adjustment when the actual costs are determined.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at cost, using the first-in/first-out (FIFO) method. The costs of inventories are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased.

Interfund Receivables/Payables

Interfund receivables/payables represent amounts that are owed, other than charges for goods or services rendered to/from a particular fund in the School District and that are due within one year. As previously mentioned, these amounts are eliminated in the governmental and business-type columns of the Statement of Net Position, except for the net residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, which are presented as Internal Balances in the Statement of Net Position.

RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Capital Assets

Capital assets are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Purchased or constructed assets are recorded at actual cost or estimated historical cost if actual cost is unavailable. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value. All reported capital assets except land and construction in progress are depreciated. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized. The School District does not possess any infrastructure. The School District has established a threshold of \$2,000 for capitalization of depreciable assets.

Capital assets of the School District are depreciated or amortized using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Description	Governmental Activities Estimated Lives	Business-Type Activities Estimated Lives
Land Improvements	10-20 Years	N/A
Building and improvements	10-50 Years	N/A
Furniture and Equipment	5-20 Years	5-12 Years
Vehicles	5-10 Years	4-6 Years

Compensated Absences

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

The entire compensated absences liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund financial statements. Compensated absences liability is not recorded in the governmental funds. Instead expenditures are recognized in the governmental funds as payments come due each period, for example, as a result of resignations or retirements.

Unearned Revenue

Unearned revenue arises when assets are recognized before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied and is recorded as a liability until the revenue is both measureable and the School District is eligible to realize the revenue.

RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities, and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements, and all payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations payable from proprietary funds are reported on the proprietary fund financial statements. In general, government fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources, are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims and judgments, compensated absences, special termination benefits and contractually required pension contributions that will be paid from governmental funds, are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are normally expected to be paid with expendable available financial resources.

Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumption that affect certain reported amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying note disclosures. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Interfund Activity

Transfers between governmental and business-type activities on the government-wide statements are reported in the same manner as general revenues. Exchange transactions between funds are reported as revenues in the seller funds and as expenditures/expenses in the purchaser funds. Flows of cash or goods from one fund to another without a requirement for repayment are reported as interfund transfers. Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental funds and after non-operating revenues/expenses in proprietary funds. Reimbursements from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the financial statements. As a general rule the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future periods and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Deferred Loss on Refunding Debt

Deferred loss on refunding debt arising from the issuance of the refunding bonds is recorded as deferred outflows of resources. It is amortized in a systematic and rational manner over the shorter of the duration of the related debt or the new debt issues as a component of interest expense.

Bond Premiums, Discounts and Issuance Costs

In the government-wide financial statements and in the proprietary fund financial statements, bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are expensed when bonds are issued.

In governmental fund financial statements, bond premiums and discounts, as well as debt issuance costs are recognized in the current period. The face amount of the debt is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuance are also reported as other financing sources. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds, are reported as debt service expenditures.

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 pension plan's fiduciary net position of the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) and Teacher's Pension and Annuity Fund (TPAF) and additions to/deductions from the PERS's and TPAF's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the plans. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Fund Balance

In accordance with Government Accounting Standards Board 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, fund balances in the governmental funds financial statements are classified into the following five categories, as defined below:

Non-spendable – This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Non-spendable items are not expected to be converted to cash or are not expected to be converted to cash within the next year.

Restricted – This classification includes amounts for which constraints have been placed on the use of the resources either externally imposed by creditors (such as through a debt covenant), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Committed – This classification includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Board of Education. These amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board of Education removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (resolution) that was employed when the funds were initially committed. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

Assigned – This classification includes amounts that are constrained by the School District's intent to be used for a specific purpose but are neither restricted nor committed. This intent can be expressed by the Board of Education or through the Board of Education delegating this responsibility to the business administrator through the budgetary process.

Unassigned – This classification includes the residual fund balance for the General Fund. The Unassigned classification also includes negative residual fund balance of any other governmental fund that cannot be eliminated by offsetting of Assigned fund balance amounts.

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, it is the School District's policy to consider restricted funds to have been spent first. When an expenditure is incurred for which committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balances are available, it is the School District's policy to consider amounts to have been spent first out of committed funds, then assigned funds, and finally unassigned funds, as needed, unless the Board has provided otherwise in its commitment or assignment actions.

Net Position

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

Net Investment in Capital Assets – This components represents capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, net of outstanding balances of borrowings used for acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

Restricted – This component of net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the School District or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

Unrestricted – This component of net position is reported as unrestricted when it does not meet the criteria of the other two components of net position.

Subsequent Events

Management has reviewed and evaluated all events and transactions that occurred between June 30, 2019 and November 21, 2019, the date that the financial statements were available for issuance, for possible disclosure and recognition in the financial statements. See Note 19 for more information.

RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Principles

Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

The following GASB Statements became effective for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019:

Statement No. 83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations*. An asset retirement obligation is a legally enforceable liability associated with the retirement of a tangible capital asset. Statement No. 83 establishes guidance for determining the timing and pattern of recognition for liabilities and corresponding deferred outflow of resources related to such obligations. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2018. Implementation of this statement did not have a material impact on the School District's financial statements.

Statement No. 88, *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, Including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements*. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has issued a new standard with guidance the GASB believes will enhance debt-related disclosures in notes to financial statements, including those addressing direct borrowings and direct placements. The new standard clarifies which liabilities governments should include in their note disclosures related to debt. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2018. Implementation of this statement did not have a material impact on the School District's financial statements.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

The GASB has issued the following Statements which will become effective in future fiscal years as shown below:

Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. The Statement intends to improve guidance regarding the identification of fiduciary activities for accounting and financial reporting purposes and how those activities should be reported. To that end, Statement No. 84 establishes criteria for identifying fiduciary activities of all state and local governments and clarifies whether and how business-type activities should report their fiduciary activities. Statement No. 84 is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Management has not yet determined the potential impact on the School District's financial statements.

Statement No. 87, *Leases*. Statement No. 87 establishes a single approach to accounting for and reporting leases by state and local governments. The GASB based the new standard on the principle that leases are financing of the right to use an underlying asset. Statement No. 87 is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. Management has not yet determined the potential impact on the School District's financial statements.

Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*. The objectives of this Statement are (1) to enhance the relevance and comparability of information about capital assets and the cost of borrowing for a reporting period and (2) to simplify accounting for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. Management does not expect this Statement to have a material impact on the School District's financial statements.

Statement No. 90, *Majority Equity Interests - an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61*. The primary objectives of this Statement are to improve the consistency and comparability of reporting a government's majority equity interest in a legally separate organization and to improve the relevance of financial statement information for certain component units. It defines a majority equity interest and specifies that a majority equity interest in a legally separate organization should be reported as an investment if a government's holding of the equity interest meets the definition of an investment. A majority equity interest that meets the definition of an investment should be measured using the equity method, unless it is held by a special-purpose government engaged only in fiduciary activities, a fiduciary fund, or an endowment (including permanent and term endowments) or permanent fund. Those governments and funds should measure the majority equity interest at fair value. Statement No. 90 is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Management has not yet determined the potential impact on the School District's financial statements.

RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Statement No. 91, Conduit Debt Obligations, The primary objectives of this Statement are to provide a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminate diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. This Statement achieves those objectives by clarifying the existing definition of a conduit debt obligation; establishing that a conduit debt obligation is not a liability of the issuer; establishing standards for accounting and financial reporting of additional commitments and voluntary commitments extended by issuers and arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations; and improving required note disclosures. Statement No. 91 is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020. Management has not yet determined the potential impact on the School District's financial statements.

Note 2. Deposits and Investments

Deposits

Custodial Credit Risk – Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the Board's deposits may not be recovered. Although the Board does not have a formal policy regarding custodial credit risk, NJSA 17:9-41 et seq. requires that the governmental units shall deposit public funds in public depositories protected from loss under the provisions of GUDPA. Under the Act, the first \$250,000 of governmental deposits in each insured depository is protected by FDIC. Public fund owned by the Board in excess of FDIC insured amounts are protected by GUDPA. However, GUDPA does not protect intermingled trust funds such as salary withholdings, student activity fund or other funds that may pass to the Board relative to the happening of a future condition. Such funds are shown as Uninsured and Uncollateralized in the schedule below. As of June 30, 2019, the School District's bank balance of \$7,115,233.00 was exposed to custodial credit risk as follows:

Insured under FDIC and GUDPA	\$ 6,897,068.23
Uninsured and Uncollateralized	<u>218,164.77</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 7,115,233.00</u></u>

Investments

The School District had no investments at June 30, 2019.

Note 3. Reserve Accounts

Capital Reserve

A capital reserve account was established by the School District by the inclusion of \$110.00 on October 30, 2000 for the accumulation of funds for use as capital outlay expenditures in subsequent fiscal years. The capital reserve account is maintained in the general fund and its activity is included in the general fund annual budget.

RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 3. Reserve Accounts (Continued)

Funds placed in the capital reserve account are restricted to capital projects in the School District's approved Long Range Facilities Plan (LRFP). Upon submission of the LRFP to the department, a School District may increase the balance in the capital reserve by appropriating funds in the annual general fund budget certified for taxes or by transfer by board resolution at year-end (June 1 to June 30) of any unanticipated revenue or unexpended line-item appropriation amounts, or both. A School 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 *N.J.S.A.19:60-2*. Pursuant to *N.J.A.C.6:23A-14.1(g)*, the balance in the account cannot at any time exceed the local support costs of uncompleted capital projects in its approved LRFP.

The activity of the capital reserve for the July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019 fiscal year is as follows:

Beginning Balance, July 1, 2018	\$ 1,490,190.57
Increased by:	
Interest Earnings	539.14
Return of Unused Withdrawals	160,000.00
Deposits Approved by Board	<u>1,500,000.00</u>
	3,150,729.71
Decreased by:	
Budget Withdrawals	<u>(160,000.00)</u>
Ending Balance, June 30, 2019	<u><u>\$ 2,990,729.71</u></u>

RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 3. Reserve Accounts (Continued)

Maintenance Reserve

The School District established a maintenance reserve account for the accumulation of funds for use as required maintenance of a facility in subsequent fiscal years.

Funds placed in the maintenance reserve account are restricted to maintenance projects in the School District's approved Maintenance Plan (M-1). A School District may increase the balance in the maintenance reserve account 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. The balance in the account cannot at any time exceed four percent of the replacement cost of the school district's school facilities for the current year.

The activity of the maintenance reserve for the July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019 fiscal year is as follows:

Beginning Balance, July 1, 2018	\$	1,078,364.67
Increased by:		
Interest Earnings		395.77
		1,078,760.44
Decreased by:		
Budget Withdrawals		(50,000.00)
Ending Balance, June 30, 2019	\$	1,028,760.44

Note 4. Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable at June 30, 2019 consisted of accounts and intergovernmental grants. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the stable condition of state and federal programs, the current fiscal year guarantee of federal funds and the budgetary control of New Jersey governmental entities. Accounts receivable in the School District's governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2019, consisted of the following:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Governmental Funds</u>		<u>Total Governmental Activities</u>
	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Special Revenue Fund</u>	
Federal Awards	\$ -	\$ 454,891.35	\$ 454,891.35
State Awards	212,722.98	-	212,722.98
Tuition	24,739.00	-	24,739.00
Other	-	28,075.52	28,075.52
Total	\$ 237,461.98	\$ 482,966.87	\$ 720,428.85

<u>Description</u>	<u>Proprietary Funds</u>		<u>Total Business-Type Activities</u>
	<u>Food Service Fund</u>		
Federal Awards	\$ 57,690.60	\$	57,690.60
State Awards	757.32		757.32
Other	333.48		333.48
Total	\$ 58,781.40	\$	58,781.40

RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 5. Capital Assets

Capital assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2019 was as follows:

	Governmental Activities			
	Balance July 1, 2018	Additions	Retirements and Transfers	Balance June 30, 2019
Governmental Activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 3,514,100.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,514,100.00
Construction in Progress	1,207,098.12	-	(1,207,098.12)	-
Total Capital Assets not being depreciated	4,721,198.12	-	(1,207,098.12)	3,514,100.00
Capital Assets being depreciated:				
Land Improvements	687,725.23	3,869.17	-	691,594.40
Buildings and Improvements	17,325,356.84	38,721.62	1,207,098.12	18,571,176.58
Equipment	1,514,448.77	60,766.74	-	1,575,215.51
Total Capital Assets being depreciated	19,527,530.84	103,357.53	1,207,098.12	20,837,986.49
Less: Accumulated Depreciation:				
Land Improvements	(364,162.71)	(26,861.72)	-	(391,024.43)
Buildings and Improvements	(7,949,782.13)	(391,175.59)	-	(8,340,957.72)
Equipment	(1,029,077.98)	(142,495.28)	-	(1,171,573.26)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(9,343,022.82)	(560,532.59)	-	(9,903,555.41)
Total Capital Assets being depreciated, net	10,184,508.02	(457,175.06)	1,207,098.12	10,934,431.08
Total Governmental Activities Capital Assets, net	\$ 14,905,706.14	\$ (457,175.06)	\$ -	\$ 14,448,531.08
	Business-Type Activities			
	Balance July 1, 2018	Additions	Retirements and Transfers	Balance June 30, 2019
Business-Type Activities:				
Buildings	\$ 108,517.52	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 108,517.52
Equipment	230,446.40	48,116.08	-	278,562.48
Total Capital Assets being depreciated	338,963.92	48,116.08	-	387,080.00
Less: Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings	(45,109.11)	(6,922.13)	-	(52,031.24)
Equipment	(121,525.97)	(14,894.66)	-	(136,420.63)
Total Capital Assets being depreciated, net	(166,635.08)	(21,816.79)	-	(188,451.87)
Total Business-Type Activities Capital Assets, net	\$ 172,328.84	\$ 26,299.29	\$ -	\$ 198,628.13

RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 5. Capital Assets (Continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the School District as follows:

Governmental Activities

Instruction:

Regular Instruction	\$ 171,223.81
Special Education Instruction	59,918.50
Other Instruction	47,138.61

Support Services:

Student & Instruction Related Services	147,857.89
General Administrative	15,128.30
School Administrative Services	16,029.69
Central Services	7,811.75
Administrative Info. Technology	7,436.01
Plant Operations & Maintenance	53,776.48
Pupil Transportation	28,861.55
Special School	5,349.99

Total Depreciation Expense - Governmental Activities	\$ 560,532.59
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Note 6. Interfund Receivables, Payables and Transfers

Individual fund receivables/payables balances at June 30, 2019 are as follows:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Interfund Receivables</u>	<u>Interfund Payables</u>
General Fund	\$ 135,041.85	\$ -
Special Revenue Fund	-	116,453.77
Enterprise Fund	-	18,588.08
	\$ 135,041.85	\$ 135,041.85

The interfund receivables and payables above predominately resulted from payment made by certain funds on behalf of other funds. All interfund balances are expected to be repaid within one year.

There was interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2019. A summary of interfund transfers are as follows:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Transfer In</u>	<u>Transfer Out</u>
General Fund	\$ 4,457.14	\$ 275,000.00
Special Revenue Fund	275,000.00	-
Capital Projects	-	4,457.14
	\$ 279,457.14	\$ 279,457.14

RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 7. Long-Term Obligations

During the fiscal year-ended June 30, 2019 the following changes occurred in long-term obligations for the governmental and business-type activities:

	Balance			Balance	Balance
	June 30, 2018	Additions	Reductions	June 30, 2019	Due Within
					One Year
Governmental Activities:					
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 1,245,000.00	\$ -	\$ 415,000.00	\$ 830,000.00	\$ 415,000.00
Compensated Absences	9,387.50	7,667.50	4,025.00	13,030.00	3,667.50
Net Pension Liability	10,025,918.00	5,451,155.00	6,647,115.00	8,829,958.00	-
	<u>\$ 11,280,305.50</u>	<u>\$ 5,458,822.50</u>	<u>\$ 7,066,140.00</u>	<u>\$ 9,672,988.00</u>	<u>\$ 418,667.50</u>

For governmental activities, the bonds payable are liquidated from the School District's debt service fund. Compensated absences, capital leases, unamortized bond premiums and the net pension liability are liquidated by the general fund.

Bonds Payable

The voters of the municipality through referendums authorize bonds in accordance with State Law. All bonds are retired in serial installments within the statutory period of usefulness.

On July 6, 2016, the School District issued \$2,145,000.00 of Refunding Bonds to refund the callable portion of the outstanding \$2,095,000.00 Bond Issue. The Refunding Bonds generated \$130,274.02 in gross debt service savings and an economic gain (the difference between present value of the debt service payments of the refunded and refunding bonds) of \$124,248.18, to a net annual present value savings of \$6.064%. The Refunding bonds were issued at interest rates from 1.570% and mature in May of 2021.

Fiscal Year Ending			
<u>June 30,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2020	415,000.00	9,773.25	424,773.25
2021	415,000.00	3,257.75	418,257.75
	<u>\$ 830,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 13,031.00</u>	<u>\$ 843,031.00</u>

Bonds Authorized but not Issued

As of June 30, 2019, the School District had no bonds authorized but not issued.

RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 8. Pension Plans

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 PERS, please refer to Division's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) which can be found at <http://www.nj.gov/treasury/pensions/financial-reports.shtml>.

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:

<u>Tier</u>	<u>Definition</u>
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 $1/55^{\text{th}}$ 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 $1/60^{\text{th}}$ of final average salary for each year of service credit is available to tier 4 members upon reaching age 62 and tier 5 members upon reaching age 65. Early retirement benefits are available to tiers 1 and 2 members before reaching age 60, tiers 3 and 4 before age 62 with 25 or more years of service credit 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 employers. 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 includes the employer portion of the normal cost and an amortization of the unfunded accrued liability. Funding for noncontributory group insurance benefits is based on actual claims paid. For fiscal year 2018, the State's pension contribution was less than the actuarial determined amount.

RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 8. Pension Plans (Continued)

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.

Pension Liability, Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources - At June 30, 2019, the School District reported a liability of \$8,829,958.00 for its proportionate share of the PERS net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2018. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined using update procedures to roll forward the total pension liability from an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2017, to the measurement date of June 30, 2018. The School District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the School District's actual contributions to the plan relative to the total of all participating employers' contributions for the year ended June 30, 2018. The School District's proportion measured as of June 30, 2018, was 0.0448460200%, which was an increase of 0.000017764034% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2017.

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the School District recognized full accrual pension expense of \$1,040,130.00 in the government-wide financial statements. This pension expense was based on the pension plans June 30, 2017 measurement date. At June 30, 2018 the School District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to PERS from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ 168,389.00	\$ 45,530
Changes of Assumptions	1,455,031.00	2,823,351
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	-	82,825
Changes in Proportion and Differences between School District Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	938,434.00	-
School District contributions subsequent to measurement date	432,058.00	-
	<u>\$ 2,993,912.00</u>	<u>\$ 2,951,706.00</u>

RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 8. Pension Plans (Continued)

\$432,058.00 reported as deferred outflows of resources resulting from school district contributions subsequent to the measurement date is estimated based on unadjusted 2018-2019 total salaries for PERS employees multiplied by an employer pension contribution rate of 13.37%. The payable is due on April 1, 2020 and will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2020. The other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	
2020	\$ 687,590.00
2021	127,571.00
2022	(143,053.00)
2023	(518,245.00)
2024	(111,657.00)
	<u>\$ 42,206.00</u>

The amortization of the above other deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be over the following number of years:

	<u>Deferred Outflow of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflow of Resources</u>
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience		
Year of Pension Plan Deferral:		
June 30, 2014	-	-
June 30, 2015	5.72	-
June 30, 2016	5.57	-
June 30, 2017	5.48	-
June 30, 2018		
Changes of Assumptions		
Year of Pension Plan Deferral:		
June 30, 2014	6.44	-
June 30, 2015	5.72	-
June 30, 2016	5.57	-
June 30, 2017	-	5.48
June 30, 2018	-	5.73
Net Difference between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments		
Year of Pension Plan Deferral:		
June 30, 2014	-	5.00
June 30, 2015	-	5.00
June 30, 2016	5.00	-
June 30, 2017	5.00	-
June 30, 2018	5.00	-
Changes in Proportion and Differences between District Contributions		
Proportionate Share of Contributions		
Year of Pension Plan Deferral:		
June 30, 2014	6.44	6.44
June 30, 2015	5.72	5.72
June 30, 2016	5.57	5.57
June 30, 2017	5.48	5.48
June 30, 2018	5.63	5.63

RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 8. Pension Plans (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions – The collective total pension liability for the June 30, 2017 measurement date was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2016, which was rolled forward to June 30, 2017. This actuarial valuation used the following assumptions:

Inflation Rate	2.25%
Salary Increases:	
Through 2026	1.65% - 4.15% Based on Age
Thereafter	2.65% - 5.15% Based on Age
Investment Rate of Return	7.00%
Period of Actuarial Experience	
Study upon which Actuarial	
Assumptions were Based	July 1, 2011 - June 30, 2014

Pre-retirement mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Employee Preretirement Mortality Table for male and female active participants. For State employees, mortality tables are set back 4 years for males and females. 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 rate were based on the RP-2000 Combined Healthy Male and Female Mortality Tables (setback 1 year for males and females) for service retirements and beneficiaries of former members and a one-year static projection based on the 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 scales. 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 1 year for females).

The actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2017 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.

In accordance with State statute, the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments (7.00% at June 30, 2018) 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 rates of return for each major asset class included in PERS's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2018 are summarized in the following table:

RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 8. Pension Plans (Continued)

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
Absolute Return/Risk Mitigation	5.00%	5.51%
Cash Equivalents	5.50%	1.00%
U.S. Treasuries	3.00%	1.87%
Investment Grade Credit	10.00%	3.78%
Public High Yield	2.50%	6.82%
Global Diversified Credit	5.00%	7.10%
Credit Oriented Hedge Funds	1.00%	6.60%
Debt Related Private Equity	2.00%	10.63%
Debt Related Real Estate	1.00%	6.61%
Private Real Asset	2.50%	11.83%
Equity Related Real Estate	6.25%	9.23%
U.S. Equity	30.00%	8.19%
Non-U.S. Developed Markets Equity	11.50%	9.00%
Emerging Markets Equity	6.50%	11.64%
Buyouts/Venture Capital	8.25%	13.08%
	<u>100.00%</u>	

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 5.66% as of June 30, 2018. The single blended discount rate was based on long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.00%, and a municipal bond rate of 3.87% as of June 30, 2018 based on the Bond Buyer Go 20-Bond Municipal Bond Index, which includes tax-exempt general obligation municipals 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 on the contribution rate in the most recent fiscal year. The State employer contributed 50% of the actuarially determined contributions and the local employers contributed 100% of their actuarially determined contributions. 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 2046. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments was applied to projected benefit payments through 2046 and the municipal bond rate was applied to projected benefit payments after that date in determining the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the School District's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate - The following presents the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as of June 30, 2018, calculated using the discount rate of 5.66% as well as what the School 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:

RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 8. Pension Plans (Continued)

	At 1% Decrease (4.66%)	At Current Discount Rate (5.66%)	At 1% Increase (6.66%)
School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 11,102,655.00	\$ 8,829,958.00	\$ 6,923,311.00

Additional Information - The following is a summary of the collective balances of the local group at June 30, 2019 and 2018:

	<u>6/30/2018</u>	<u>6/30/2017</u>
Collective Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 4,684,852,302.00	\$ 5,396,431,901.00
Collective Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$ 7,646,736,226.00	\$ 4,672,602,040.00
Collective Net Pension Liability	\$19,689,501,539.00	\$23,278,401,588.00
School District's portion	0.04485%	0.04307%

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. TPAF is administered by the State of New Jersey, Division of Pensions and Benefits (the Division). For additional information about TPAF, please refer to Division's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) which can be found at www.nj.gov/treasury/pensions/financial-reports.shtml.

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.

The following represents the membership tiers for TPAF:

<u>Tier</u>	<u>Definition</u>
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

RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 8. Pension Plans (Continued)

Service retirement benefits of $1/55^{\text{th}}$ 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 $1/60^{\text{th}}$ of final average salary for each year of service credit is available to tier 4 members upon reaching age 62 and tier 5 members upon reaching age 65. Early retirement benefits are available to tiers 1 and 2 members before reaching age 60, tiers 3 and 4 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 employers. Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 78, P.L. 2011, the active member contribution rate increased from 5.5% of annual compensation to 6.5% plus an additional 1% phased-in over 7 years beginning in July 2012. The member contribution rate was 7.5% in State fiscal year 2018. The State's pension contribution is based on an actuarially determined amount which includes the employer portion of the normal cost and an amortization of the unfunded accrued liability. Funding for noncontributory group insurance benefits is based on actual claims paid. For fiscal year 2018, the State's pension contribution was less than the actuarial determined amount.

As mentioned previously, 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, the School District is considered to be in a special funding situation as defined by GASB Statement No. 68 and the State is treated as a nonemployer contributing entity. Since the School District does not contribute directly to the plan (except for employer specific financed amounts), there is no net pension liability or deferred outflows or inflows to report in the financial statements of the local participating employers.

Pension Liability and Pension Expense - The State's proportionate share of the TPAF net pension liability, attributable to the School District as of June 30, 2018 was \$641,682,415.00. The School District's proportionate share was \$0.

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2017, which was rolled forward to June 30, 2018. The State's proportionate share of the net pension liability associated with the District was based on projection of the State's long-term contributions to the pension plan associated with the District relative to the projected contributions by the State associated with all participating school districts, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2018, the State proportionate share of the TPAF net pension liability attributable to the School District was 0.0655199974%, which was an increase of 0.004615333% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2017.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the State of New Jersey recognized a pension expense in the amount of \$2,429,939.00 for the State's proportionate share of the TPAF pension expense attributable to the School District. This pension expense was based on the pension plans June 30, 2018 measurement date.

RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 8. Pension Plans (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions – The total pension liability for the June 30, 2018 measurement date was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2017, which was rolled forward to June 30, 2018. This actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods in the measurement:

Inflation Rate	2.25%
Salary Increases:	
2011-2026	1.55% - 4.55%
Thereafter	2.00% - 5.45%
Investment Rate of Return	7.00%

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2015.

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return - In accordance with State statute, the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments (7.00% at June 30, 2018) 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 TPAF's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2018 are summarized in the following table:

RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 8. Pension Plans (Continued)

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
Absolute Return/Risk Mitigation	5.00%	5.51%
Cash Equivalents	5.50%	1.00%
U.S. Treasuries	3.00%	1.87%
Investment Grade Credit	10.00%	3.78%
Public High Yield	2.50%	6.82%
Global Diversified Credit	5.00%	7.10%
Credit Oriented Hedge Funds	1.00%	6.60%
Debt Related Private Equity	2.00%	10.63%
Debt Related Real Estate	1.00%	6.61%
Private Real Asset	2.50%	11.83%
Equity Related Real Estate	6.25%	9.23%
U.S. Equity	30.00%	8.19%
Non-U.S. Developed Markets Equity	11.50%	9.00%
Emerging Markets Equity	6.50%	11.64%
Buyouts/Venture Capital	8.25%	13.08%
	100.00%	

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 4.86% as of June 30, 2018. The single blended discount rate was based on long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.00%, and a municipal bond rate of 3.87% as of June 30, 2018, based on the Bond Buyer Go 20-Bond Municipal Bond Index which includes tax-exempt general obligation municipals 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 on the contribution rate in the most recent fiscal year. The State contributed 50% of the actuarially determined contributions. 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 2040. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments was applied to projected benefit payments through 2040, and the municipal bond rate was applied to projected benefit payments after that date in determining the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the School District's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate – As previously mentioned, TPAF has a special funding situation where the State pays 100% of the School District's annual required contribution. The following represents the State's proportionate share of the net pension liability, attributable to the School District calculated using the discount rate of 4.86% as well as what the State's proportionate share of the net pension liability, attributable to the School District's 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:

RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 8. Pension Plans (Continued)

	At 1% Decrease (3.86%)	At Current Discount Rate (4.86%)	At 1% Increase (5.86%)
State of New Jersey's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability associated with the School District	\$ 49,267,823.00	\$ 41,682,415.00	\$ 35,394,297.00

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

Additional Information - The following is a summary of the collective balances of the local group at June 30,

	<u>6/30/2018</u>	<u>6/30/2017</u>
Collective Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$12,675,037,111.00	\$14,353,461,035.00
Collective Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$ 3,720,032,991.00	\$11,992,821,439.00
Collective Net Pension Liability	\$63,806,350,466.00	\$67,670,209,171.00
School District's portion	0.06555%	0.06090%

C. Defined Contribution Retirement Plan (DCRP)

Plan Description - The Defined Contribution Retirement Program (DCRP) was established July 1, 2007, under the provisions of N.J.S.A. 43:15C-1 et seq. The DCRP provides eligible members with a tax-sheltered, defined contribution retirement benefit, along with life insurance and disability coverage.

Individuals eligible for membership in the DCRP include:

- State or local officials who are elected or appointed on or after July 1, 2007;
- Employees enrolled in the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) or Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund (TPAF) on or after July 1, 2007, who earn salary in excess of established "maximum compensation" limits;
- Employees enrolled in the Police and Firemen's Retirement System (PFRS) or State Police Retirement System (SPRS) after May 21, 2010, who earn salary in excess of established "maximum compensation" limits;
- Employees otherwise eligible to enroll in the PERS or TPAF on or after November 2, 2008, who do not earn the minimum annual salary for PERS or TPAF Tier 3 enrollment but who earn salary of at least \$5,000 annually. The minimum salary in 2017 is \$8,300 and is subject to adjustment in future years.
- Employees otherwise eligible to enroll in the PERS or TPAF after May 21, 2010, who do not work the minimum number of hours per week required for PERS or TPAF Tier 4 or Tier 5 enrollment but who earn salary of at least \$5,000 annually. The minimum number is 35 hours per week for State employees, or 32 hours per week for local government or local education employees.

RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 8. Pension Plans (Continued)

Contributions - The contribution policy is set by N.J.S.A. 43:15C-3 and requires active members and contribution employers. When enrolled in the DCRP, members are required to contribute 5.5% of their base salary to a tax-deferred investment account established with Prudential Financial, which jointly administers the DCRP investments with the Division of Pension and Benefits. Member contributions are matched by a 3% contribution from the School District.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, employee contributions totaled \$10,208.80, and the School District recognized an expense for payments made to the Defined Contribution Retirement program in the amount of \$7,533.17.

Note 9. Other Post-Retirement Benefits

General Information about the OPEB Plan

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

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

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

Basis of Presentation

The Schedule presents the State of New Jersey's obligation under NJSA 52:14-17.32f. The Schedule does not purport to be a complete presentation of the financial position or changes in financial position of the State Health Benefit Local Education Retired Employees Plan or the State of New Jersey. The accompanying Schedule was prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Such preparation requires management of the State of New Jersey to make a number of estimates and assumptions relating to the reported amounts. Due to the inherent nature of these estimates, actual results could differ from those estimates.

RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 9. Other Post-Retirement Benefits (continued)

Total Nonemployer OPEB Liability

The total nonemployer OPEB liability as of June 30, 2018 was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017, which was rolled forward to June 30, 2018. The total nonemployer OPEB liability as of June 30, 2017 was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017. The actuarial assumptions vary for each plan member depending on the pension plan the member is enrolled in. This actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods in the measurement:

Inflation Rate	2.50%		
	<u>TPAF/ABP</u>	<u>PERS</u>	<u>PFRS</u>
Salary Increases:			
Through 2026	1.55 - 4.55%	2.15 - 4.15%	2.10 - 8.98%
	based on years of service	based on age	based on age
Thereafter	2.00 - 5.45%	3.15 - 5.15%	3.10 - 9.98%
	based on years of service	based on age	based on age

Preretirement mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Headcount-Weighted Healthy Employee

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of actuarial experience studies for the periods July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2015, July 1, 2011 – June 30, 2014, and July 1, 2010 – June 30, 2013 for TPAF, PFRS and PERS, respectively.

OPEB Obligation and OPEB Expense - The State's proportionate share of the total Other Post Employment Benefits Obligations, attributable to the School District as of June 30, 2018 was \$35,108,859.00. The School District's proportionate share was \$0.

The OPEB Obligation was measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total OPEB Obligation used to calculate the OPEB Obligation was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2017, which was rolled forward to June 30, 2018. The State's proportionate share of the OPEB Obligation associated with the District was based on projection of the State's long-term contributions to the OPEB plan associated with the District relative to the projected contributions by the State associated with all participating school districts, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2018, the State proportionate share of the OPEB Obligation attributable to the School District was 0.0761401535%, which was an increase of 0.000697427% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2017.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the State of New Jersey recognized an OPEB expense in the amount of \$1,910,988.00 for the State's proportionate share of the OPEB expense attributable to the School District. This OPEB expense was based on the OPEB plans June 30, 2018 measurement date.

RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 9. Other Post-Retirement Benefits (continued)

Health Care Trend Assumptions

For pre-Medicare preferred provider organization (PPO) medical benefits, this amount initially is 5.8% and decreases to a 5.0% long-term trend rate after eight years. For self-insured post-65 PPO medical benefits, the trend rate is 4.5%. For prescription drug benefits, the initial trend rate is 8.0% decreasing to a 5.0% long-term trend rate after seven years. For the Medicare Part B reimbursement, the trend rate is 5.0%. The Medicare Advantage trend rate is 4.5% and will continue in all future years.

Discount Rate

The discount rate for June 30, 2018 was 3.87%. This represents the municipal bond return rate as chosen by the Division. The source is the Bond Buyer Go 20-Bond Municipal Bond Index, which includes tax-exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher.

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

The following presents the total nonemployer OPEB liability as of June 30, 2018, respectively, calculated using the discount rate as disclosed above as well as what the total nonemployer OPEB liability would be if it was calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower or 1-percentage point higher than the current rate:

	June 30, 2018		
	At 1% Decrease (2.87%)	At Discount Rate (3.87%)	At 1% Increase (4.87%)
State of New Jersey's Proportionate Share of Total OPEB Obligations Associated with the School District	\$ 41,505,818.30	\$ 35,108,859.00	\$ 30,023,936.94
State of New Jersey's Total Nonemployer OPEB Liability	\$ 54,512,391,175.00	\$ 46,110,832,982.00	\$ 39,432,461,816.00

RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 9. Other Post-Retirement Benefits (continued)

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

The following presents the total nonemployer OPEB liability as of June 30, 2018, respectively, calculated using the healthcare trend rate as disclosed above as well as what the total nonemployer OPEB liability would be if it was calculated using a healthcare trend rate that is 1-percentage point lower or 1-percentage point higher than the current rate:

	June 30, 2018		
	1% Decrease	Healthcare Cost Trend Rate *	1% Increase
State of New Jersey's Proportionate Share of Total OPEB Obligations Associated with the School District	\$ 29,019,516.77	\$ 35,108,859.00	\$ 43,162,247.21
State of New Jersey's Total Nonemployer OPEB Liability	\$ 38,113,289,045.00	\$ 46,110,832,982.00	\$ 56,687,891,003.00

* See Healthcare Cost Trend Assumptions for details of rates.

Additional Information

Collective balances of the Local Group at June 30, 2018 are as follows:

	Deferred Outflows of	Deferred Inflows of
Change in Proportion	\$ 1,377,313,892.00	\$ (1,377,313,892.00)
Differences between Expected & Actual Experience	-	(4,476,086,167.00)
Change in Assumptions	-	(10,335,978,867.00)
Contributions Made in Fiscal Year Year Ending 2019 After June 30, 2018 Measurement Date **	TBD	-
	<u>\$ 1,377,313,892.00</u>	<u>\$ (16,189,378,926.00)</u>

RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 9. Other Post-Retirement Benefits (continued)

Additional Information (continued):

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

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	
2019	(1,825,218,593.00)
2020	(1,825,218,593.00)
2021	(1,825,218,593.00)
2022	(1,825,218,593.00)
2023	(1,825,218,593.00)
Thereafter	(5,685,972,069.00)
	<u>\$ (14,812,065,034.00)</u>

** Employer Contributions made after June 30, 2019 are reported as a deferred outflow of resources, but are not amortized in expense.

Plan Membership

At June 30, 2017, the Program membership consisted of the following:

	June 30, 2017
Active Plan Members	217,131.00
Inactive Plan Members or Beneficiaries Currently Receiving Benefits	145,050.00
	<u>362,181.00</u>

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

The change in the State's Total OPEB liability for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 (measurement date June 30, 2018) is as follows:

Total OPEB Liability	
Service Cost	\$ 1,984,642,729.00
Interest Cost	1,970,236,232.00
Difference Between Expected & Actual Experience	(5,002,065,740.00)
Changes of Assumptions	(5,291,448,855.00)
Contributions: Member	42,614,005.00
Gross Benefit Payments	(1,232,987,247.00)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	(7,529,008,876.00)
Total OPEB Liability (Beginning)	53,639,841,858.00
Total OPEB Liability (Ending)	<u>\$ 46,110,832,982.00</u>
Total Covered Employee Payroll	13,640,275,833.00
Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Payroll	338%

Note 10. On-Behalf Payments for Fringe Benefits and Salaries

As previously mentioned, the School District receives on-behalf payments from the State of New Jersey for normal costs and post-retirement medical costs related to the Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund (TPAF) pension plan. The School District is not legally responsible for these contributions. The on-behalf payments are recorded as revenues and expenditures in the government-wide and general fund financial statements. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the on-behalf payments for pension, social security, post-retirement medical costs, and long-term disability were \$1,389,572, \$604,882.60, \$630,308.00 and \$2,485.00, respectively.

RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 11. Risk Management

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

Property and Liability Insurance – The School District maintains commercial insurance coverage for property, liability, student accident and surety bonds. A complete schedule of insurance coverage can be found in the Statistical Section of this Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

Joint Insurance Pool – The School District also participates in the New Jersey School Boards Association Insurance Group and, public entity risk pool. The Pool provides its members with the following coverage:

Property - Blanket Building & Grounds	General & Automobile Liability
Environmental Impairment Liability	Workers' Compensation
Boiler & Machinery	Excess Liability
Employer Liability	Comprehensive Crime Coverage

Note 12. Contingencies

State and Federal Grantor Agencies - The School District participates in numerous state and federal grant programs, which are governed by various rules and regulations of the grantor agencies; therefore, to the extent that the School District has not complied with the rules and regulations governing the grants, refunds of any money received may be required and the collectability of any related receivable at June 30, 2019 may be impaired. In the opinion of the School District, there are no significant contingent liabilities relating to compliance with the rules and regulations governing the respective grants; therefore, no provisions have been recorded in the accompanying combined financial statements for such contingencies.

Litigation – The School District is a defendant in various lawsuits. Although the outcome of these lawsuits is not presently determinable, it is the opinion of the School Districts' attorney that resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the School District.

RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 12. Contingencies (Continued)

Economic Dependency – The School District 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, could have an effect on the School District's programs and activities.

Note 13. Deferred Compensation

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

AXA Equitable
Met Life

Valic Investments

Note 14. Compensated Absences

The School 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.

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

The liability for vested compensated absences of the governmental fund types is recorded in the Statement of Net Position. At June 30, 2019, the liability for compensated absences reported was \$13,030.00.

Note 15. Tax Abatements

As defined by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 77, a tax abatement is an agreement between a government and an individual or entity in which the government promises to forgo tax revenues and the individual or entity promises to subsequently take a specific action that contributes to economic development or otherwise benefits the government or its citizens. School districts are not authorized by New Jersey statute to enter into tax abatement agreements. However, the county or municipality in which the school district is situated may have entered into tax abatement agreements, and that potential must be disclosed in these financial statements. If the county or municipality entered into tax abatement agreements, those agreements will not directly affect the school district's local tax revenue because N.J.S.A. 54:4-75 and N.J.S.A. 54:4-76 require that amounts so forgiven must effectively be recouped from other taxpayers and remitted to the school district.

RED BANK BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (Continued)

Note 15. Tax Abatements (Continued)

For a local school district board of education or board of school estimate that has elected to raise their minimum tax levy using the required local share provisions at N.J.S.A. 18A:7F-5(b), the loss of revenue resulting from the municipality or county having entered into a tax abatement agreement is indeterminate due to the complex nature of the calculation of required local share performed by the New Jersey Department of Education based upon district property value and wealth.

Note 16. Calculation of Excess Surplus

The designation for Restricted Fund Balance – Excess Surplus is a required calculation pursuant to N.J.S.A.18A:7F-7. New Jersey school districts are required to reserve General Fund fund balance at the fiscal year-end of June 30 if they did not appropriate a required minimum amount as budgeted fund balance in their subsequent years' budget. The excess fund balance at June 30, 2019 was \$818,605.19.

Note 17. Fund Balances

General Fund – Of the \$6,284,202.81 General Fund fund balance at June 30, 2019, \$2,990,729.71 has been restricted for the Capital Reserve Account; \$1,028,760.44 has been restricted for the Maintenance Reserve Account; \$818,605.19 has been restricted for current year excess surplus; \$675,599 is restricted for prior year excess surplus – designated for subsequent year's expenditures; \$150,000.00 has been assigned for subsequent year expenditures; \$620,507.84 has been assigned to other purposes.

Debt Service Fund – Of the \$.48 Debt Service Fund fund balance at June 30, 2019, \$.48 is restricted for future debt service payments.

Note 18. Deficit in Net Position

Unrestricted Net Position – The School District governmental activities had a deficit in unrestricted net position in the amount of \$8,484,413.18 at June 30, 2019. The primary causes of this deficit is the School District not recognizing the receivable for the last two state aid payments and the recording of the net pension liability for the Public Employee's Retirement System (PERS) as of June 30, 2019. This deficit in unrestricted net position for governmental activities does not indicate that the School District is facing financial difficulties.

Note 19. Subsequent Event

On November 5, 2019 the Red Bank Public School District asked voters of Red Bank to approve a \$6,750,000.00 project to upgrade facilities. The project was approved by the voters.

APPENDIX C

Form of Bond Counsel's Approving Legal Opinion

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

July 28, 2020

The Board of Education of the
Borough of Red Bank
Red Bank, New Jersey

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have served as bond counsel in connection with the authorization, sale and issuance of \$6,750,000 aggregate principal amount of School Bonds, Series 2020 (the "Bonds") of The Board of Education of the Borough of Red Bank in the County of Monmouth, New Jersey (the "Board" when referring to the governing body and the "School District" when referring to the territorial boundaries governed by the Board).

The Bonds are issued pursuant to: (i) Title 18A, Chapter 24 of the New Jersey Statutes, as amended and supplemented (the "Education Law"); (ii) a proposal adopted by the Board on August 13, 2019 (the "Proposal") and approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the legal voters present and voting at the School District election held on November 5, 2019, and (iii) a resolution adopted by the Board on March 17, 2020 (the "Resolution").

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

The Bonds are dated their date of delivery and shall bear interest from such date, which interest shall be payable commencing July 15, 2021 and semi-annually thereafter on the fifteenth day of January and July in each year until maturity or prior redemption, and shall mature on July 15 in the years and in the principal amounts as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>
2021	\$300,000	1.00%
2022	375,000	1.00
2023	385,000	1.00
2024	400,000	1.00
2025	400,000	1.00
2026	425,000	1.25
2027	435,000	1.25
2028	450,000	1.50
2029	475,000	1.50
2030	490,000	1.50
2031	500,000	1.75
2032	515,000	2.00
2033	525,000	2.00
2034	525,000	2.00
2035	550,000	2.00

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

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

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

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

included in gross income for Federal income tax purposes retroactive to the date of initial issuance and delivery of the Bonds. The Board has covenanted in its tax certificate relating to the Bonds to maintain the exclusion of the interest on the Bonds from gross income for Federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103(a) of the Code.

In our opinion, under existing statutes, regulations, rulings and court decisions, and assuming continuing compliance by the Board with the requirements of the Code and aforementioned covenants in its tax certificate, interest on the Bonds is not includable for Federal income tax purposes in the gross income of the owners of the Bonds pursuant to Section 103 of the Code. The Bonds are not "specified private activity bonds" within the meaning of Section 57 of the Code and, therefore, the interest on the Bonds will not be treated as a preference item for purposes of computing the Federal alternative minimum tax.

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

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

The Bonds maturing on July 15 in the years 2021 through 2029, inclusive, and 2031 through 2035, inclusive (collectively, the "Premium Bonds"), have been sold to the public at a premium. Section 171 of the Code provides rules under which a bond premium may be amortized and a deduction allowed for the amount of the amortizable bond premium for a taxable year. Under Section 171(a)(2) of the Code, however, no deduction is allowable for the amortizable bond premium in the case of bonds, like the Premium Bonds, the interest on which is excludable from gross income. Under Section 1016(a)(5) of the Code, the purchaser's basis in a Premium Bond will be reduced by the amount of the amortizable bond premium disallowable as a deduction under Section 171(2) of the Code. Proceeds received from the sale, exchange, redemption or payment of a Premium Bond in excess of the owner's adjusted basis (as reduced pursuant to Section 1016(a)(5) of the Code), will be treated as a gain from the sale or exchange of such Premium Bonds and not as interest.

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

WILENTZ, GOLDMAN & SPITZER, P.A.

APPENDIX D

Form of Continuing Disclosure Certificate

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CONTINUING DISCLOSURE CERTIFICATE

This Continuing Disclosure Certificate, dated as of July 28, 2020 (the "Disclosure Certificate"), is executed and delivered by The Board of Education of the Borough of Red Bank in the County of Monmouth, New Jersey (the "Board" when referring to the governing body and the "School District" when referring to the territorial boundaries governed by the Board) in connection with the issuance of its \$6,750,000 aggregate principal amount of School Bonds, Series 2020 dated their date of delivery (the "Bonds"). The Bonds are being issued by virtue of a proposal adopted by the Board on August 13, 2019 and approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the legal voters present and voting at a School District election held on November 5, 2019 and pursuant to a resolution entitled, "RESOLUTION DETERMINING THE FORM AND OTHER DETAILS OF \$6,750,000 AGGREGATE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF SCHOOL BONDS, SERIES 2020 OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE BOROUGH OF RED BANK IN THE COUNTY OF MONMOUTH, NEW JERSEY, PROVIDING FOR THEIR SALE AND DETERMINING OTHER MATTERS IN CONNECTION THEREWITH", duly adopted by the Board on March 17, 2020 (the "Bond Resolution"). The Board covenants and agrees as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“MSRB” shall mean the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board.

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

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

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

“State” shall mean the State of New Jersey.

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

SECTION 3. Provision of Annual Reports. (a) The Board shall provide or cause to be provided to the Dissemination Agent not later than December 31 of each year, commencing December 31, 2020 (for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020), an Annual Report which is consistent with the requirements of Section 4 of this Disclosure Certificate. Each Annual Report may be submitted as a single document or as separate documents comprising a package, and may cross-reference other information as provided in Section 4 of this Disclosure Certificate; provided that the audited financial statements of the Board may be submitted separately from the balance of the Annual Report; and provided, further, that if the audited financial statements of the Board are not available by December 31, the Board shall include unaudited financial statements with its Annual Report and when such audited financial statements become available to the Board, the same shall be submitted to the Dissemination Agent no later than thirty (30) days after the receipt of the same by the Board.

(b) Not later than January 31 of each year (commencing January 31, 2021), the Dissemination Agent shall provide to EMMA a copy of the Annual Report received by the Dissemination Agent pursuant to subsection (a) hereof.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) The general financial information and operating data of the Board consistent with the information set forth in the Official Statement, dated July 14, 2020, prepared in connection with the sale of the Bonds (the "Official Statement") in Appendix A under the sections relating to (1) Board indebtedness; (2) property valuation information; and (3) tax rate, levy and collection data.

Any or all of the items listed above may be incorporated by reference from other documents, including official statements of debt issues with respect to which the Board is an "Obligated Person" (as defined by the Rule), which have been filed with EMMA or the Securities and Exchange Commission. If the document incorporated by reference is a final official statement, it must be available from the MSRB. The Board shall clearly identify each such other document so incorporated by reference.

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

(1) Principal and interest payment delinquencies;

- (2) Nonpayment related defaults, if material;
- (3) Unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties;
- (4) Unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties;
- (5) Substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform;
- (6) Adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Bonds, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Bonds;
- (7) Modifications to rights of Bondholders, if material;
- (8) Bond calls, if material, and tender offers;
- (9) Defeasances of the Bonds;
- (10) Release, substitution or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds, if material;
- (11) Ratings changes rating to the Bonds;
- (12) Bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the Board;
- (13) The consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the Board or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the Board, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material;
- (14) Appointment of a successor or additional trustee for the Bonds or the change of name of a trustee for the Bonds, if material;
- (15) Incurrence of a Financial Obligation, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a Financial Obligation, any of which affect Bondholders, if material; and
- (16) Default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a Financial Obligation, any of which reflect financial difficulties.

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

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

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

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

(e) If the Dissemination Agent has been instructed in writing by the Board to report the occurrence of a Listed Event, the Dissemination Agent shall file a notice of such occurrence with EMMA, with a copy to the Board (if the Dissemination Agent is not the Board). Notwithstanding the foregoing, notice of Listed Events described in subsections (a)(4) and (5) hereof need not be given under this subsection any earlier than the notice (if any) of the underlying event is given to the Beneficial Owner of the affected Bonds pursuant to the Bond Resolution.

SECTION 6. Termination of Reporting Obligation. The Board's obligations under this Disclosure Certificate shall terminate upon the defeasance, prior redemption or payment in full of all of the Bonds or when the Board is no longer an "Obligated Person" (as defined in the Rule). The Board shall file a notice of the termination of its reporting obligations pursuant to the provisions hereof with the Dissemination Agent, which notice shall be filed with EMMA in accordance with the provisions of Section 5(e) hereof.

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

SECTION 8. Amendment; Waiver. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Disclosure Certificate, the Board may amend this Disclosure Certificate and any

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

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

SECTION 9. Additional Information. Nothing in this Disclosure Certificate shall be deemed to prevent the Board from disseminating any other information, using the means of dissemination set forth in this Disclosure Certificate or any other means of communication, or including any other information in any Annual Report or notice of occurrence of a Listed Event, in addition to that which is required by this Disclosure Certificate. If the Board chooses to include any information in any Annual Report or notice of occurrence of a Listed Event, in addition to that which is specifically required by this Disclosure Certificate, the Board shall have no obligation under this Disclosure Certificate to update such information or include it in any future Annual Report or notice of occurrence of a Listed Event.

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

event of any failure of the Board to comply with this Disclosure Certificate shall be an action to compel performance.

SECTION 11. Duties, Immunities and Liabilities of the Dissemination Agent.

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

SECTION 12. Beneficiaries.

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

SECTION 13. Notices.

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

(a) If to the Board of Education:

The Board of Education of the
Borough of Red Bank
76 Branch Avenue
Red Bank, NJ 07701
Attention: Business Administrator/Board Secretary

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

The Board of Education of the
Borough of Red Bank
76 Branch Avenue
Red Bank, NJ 07701
Attention: Business Administrator/Board Secretary

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

SECTION 14. Counterparts.

This Disclosure Certificate may be executed in any number of counterparts which shall be executed by authorized signatories of the Board

and the Dissemination Agent, as applicable, and all of which together shall be regarded for all purposes as one original and shall constitute and be but one and the same.

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

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

**THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE
BOROUGH OF RED BANK IN THE COUNTY
OF MONMOUTH, NEW JERSEY**

By: _____
EILEEN GORGA,
Business Administrator/Board Secretary

EXHIBIT A

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

Name of Issuer: The Board of Education of the Borough of Red Bank
in the County of Monmouth, New Jersey

Name of Issue: \$6,750,000 School Bonds, Series 2020
Dated: July 28, 2020
(CUSIP Number: 756316EZ4)

Date of Issuance: July 28, 2020

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above designated Board has not provided an Annual Report with respect to the above-named Bonds as required by the Bond Resolution and a Continuing Disclosure Certificate for the Bonds, dated as of July 28, 2020, executed by the Board.

DATED: _____

DISSEMINATION AGENT
(on behalf of the Board)

cc: The Board

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