This Preliminary Official Statement and the information contained herein is subject to completion, amendment or other change without notice. Under no circumstances shall this Preliminary Official Statement constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy nor shall there be any sale of the securities offered hereby in any jurisdiction in which such offer, solicitation or sale would be unlawful prior to registration or qualification under the applicable securities law of any such jurisdiction.

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED NOVEMBER 10, 2026

NEW ISSUE – BOOK-ENTRY

Fitch: "A"
Moody's: "A1"
S&P: "A"
(See "RATINGS" herein)

$130,500,000*
NEW JERSEY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AUTHORITY
HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES TRUST FUND BONDS, SERIES 2026

Dated: Date of Delivery **Maturity Date: June 15, as set forth on the inside front cover**

This Official Statement has been prepared by the New Jersey Educational Facilities Authority (the "Authority") to provide information related to its $130,500,000* aggregate principal amount of Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund Bonds, Series 2026 (the "Series 2026 Bonds"). Simultaneously with the issuance of the Series 2026 Bonds, the Authority is issuing its $189,300,000* aggregate principal amount of Revenue and Revenue Refunding Bonds, Higher Education Capital Improvement Fund Issue, Series 2026 (the "CIF Bonds"). The CIF Bonds are not being offered by means of this Official Statement. Only the Series 2026 Bonds are being offered by the Authority pursuant to this Official Statement.

Tax Matters:	In the opinion of Bond Counsel, under existing statutes, regulations, rulings and judicial decisions, and assuming continuing compliance with the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), applicable to the Series 2026 Bonds, interest on the Series 2026 Bonds is excludable from gross income of the holders thereof for federal income tax purposes, and is not treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax under the Code. However, interest on the Series 2026 Bonds may affect the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on certain corporations. In the opinion of Bond Counsel, under current law, interest on the Series 2026 Bonds and any gain on the sale thereof are not includable in gross income under the New Jersey Gross Income Tax Act. See "TAX MATTERS" herein.
Redemption:	The Series 2026 Bonds maturing on and after June 15, 20__ are subject to optional redemption on or after June 15, 20__ at the option of the Authority. See "DESCRIPTION OF THE SERIES 2026 BONDS – Redemption" herein.
Security:	The Series 2026 Bonds are being issued by the Authority under the provisions of the New Jersey Educational Facilities Authority Law, N.J.S.A. 18A:72A-1 et seq., the Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund Act, N.J.S.A. 18A:72A-49 et seq. (the "Trust Fund Act"), and the Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund General Bond Resolution adopted by the Authority on November 15, 1995, as amended and supplemented, including by the Sixth Supplemental Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund Resolution adopted by the Authority on October 27, 2026 (collectively, the "Resolution"). **THE SERIES 2026 BONDS ARE SPECIAL AND LIMITED OBLIGATIONS OF THE AUTHORITY PAYABLE FROM AND SECURED BY A PLEDGE OF AND LIEN ON THE TRUST FUND (AS DEFINED IN THE RESOLUTION) AND OTHER FUNDS HELD UNDER THE RESOLUTION, EQUALLY AND RATABLY WITH ANY ADDITIONAL BONDS TO BE ISSUED AS PERMITTED BY THE RESOLUTION. THE PAYMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL OR REDEMPTION PRICE OF, IF ANY, AND INTEREST ON THE SERIES 2026 BONDS IS TO BE DERIVED FROM PAYMENTS MADE BY THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY (THE "STATE") TO THE AUTHORITY PURSUANT TO THE HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES TRUST FUND ACT AND AMOUNTS HELD UNDER THE RESOLUTION, THE OBLIGATION OF THE STATE TO MAKE SUCH PAYMENTS IS SUBJECT TO AND DEPENDENT UPON APPROPRIATIONS BEING MADE FROM TIME TO TIME BY THE NEW JERSEY STATE LEGISLATURE (THE "STATE LEGISLATURE"). THE STATE LEGISLATURE HAS NO LEGAL OBLIGATION TO MAKE ANY SUCH APPROPRIATIONS.** See "SECURITY FOR THE SERIES 2026 BONDS" herein. **THE SERIES 2026 BONDS SHALL NOT BE DEEMED TO CONSTITUTE A DEBT OR LIABILITY OF THE STATE OR ANY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION THEREOF (OTHER THAN THE AUTHORITY TO THE LIMITED EXTENT SET FORTH IN THE RESOLUTION) AND NEITHER THE STATE NOR ANY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION THEREOF (OTHER THAN THE AUTHORITY TO THE LIMITED EXTENT SET FORTH IN THE RESOLUTION) IS OBLIGATED TO PAY THE PRINCIPAL OR REDEMPTION PRICE OF, IF ANY, OR INTEREST ON THE SERIES 2026 BONDS. NEITHER THE FAITH AND CREDIT NOR THE TAXING POWER OF THE STATE OR ANY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION THEREOF (OTHER THAN THE AUTHORITY TO THE LIMITED EXTENT SET FORTH IN THE RESOLUTION) IS PLEDGED TO THE PAYMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL OR REDEMPTION PRICE OF, IF ANY, OR INTEREST ON THE SERIES 2026 BONDS. THE SERIES 2026 BONDS DO NOT NOW AND SHALL NEVER CONSTITUTE A CHARGE AGAINST THE GENERAL CREDIT OF THE AUTHORITY. THE AUTHORITY HAS NO TAXING POWER.**
Purpose:	The Series 2026 Bonds are being issued to provide funds to: (i) make grants to certain public and private institutions of higher education in the State for the purpose of paying the costs, or a portion of the costs, of construction, reconstruction, development, extension, and improvement of instructional, laboratory, communication and research facilities authorized in accordance with the Trust Fund Act; and (ii) pay the costs of issuance of the Series 2026 Bonds. See "PLAN OF FINANCE" and "ESTIMATED SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS" herein.
Interest Rates and Yields:	As shown on the inside front cover.
Interest Payment Dates:	Interest on the Series 2026 Bonds is payable on June 15 and December 15 of each year, commencing June 15, 2027, until maturity or earlier redemption.
Denominations:	The Series 2026 Bonds will be issued in denominations of $5,000 or any integral multiple in excess thereof.
Trustee:	The Bank of New York Mellon, Jersey City, New Jersey.
Issuer Contact:	New Jersey Educational Facilities Authority, 5 Vaughn Drive, Suite 300, Princeton, New Jersey 08540, (609) 987-0880.
Book-Entry:	The Depository Trust Company ("DTC").

This cover page contains certain information for quick reference only. Investors should read this entire Official Statement, including all appendices attached hereto, to obtain information essential to making an informed investment decision.

The Series 2026 Bonds are offered when, as and if issued and subject to the receipt of the approving legal opinion of Chiesa Shahinian & Giantomasi PC, Roseland, New Jersey, Bond Counsel to the Authority. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Authority by the Attorney General of the State, General Counsel to the Authority, and for the Underwriters by their counsel, Wilentz, Goldman & Spitzer, P.A., Woodbridge, New Jersey. The Series 2026 Bonds in definitive form are expected to be available for delivery through DTC on or about December ___, 2026.

Siebert Williams Shank

J.P. Morgan **RBC Capital Markets**

Academy Securities Inc. **Cabrera Capital Markets LLC** **Ramirez & Co., Inc.**

Official Statement dated: November ___, 2026

* Preliminary, subject to change.

$130,500,000*
NEW JERSEY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AUTHORITY
HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES TRUST FUND BONDS, SERIES 2026

MATURITIES*, PRINCIPAL AMOUNTS*, INTEREST RATES, YIELDS, PRICES AND CUSIP† NUMBERS

Maturity (June 15)	Principal Amount*	Interest Rate	Yield	Price	CUSIP†
2028	$ 6,660,000	%	%		
2029	6,990,000				
2030	7,340,000				
2031	7,710,000				
2032	8,095,000				
2033	8,500,000				
2034	8,925,000				
2035	9,370,000				
2036	9,835,000				
2037	10,330,000				
2038	10,845,000				
2039	11,390,000				
2040	11,955,000				
2041	12,555,000				

* Preliminary, subject to change.

† CUSIP is a registered trademark of American Bankers Association. CUSIP numbers are provided by CUSIP Global Services, which is managed by FactSet Research Systems, Inc., on behalf of the American Bankers Association. The CUSIP numbers listed above are being provided solely for the convenience of bondholders only at the time of issuance of the Series 2026 Bonds and the Authority 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 Series 2026 Bonds as a result of various subsequent actions including, but not limited to, a refunding in whole or in part of such maturity or as a result of the 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 Series 2026 Bonds.

IN CONNECTION WITH THIS OFFERING, THE UNDERWRITERS SET FORTH ON THE FRONT COVER OF THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT MAY OVER-ALLOT OR EFFECT TRANSACTIONS WHICH STABILIZE OR MAINTAIN THE MARKET PRICE OF THE SERIES 2026 BONDS AT A LEVEL ABOVE THAT WHICH MIGHT OTHERWISE PREVAIL IN THE OPEN MARKET. SUCH STABILIZING, IF COMMENCED, MAY BE DISCONTINUED AT ANY TIME WITHOUT PRIOR NOTICE.

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. THE OFFERING OF THE SERIES 2026 BONDS IS MADE ONLY BY MEANS OF THIS ENTIRE OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The purchase of the Series 2026 Bonds involves certain investment risks. Accordingly, each prospective purchaser of the Series 2026 Bonds should make an independent evaluation of the entirety of the information presented in the Official Statement, including, its appendices, to obtain information essential to the nature of an informed investment decision in the Series 2026 Bonds.

No dealer, broker, salesperson or other person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representations, other than those contained in this Official Statement, and if given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon. 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 Series 2026 Bonds by any person in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make such offer, solicitation or sale. The information set forth herein has been obtained from sources which are believed to be reliable. However, it is not guaranteed as to accuracy or completeness, and it is not to be construed as a representation of the Authority. 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 such information since the date hereof.

Upon issuance, the Series 2026 Bonds will not be registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or listed on any stock or other securities exchange and the Bond Resolution will not have been qualified under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended, in reliance upon exemptions contained in such acts. The registration or qualification of the Series 2026 Bonds in accordance with applicable provisions of the securities laws of the states in which the Series 2026 Bonds have been registered or qualified, if any, and the exemption from registration or qualification in other states cannot be regarded as a recommendation of the Series 2026 Bonds. Neither these states nor any of their agencies have passed upon the merits of the Series 2026 Bonds or the accuracy or completeness of this Official Statement. Any representation to the contrary may be a criminal offense. Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any other federal, state, municipal or other governmental entity has passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this Official Statement, or, except for the Authority and the Treasurer of the State of New Jersey, has approved the Series 2026 Bonds for sale.

References in this Official Statement to statutes, laws, rules, regulations, resolutions, agreements, reports and documents do not purport to be comprehensive or definitive, and all such references are qualified in their entirety by reference to the particular document, the full text of which may contain qualifications of and exceptions to statements made herein. This Official Statement is distributed in connection with the sale of the Series 2026 Bonds referred to herein and may not be reproduced or used, in whole or in part, for any other purpose.

This Official Statement is not to be construed as a contract or agreement between the Authority and the purchasers or holders of the Series 2026 Bonds.

This Official Statement contains statements which, to the extent they are not recitations of historical facts, constitute "forward looking statements." In this respect, the words "estimate," "project," "anticipate," "expect," "intend," "believe" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward looking statements. A number of important factors affecting the Authority and its programs could cause actual results to differ materially from those stated in the forward looking statements.

This Official Statement contains a general description of the Series 2026 Bonds, the Authority, the State, the Authority's Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund Program and sets forth summaries of certain provisions of the Resolution. The descriptions and summaries herein do not purport to be complete. Persons interested in purchasing the Series 2026 Bonds should carefully review this Official Statement (including the Appendices attached hereto) as well as copies of such documents in their entirety, which are held by the Trustee at its corporate trust office.

The information in this Official Statement concerning The Depository Trust Company, Brooklyn, New York ("DTC") and DTC's book-entry system has been obtained from DTC, and the Authority takes no responsibility for the accuracy thereof. Such information has not been independently verified by the Authority, and the Authority makes no representation as to the accuracy or completeness of such information.

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT

relating to

$130,500,000*
NEW JERSEY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AUTHORITY
HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES TRUST FUND BONDS, SERIES 2026

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

General

The purpose of this Official Statement (which includes the cover page, the inside cover page and the Appendices hereto) is to furnish information concerning the New Jersey Educational Facilities Authority (the "Authority") and its $130,500,000* aggregate principal amount of Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund Bonds, Series 2026 (the "Series 2026 Bonds"). Simultaneously with the issuance of the Series 2026 Bonds, the Authority is issuing its $189,300,000* aggregate principal amount of Revenue and Revenue Refunding Bonds, Higher Education Capital Improvement Fund Issue, Series 2026 (the "CIF Bonds"). The CIF Bonds are not being offered by means of this Official Statement. Only the Series 2026 Bonds are being offered by the Authority pursuant to this Official Statement.

The Series 2026 Bonds are being issued under and pursuant to the Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund Act, being Chapter 375 of the Laws of the State of New Jersey (the "State") of 1993, as amended and supplemented by Chapter 146 of the Laws of the State of 1995, Chapter 308 of the Laws of the State of 2009, Chapter 42 of the Laws of the State of 2012 and Chapter 98 of the Laws of the State of 2017 (codified at N.J.S.A. 18A:72A-49 et seq.) (collectively, the "Trust Fund Act"), which amended and supplemented the New Jersey Educational Facilities Authority Law, being Chapter 72A of Title 18A of the Public Laws of 1967, as amended and supplemented (collectively, the "Act"), and under and pursuant to the Authority's Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund General Bond Resolution adopted on November 15, 1995, as amended and supplemented to date (the "Bond Resolution"), including as supplemented by the Authority's Sixth Supplemental Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund Resolution adopted on October 27, 2026 (the "Sixth Supplemental Resolution"), authorizing the issuance of the Series 2026 Bonds, and a certificate executed by an Authorized Authority Representative on the date of sale of the Series 2026 Bonds (the "Series Certificate," and collectively with the Bond Resolution and the Sixth Supplemental Resolution, the "Resolution").

The Authority has previously issued bonds under the Trust Fund Act and pursuant to the Resolution. The following principal amount of bonds is currently outstanding: (i) $71,390,000 of the Authority's $78,200,000 Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund Bonds, Series 2024 (the "Series 2024 Bonds"); and (ii) $52,205,000 of the Authority's $85,455,000 Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund Refunding Bonds, Series 2024 A (the "Series 2024 A Bonds"). The Series 2024 Bonds and the Series 2024 A Bonds shall be collectively referred to as the "Prior Bonds", and the Prior Bonds, the Series 2026 Bonds and any additional Series of Bonds hereafter issued under the Bond Resolution shall be collectively referred to as the "Bonds." The Bank of New York Mellon, Jersey City, New Jersey, is acting as trustee (the

* Preliminary, subject to change.

"Trustee") under the Resolution. For definitions of certain capitalized words and terms used in this Official Statement and not otherwise defined herein, see "APPENDIX II – BOND RESOLUTION AND SIXTH SUPPLEMENTAL RESOLUTION" hereto.

Authority for Issuance

The Series 2026 Bonds are being issued pursuant to the Trust Fund Act. The Trust Fund Act amended and supplemented the Act. The Act, among other things, empowers the Authority to issue its revenue bonds, notes and other obligations to obtain funds to finance and refinance eligible educational facilities as may be required or convenient for the purposes of public or private institutions of higher education located in the State. The Trust Fund Act, among other things, empowers the Authority to issue its obligations and to make grants to participating private and public institutions of higher education in the State (each, an "Institution" and collectively, the "Institutions of Higher Education") for the purpose of financing the construction, reconstruction, development, extension and improvement of instructional, laboratory, communication and research facilities (collectively, the "Facilities"), and to issue refunding bonds to refinance such obligations, provided that the total outstanding principal amount of the bonds issued for this purpose, excluding refunding bonds, shall not exceed $220,000,000 and the term of any bond shall not exceed fifteen (15) years, and to issue refunding bonds to refinance such obligations.

Purposes and Use of Proceeds

The Series 2026 Bonds are being issued for the purposes of the Bond Resolution and the Sixth Supplemental Resolution, specifically to provide funds to: (i) make grants to certain Institutions of Higher Education for the purpose of paying the costs, or a portion of the costs, of construction, reconstruction, development, extension, and improvement of certain Facilities authorized in accordance with the Trust Fund Act; and (ii) pay costs of issuance of the Series 2026 Bonds. See "PLAN OF FINANCE" and "ESTIMATED SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS" herein.

Security

The Series 2026 Bonds are payable solely from funds received by the Authority from the Revenues and other moneys, securities and funds which are held or set aside pursuant to the Resolution (except the Rebate Fund). "Revenues" is defined in the Resolution as moneys appropriated by the State and paid to the Authority for deposit in the Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund (the "Trust Fund") and all interest and investment earnings on moneys in the Trust Fund established under the Resolution, except amounts required to be deposited in the Rebate Fund. **ALL AMOUNTS PAID TO THE AUTHORITY TO PAY THE PRINCIPAL OR REDEMPTION PRICE OF OR INTEREST ON THE SERIES 2026 BONDS ARE SUBJECT TO AND DEPENDENT UPON APPROPRIATIONS BEING MADE FROM TIME TO TIME BY THE NEW JERSEY STATE LEGISLATURE (THE "STATE LEGISLATURE"). THE STATE LEGISLATURE HAS NO LEGAL OBLIGATION TO MAKE ANY SUCH APPROPRIATIONS.**

The Authority shall request in each State fiscal year, in time to be included in the Governor's budget message to the State Legislature for the ensuing State fiscal year, an appropriation of all amounts necessary for payment of Debt Service on the Bonds, including the Series 2026 Bonds. If such amount is not included in the enacted General Appropriations Act of the State for such ensuing State fiscal year, the Authority shall request the Governor to ask the State Legislature for a supplemental appropriation of such amount. The Authority shall give the Trustee prompt written notice of: (i) any failure of the State to include an appropriation for such Debt Service in any General Appropriations Act, and (ii) the enactment of any such supplemental appropriation.

The Series 2026 Bonds are special and limited obligations of the Authority payable from and secured by a pledge of and lien on the Trust Fund and other funds held under the Resolution, equally and ratably with any Additional Bonds to be issued as permitted by the Bond Resolution. The payment of the principal or redemption price, if any, of and interest on the Series 2026 Bonds is to be derived from payments made by the State to the Authority pursuant to the Trust Fund Act and amounts held under the Resolution.

All references herein to the Trust Fund Act, the Act, the Bond Resolution, the Sixth Supplemental Resolution and the Series Certificate are qualified in their entirety by reference to the complete text of the Trust Fund Act, the Act, the Bond Resolution, the Sixth Supplemental Resolution and the Series Certificate, copies of which are available from the Authority, and all references to the Series 2026 Bonds are qualified in their entirety by reference to the definitive forms thereof and the information with respect thereto contained in the Bond Resolution, the Sixth Supplemental Resolution and the Series Certificate.

There are no remedies available to the Bondholders in the event that the State Legislature does not appropriate sufficient funds to make payments in respect of Debt Service on the Series 2026 Bonds, nor is there any other significant source of monies from which payment on the Series 2026 Bonds could be made. While the State Legislature has the legal authority to make appropriations, it has no obligation to do so. Neither the failure of the State Legislature to make such appropriations, nor non-payment of the Series 2026 Bonds as a result of such failure to appropriate, is an Event of Default under the Resolution or the Series 2026 Bonds and will not give rise to any rights or remedies against the State or the Authority. See "SECURITY FOR THE SERIES 2026 BONDS – Event of Non-Appropriation" herein.

No Pledge of Facilities

Neither the Approved Projects (as defined herein) nor the Facilities funded with grants from the proceeds of any Prior Bonds will secure, be pledged to or be available to pay the Series 2026 Bonds. See "SECURITY FOR THE SERIES 2026 BONDS" herein.

No Pledge of State's Credit

THE SERIES 2026 BONDS SHALL NOT BE DEEMED TO CONSTITUTE A DEBT OR LIABILITY OF THE STATE OR OF ANY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION THEREOF (OTHER THAN THE AUTHORITY TO THE LIMITED EXTENT SET FORTH IN THE RESOLUTION) AND NEITHER THE STATE NOR ANY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION THEREOF (OTHER THAN THE AUTHORITY TO THE LIMITED EXTENT SET FORTH IN THE RESOLUTION) IS OBLIGATED TO PAY THE PRINCIPAL OR REDEMPTION PRICE OF, IF ANY, OR INTEREST ON THE SERIES 2026 BONDS. NEITHER THE FAITH AND CREDIT NOR THE TAXING POWER OF THE STATE OR OF ANY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION THEREOF (OTHER THAN THE AUTHORITY TO THE LIMITED EXTENT SET FORTH IN THE RESOLUTION) IS PLEDGED TO THE PAYMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL OR REDEMPTION PRICE, IF ANY, OF OR THE INTEREST ON THE SERIES 2026 BONDS. THE SERIES 2026 BONDS DO NOT NOW AND SHALL NEVER CONSTITUTE A CHARGE AGAINST THE GENERAL CREDIT OF THE AUTHORITY. THE AUTHORITY HAS NO TAXING POWER.

Additional Series of Bonds

The Authority may, with the prior written consent of the State Treasurer, issue additional Series of Bonds under the Trust Fund Act in a principal amount up to the maximum principal amount authorized under the Trust Fund Act, subject to the Statutory Debt Issuance Limit (as defined herein) for the purpose of financing additional grants. See "HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES TRUST FUND PROGRAM"

herein. Any additional Series of Bonds will be secured equally and ratably, without preference or priority, with the Prior Bonds and the Series 2026 Bonds. See "SECURITY FOR THE SERIES 2026 BONDS" herein.

Refunding Bonds

One or more series of Refunding Bonds may be issued at any time, with the prior written consent of the State Treasurer, to refund outstanding Bonds of one or more Series or one or more maturities thereof. Refunding Bonds issued to refund prior obligations of the Authority shall be excluded from the calculation against the Statutory Debt Issuance Limit described under "SECURITY FOR THE SERIES 2026 BONDS – Statutory Debt Issuance Limit" herein, provided that the refunding shall be determined by the Authority to result in a debt service savings.

THE AUTHORITY

The Authority was duly created under the Act (N.J.S.A. 18A:72A-1 et seq.) as a public body corporate and politic constituting an instrumentality exercising public and essential governmental functions of the State. The Act empowers the Authority, among other things, to make loans to public and private colleges and universities for the construction, improvement, acquisition, and refinancing of eligible projects in accordance with a lease agreement, a loan agreement or a mortgage approved by the Authority. The Authority is also authorized to provide financing for capital improvements at qualified public libraries.

The Act provides that the Authority shall not be required to pay taxes or assessments upon any of the property acquired or used by it or under its jurisdiction, control, possession or supervision, or upon its activities in the operation and maintenance of the facilities acquired or constructed for any participating college or university or upon any moneys, revenues or other income received therefrom by the Authority.

HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES TRUST FUND PROGRAM

The Trust Fund Act establishes the Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund (the "Trust Fund") in the Authority and authorizes the Authority to issue bonds, notes or other obligations in a total outstanding amount of $220,000,000, exclusive of certain Refunding Bonds, to finance making grants to Institutions of Higher Education in the State (the "Program"). In accordance with the Trust Fund Act, the State Treasurer, subject to available appropriations, shall pay to the Authority the amount necessary to pay the principal and redemption price of, if any, and interest on the bonds or notes issued under the Program, including the Series 2026 Bonds. See "SECURITY FOR THE SERIES 2026 BONDS" herein.

The Trust Fund is required to be used for Facilities within and among the State's Institutions of Higher Education. Each Institution shall use the grants for Facilities.

The Trust Fund Act provides that the governing board of an Institution may determine, by resolution, to apply for a grant from the Trust Fund. Such application, describing the proposed Facilities to be financed, is to be filed with the Secretary of Higher Education (the "Secretary"), who has the power to approve or disapprove the grant. The Secretary must submit a copy of the written certification approving the grant to the State Legislature. If the State Legislature does not disapprove the grant within sixty (60) days by concurrent resolution, it is deemed approved.

Pursuant to the Trust Fund Act, on November 6, 2025, the Secretary certified to the State Legislature a list of approved projects and grant amounts to be financed with the proceeds of the Series

2026 Bonds (the "Summer Approved Projects"). The State Legislature did not adopt a concurrent resolution disapproving any of the Summer 2025 Approved Projects during the statutorily-prescribed sixty (60) day period; therefore the Summer 2025 Approved Projects were deemed approved by the State Legislature. Pursuant to the Trust Fund Act, on December 19, 2025, the Secretary certified to the State Legislature a second list of approved projects and grant amounts to be financed with the proceeds of the Series 2026 Bonds (the "Fall Approved Projects," and together with the Summer Approved Projects, the "Approved Projects"). The State Legislature did not adopt a concurrent resolution disapproving any of the Fall 2025 Approved Projects during the statutorily-prescribed sixty (60) day period; therefore the Fall 2025 Approved Projects were deemed approved by the State Legislature. The Series 2026 Bonds are being issued to finance the grants to be made for the Approved Projects (the "Approved Grants").

The Approved Grants include funding for fifty-five (55) Approved Projects for the following Institutions: County College of Morris; Essex County College; Felician University; Kean University; Middlesex College; Montclair State University; New Jersey Institute of Technology; Ocean County College; Ramapo College of New Jersey; Rowan College of South Jersey; Rowan University; Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey; Saint Elizabeth University; Saint Peter's University; Stevens Institute of Technology; UCNJ Union College of Union County, NJ; and William Paterson University.

PLAN OF FINANCE

The proceeds of the Series 2026 Bonds will be used to provide funds to: (i) make grants to certain Institutions of Higher Education for the purpose of paying the costs, or a portion of the costs, of the Approved Projects; and (ii) pay the costs of issuance of the Series 2026 Bonds.

ESTIMATED SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

Series 2026 Bonds

The sources and uses of funds in connection with the issuance of the Series 2026 Bonds are expected to be as set forth below:

Sources of Funds:	**Totals**[1]
Par Amount of Series 2026 Bonds	$
[Net] Original Issue Premium on Series 2026 Bonds	
Total Sources of Funds	**$**
Uses of Funds:	
Deposit to Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund	$
Underwriter's Discount	
Costs of Issuance[2]	
Total Uses of Funds	**$**

(1) Totals may not add up due to rounding.

(2) Includes fees and expenses of Bond Counsel, Municipal Advisor, Trustee, Rating Agencies and other issuance costs associated with the issuance and sale of the Series 2026 Bonds.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SERIES 2026 BONDS

General

The Series 2026 Bonds will be dated the date of delivery thereof, will bear interest at the respective rates per annum and mature on the dates and in the principal amounts set forth on the inside front cover of this Official Statement. Interest on the Series 2026 Bonds will accrue from their date of delivery and such interest will be payable initially on June 15, 2027, and semi-annually thereafter on December 15 and June 15 of each year, to and including their respective dates of maturity, or earlier redemption, and will be payable in lawful money of the United States of America. Interest will be payable by the Trustee to those registered owners of the Series 2026 Bonds whose names appear on the Series 2026 Bond register as of the first (1st) day (whether or not a business day) of the calendar month next preceding an interest payment date (the "Record Date"). Interest on the Series 2026 Bonds will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months. The Series 2026 Bonds will be payable upon presentation and surrender thereof at the corporate trust office of The Bank of New York Mellon, Jersey City, New Jersey, as Trustee.

The Depository Trust Company, Brooklyn, New York ("DTC") will act as securities depository for the Series 2026 Bonds. So long as DTC or its nominee is the registered owner of the Series 2026 Bonds, payments of the principal of and interest on the Series 2026 Bonds will be made by the 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 Series 2026 Bonds. See "APPENDIX V – BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM."

The Series 2026 Bonds will be issued in fully registered book-entry form, without certificates. One certificate shall be issued for the aggregate principal amount of Series 2026 Bonds for each interest rate within a stated maturity, and when issued, will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC. DTC will act as Securities Depository for the Series 2026 Bonds. The certificates will be on deposit with DTC. DTC will be responsible for maintaining a book-entry system for recording the interests of its participants and transfers of the interests among its participants. The participants will be responsible for maintaining records regarding the beneficial ownership interests in the Series 2026 Bonds on behalf of the individual purchasers. Individual purchases may be made in denominations of $5,000, or any integral multiple thereof, through book entries made on the books and the records of DTC and its participants. Individual purchasers of the Series 2026 Bonds will not receive certificates representing their beneficial ownership interests in the Series 2026 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 Series 2026 Bonds purchased. In the event the Series 2026 Bonds are no longer subject to the DTC Book-Entry System, the principal or Redemption Price of Series 2026 Bonds will be payable upon surrender of the respective Series 2026 Bonds at a designated corporate trust office of the Paying Agent. See "Book-Entry System" herein.

Redemption

The Series 2026 Bonds maturing on or after June 15, 20__ are subject to optional redemption prior to their stated maturities at the option of the Authority, in whole or in part, in any order of maturity as selected by the Authority and by lot within a maturity if less than all the Series 2026 Bonds of such maturity are to be redeemed, at any time on and after June 15, 20__ at a Redemption Price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Series 2026 Bonds to be so redeemed, plus accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption.

Notice of Redemption

When the Trustee shall receive notice from the Authority of its election or direction to redeem any of the Series 2026 Bonds, the Trustee shall give notice, in the name of the Authority, of the redemption of such Series 2026 Bonds, which notice shall specify the series and maturities of the applicable Series 2026 Bonds to be redeemed, the redemption date and the place or places where amounts due upon such redemption will be payable and, if less than all of the applicable Series 2026 Bonds of any like series and maturity are to be redeemed, the letters and numbers or other distinguishing marks of such Series 2026 Bonds so to be redeemed, and, in the case of Series 2026 Bonds to be redeemed in part only, such notice shall also specify the respective portions of the principal amount thereof to be redeemed. Any notice of redemption may state that the redemption is contingent upon the deposit of moneys with the Trustee in an amount sufficient to pay the Redemption Price of all Series 2026 Bonds or portions thereof which are to be redeemed on such date. Such notice shall further state that on such date there shall become due and payable upon each Series 2026 Bond to be redeemed the Redemption Price thereof, or the Redemption Price of the specified portions of the principal thereof in the case of Series 2026 Bonds to be redeemed in part only, together with interest accrued to the redemption date, and that from and after such date (unless the notice stated that the redemption is contingent upon the deposit of funds and such deposit has not been made) interest thereon shall cease to accrue and be payable. Such notice shall be mailed by the Trustee, postage prepaid, not less than twenty-five (25) days prior to the redemption date, to the registered owners of any Series 2026 Bonds or portions of Series 2026 Bonds which are to be redeemed, at their last addresses, if any, appearing upon the registry books. Failure of the registered owner of any Series 2026 Bonds which are to be redeemed to receive any notice as provided in the immediately preceding sentence, shall not affect the validity of the proceedings for the redemption of the applicable series of Series 2026 Bonds.

So long as DTC is acting as securities depository for the Series 2026 Bonds, all notices of redemption required to be given to the registered owners of the Series 2026 Bonds will be given to DTC.

Negotiable Instruments

The Series 2026 Bonds are fully negotiable within the meaning of the Uniform Commercial Code of the State, subject only to provision for registration contained in the applicable Series 2026 Bond.

Book-Entry System

The information in "APPENDIX V – BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM" concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry system has been obtained from sources that the Authority believes to be reliable, but the Authority takes no responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

Neither the DTC participants nor the Beneficial Owners (as such terms are defined in "APPENDIX V – BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM") should rely on such information with respect to such matters but should instead confirm the same with DTC or the DTC participants, as the case may be**.**

THE AUTHORITY, THE TRUSTEE AND THE PAYING AGENT CANNOT AND DO NOT GIVE ANY ASSURANCES THAT DTC WILL DISTRIBUTE TO THE DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR THAT THE DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR THE INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS WILL DISTRIBUTE TO THE BENEFICIAL OWNERS OF THE SERIES 2026 BONDS, (I) PAYMENTS OF PRINCIPAL OR REDEMPTION PRICE OF OR INTEREST ON THE SERIES 2026 BONDS; (II) CERTIFICATES REPRESENTING AN OWNERSHIP INTEREST OR OTHER CONFIRMATION OF BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP INTEREST IN SERIES 2026 BONDS; OR (III) NOTICES SENT TO DTC OR CEDE & CO., ITS NOMINEE, AS THE HOLDER OF THE SERIES 2026 BONDS, OR THAT THEY WILL DO SO ON A TIMELY BASIS OR THAT DTC, DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS

WILL SERVE AND ACT IN THE MANNER DESCRIBED IN APPENDIX V TO THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT. NEITHER THE AUTHORITY, THE TRUSTEE NOR THE PAYING AGENT WILL HAVE ANY RESPONSIBILITY OR OBLIGATIONS TO ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANTS, ANY INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS, ANY PERSON CLAIMING A BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP INTEREST IN THE SERIES 2026 BONDS UNDER OR THROUGH DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANT OR ANY OTHER PERSON WHICH IS NOT SHOWN ON THE BOND REGISTER OF THE AUTHORITY KEPT BY THE TRUSTEE AS BEING A SERIES 2026 BONDHOLDER.

NONE OF THE AUTHORITY, THE TRUSTEE NOR THE PAYING AGENT WILL HAVE ANY RESPONSIBILITY OR OBLIGATION, EITHER SINGULARLY OR JOINTLY, TO DIRECT PARTICIPANTS, TO INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS, OR TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER, AS DEFINED HEREIN, WITH RESPECT TO (I) THE ACCURACY OF ANY RECORDS MAINTAINED BY DTC, ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANT, OR ANY INDIRECT PARTICIPANT; (II) ANY NOTICE THAT IS PERMITTED OR REQUIRED TO BE GIVEN TO THE OWNERS OF THE SERIES 2026 BONDS UNDER THE RESOLUTION; (III) THE SELECTION BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANT OF ANY PERSON TO RECEIVE PAYMENT IN THE EVENT OF A PARTIAL REDEMPTION OF THE SERIES 2026 BONDS; (IV) THE PAYMENT BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANT OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANT OF ANY AMOUNT WITH RESPECT TO THE PRINCIPAL OR REDEMPTION PREMIUM, IF ANY, OR INTEREST DUE WITH RESPECT TO THE SERIES 2026 BONDS; (V) ANY CONSENT GIVEN OR OTHER ACTION TAKEN BY DTC AS THE OWNER OF SERIES 2026 BONDS; OR (VI) ANY OTHER MATTER.

SO LONG AS CEDE & CO., AS NOMINEE OF DTC, IS THE REGISTERED OWNER OF ALL OF THE SERIES 2026 BONDS, REFERENCES HEREIN TO THE OWNERS, HOLDERS, OR REGISTERED OWNERS OF THE SERIES 2026 BONDS (OTHER THAN UNDER THE CAPTION "TAX MATTERS" HEREIN) SHALL MEAN CEDE & CO. AND SHALL NOT MEAN THE BENEFICIAL OWNERS OF THE SERIES 2026 BONDS.

In the event that the Series 2026 Bonds are no longer subject to the book-entry system, the Authority shall immediately advise the Trustee in writing of the procedures for transfer of such Series 2026 Bonds from such book-entry form to a fully registered form. Thereafter, bond certificates will be printed and delivered as described in the Resolution and Beneficial Owners will become the registered owners of the Series 2026 Bonds.

SECURITY FOR THE SERIES 2026 BONDS

General

The Resolution provides, among other things, that: (i) such Resolution shall be deemed to be and shall constitute a contract between the Authority and the Holders, from time to time, of all Bonds; (ii) the security interest granted and the pledge and assignment made in the Resolution and the covenants and agreements therein set forth to be performed by or on behalf of the Authority shall be for the equal benefit, protection and security of the Holders of all Bonds payable on a parity with the Series 2026 Bonds which, regardless of their times of issue or maturity, shall be of equal rank without preference, priority or distinction over any of the Bonds over any other thereof, except as expressly provided in or permitted by the Resolution; (iii) the Authority pledges the Revenues and all moneys, securities and funds which are held or set aside or which are to be held or set aside pursuant to the terms of the Resolution except the Rebate Fund or which are held in any funds which are established and created under the Resolution, to secure the payment of the principal or redemption price, if any, of, and interest on the Bonds; and (iv) the pledge made by the Resolution is valid and binding from and after the date of the first delivery by the

Trustee of the first Bond which is authenticated and delivered under the terms of the Resolution, and the Revenues and other moneys, securities and funds which are so pledged and which are thereafter received by the Authority, and any other moneys pledged by the Authority, shall immediately be subject to the lien of such pledge without any physical delivery thereof or further act, and the lien of such pledge shall be valid and binding as against all parties having claims of any kind in tort, contract or otherwise against the Authority irrespective of whether such parties have notice thereof. For a further description of the Resolution, see "APPENDIX II – BOND RESOLUTION AND SIXTH SUPPLEMENTAL RESOLUTION" hereto.

The Authority may enter into a "Financing Facility" with respect to any Additional Bonds. The term "Financing Facility" includes any revolving credit agreement, agreement establishing a line of credit or letter of credit, reimbursement agreement, interest rate exchange agreement, insurance contract, surety bond, commitment to purchase or sell bonds, purchase or sale agreement, or commitments or other contracts or agreements, and other security agreements, including Swap Agreements, approved by the Authority and each Rating Agency which has issued a rating on the Series of Bonds to which such Financing Facility relates, in connection with the issuance of such Bonds. The Resolution does not currently provide for either the application of amounts payable by, or the security and payment of amounts payable to, the provider of any such Financing Facility. However, a Supplemental Resolution may hereafter be adopted for such purposes in connection with the issuance of a Financing Facility in support of any Bonds, without notice to or consent by the Bondholders, provided that the security and payment shall be on either a parity or subordinate basis vis-à-vis Debt Service.

THE AUTHORITY IS OBLIGATED TO PAY THE PRINCIPAL OR REDEMPTION PRICE OF THE SERIES 2026 BONDS AND INTEREST THEREON ONLY FROM THE REVENUES AND OTHER FUNDS PLEDGED UNDER THE RESOLUTION. NEITHER THE STATE NOR ANY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION THEREOF (EXCEPT THE AUTHORITY TO THE LIMITED EXTENT SET FORTH IN THE RESOLUTION) IS OBLIGATED TO PAY THE PRINCIPAL OR REDEMPTION PRICE OF THE SERIES 2026 BONDS OR INTEREST THEREON. NEITHER THE FAITH AND CREDIT NOR THE TAXING POWER OF THE STATE OR OF ANY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION THEREOF (OTHER THAN THE AUTHORITY TO THE LIMITED EXTENT SET FORTH IN THE RESOLUTION) IS PLEDGED TO THE PAYMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL OR REDEMPTION PRICE OF, IF ANY, OR THE INTEREST ON THE SERIES 2026 BONDS. THE SERIES 2026 BONDS DO NOT NOW AND SHALL NEVER CONSTITUTE A CHARGE AGAINST THE GENERAL CREDIT OF THE AUTHORITY. THE AUTHORITY HAS NO TAXING POWER.

Pledge Securing the Series 2026 Bonds

The Series 2026 Bonds are payable and secured on a parity with any Additional Bonds to be issued under the Resolution. All Bonds issued under the Resolution are special and limited obligations of the Authority payable solely from the Revenues pledged to their payment. Pursuant to the Resolution, all of such Revenues are pledged and assigned as security for the payment of the principal or redemption price, if any, of and interest on the Bonds issued under the Resolution, including the Series 2026 Bonds. All such Revenues shall immediately become subject to the lien of said pledge without any physical delivery thereof or further act, and such lien shall be valid and binding against all persons having claims of any kind in tort, contract or otherwise against the Authority. **THE PAYMENT OF ALL SUCH FUNDS TO THE AUTHORITY BY THE STATE IS SUBJECT TO AND DEPENDENT UPON APPROPRIATIONS BEING MADE FROM TIME TO TIME BY THE STATE LEGISLATURE. THE STATE LEGISLATURE HAS NO LEGAL OBLIGATION TO MAKE ANY SUCH APPROPRIATIONS. IF THE STATE FAILS TO APPROPRIATE THE REQUIRED AMOUNTS, THERE IS NO OTHER SOURCE OF PAYMENT FOR THE SERIES 2026 BONDS EXCEPT PROCEEDS OF THE BONDS AND INVESTMENT EARNINGS AND INCOME THAT MAY BE ON DEPOSIT IN**

THE TRUST FUND FROM TIME TO TIME. See "APPENDIX II – BOND RESOLUTION AND SIXTH SUPPLEMENTAL RESOLUTION" hereto.

The Authority shall request in each State fiscal year, in time to be included in the Governor's budget message to the State Legislature for the ensuing State fiscal year, an appropriation of all amounts necessary for payment of Debt Service, as defined in the Resolution, on the Bonds, including the Series 2026 Bonds. If such amount is not included in the enacted General Appropriations Act of the State for such ensuing State fiscal year, the Authority shall request the Governor to ask the State Legislature for a supplemental appropriation of such amount. The Authority shall give the Trustee prompt written notice of: (i) any failure by the State to include an appropriation for such Debt Service in any General Appropriations Act, and (ii) the enactment of any such supplemental appropriation. See "APPENDIX II – BOND RESOLUTION AND SIXTH SUPPLEMENTAL RESOLUTION" hereto.

Pursuant to the Resolution, the pledge securing the payment of the principal or redemption price, if any, of and interest on the Series 2026 Bonds consists of the Revenues (as hereinafter defined), and all moneys, securities and funds which are held or set aside or which are to be held or set aside pursuant to the terms of the Resolution or which are held in any funds (except the Rebate Fund) established and created under the Resolution.

Under the Resolution, "Revenues" means moneys appropriated by the State and paid to the Authority for deposit in the Trust Fund and all interest and investment earnings on moneys in the Trust Fund, except amounts required to be deposited in the Rebate Fund. See "APPENDIX II – BOND RESOLUTION AND SIXTH SUPPLEMENTAL RESOLUTION" hereto.

State's General Taxing Power Not Pledged

Pursuant to the Act, the Trust Fund Act and the Resolution, the Series 2026 Bonds are special and limited obligations of the Authority payable from and secured by a pledge of and lien on the Trust Fund and any other funds held under the Resolution, equally and ratably with any Additional Bonds to be issued as permitted by the Resolution. THE SERIES 2026 BONDS SHALL NOT BE DEEMED TO CONSTITUTE A DEBT OR LIABILITY OF THE STATE OR OF ANY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION THEREOF (OTHER THAN THE AUTHORITY TO THE LIMITED EXTENT SET FORTH IN THE RESOLUTION) AND NEITHER THE STATE NOR ANY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION THEREOF (OTHER THAN THE AUTHORITY TO THE LIMITED EXTENT SET FORTH IN THE RESOLUTION) IS OBLIGATED TO PAY THE PRINCIPAL OR REDEMPTION PRICE, IF ANY, OF OR INTEREST ON THE SERIES 2026 BONDS. NEITHER THE FAITH AND CREDIT NOR THE TAXING POWER OF THE STATE OR OF ANY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION THEREOF (OTHER THAN THE AUTHORITY TO THE LIMITED EXTENT SET FORTH IN THE RESOLUTION) IS PLEDGED TO THE PAYMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL OR REDEMPTION PRICE, IF ANY, OF OR THE INTEREST ON THE SERIES 2026 BONDS. THE SERIES 2026 BONDS DO NOT NOW AND SHALL NEVER CONSTITUTE A CHARGE AGAINST THE GENERAL CREDIT OF THE AUTHORITY. THE AUTHORITY HAS NO TAXING POWER.

Statutory Debt Issuance Limit

The Trust Fund Act currently provides that the aggregate outstanding principal amount of bonds, notes or other obligations of the Authority under the Program outstanding at any one time may not exceed $220,000,000 (the "Statutory Debt Issuance Limit"). All bonds, notes or other obligations of the Authority under the Program issued for refunding purposes shall be excluded from the calculation against the Statutory Debt Issuance Limit, provided that the refunding shall be determined by the Authority to result in a debt service savings.

On January 25, 2024, the Authority issued its $78,200,000 Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund Bonds, Series 2024, of which $71,390,000 in aggregate principal amount remains outstanding. The final maturity of the Series 2024 Bonds is June 15, 2038. The Series 2024 Bonds were not issued for refunding purposes.

On December 4, 2024, the Authority issued its $85,455,000 Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund Refunding Bonds, Series 2024 A, of which $52,205,000 in aggregate principal amount remains outstanding. The final maturity of the Series 2024 A Bonds is May 15, 2029. The Series 2024 A Bonds were issued for refunding purposes.

The Series 2026 Bonds, when issued, together with the Authority's Outstanding Prior Bonds (excluding Outstanding Refunding Bonds), will not exceed the Statutory Debt Issuance Limit.

Event of Non-Appropriation

An "Event of Non-Appropriation" with respect to the Bonds shall be deemed to have occurred if the State Legislature shall fail to appropriate funds for any Fiscal Year in an amount sufficient to pay when due the Authority's Debt Service and Financing Facility Payment Obligations coming due in such Fiscal Year.

In addition, a failure by the Authority to pay when due any principal or redemption price, if any, of or interest on any Bonds required to be made under the Resolution or the applicable Series of Bonds, or a failure by the Authority to observe and perform any covenant, condition or agreement on its part to be observed or performed under the Resolution or the Bonds resulting from the occurrence of an Event of Non-Appropriation, shall not constitute an Event of Default as defined under the Resolution.

Upon the occurrence of an Event of Non-Appropriation, the Trustee, on behalf of the Holders of the applicable Series of Bonds, has no remedies. The Trustee may not seek to accelerate the Bonds. The Authority has no obligation to pay any Debt Service with respect to which an Event of Non-Appropriation has occurred. However, the Authority would remain obligated to pay such Debt Service, and all future Debt Service to the extent State appropriations are subsequently made for such purposes.

From and after the occurrence of an Event of Non-Appropriation, and provided that there shall not have occurred and then be continuing any Event of Default under the Resolution, all applicable moneys, securities and funds received by the Trustee shall be applied as follows and in the following order:

(i) Expenses of Fiduciaries -- to the payment of the reasonable and proper fees (including reasonable attorneys' fees), charges, expenses and liabilities of the Fiduciaries.

(ii) Principal and Interest -- to the payment of the interest and principal or Redemption Price then due on the Bonds, as follows:

> FIRST: Interest -- To the payment to the persons entitled thereto of all installments of interest then due in the order of the maturity of such installments, together with accrued and unpaid interest on the Bonds, and, if the amount available shall not be sufficient to pay in full any installment or installments maturing on the same date, then to the payment thereof ratably, according to the amounts due thereon, to the persons entitled thereto, without any discrimination or preference;

SECOND: Principal -- To the payment to the persons entitled thereto of the unpaid principal or Redemption Price of any Bonds which shall have become due in the order of their due dates, and, if the amount available shall not be sufficient to pay in full all the Bonds due on any date, then to the payment thereof ratably, according to the amounts of principal or Redemption Price due on such date, to the persons entitled thereto, without any discrimination or preference.

(iii) If any amounts remain after all payments under paragraphs (i) and (ii) have been made, the balance shall be paid to the State Treasurer.

Additional Bonds

After authentication and delivery of the Series 2026 Bonds, one or more series of Additional Bonds may be issued by the Authority, with the prior written consent of the State Treasurer, at any time or from time to time for the purpose of financing additional grants. The Resolution provides that such Additional Bonds will be secured equally and ratably, without preference or priority, with the Series 2026 Bonds and any other bonds issued or to be issued under the Resolution. The issuance of Additional Bonds is subject to the Statutory Debt Issuance Limit. See "SECURITY FOR THE SERIES 2026 BONDS – Statutory Debt Issuance Limit" herein and "APPENDIX II – BOND RESOLUTION AND SIXTH SUPPLEMENTAL RESOLUTION" hereto.

Refunding Bonds

One or more series of Refunding Bonds may be issued at any time, with the prior written consent of the State Treasurer, to refund outstanding bonds of one or more series or one or more maturities within a series of any bonds. Refunding Bonds shall be issued in a principal amount sufficient, together with other moneys available therefor, to accomplish such refunding and to make the deposits in the funds and accounts under the Bond Resolution required by the provisions of the supplemental resolution authorizing such Refunding Bonds. All bonds or notes issued for refunding purposes shall be excluded from the calculation of the Statutory Debt Issuance Limit, provided that the refunding shall be determined by the Authority to result in a debt service savings. See "SECURITY FOR THE SERIES 2026 BONDS – Statutory Debt Issuance Limit" herein and "APPENDIX II – BOND RESOLUTION AND SIXTH SUPPLEMENTAL RESOLUTION" hereto.

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ESTIMATED ANNUAL DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS ON THE SERIES 2026 BONDS

The following table sets forth the debt service requirements on the Series 2026 Bonds in each fiscal year.

Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Outstanding Debt Service
	$	$	$
TOTALS:	$	$	$

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LEGALITY FOR INVESTMENT

Pursuant to the Act, all bonds, notes and other obligations, including the Series 2026 Bonds, issued by the Authority under the provisions of the Act are securities in which the State and all political subdivisions of the State, their officers, boards, commissions, departments or other agencies; all banks, bankers, savings banks, trust companies, savings and loan associations, investment companies, and other persons carrying on a banking business; all insurance companies, insurance associations, and other persons carrying on an insurance business; all administrators, executors, guardians, trustees and other fiduciaries: and all other persons whatsoever who now are or may hereafter be authorized to invest in bonds or other obligations of the State may properly and legally invest any funds including capital belonging to them or within their control. Bonds, notes or other securities or obligations of the Authority are also securities which may properly and legally be deposited with and received by any State or municipal officer or agency of the State for any purpose for which the deposit of bonds or other obligations of the State is authorized by law.

LITIGATION

There is no litigation pending, or, to the knowledge of the Authority, threatened, seeking to restrain or enjoin the issuance, sale, execution or delivery of the Series 2026 Bonds, of the contemplated uses of the proceeds of the Series 2026 Bonds, or in any way or questioning or affecting the validity of the Series 2026 Bonds, the Act or any proceedings of the Authority or the State taken with respect to the issuance, sale, execution or delivery thereof, or the pledge or application of any moneys or securities provided for the payment of Series 2026 Bonds, or the existence or powers of the Authority or the title of any officers or members of the Authority to their respective positions.

LEGAL MATTERS

All legal matters incident to the authorization, execution, issuance and delivery of the Series 2026 Bonds are subject to the unqualified approving opinion of Chiesa Shahinian & Giantomasi PC, Roseland, New Jersey, Bond Counsel to the Authority ("Bond Counsel"). A copy of the approving opinion of Bond Counsel, in substantially the form provided in APPENDIX IV hereto, will be available at the time of the delivery of the Series 2026 Bonds. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Authority and the State by the Attorney General of the State and for the Underwriters by their counsel, Wilentz, Goldman & Spitzer, P.A., Woodbridge, New Jersey.

TAX MATTERS

Federal Income Taxation

In the opinion of Bond Counsel, under existing statutes, regulations, rulings and judicial decisions, and assuming continuing compliance with the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") applicable to the Series 2026 Bonds, interest on the Series 2026 Bonds is excludable from gross income of the holders thereof for federal income tax purposes and is not treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax under the Code. However, interest on the Series 2026 Bonds may affect the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on certain corporations. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding other federal tax consequences arising with respect to the Series 2026 Bonds or the receipt of interest thereon.

The Code and the Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder (the "Treasury Regulations") impose certain continuing requirements that must be satisfied subsequent to the issuance and delivery of the Series 2026 Bonds so that interest on the Series 2026 Bonds will be and remain excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes, including, but not limited to, restrictions relating to the use of the proceeds of the Series 2026 Bonds and the investment of the proceeds of the Series 2026 Bonds and the requirement to rebate certain arbitrage earnings in excess of the yield on the Series 2026 Bonds to the Treasury of the United States. The Authority expects and intends to comply, and to the extent permitted by law, will comply, with such requirements, and the Institutions have covenanted to comply with such requirements. Noncompliance with such requirements may cause interest on the Series 2026 Bonds to become includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes retroactive to the date of issuance of the Series 2026 Bonds, regardless of the date on which such noncompliance occurs or is discovered. In rendering its opinion as to the tax-exempt status of interest on the Series 2026 Bonds, Bond Counsel has relied on certain representations, certifications of fact, statements of reasonable expectations and covenants by the Authority and the Institutions made in connection with the issuance of the Series 2026 Bonds, and Bond Counsel has assumed continuing compliance by the Authority and the Institutions with certain ongoing requirements of the Code to the extent necessary to effect or maintain the exclusion of interest on the Series 2026 Bonds from gross income under Section 103 of the Code.

For certain federal tax purposes, the Series 2026 are treated as part of the same issue as the Authority's CIF Bonds. The CIF Bonds are being issued under and pursuant a separate bond resolution from the Series 2026 Bonds, are secured pursuant to a contract with the State Treasurer and are being sold pursuant to a separate official statement from the Series 2026 Bonds. The CIF Bonds are a multipurpose issue. The CIF Bonds are being issued to provide funds to: (i) make grants to certain public and private institutions of higher education in the State for the purpose of paying the costs, or a portion of the costs, of renewal, renovation, improvement, expansion, construction and reconstruction of facilities and technology infrastructure at instructional, laboratory, communication, research, administrative, and student-support facilities authorized in accordance with the Higher Education Capital Improvement Fund Act, N.J.S.A. 18A:72A-72 et seq.; (ii) refund and defease all or a portion of the Authority's Revenue Bonds, Higher Education Capital Improvement Fund Issue, Series 2016 B; and (iii) pay the costs of issuance the CIF Bonds. A portion of the CIF Bonds (the "CIF Governmental Project Bonds") is being issued to finance grants to Public Institutions; a portion of the CIF Bonds (the "CIF Qualified 501(c)(3) Project Bonds") is being issued to finance grants to Private Institutions that are qualified Section 501(c)(3) organizations within the meaning of the Code (the "CIF Private Institutions"); a portion of the CIF Bonds (the "CIF Governmental Refunding Bonds") is being issued to provide funds for the refunding and defeasance of all or a portion of the Authority's outstanding $142,715,000 Revenue Bonds, Higher Education Capital Improvement Fund Issue, Series 2016 B (the "CIF 2016 B Bonds") that originally financed grants to Public Institutions; and a portion of the CIF Bonds (the "CIF Qualified 501(c)(3) Refunding Bonds") is being issued to provide funds for the refunding and defeasance of all or a portion of the CIF 2016 B Bonds that originally financed grants to Private Institutions that are qualified Section 501(c)(3) organizations within the meaning of the Code. The CIF Governmental Project Bonds and the CIF Governmental Refunding Bonds are collectively referred to herein as the "CIF Governmental Bonds". The CIF Qualified 501(c)(3) Project Bonds and the CIF Qualified 501(c)(3) Refunding Bonds are collectively referred to herein as the "CIF Qualified 501(c)(3) Bonds".

The Series 2026 Bonds and the CIF Governmental Bonds are collectively referred to herein as the "2026 Governmental Bonds".

Pursuant to Treasury Regulations Section 1.150-1(c)(1), in general, if two or more bond issues are sold at substantially the same time, pursuant to a common plan of finance, and are reasonably expected to be paid from the same source of funds for federal income tax purposes, then such bonds will be treated as part of the same issue for federal income tax purposes. The effect of being treated as one issue for federal

income tax purposes is that the failure of one of the bond issues to comply with the requirements of the Code and Treasury Regulations applicable to such bond issue could cause interest on such bond issue to be includable in gross income of the holders of the bonds of such bond issue retroactive to the date of issuance of such bond issue, and could also cause interest on such other bond issue to be includable in gross income of the holders of the bonds of such other bond issue retroactive to the date of issuance of such other bond issue.

Pursuant to Treasury Regulation Section 1.150-1(c)(3), tax-exempt bonds that would otherwise be treated as a single issue of bonds may be treated as separate issues for certain purposes of the Code if each such separate issue would separately qualify as an issue of tax-exempt bonds. The Authority is electing to treat the 2026 Governmental Bonds and the CIF Qualified 501(c)(3) Bonds as separate issues for certain purposes of the Code. However, under Treasury Regulation Section 1.150-1(c)(3), the 2026 Governmental Bonds and the CIF Qualified 501(c)(3) Bonds are not being treated as separate issues for certain purposes of the Code, including those provisions of the Code that relate to arbitrage and rebate. The continuing federal tax exemption of the Series 2026 Bonds will be dependent upon, among other things, compliance by the Authority and each Institution with certain requirements of the Code.

[Original Issue Premium]

[Certain maturities of the Series 2026 Bonds have been offered and sold at a premium ("Original Issue Premium") over their stated principal amount. For federal income tax purposes, Original Issue Premium is amortizable periodically over the term of a Series 2026 Bond through reductions in the holder's tax basis for the Series 2026 Bond for determining taxable gain or loss from sale or from redemption prior to maturity. Amortizable premium is accounted for as reducing the tax-exempt interest on the Series 2026 Bond rather than creating a deductible expense or loss. Prospective purchasers of the Series 2026 Bonds should consult their tax advisors for an explanation of the treatment of Original Issue Premium for federal income tax purposes, including various special rules relating thereto, and the state and local tax consequences of acquiring, holding, and disposing of same.]

[Original Issue Discount]

[Certain maturities of the Series 2026 Bonds have been offered at a discount ("Original Issue Discount"). Original Issue Discount is the excess of the sum of all amounts payable at the stated maturity of a Series 2026 Bond offered to the public (excluding certain "qualified stated interest" that is unconditionally payable at least annually at a prescribed rate) over the issue price of such Series 2026 Bond. For federal income tax purposes, Original Issue Discount on a Series 2026 Bond accrues periodically over the term of the Series 2026 Bonds as interest with the same tax exemption and alternative minimum tax status as regular interest. The accrual of Original Issue Discount increases the holder's adjusted basis in such Series 2026 Bond for determining taxable gain or loss from sale or from redemption prior to maturity. Prospective purchasers of the Series 2026 Bonds should consult their tax advisors for an explanation of the treatment of Original Issue Discount for federal income tax purposes, including various special rules relating thereto, and the state and local tax consequences of acquiring, holding, and disposing of same.]

Other Federal Tax Consequences Relating to the Series 2026 Bonds

Prospective purchasers of the Series 2026 Bonds should be aware that the ownership of tax-exempt obligations may result in collateral federal income tax consequences to certain taxpayers, including, without limitation, property and casualty insurance companies, individual recipients of Social Security and Railroad Retirement benefits, and taxpayers who may be deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or to carry tax-exempt obligations. Prospective purchasers of the Series 2026 Bonds who may be subject to such collateral consequences should consult their own tax advisors. Prospective purchasers of

the Series 2026 Bonds should also consult their own tax advisors as to the applicability and the effect on federal income tax of the alternative minimum tax applicable to certain corporations, the branch profits tax, and the tax on S Corporations, as well as the applicability and the effect of any other federal income tax consequences. Prospective purchasers of the Series 2026 Bonds should also consult with their tax advisors with respect to the need to furnish certain taxpayer information to avoid backup withholding. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion as to any such matters.

New Jersey Gross Income Tax Act

In the opinion of Bond Counsel, under current law, interest on the Series 2026 Bonds and any gain from the sale thereof are not includable as gross income under the New Jersey Gross Income Tax Act.

Future Events

Federal legislation affecting municipal bonds is regularly under consideration by the United States Congress and regulations affecting municipal bonds are regularly under consideration by federal agencies, including the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS"). There are or may be pending legislative or regulatory proposals that, if enacted, could alter or amend the federal tax matters referred to herein. Examples of legislative or regulatory actions that, if they were to become law, could have an adverse impact on the federally tax-exempt status of the Series 2026 Bonds include the elimination of the exclusion of interest on tax-exempt bonds from gross income for all or some taxpayers, changes in the determination of the tax-exempt status of corporations described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Code, or changes in other federal income tax laws or IRS policies or positions. In addition, federal administrative action or court decisions may adversely affect the exclusion from gross income of interest on the Series 2026 Bonds for federal income tax purposes. Any such actions could reduce, eliminate or otherwise change (including retroactively and/or prospectively) the financial benefits and the treatment of all or a portion of the interest on the Series 2026 Bonds for federal income tax purposes for all or certain taxpayers. In all such events, the market value of the Series 2026 Bonds may be affected and the ability of holders to sell their Series 2026 Bonds in the secondary market may be reduced. It cannot be predicted whether or in what form any such proposal might be enacted or whether, if enacted, such legislative or regulatory action would apply to or affect tax-exempt bonds issued prior to enactment. In addition, New Jersey State tax legislation, administrative action taken by State tax authorities and court decisions at the State level may adversely affect the exclusion of interest on and any gain realized from the sale of the Series 2026 Bonds under the New Jersey Gross Income Tax Act. In addition, any such federal or State legislation, administrative action or court decisions could adversely affect the market price or marketability of the Series 2026 Bonds. Further, no assurance can be given that any action of the IRS, including, but not limited to, selection of the Series 2026 Bonds for examination, or the course or result of any IRS examination of the Series 2026 Bonds or of bonds which present similar tax issues, will not have an adverse effect on the federal tax-exempt status of the Series 2026 Bonds or affect the market price for or marketability of the Series 2026 Bonds.

Bond Counsel is rendering its opinion under existing law as of the issue date and assumes no obligation to update its opinion after the issue date to reflect any future action, fact or circumstance, or change in law or interpretation, or otherwise. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion on the effect of any action taken or not taken after the date of the opinion or in reliance upon an opinion of other counsel on the exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on the Series 2026 Bonds. No opinion is being given regarding any pending or proposed federal or State tax legislation, regulation, or administrative action.

POTENTIAL PURCHASERS OF THE SERIES 2026 BONDS SHOULD CONSULT WITH THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS REGARDING ANY PENDING OR PROPOSED FEDERAL OR NEW JERSEY STATE TAX LEGISLATION, REGULATION, ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION BY TAX AUTHORITIES, AND COURT DECISIONS.

ALL POTENTIAL PURCHASERS OF THE SERIES 2026 BONDS SHOULD CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS IN ORDER TO UNDERSTAND THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE CODE.

Bond Counsel will deliver its opinion, substantially in the form attached hereto as APPENDIX IV, contemporaneously with the delivery of the Series 2026 Bonds.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

In accordance with the provisions of Rule 15c2-12, as amended, promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the State Treasurer and the Authority will, concurrently with the issuance of the Series 2026 Bonds, enter into a Continuing Disclosure Agreement with the Trustee, acting as dissemination agent, substantially in the form set forth in "APPENDIX III – FORM OF THE CONTINUING DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT."

For the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2021, the Treasurer's Annual Report was due to the MSRB no later than March 15, 2022, in connection with its general obligation bonds. On March 15, 2022, the State filed a notice of failure to provide annual information on EMMA that the ACFR would not be filed by March 15, 2022, but would be filed as soon as available. The ACFR was filed on EMMA on May 25, 2022.

For the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2021, the Treasurer's Annual Report was due to the MSRB no later than April 1, 2022, in connection with the State's subject-to-appropriation bonds. On April 1, 2022, the State filed a notice of failure to provide annual information on EMMA that the ACFR would not be filed by April 1, 2022, but would be filed as soon as available. The ACFR was filed on EMMA on May 25, 2022.

For Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2022, the Treasurer's Annual Report was due to the MSRB no later than March 15, 2023 in connection with the State's General Obligation Bonds, Series 2013. On March 14, 2023, the State filed a notice that the ACFR for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2022 would not be filed by March 15, 2023. The ACFR was filed on April 10,2023. The General Obligation Bonds, Series 2013 were defeased on November 20, 2023, and are no longer outstanding.

On March 3, 2022, Moody's upgraded the New Jersey Transportation Trust Fund Authority's Transportation System Bonds, Transportation Program Bonds, and Federal Highway Reimbursement Revenue Notes from Baa1 to A3. A notice of the upgrade was posted to EMMA on March 23, 2022, fourteen (14) business days after the upgrade, and such notice was not linked to the CUSIP numbers for the Federal Highway Reimbursement Revenue Notes. The notice of upgrade has since been linked to the Federal Highway Reimbursement Revenue Notes.

On December 23, 2022, the State Treasurer provided notice on EMMA of a June 16, 2022 ratings downgrade by S&P with respect to the NJEDA's Motor Vehicle Surcharge Revenue Bonds to "BBB."

On October 24, 2024, the New Jersey Transportation Trust Fund Authority defeased certain of its Transportation System Bonds and Transportation Program Bonds. Notices of defeasance were due to the MSRB no later than November 7, 2024. The notices were posted on November 8, 2024, and November 13, 2024.

The State Treasurer and the Authority have become aware of certain facts that they do not consider to be material but that are disclosed below for the benefit of the Bondholders and Beneficial Owners of the Authority's Bonds.

Some information that was made available in a timely manner on EMMA may not have been linked to all relevant CUSIP numbers. In addition, filings with respect to certain bond insurer ratings changes were either posted late or the filings were not posted at all. The State Treasurer and the Authority are not always made aware of or may not have received notices from the rating agencies or the bond insurers of changes in the bond insurers' ratings. Such bond insurer rating changes may or may not have had an effect on the ratings of the Bonds.

UNDERWRITING

Siebert Williams Shank & Co., LLC as representative of the underwriters of the Series 2026 Bonds shown on the cover page hereof (the "Underwriters"), has agreed, subject to certain conditions, to purchase the Series 2026 Bonds from the Authority on _____ ___, _____ at an aggregate purchase price of $_____ (said aggregate purchase price reflecting the par amount of the Series 2026 Bonds, plus an original issue premium of $_____, and less an Underwriters' discount of $_____.) The Underwriters intend to offer the Series 2026 Bonds to the public initially at the offering prices set forth on the inside cover page of this Official Statement, which may subsequently change without any requirement of prior notice. The Underwriters may offer and sell the Series 2026 Bonds to certain dealers (including dealers depositing the Series 2026 Bonds into investment trusts) at prices no higher than, or yields no lower than, those set forth on the inside cover page hereof, but the Underwriters reserve the right to lower such initial prices or increase such yields as they shall deem necessary in connection with the marketing of the Series 2026 Bonds.

The following three sentences have been furnished by RBC Capital Markets, LLC ("RBCCM"), an underwriter of the Series 2026 Bonds, for inclusion in the Official Statement. RBCCM has entered into a distribution arrangement (the "Distribution Agreement") with its affiliate RBC Securities, Inc. ("RBC Securities") (formerly known as City National Securities, Inc.). As part of this arrangement, RBCCM may distribute municipal securities to investors through the financial advisor network of RBC Securities. As part of this arrangement, RBCCM may compensate RBC Securities for its selling efforts with respect to the Series 2026 Bonds.

The Authority has not been furnished with any documents related to the Distribution Agreement mentioned in the preceding paragraph and makes no representation of any kind with respect thereto. The Authority is not a party to the Distribution Agreement and has not entered into any agreement or arrangement with RBC Securities with respect to the offering and sale of the Series 2026 Bonds.

The following two sentences have been furnished by J.P. Morgan Securities LLC ("JPMS"), an underwriter of the Series 2026 Bonds, for inclusion in the Official Statement. JPMS has entered into negotiated dealer agreements (each, a "Dealer Agreement" and together, the "Dealer Agreements") with each of Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. ("CS&Co.") and LPL Financial LLC ("LPL") for the retail distribution of certain securities offerings at the original issue prices. Pursuant to each Dealer Agreement, each of CS&Co. and LPL may purchase the Series 2026 Bonds from JPMS at the original issue price less a negotiated portion of the selling concession applicable to any of the Series 2026 Bonds that such firm sells.

The Authority has not been furnished with any documents related to the Dealer Agreements mentioned in the preceding paragraph and makes no representation of any kind with respect thereto. The Authority is not a party to the Dealer Agreements and has not entered into any agreement or arrangement with CS&Co. or LPL with respect to the offering and sale of the Series 2026 Bonds.

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

Acacia Financial Group, Inc., of Mount Laurel, New Jersey, served as municipal advisor to the State with respect to the sale of the Series 2026 Bonds. Acacia Financial Group, Inc. is a financial advisory and consulting organization and is not engaged in the business of underwriting, marketing or trading of municipal securities or any other negotiable instruments.

RATINGS

Fitch Ratings ("Fitch"), Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") and S&P Global Ratings, a division of S&P Global Inc. ("S&P"), have assigned municipal bond ratings of "A", "A1", and "A", respectively, to the Series 2026 Bonds. Such ratings reflect only the views of each organization, and an explanation of the significance of such ratings can only be obtained from Fitch, Moody's and S&P. There is no assurance that the ratings will remain in effect for any given period of time or that they will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely by Fitch, Moody's and S&P if, in the judgment of these rating agencies, circumstances so warrant. Any such downward revision or withdrawal of such rating may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Series 2026 Bonds.

MISCELLANEOUS

Copies of the Resolution may be obtained upon request from the Authority, 5 Vaughn Drive, Suite 300, Princeton, New Jersey 08540.

The foregoing summaries and references to the provisions of the Act, the Trust Fund Act, the Resolution, the Series 2026 Bonds, and the Continuing Disclosure Agreement do not purport to be complete and are made subject to the detailed provisions thereof to which reference is hereby made. These documents may be inspected at the principal corporate trust office of the Trustee.

The attached appendices are integral parts of this Official Statement and must be read together with all of the foregoing statements.

This Official Statement is distributed in connection with the sale and issuance of the Series 2026 Bonds and may not be reproduced or used as a whole or in part, for any other purpose. This Official Statement has been duly authorized and approved by the Authority and duly executed and delivered on its behalf by the official signing below.

Any statements in this Official Statement involving matters of opinion, projections or estimates, whether or not expressly so stated, are intended as such and not as representations of fact. No representation is made that any of such statements will be realized. The agreements of the Authority are fully set forth in the Resolution in accordance with the Trust Fund Act and this Official Statement is not to be construed as a contract or agreement between the Authority and the purchasers or owners of any Series 2026 Bonds.

NEW JERSEY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AUTHORITY

By: _____
SHERYL A. STITT
Executive Director

Dated: November ___, 2026

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APPENDIX I-2

SUPPLEMENT DATED OCTOBER 28, 2026,
TO APPENDIX I

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Supplement dated October 28, 2026, to Appendix I, dated September 3, 2026

The following two paragraphs are hereby inserted on page I-74 after the first sentence on such page in the section entitled "LITIGATION."

Microsoft Corporation v. Director, Division of Taxation

On October 27, 2026, Microsoft Corporation ("Microsoft") filed a complaint in the New Jersey Tax Court contesting a final determination by the Division of Taxation ("Division") that denied Microsoft's Corporation Business Tax ("CBT") refund claim for tax periods July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2022 (the "Years at Issue"). Microsoft alleges that it is entitled to a CBT refund because the inclusion of Global Intangible Low-Taxed Income ("GILTI") in its New Jersey Entire Net Income ("ENI") without inclusion of the gross receipts of the controlled foreign corporation ("CFC") that generated the GILTI in the allocation factor results in an unconstitutional distortion of its CBT liability. Microsoft conducts substantial business through CFCs which conduct foreign business activities, serve foreign customers and markets, and earn receipts and income outside the United States. Microsoft claims that its underlying GILTI was earned by the CFCs' activities outside the United States and not by its domestic activities. Microsoft also claims that as applied to it, the Division's apportionment method violates the Due Process and Commerce Clauses of the United States Constitution. The Division denied the CBT refund request because Microsoft's supporting documentation did not demonstrate distortion of its New Jersey CBT liability or otherwise show that the statutory allocation methodology produced an unfair, unreasonable, or distortive result. The Division intends to file an answer to Microsoft's complaint and engage in discovery proceedings. The State is vigorously defending this matter.

State of New Jersey

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APPENDIX I-1

SUPPLEMENT DATED SEPTEMBER 11, 2026,
TO APPENDIX I

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Supplement dated September 11, 2026, to Appendix I, dated September 3, 2026

The table on page I-19 entitled "REVENUES" in the subsection entitled "Revenues" in the section entitled "FINANCIAL RESULTS AND ESTIMATES" is hereby replaced with the below table. The bolded numbers in the table below have been updated to reflect corrected values.

REVENUES
(In Millions)

	2027 Estimated	2026 Estimated	2025 Actual	2024 Actual	2023 Actual
General Fund:					
Sales and Use Tax	$15,074.7	$14,739.7	$14,002.3	$13,483.2	$13,301.5
Sales and Use Tax (Energy Tax Receipts)	805.6	805.6	805.6	798.4	788.5
Less: Property Tax Dedication	(1,198.5)	(1,173.2)	(1,122.1)	(1,081.4)	(1,065.8)
Net Sales and Use Tax	14,681.8	14,372.1	13,685.8	13,200.2	13,024.2
Corporation Business Taxes[1]	4,077.0	3,210.5	4,012.0	4,930.9	5,522.4
Corporate Transit Fee	814.4	640.3	794.5	-	-
Business Alternative Income Tax	4,820.5	5,110.0	4,568.2	4,192.4	3,981.1
Transfer Inheritance Tax	649.0	629.6	595.3	534.0	567.9
Insurance Premium Tax	700.0	650.0	536.2	627.3	641.3
Fringe Benefit Recoveries	1,485.4	1,478.2	1,485.6	1,475.5	1,227.7
Motor Fuels Tax	464.8	467.7	471.2	471.6	468.7
Motor Vehicle Fees	467.4	460.6	449.7	414.9	424.7
Medicaid Uncompensated Care	189.7	182.1	271.7	510.4	577.8
Realty Transfer Tax	570.3	559.2	525.2	438.1	523.2
Graduated Percent Fee[2]	532.7	455.3	273.5	**207.6**	**247.3**
Petroleum Products Gross Receipts	1,705.0	1,650.3	1,532.9	**1,450.0**	**1,438.7**
Petroleum Products Gross Receipts-Capital Reserves	(777.4)	(818.2)	(812.2)	(605.9)	(625.3)
Corporation Business Tax-Banks and Financials[1]	-	-	-	-	68.1
Cigarette Tax	-	-	-	25.7	63.4
Alcoholic Beverage Excise Tax	159.3	156.9	149.5	151.4	146.3
Other	3,359.4	4,101.8	4,080.7	4,419.2	3,343.2
Total General Fund[3]	33,899.3	33,306.4	32,619.8	32,443.3	31,640.7
Property Tax Relief Fund:					
Gross Income Tax	23,184.0	22,623.3	21,007.3	18,880.5	18,798.7
Plus: Property Tax Dedication	1,220.4	1,195.1	1,150.4	1,109.6	1,095.6
Gross Property Tax Relief Fund	24,404.4	23,818.4	22,157.7	19,990.1	19,894.3
Gubernatorial Elections Fund-Taxpayer Designations	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Casino Control Fund-Licenses Fees, Interest	81.3	79.9	74.5	69.4	64.0
Casino Revenue Fund-8% Gross Revenue Tax, Other Taxes and Fees, Interest	1,004.4	937.7	669.6	584.0	500.2
Total	$59,389.6	$58,142.6	$55,521.8	$53,087.0	$52,099.4

[1] For display purposes, beginning in Fiscal Year 2024, amounts previously reported under "Corporation Business Tax – Banks and Financials" are now included with amounts reported under "Corporation Business Taxes".

[2] Prior to Fiscal Year 2026, the "Graduated Percent Fee" was known as the "Assessment on Real Property Greater than $1 million".

[3] Excludes Non-Budgeted Revenues which include primarily Federal Funds. Non-Budgeted Revenues are offset by matching appropriations; therefore, these Non-Budgeted Revenues do not affect the General Fund's undesignated fund balance.

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The table on page I-20 entitled "REVENUES – DOLLAR GROWTH" in the subsection entitled "Revenues – Dollar Growth" in the section entitled "FINANCIAL RESULTS AND ESTIMATES" is hereby replaced with the below table. The bolded numbers in the table below have been updated to reflect corrected values.

REVENUES – DOLLAR GROWTH
(In Millions)

	2027 Estimated	2026 Estimated	2025 Actual	2024 Actual	2023 Actual
General Fund:					
Sales and Use Tax	$335.0	$737.4	$ 519.1	$ 181.7	$ 671.5
Sales and Use Tax (Energy Tax Receipts)	-	-	7.2	9.9	-
Less: Property Tax Dedication	(25.3)	(51.1)	(40.7)	(15.6)	(52.8)
Net Sales and Use Tax	309.7	686.3	485.6	176.0	618.7
Corporation Business Taxes[1]	866.5	(801.5)	(918.9)	(591.5)	(195.6)
Corporate Transit Fee	174.1	(154.2)	794.5	-	-
Business Alternative Income Tax	(289.5)	541.8	375.8	211.3	1.1
Transfer Inheritance Tax	19.4	34.3	61.3	(33.9)	(33.8)
Insurance Premium Tax	50.0	113.8	(91.1)	(14.0)	(62.4)
Fringe Benefit Recoveries	7.2	(7.4)	10.1	247.8	228.0
Motor Fuels Tax	(2.9)	(3.5)	(0.4)	2.9	6.9
Motor Vehicle Fees	6.8	10.9	34.8	(9.8)	31.3
Medicaid Uncompensated Care	7.6	(89.6)	(238.7)	(67.4)	100.2
Realty Transfer Tax	11.1	34.0	87.1	(85.1)	(151.4)
Graduated Percent Fee[2]	77.4	181.8	65.9	(39.7)	**(28.3)**
Petroleum Products Gross Receipts	54.7	117.4	82.9	11.3	(115.2)
Petroleum Products Gross Receipts-Capital Reserves	40.8	(6.0)	(206.3)	19.4	131.0
Corporation Business Tax-Banks and Financials[1]	-	-	-	(68.1)	(13.8)
Cigarette Tax	-	-	(25.7)	(37.7)	25.4
Alcoholic Beverage Excise Tax	2.4	7.4	(1.9)	5.1	3.7
Other	(742.4)	21.1	(338.5)	1,076.0	**739.2**
Total General Fund[3]	592.9	686.6	176.5	802.6	1,285.0
Property Tax Relief Fund:					
Gross Income Tax	560.7	1,616.0	2,126.8	81.8	(1,938.8)
Plus: Property Tax Dedication	25.3	44.7	40.8	14.0	54.2
Gross Property Tax Relief Fund	586.0	1,660.7	2,167.6	95.8	(1,884.6)
Gubernatorial Elections Fund-Taxpayer Designations	-	-	-	-	-
Casino Control Fund-Licenses, Interest	1.4	5.4	5.1	5.4	3.8
Casino Revenue Fund-8% Gross Revenue Tax, Other Taxes and Fees, Interest	66.7	268.1	85.6	83.8	42.2
Total	$1,247.0	$2,620.8	$2,434.8	$ 987.6	$ (553.6)

[1] For display purposes, beginning in Fiscal Year 2024, amounts previously reported under "Corporation Business Tax – Banks and Financials" are now included with amounts reported under "Corporation Business Taxes".

[2] Prior to Fiscal Year 2026, the "Graduated Percent Fee" was known as the "Assessment on Real Property Greater than $1 million".

[3] Excludes Non-Budgeted Revenues which include primarily Federal Funds. Non-Budgeted Revenues are offset by matching appropriations; therefore, these Non-Budgeted Revenues do not affect the General Fund's undesignated fund balance.

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The table on page I-21 entitled "REVENUES – PERCENTAGE GROWTH" in the subsection entitled "Revenues – Percentage Growth" in the section entitled "FINANCIAL RESULTS AND ESTIMATES" is hereby replaced with the below table. The bolded numbers in the table below have been updated to reflect corrected values.

REVENUES – PERCENTAGE GROWTH

	2027 Estimated	2026 Estimated	2025 Actual	2024 Actual	2023 Actual
General Fund:					
Sales and Use Tax	2.3%	5.3%	3.8%	1.4%	5.3%
Sales and Use Tax (Energy Tax Receipts)	-	-	0.9	1.3	-
Less: Property Tax Dedication	2.2	4.6	3.8	1.5	5.2
Net Sales and Use Tax	2.2	5.0	3.7	1.4	5.0
Corporation Business Taxes[1]	27.0	(20.0)	(18.6)	(10.7)	(3.4)
Corporate Transit Fee	27.2	(19.4)	-	-	-
Business Alternative Income Tax	(5.7)	11.9	9.0	5.3	0.0
Transfer Inheritance Tax	3.1	5.8	11.5	(6.0)	(5.6)
Insurance Premium Tax	7.7	21.2	(14.5)	(2.2)	(8.9)
Fringe Benefit Recoveries	0.5	(0.5)	0.7	20.2	22.8
Motor Fuels Tax	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.1)	0.6	1.5
Motor Vehicle Fees	1.5	2.4	8.4	(2.3)	8.0
Medicaid Uncompensated Care	4.2	(33.0)	(46.8)	(11.7)	21.0
Realty Transfer Tax	2.0	6.5	19.9	(16.3)	(22.4)
Graduated Percent Fee[2]	17.0	66.5	31.7	(16.1)	**(10.3)**
Petroleum Products Gross Receipts	3.3	7.7	5.7	0.8	(7.4)
Petroleum Products Gross Receipts-Capital Reserves	(5.0)	0.7	34.0	(3.1)	(17.3)
Corporation Business Tax-Banks and Financials[1]	-	-	-	(100.0)	(16.8)
Cigarette Tax	-	-	(100.0)	(59.5)	66.8
Alcoholic Beverage Excise Tax	1.5	4.9	(1.3)	3.5	2.6
Other	(18.1)	0.5	(7.7)	32.2	**28.4**
Total General Fund[3]	1.8	2.1	0.5	2.5	4.2
Property Tax Relief Fund:					
Gross Income Tax	2.5	7.7	11.3	0.4	(9.3)
Plus: Property Tax Dedication	2.1	3.9	3.7	1.3	5.2
Gross Property Tax Relief Fund	2.5	7.5	10.8	0.5	(8.7)
Gubernatorial Elections Fund-Taxpayer Designations	-	-	-	-	-
Casino Control Fund-Licenses, Interest	1.8	7.2	7.3	8.4	6.3
Casino Revenue Fund-8% Gross Revenue Tax, Other Taxes and Fees, Interest	7.1	40.0	14.7	16.8	9.2
Total	2.1%	4.7%	4.6%	1.9%	(1.1)%

[1] For display purposes, beginning in Fiscal Year 2024, amounts previously reported under "Corporation Business Tax – Banks and Financials" are now included with amounts reported under "Corporation Business Taxes".

[2] Prior to Fiscal Year 2026, the "Graduated Percent Fee" was known as the "Assessment on Real Property Greater than $1 million".

[3] Excludes Non-Budgeted Revenues which include primarily Federal Funds. Non-Budgeted Revenues are offset by matching appropriations; therefore, these Non-Budgeted Revenues do not affect the General Fund's undesignated fund balance.

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APPENDIX I

FINANCIAL AND OTHER INFORMATION RELATING TO THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

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APPENDIX I

DATED: SEPTEMBER 3, 2026

FINANCIAL AND OTHER INFORMATION RELATING TO THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

This Appendix I speaks only as of its date and contains information supplied by the State that a prospective investor might consider in reaching a decision to invest in securities of the State or securities issued by governmental authorities that are secured by amounts subject to appropriations by the State Legislature. Nothing contained in this Appendix I shall create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the State since the date hereof.

All quotations from and summaries and explanations of provisions of laws of the State contained in this Appendix I do not purport to be complete and are qualified in their entirety by reference to the official compilation of State laws.

All estimates and assumptions of financial and other information set forth in this Appendix I are and will be based on information available as of its date, are believed to be reasonable, and are not to be construed as assurances of actual outcomes. All estimates of future performance or events constituting "forward-looking statements" set forth in this Appendix I may or may not be realized because of a wide variety of economic and other circumstances. Included in such forward-looking statements are budgetary numbers and other information for the most recent past and current fiscal years.

From time to time, State officials or representatives of State governmental authorities may issue statements or reports, post information on websites, or otherwise make public information that contains predictions, projections or other information relating to the State's financial condition, including potential operating results for the current fiscal year and for future fiscal years, that may vary materially from the information provided in this Appendix I. In addition, such officials and authorities as well as other persons and groups, with or without official State governmental approval and cooperation, may undertake studies and analyses, whether or not designed to be made public, which may contain information regarding the State and its financial condition, which differs significantly from the information provided herein or on which the information provided herein is based. Such statements, reports and information are not part of this Appendix I or the Official Statement to which this Appendix I is appended and should not be relied upon by investors and other market participants.

To the extent the State determines it is necessary or appropriate to revise, update or supplement the information contained in this Appendix I, the State will prepare and make public supplements to this Appendix I. Investors and other market participants should refer to subsequent Official Statements containing updates to this Appendix I or filings with the Electronic Municipal Market Access System of the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board ("MSRB") for official revisions, updates or supplements to the information contained in this Appendix I. In determining the appropriate information concerning the State to be relied upon in making an investment decision, investors and other market participants should refer only to this Appendix I and official supplements thereto provided by the State.

The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the twelve months ending June 30, 2025, including Management's Discussion and Analysis (the "2025 ACFR"), has been separately filed with the MSRB and is incorporated by specific reference herein and is considered to be part of this Appendix I. The State has also placed a copy of the 2025 ACFR on the following website at *www.nj.gov/treasury/omb*. No statement on that website or any other website is incorporated by reference herein.

Although the State has prepared the information on the above website for the convenience of those seeking that information, no decision in reliance upon that information should be made. Typographical or other errors may have occurred in converting the original source documents to their digital format, and the State assumes no liability or responsibility for errors or omissions contained on any website. Further, the State disclaims any duty or obligation to update or maintain the availability of the information contained on any website or any responsibility or liability for any damages caused by viruses contained within the electronic files on any website. The State also assumes no liability or responsibility for any errors or omissions or for any update to dated information contained on any website.

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APPENDIX I
FINANCIAL AND OTHER INFORMATION RELATING TO THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

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OVERVIEW OF THE STATE'S FINANCIAL CONDITION

Recent Fiscal Years

The State's post-pandemic fiscal years have seen historically high fund balance levels but have also experienced a structural imbalance in its revenues and expenditures. Due to this imbalance, the State's combined ending fund balance has declined from approximately $10.5 billion as of June 30, 2023 to an estimated $7.667 billion as of June 30, 2026.

Fiscal Year 2027 Appropriations Act

The Fiscal Year 2027 Appropriations Act anticipates that revenues will grow to $59.389 billion, an increase of about $1.2 billion, or 2.1 percent above the estimated revenues for Fiscal Year 2026. The State's revenue forecast generally assumes the consensus forecast of moderating economic growth, slow growth in personal income and consumer spending, easing price inflation, and stability in the real estate market. These factors are expected to produce more modest revenue growth than in the prior fiscal year. The Fiscal Year 2027 forecast incorporates several newly enacted tax and fee policy changes—both increases and reductions—which together result in a net impact of approximately $736 million.

The Fiscal Year 2027 Appropriations Act appropriates, in aggregate, approximately $60.743 billion. These appropriations are mostly supported by projected revenues for Fiscal Year 2027 of $59.389 billion, but will also be supported by a projected partial drawdown of the State's fund balance of approximately $1.4 billion. The Fiscal Year 2027 Appropriations Act projects an ending fund balance for the State as of June 30, 2027, of approximately $6.084 billion, a decline from Fiscal Year 2026's projected ending fund balance of $7.667 billion, which included $359 million of supplemental appropriations under *P.L.* 2026, c. 20, enacted on June 30, 2026.

Risks to State's Financial Condition

- ***Structural Balance.*** As noted above, the State has relied on drawdowns from its fund balance over the last several Fiscal Years, including Fiscal Year 2027 in which the Fiscal Year 2027 Appropriations Act relies on a drawdown of $1.4 billion from its fund balance. While the State continues to enjoy a robust fund balance even with these drawdowns, if the State does not experience an increase in revenues or decrease in spending, the State may need to address the difference between its revenues and expenditures in future Fiscal Years to avoid further reductions in its fund balance.

- ***Federal Funding Risks.*** The federal government has recently and continues to undertake efforts to reduce or eliminate federal funding to states, local governments, nonprofits and other traditional beneficiaries of federal funding. The State currently does not have any ability to predict the fiscal impact that these policy shifts in federal funding will have on the State. Accordingly, the State could experience a wide range of possible impacts. See "Potential Impact of Federal Funding Policy Changes" below for more information related to these policy shifts. In addition to these concerns, the State relies on federal agencies to approve the State's use of certain federal funding streams to support various costs, some of which are currently delayed. It is unknown when, or if, such approvals will ultimately happen, and what the overall impact will be on the State, or its instrumentalities, if such approvals do not occur. Further, any future federal denials of existing programs or claims could put additional strain on the State budget.

- ***Health Care Costs.*** The State continues to experience substantial increases in its health care costs for both its employees and retirees. For its employees, appropriations for health benefits costs has continued to increase, rising from $1.64 billion in Fiscal Year 2023 to an estimated $2 billion in Fiscal Year 2027, an increase of over 22.4%. The State is concerned that it could face even more substantial increases in future Fiscal Years if reforms are not implemented or enacted. The State has experienced similar cost escalation in its post-retirement medical benefits, with appropriations increasing from $2.14 billion in Fiscal Year 2023 to an estimated $2.81 billion in Fiscal Year 2027.

- ***Tax Credit Utilization.*** The State offers several tax credit programs. See "FINANCIAL RESULTS AND ESTIMATES—New Jersey Economic Development Authority Tax Credit Programs" herein. The State's tax credit programs allow taxpayers to claim a tax credit many years after the tax year in which it was earned. As a result, the State can face challenges in projecting how many tax credits will be claimed in any given Fiscal Year. In Fiscal Year 2026, for example, a preliminary analysis of taxpayer refund claims associated with economic development tax credits indicates that these claims increased to roughly $550 million, many of which relate to prior tax years. This amount is approximately $200 million more than the State issued in Fiscal Year 2025. If taxpayers claim significantly more tax credits than the State expects in a Fiscal Year, it can create unexpected budgetary gaps and pressures.

- ***Actual Revenues and Expenditures may Materially Differ from Assumptions.*** The Fiscal Year 2027 Appropriations Act depends on numerous assumptions that the State makes with respect to its revenues and expenditures. Each Fiscal Year, the actual results of revenues and expenditures differ from the annual appropriations act and, in some Fiscal Years, they may differ materially. See "FINANCIAL RESULTS AND ESTIMATES" below for a description of the State's revenues, appropriations and other matters, including a description of assumptions the State makes concerning the revenues and expenditures contained in the Fiscal Year 2027 Appropriations Act.

CERTAIN CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS AND JUDICIAL DECISIONS

The New Jersey State Constitution (the "State Constitution") provides for a bicameral State Legislature which meets in biennial sessions. Members of the State Senate are elected to terms of four years, except for the election following a decennial census, in which case the election is for a term of two years. Members of the General Assembly are elected to terms of two years. Both the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor are elected to terms of four years each.

Budget Limitations

The State Constitution provides, in part, that no money shall be drawn from the State Treasury but for appropriations made by law and that no law appropriating money for any State purpose shall be enacted if the appropriations contained therein, together with all prior appropriations made for the same fiscal period, shall exceed the total amount of the revenue on hand and anticipated to be available to meet such appropriations during such fiscal period, as certified by the Governor (Article VIII, Sec. 2, para. 2) (the "Appropriations Clause"). In addition to line-item appropriations for the payment of debt service on bonds, notes or other obligations which are subject to appropriation, beginning in Fiscal Year 2005, the annual Appropriations Act contains a general language provision which appropriates such additional amounts necessary to pay such debt service obligations subject to the approval of the Budget Director (defined below). For bonds which must be paid for from constitutionally-dedicated sources, such supplemental appropriations would need to be from constitutionally-dedicated revenues. (For general information regarding the budget process, see "STATE FINANCES – Budget and Appropriation Process" herein; for the application of the budget process for Fiscal Year 2027, see "FINANCIAL RESULTS AND ESTIMATES" herein.)

Debt Limitations

The State Constitution further provides, in part, that the State Legislature shall not, in any manner, create in any fiscal year a debt or liability of the State, which, together with any previous debts or liabilities, shall exceed at any time one percent of the total appropriations for such year, unless the same shall be authorized by a law for some single object or work distinctly specified therein. No such law shall take effect until it shall have been submitted to the people at a general election and approved by a majority of the legally qualified voters voting thereon; provided, however, no such voter approval is required for any such law authorizing the creation of a debt for a refinancing of all or any portion of the outstanding debts or liabilities of the State, so long as such refinancing shall produce a debt service savings. Furthermore, any funds raised under these authorizations must be applied only to the specific object stated therein. The State Constitution provides as to any law authorizing such debt: "Regardless of any limitation relating to taxation in this Constitution, such law shall provide the ways and means, exclusive of loans, to pay the interest of such debt or liability as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within thirty-five years from the

time it is contracted; and the law shall not be repealed until such debt or liability and the interest thereon are fully paid and discharged." This constitutional requirement for voter approval does not apply to the creation of debts or liabilities for purposes of war, or to repel invasion, or to suppress insurrection or to meet emergencies caused by disaster or act of God (Article VIII, Sec. 2, para. 3) (the "Debt Limitation Clause").

The Debt Limitation Clause was amended by the voters on November 4, 2008 (the "Lance Amendment"). The Lance Amendment provides that, beginning after the effective date of the amendment, the State Legislature is prohibited from enacting any law that creates or authorizes the creation of a debt or liability of an autonomous State corporate entity, which debt or liability has a pledge of an annual appropriation as the means to pay the principal of and interest on such debt or liability, unless a law authorizing the creation of that debt or liability for some single object or work distinctly specified therein shall have been submitted to the people and approved by a majority of the legally qualified voters of the State voting thereon at a general election. The Lance Amendment does not require voter approval for any such law providing the means to pay the principal of and interest on such debt or liability subject to appropriations of an independent non-State source of revenue paid by third persons for the use of the single object or work thereof, or from a source of State revenue otherwise required to be appropriated pursuant to another provision of the State Constitution. Furthermore, voter approval is not needed for any law providing for the refinancing of all or a portion of any outstanding debts or liabilities of the State or of an autonomous State corporate entity provided that such law requires that the refinancing produces debt service savings, or for any law authorizing the issuance of general obligation bonds to meet an emergency caused by a disaster.

Judicial Decisions

Pursuant to the Debt Limitation and the Appropriation Clauses described above, the State has issued various types of debt instruments. Under the Debt Limitation Clause, the State issues "General Obligation Bonds" pursuant to separate bond acts approved by the voters at a general election. The faith and credit of the State is pledged for the payment of such General Obligation Bonds. In addition, over the past fifty years, legislation has been enacted from time to time which provides for the issuance of obligations by various independent authorities, the debt service on which is paid by annual appropriations made by the State Legislature ("State Appropriation Obligations").

In December 2000, a challenge was brought seeking a declaration that legislative programs authorizing State Appropriation Obligations violated the Debt Limitation Clause. In 2002, the New Jersey Supreme Court's first ruling in this matter ("*Lonegan I*") was limited solely to the issuance of State Appropriation Obligations by the New Jersey Economic Development Authority ("NJEDA") authorized by the Educational Facilities Construction and Financing Act ("EFCFA"). The Court held that such bonds did not violate the Debt Limitation Clause because such debt was not legally enforceable against the State. The Court ordered additional briefing and argument on the other legislatively authorized State Appropriation Obligations. In 2003, in the New Jersey Supreme Court's second ruling in the matter ("*Lonegan II"*), the Court rejected a broad challenge to the validity of fourteen New Jersey statutes authorizing the issuance of State Appropriation Obligations. The Court held that the Debt Limitation Clause does not apply to debt that is subject to future legislative appropriations because such debt is not legally enforceable against the State. Furthermore, the Court held that under New Jersey law, only debt that is legally enforceable against the State is subject to the Debt Limitation Clause. In reliance upon such rule, the State Legislature responded to changes in the financial markets that reflect modern economic realities to provide for the issuance of debt where the payment is subject to annual legislative appropriation.

Following *Lonegan II,* the State Legislature enacted two laws - the Cigarette Tax Securitization Act of 2004, *L.* 2004, *c.* 68 and the Motor Vehicle Surcharges Securitization Act of 2004, *L.* 2004, *c*. 70 (collectively, the "Securitization Acts"). The Securitization Acts authorized the issuance of State Appropriation Obligations by the NJEDA and provided that the proceeds of these bonds would be deposited into the General Fund and included as revenues to support the Governor's certification of revenues for the annual appropriations act (the "Appropriations Act") as required by the Appropriations Clause. A lawsuit was filed asserting that the Fiscal Year 2005 Appropriations Act was unconstitutional under the Appropriations Clause because of the inclusion of the proceeds of bonds as revenue for the purposes of the Governor's certification of revenues. The plaintiffs further claimed that absent voter approval, these bonds would be unconstitutional under the Debt Limitation Clause. In July 2004, the Court issued its decision holding that the issuance of bonds under the Securitization Acts did not violate the Debt Limitation Clause but that the proceeds of bonds issued under such acts cannot be included as "revenue" for the purposes of the Appropriations Clause. However, the Court determined that this ruling would be given prospective application only and that the State

and the NJEDA would be permitted to proceed with the sale of bonds authorized under the Securitization Acts because barring these bond sales would require significant revisions to, if not a complete overhaul of, that year's budget, potentially resulting in great disruption to the State Government. *Lance v. McGreevey* ("*Lance v. McGreevey*").

A further challenge was launched in August 2005, seeking a declaration that the Fiscal Year 2006 Appropriations Act violated the State Constitution because it anticipated revenues in the amount of $150 million from the proceeds of Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Bonds (the "Tobacco Settlement Bonds") to be issued by the Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation ("TSFC"), a public body corporate and politic and an instrumentality of the State. On August 12, 2005, the trial court entered an order in favor of the plaintiffs (i) permanently enjoining the issuance of that portion of the Tobacco Settlement Bonds in excess of that necessary to effectuate the refunding of the TSFC's Series 2003 Bonds estimated to be $150 million, (ii) permanently enjoining the transfer of any portion of the proceeds of the Tobacco Settlement Bonds to the State, and (iii) ruling that the proceeds from the sale of the Tobacco Settlement Bonds would not be "revenue" for purposes of the Fiscal Year 2006 Appropriations Act. No appeal was taken and the bonds were not issued.

In July 2008, a complaint was filed in the Superior Court against the State claiming that *L.* 2008, *c.* 39 (the "EFCFA Amendment"), was unconstitutional under the Debt Limitation Clause. The EFCFA Amendment, among other things, authorized the issuance by the NJEDA of an additional $3.9 billion of State Appropriation Bonds. The Superior Court dismissed the complaint in its entirety, with prejudice, in December 2008. In November 2009, the Appellate Division affirmed the Superior Court's dismissal of the complaint.

In November 2008, as discussed above, the voters approved the Lance Amendment. A suit was filed in December 2008 in the Superior Court, seeking a declaration that the Lance Amendment was unconstitutional. The Plaintiffs claimed that the ballot question and the interpretative statement were defective. In November 2009, the Court dismissed the Plaintiffs' complaint for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.

In June 2015, the New Jersey Supreme Court issued a decision on the Debt Limitation and Appropriations Clauses in *Burgos v. State* which was a challenge to the State's failure to make the annual required pension contribution pursuant to *L.* 2011, *c.* 78 ("Chapter 78"). Chapter 78 provided for various reforms in the pension and health benefit systems and contained a provision providing a "contractual right" to the State making the annual required pension contribution. The State failed to do so, and the Court ruled that "the State Legislature and the Governor were without authority to enact an enforceable and legally binding long-term financial agreement through" Chapter 78. Therefore, the Court found that the pension funding right in Chapter 78 is subject to appropriation. *Burgos v. State of New Jersey, et al.*

In 2018, the Appellate Division issued decisions in cases claiming that State Appropriation Obligations issued to finance projects utilizing a "lease-leaseback" structure through the NJEDA violated the Debt Limitation and Appropriation Clauses. In *Wisniewski v. Murphy*, the Appellate Division affirmed the trial court decision and dismissed a challenge to State Appropriation Obligations issued by NJEDA to finance renovations to the New Jersey State House and the refunding of certain outstanding indebtedness of the New Jersey Building Authority ("NJBA") relating to prior projects undertaken by the NJBA at the State House. The Appellate Division agreed with the State defendants' position that the matter was moot and dismissed the case on those grounds. However, due to the likelihood that this type of immediate sale of bonds evading the potential for review could occur in the future, the Appellate Division addressed the merits of plaintiff's claims. In that regard, the Appellate Division held that: (1) the Debt Limitation Clause was not violated as the debt was issued by the NJEDA, an independent State authority; (2) the bonds stated on their face that they were not a debt or liability of the State; and (3) the lease-leaseback structure which provides a stream of rental payments, subject to appropriation, to NJEDA to pay the principal and interest on the bonds, is not considered as the State's assumption of such bonded indebtedness.

Two other cases, *Gusciora v. Dept. of the Treasury* and *Wisniewski v. Christie* challenged the issuance of bonds by the NJEDA utilizing a lease-sublease structure to finance the construction of new State buildings for the New Jersey Department of Health, the New Jersey Division of Taxation, and the Juvenile Justice Commission. The Appellate Division denied declaratory and injunctive relief to the plaintiffs who, among several grounds, sought, on an emergency basis, to prohibit the sale of the bonds as violating the Debt Limitation Clause. The trial court denied plaintiffs' motion for a stay, while also transferring the cases to the Appellate Division. The Appellate Division denied the *Gusciora* plaintiffs' request for emergent relief and summarily dismissed the *Gusciora* complaint on the merits,

finding that there was no merit to the *Gusciora* plaintiffs' argument that the bond financing violated the Debt Limitation Clause as the bond resolution and the sublease between the NJEDA and the State Division of Property Management and Construction explicitly provided that the State's obligation to make rental payments was subject to appropriation by the State Legislature and that there was no violation of the Lance Amendment as no legislative enactments were involved. With respect to plaintiff Wisniewski, the Appellate Division found that Wisniewski's claim that the issuance of the bonds violated the Debt Limitation Clause did not have a likelihood of success on the merits, citing *Lonegan I* and the *Lance v. McGreevey* cases.

As part of the response to address the financial problems suffered by the State as a result of the consequences of the pandemic, the State Legislature enacted the New Jersey COVID-19 Emergency Bond Act (the "Emergency Bond Act"). The constitutionality of the Emergency Bond Act was challenged in *New Jersey Republican State Committee v. Murphy*. In August 2020, the New Jersey Supreme Court held that the Emergency Bond Act was valid under the Appropriations Clause and the Debt Limitation Clause of the State Constitution, subject to certain limitations. The Court held that subparagraph 3(e) of the Debt Limitation Clause (the "Emergency Exception") provides an exception from the voter approval requirement of subparagraph 3(a) of the Debt Limitation Clause for any debts or liabilities created to meet an emergency caused by a disaster. The Court found that the rare, once-in-a-century, infectious disease of the magnitude of the pandemic was a "disaster" and the subsequent public health emergency, economic emergency impacting individuals and families, and State fiscal crisis all constituted an "emergency" within the confines of the Emergency Exception. The Court also held that the Appropriations Clause does not prohibit borrowing for appropriate purposes under the Emergency Exception, as a contrary reading would lead to a situation where the State could borrow funds to meeting an emergency caused by a disaster but not be able to spend them. Such a finding would be in contradiction to the Framers of the 1947 Constitutional Convention's intent to impose fiscal discipline over the State's fiscal practices and, at the same time, provide flexibility to respond to emergencies caused by a disaster. The Court finally noted that it was not overruling its decision in *Lance v. McGreevey,* which did not consider the Debt Limitation Clause, the Emergency Exception, or their interplay with the Appropriations Clause.

STATE FINANCES

Accounting System

The Director of the Division of Budget and Accounting in the New Jersey Department of the Treasury (the "Budget Director") prescribes and approves the accounting policies of the State and directs their implementation.

Financial Statements

The State prepares its financial statements in accordance with current standards that are outlined in the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments.* The State's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report ("ACFR") includes government-wide financial statements and fund financial statements. These statements present different views of the State's financial information. The ACFR for the twelve months ending June 30, 2025, and the notes referred to therein (the "2025 ACFR") has been separately filed with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board ("MSRB") and is incorporated by specific reference herein and is considered to be part of this Appendix I. The 2025 ACFR presents the financial position and operating results of the State under generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") applicable to state and local governments as established by GASB. GASB is the standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles, which are primarily set forth in GASB's *Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards*.

The significant accounting policies followed by the State are described in the "Notes to the Financial Statements" set forth in the 2025 ACFR.

Government-wide financial statements provide a broad view of the State's operations conforming to private sector accounting standards and provide both short-term and long-term information regarding the State's overall financial position through the fiscal year-end.

In addition to government-wide financial statements, the State prepares fund financial statements comprised of funds and component units with the State's funds divided into three categories – governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary.

Governmental Funds

Governmental Funds finance most Direct State Services, which support the normal operations of State government. The governmental funds financial statements focus on current inflows and outflows of expendable resources and the unexpended balances at the end of a fiscal year that are available for future spending. Governmental fund information helps determine whether or not there was an addition or a reduction in financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance State programs.

The State's governmental funds are the General Fund, which receives revenues from taxes that are unrestricted by statute, most federal revenue and certain miscellaneous revenue items; the Property Tax Relief Fund, which receives revenues from the New Jersey Gross Income Tax and revenues derived from a tax rate of 0.5% imposed under the Sales and Use Tax, both of which are constitutionally dedicated toward property tax relief and reform; the Special Revenue Funds, which are used to account for resources legally restricted to expenditure for specified purposes; and the Capital Projects Funds, which are used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major State capital facilities. The Capital Projects Funds includes the Special Transportation Fund which is used to account for financial resources for State transportation projects. These funds are reported using the modified accrual basis of accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash.

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary Funds are used to account for State business-type activities. Since these funds charge fees to external users, they are known as enterprise funds.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary Funds, which include the State's Pension Plans, are used to account for resources held by the State for the benefit of parties outside of State government. Unlike other government funds, fiduciary funds are reported using the accrual basis of accounting.

Component Units

Component Units-Authorities account for operations where the intent of the State is that the cost of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges, or where periodic measurement of the results of operations is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control or accountability. Component Units-Colleges and Universities account for the operations of the eleven State colleges and universities including their foundations and associations.

Budget and Appropriation Process

New Jersey's budget process is comprehensive and inclusive, involving every department and agency in the Executive Branch, the State Legislature, the Judicial Branch, and through a series of public hearings, the citizens of the State. The State operates on a fiscal year beginning July 1 and ending June 30.

Fiscal Year 2027 began on July 1, 2026 and ends on June 30, 2027.

Pursuant to the Appropriations Clause, no money may be drawn from the State Treasury except for appropriations made by law. In addition, all monies for the support of State government and all other State purposes, as far as can be ascertained or reasonably foreseen, must be provided for in one general appropriations law covering one and the same fiscal year. The State Legislature enacts the Appropriations Act on an annual basis which provides the basic framework for the operation of governmental funds, including the General Fund. No general appropriations

law or other law appropriating money for any State purpose shall be enacted if the amount of money appropriated therein, together with all other prior appropriations made for the same fiscal year, exceeds the total amount of revenue on hand and anticipated to be available for such fiscal year. The Appropriations Clause requires that at the time of enactment of the annual Appropriations Act, the Governor certify that there are sufficient resources available to support the line item appropriations in the Appropriations Act.

Budget Requests and Preliminary Projections

The budget process begins in the summer prior to the following fiscal year with preliminary projections of revenues and expenditures, which are the basis for development of budget targets for each branch, department and agency. Individual departments and agencies are required to prepare a funding plan or strategy for operating within the established target in the following fiscal year, which funding plan or strategy includes an analysis of the costs, benefits and priorities of every program.

Budget Director Review

On or before October 1 in each year, each Department, Board, Commission, Office or other Agency of the State must file with the Budget Director a request for appropriation or permission to spend, specifying all expenditures proposed to be made by such spending agency during the following fiscal year. The Budget Director then examines each request and determines the necessity or advisability of the appropriation request. On or before December 31 of each year or such other time as the Governor may request, after review and examination, the Budget Director submits the requests, together with his or her findings, comments and recommendations, to the Governor.

Governor's Budget Message

The Governor's budget message (the "Governor's Budget Message") is presented by the Governor during an appearance before a joint session of the State Legislature which, by law, is convened on a date on or before the fourth Tuesday in February in each year, except if such date is changed as provided by law, which generally occurs during the first year when a new governor is elected. The Governor's Budget Message must include the proposed complete financial program of the State government for the next ensuing fiscal year and must set forth in detail each source of anticipated revenue and the purposes of recommended expenditures for each spending agency (*N.J.S.A.* 52:27B-20).

Legislative Review

The financial program included in the Governor's Budget Message is then subject to a process of legislative committee review. As part of such review, testimony is given by a number of parties. The Office of Legislative Services, which is an agency of the State Legislature, generally provides its own estimates of anticipated revenues which may be higher or lower than those included in the Governor's Budget Message, and the State Treasurer generally provides an updated statement of anticipated revenues in May of each year which may increase or decrease the amounts included in the Governor's Budget Message. In addition, various parties may release their own estimates of anticipated revenues and recommended expenditures to the media. After completion of the legislative committee review process, the budget, in the form of an appropriations bill, must be approved by the Senate and Assembly and must be submitted to the Governor for review. The Appropriations Act includes the General Fund, and the Casino Control, Casino Revenue, Gubernatorial Elections, and Property Tax Relief Funds. In addition to anticipated revenues, the Appropriations Act also provides for the appropriation of non-budgeted revenue, including primarily federal funds and other dedicated funds. These "non-budgeted" revenues are excluded from all tables except for the table entitled "EXPENDITURES."

Governor's Line-Item Veto Power

Upon enactment by the Legislature of the Appropriations Act, the Governor may approve the bill, revise the estimate of anticipated revenues contained therein, delete or reduce appropriation items contained in the bill through the exercise of his or her line-item veto power, or veto the bill in its entirety. As with any gubernatorial veto, such action may be reversed by a two-thirds vote of each House of the State Legislature.

Fiscal Controls

The departments maintain legal control at the appropriation line-item level and exercise budgetary control by individual appropriations and allocations within annual appropriations to various programs and major expenditure objects. Revisions to the Appropriations Act, reflecting program changes or interdepartmental transfers of an administrative nature, may be effected during the fiscal year with certain Executive and Legislative Branch approvals. Management may amend a department's budget with approval by the Budget Director; provided that under specific conditions, additional approval by the Office of Legislative Services is required. Transfers of appropriations between departments or between line items within a department are authorized pursuant to general provisions of the Appropriations Act.

During the course of the fiscal year, the Governor may take steps to reduce State expenditures if it appears that revenues have fallen below those originally anticipated. Pursuant to various statutes, the Governor may order the Budget Director to set aside a reserve out of each appropriation, and if sufficient revenues are not available by the end of the fiscal year to fund such reserve, the amount reserved lapses back into the General Fund. In addition, the Governor is authorized to prohibit and enjoin and place conditions upon the expenditure of monies in the case of extravagance, waste or mismanagement.

Furthermore, under the State Constitution, no supplemental appropriation may be enacted after adoption of the Appropriations Act except where there are sufficient revenues on hand or anticipated, as certified by the Governor, to meet such appropriation and all prior appropriations for such fiscal year.

State Budget Shutdown

If the Appropriations Act is not enacted prior to the first day of the next fiscal year, under the Appropriations Clause, no moneys can be withdrawn from the State treasury. Accordingly, all non-essential operations of State government must be shut down until such time as the Appropriations Act is passed and approved by the Governor. If a shutdown occurs in a future fiscal year, no moneys, other than general obligation bond debt service and available amounts already held under bond financing documents will be available to make payment on obligations paid from State revenue subject to annual appropriation. See generally "STATE FINANCES – Budget and Appropriation Process" and "LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS – State Appropriation Obligations".

FINANCIAL RESULTS AND ESTIMATES

Audit Reports

The State Auditor is directed by statute (*N.J.S.A.* 52:24-4) to "examine and post-audit all the accounts, reports, and statements and make independent verifications of all assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenditures" of the State and its agencies. The accounting and reporting policies of the State conform in all material respects to GAAP as applicable to governments.

Balance Sheets

The comparative balance sheets for the General Fund, the Casino Control Fund, the Casino Revenue Fund, the Gubernatorial Elections Fund and the Property Tax Relief Fund as of June 30, 2025 and 2024 are set forth below.

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GENERAL FUND[1]
COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEETS
(In Millions)
(Audited)

	As of June 30,	
	2025	**2024**
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 152.1	$ 148.0
Investments	20,007.4	23,272.6
Receivables, net of allowances for uncollectibles:		
Federal government	989.4	1,342.1
Departmental accounts	3,512.1	3,098.4
Loans	266.9	201.5
Other	103.2	85.2
Due from other funds	1,998.4	1,596.9
Advances	1.3	-
Other	4.3	8.3
Total Assets	$27,035.1	$29,753.0
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES		
Accounts payable and accruals	$3,102.2	$ 3,085.3
Unearned revenue	2,584.4	3,727.4
Due to other funds	3,584.6	4,971.9
Refunds payable	534.4	377.5
Other	40.0	49.1
Total Liabilities	9,845.6	12,211.2
Deferred Inflows of Resources	222.9	191.6
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	$10,068.5	$12,402.8
Fund Balances		
Restricted	1,687.7	1,292.4
Committed	6,653.2	6,917.7
Unassigned	8,625.7	9,140.1
Total Fund Balances	16,966.6	17,350.2
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	$27,035.1	$29,753.0

[1] The General Fund is used to account for all State revenues not otherwise restricted by statute. The largest part of the total financial operations of the State is accounted for in the General Fund. Most revenues received from taxes, federal sources, and certain miscellaneous revenue items are recorded in the General Fund. The Appropriations Act enacted by the State Legislature provides the basic framework for the operation of the General Fund.

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OTHER BUDGETED FUNDS
COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEETS
AS OF JUNE 30
(Audited)
(In Millions)

	Casino Control Fund[1]		Casino Revenue Fund[2]		Gubernatorial Elections Fund[3]		Property Tax Relief Fund[4]	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
ASSETS								
Receivables, net of allowances for uncollectibles								
Departmental accounts	$ 5.5	$2.2	$79.1	$60.8	-	-	$1,259.1	$1,070.9
Due from other funds	6.2	6.4	41.2	0.8	$0.3	$0.4	323.9	352.1
Total Assets	$11.7	$8.6	$120.3	$61.6	$0.3	$0.4	$1,583.0	$1,423.0
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES								
Liabilities								
Accounts payable and accruals	$8.8	$8.6	$10.4	$10.7	$0.1	-	$130.8	$175.4
Due to other funds	-	-	1.5	42.1	0.1	-	55.6	55.7
Refunds payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	341.4	392.4
Total Liabilities	$8.8	$8.6	$11.9	$52.8	$0.2	-	$527.8	$623.5
Fund Balances								
Restricted	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,055.2	799.5
Committed	2.9	-	108.4	8.8	0.1	0.4	-	-
Total Fund Balances	2.9	-	108.4	8.8	0.1	0.4	1,055.2	799.5
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	$11.7	$8.6	$120.3	$61.6	$0.3	$0.4	$1,583.0	$1,423.0

(1) The Casino Control Fund is used to account for fees from the issuance and annual renewal of casino licenses. Appropriations are made to fund the operations of the Casino Control Commission and the Division of Gaming Enforcement. The Casino Control Fund was established by *N.J.S.A.* 5:12-143, approved June 2, 1977.

(2) The Casino Revenue Fund is used to account for the tax on gross revenues generated by the casinos. Gross revenue refers to the total of all sums actually received by a licensee from gaming operations, less the total sums paid out as winnings to patrons. Appropriations from this fund must be used for reductions in property taxes, utility charges and other expenses of eligible senior citizens and disabled residents. The Casino Revenue Fund was established by *N.J.S.A.* 5:12-145, approved June 2, 1977.

(3) The Gubernatorial Elections Fund is used to account for receipts from the dollar designations on New Jersey Gross Income Tax returns. When indicated by the taxpayer, one dollar of the tax is reserved from New Jersey Gross Income Tax revenues and credited to the Gubernatorial Elections Fund. These funds are available for appropriation pursuant to The New Jersey Campaign Contributions and Expenditures Reporting Act (*P.L.* 1973, *c.*83), as amended. The Gubernatorial Elections Fund was established by the New Jersey Gross Income Tax Act, *N.J.S.A.* 54A:9-25.1, approved July 8, 1976.

(4) The Property Tax Relief Fund is used to account for revenues from the New Jersey Gross Income Tax and for revenues derived from a tax rate of 0.5% imposed under the Sales and Use Tax that is constitutionally dedicated toward property tax reform. Revenues realized from the New Jersey Gross Income Tax and derived from a tax rate of 0.5% imposed under the Sales and Use Tax are dedicated by the State Constitution. All receipts from taxes levied pursuant to the New Jersey Gross Income Tax on personal income of individuals, estates, and trusts must be appropriated exclusively for the purpose of reducing or offsetting property taxes. Annual appropriations are made from the Property Tax Relief Fund, pursuant to formulas established by the State Legislature, to counties, municipalities and school districts. The Property Tax Relief Fund was established by the New Jersey Gross Income Tax Act, *N.J.S.A.* 54A:9-25, approved July 8, 1976.

Changes in Fund Balances

The following table sets forth a Summary of Revenues, Appropriations and Undesignated Fund Balances for Fiscal Years 2023 through 2027, covering budgeted funds. The Undesignated Fund Balances are available for appropriation in succeeding fiscal years. There have been positive Undesignated Fund Balances in the General Fund at the end of each year since the State Constitution was adopted in 1947.

Amounts shown for Fiscal Years 2023, 2024 and 2025 are actual and final. Amounts shown for Fiscal Year 2026 in the following tables and charts are based upon revised estimates for revenues and appropriations as of June 30,

2026. Amounts shown for Fiscal Year 2027 are estimates as contained in the Fiscal Year 2027 Appropriations Act. The actual ending undesignated fund balance for Fiscal Year 2026 may differ from the balance estimated in the Fiscal Year 2027 Appropriations Act if actual levels of expenditures or revenues differ from estimated levels.

Budgeted State funds include the General Fund, the Property Tax Relief Fund, the Casino Revenue Fund, the Casino Control Fund and the Gubernatorial Elections Fund, but exclude federal funds and other non-budgeted funds. The Appropriations Act also provides for the appropriation of non-budgeted revenue, including primarily federal funds and other dedicated funds to the extent such revenue is received and permits the corresponding increase of appropriation balances from which expenditures can be made. See "STATE FINANCES – Accounting System" above.

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SUMMARY OF REVENUES, APPROPRIATIONS AND UNDESIGNATED FUND BALANCES – BUDGETED STATE FUNDS[1]

(In Millions)

	2027 Estimated	2026 Estimated	2025 Actual[2]	2024 Actual	2023 Actual[3]
July 1st Beginning Balances					
General Fund	$ 7,666.5	$8,625.7	$8,770.5	$10,212.6	$ 5,179.2
Surplus Revenue Fund	–	–	322.3	305.6	–
Property Tax Relief Fund	–	–	–	–	3,062.4
Gubernatorial Elections Fund	–	0.1	0.4	0.2	–
Casino Control Fund	–	–	–	–	–
Casino Revenue Fund	–	103.2	–	–	–
Total Beginning Balances	$7,666.5	$8,729.0	$9,093.2	$10,518.4	$ 8,241.6
Anticipated Revenue					
General Fund	$33,899.3	$33,306.4	$32,619.8	$32,443.3	$31,640.7
Property Tax Relief Fund	24,404.4	23,818.4	22,157.7	19,990.1	19,894.3
Gubernatorial Elections Fund	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Casino Control Fund	81.3	79.9	74.5	69.4	64.0
Casino Revenue Fund	1,004.4	937.7	669.6	584.0	500.2
Total Revenues	$59,389.6	$58,142.6	$55,521.8	$53,087.0	$52,099.4
Total Resources	$67,056.1	$66,871.6	$64,615.0	$63,605.4	$60,341.0
Other Adjustments					
General Fund					
Balances lapsed[4]	$ –	$ 710.2	$ 1,793.7	$ 1,381.7	$ 1,781.3
From (To) Reserved Fund Balance	(228.9)	42.8	62.0	(119.3)	(21.9)
From (To) Surplus Revenue Fund	–	–	322.3	(16.7)	(305.6)
From (To) Property Tax Relief Fund	–	1,438.5	(59.0)	(39.8)	36.7
Budget vs GAAP Adjustment	–	–	(3.9)	–	(0.5)
From (To) Casino Revenue Fund	–	51.0	–	–	–
From (To) Gubernatorial Elections Fund	–	(25.1)	(37.8)	–	–
Surplus Revenue Fund					
From (To) General Fund	–	–	(322.3)	16.7	305.6
Property Tax Relief Fund					
Balances lapsed[4]	–	75.3	92.2	54.0	312.6
From (To) General Fund	–	(1,438.5)	59.0	39.8	(36.7)
Budget vs GAAP Adjustment	–	–	1.7	(1.8)	–
Gubernatorial Elections Fund					
From (To) General Fund	–	25.1	37.8	–	–
Balances lapsed[4]	–	0.1	–	–	–
Budget vs GAAP Adjustment	–	–	0.6	–	–
Casino Control Fund					
From (To) General Fund	–	–	6.1	–	–
Balances lapsed[4]	–	–	–	2.2	3.7
Budget vs GAAP Adjustment	–	–	(3.2)	1.9	0.4
Casino Revenue Fund					
From (To) General Fund	–	(51.0)	–	–	–
Balances lapsed[4]	–	–	4.9	1.8	1.0
From (To) General Fund					
Total Other Adjustments	$(228.9)	$828.4	$1,954.1	$ 1,320.5	$ 2,076.6
Total Available	$66,827.2	$67,700.0	$66,569.1	$64,925.9	$62,417.6
Appropriations					
General Fund	$35,540.5	$36,483.0	$34,841.9	$35,044.0	$28,097.3
Property Tax Relief Fund	24,118.6	22,455.2	22,310.6	20,082.1	23,232.6
Gubernatorial Elections Fund	–	25.5	38.9	–	–
Casino Control Fund	81.3	79.9	77.4	73.5	68.1
Casino Revenue Fund	1,003.2	989.9	571.3	585.8	501.2
Total Appropriations	$60,743.6	$60,033.5	$57,840.1	$55,785.4	$51,899.2
June 30th Ending Balances					
General Fund	$5,796.4	$7,666.5	$8,625.7	$ 8,817.8	$10,212.6
Surplus Revenue Fund	–	–	–	322.3	305.6
Property Tax Relief Fund	285.8	–	–	–	–
Gubernatorial Elections Fund	0.2	–	0.1	0.4	0.2
Casino Control Fund	–	–	–	–	–
Casino Revenue Fund	1.2	–	103.2	–	–
Total Ending Balances[5]	$6,083.6	$7,666.5	$8,729.0	$9,140.5	$10,518.4

(footnotes appear on next page)

(1) Budgeted State Funds include the General Fund, the Property Tax Relief Fund, the Casino Revenue Fund, the Casino Control Fund and the Gubernatorial Elections Fund. These amounts do not reflect amounts included under the caption "Other Adjustments" in the table entitled "SUMMARY OF REVENUES, APPROPRIATIONS AND UNDESIGNATED FUND BALANCES – BUDGETED STATE FUNDS" above.

(2) The General Fund opening undesignated fund balance for Fiscal Year 2025 was restated downward by $47.3 million due to a reduction of revenues previously overstated.

(3) The General Fund opening undesignated fund balance for Fiscal Year 2023 was restated downward by $77.6 million due to a reduction of receivables previously overstated.

(4) Upon the end of the Fiscal Year, any unexpended or unencumbered balance in an appropriation reverts (lapses) to the June 30th ending undesignated fund balance, unless otherwise provided for in the Appropriations Act.

(5) The ending undesignated fund balance for Fiscal Year 2026 is estimated and may be revised as a result of changes in expenditures and/or anticipated revenues. The ending undesignated fund balance for Fiscal Year 2027 reflects a projection based on anticipated revenues and expenditures in the Fiscal Year 2027 Appropriations Act.

New Jersey Demographic Information

New Jersey is the most densely populated state in the United States, with an average density of 1,298 persons per square mile as of 2025. The State is a part of a megalopolis that extends from Washington, D.C. in the south to Boston, Massachusetts in the north and includes about 15 percent of the U.S. population, making it an attractive location for businesses due to its central location and ability to access both regional and world markets.

The following industries are the center of the State's diverse economy: technology, transportation and logistics, health care, financial services, biopharmaceuticals, advanced manufacturing, retail trade, construction and energy, and leisure and hospitality. There is also a strong commercial agriculture sector in the rural areas. The Jersey Shore, part of the Atlantic Seaboard, is a focus of the State's tourism sector and includes casino gambling in Atlantic City. After reaching a projected 124.2 million visitors in 2025, New Jersey's tourism industry is expected to grow to 131.2 million visitors by 2028, according to projections by Tourism Economics.

There are approximately 9.55 million people residing in New Jersey in 2025, according to the latest population estimate from the U.S. Census Bureau. New Jersey's population has grown an average of 0.55 percent per year from 2020 to 2025. This is above the average annual growth rate of -0.20 percent for New York and 0.09 percent for Pennsylvania, but below the national growth rate of 0.62 percent. Approximately 21.5 percent of New Jersey's population is under the age of 18, which is the same as the national average. In addition, 18.0 percent of the State's population is 65 years or older, which is also the same as the national average.

New Jersey's population is highly educated. Based on the 5-year American Community Survey for 2020–2024, 43.6 percent of New Jersey residents 25 years of age or older have a bachelor's degree or higher. This is the fourth highest rate in the Nation and above the national average of 35.6 percent. New Jersey is also a diverse state. At 23.8 percent, New Jersey has the second highest share of foreign-born residents, behind only California, and above the national average of 14.1 percent. New Jersey has the third highest percentage of residents who speak a language other than English at home at 33 percent. The State ranks behind only California and Texas and is above the national percentage of 22.3 percent.

Based on New Jersey gross income tax return data, the number of high-income taxpayers has been growing faster than the total number of taxpayers. From calendar years 2013 to 2024, the total number of taxpayers increased by 0.9 percent per year on average. During the same period, the number of taxpayers whose total income was between $500,000 and $1 million increased by 9.0 percent per year on average, and the number of taxpayers whose total income was greater than $1 million increased by 8.2 percent per year on average.

For more information, see the 2025 ACFR-Statistical Section.

New Jersey Current Economic Outlook

New Jersey experienced stable but slowing economic growth in 2025. The State's Gross Domestic Product ("GDP") – a broad measure of economic output – showed moderate growth overall, while employment levels rose slightly. Earlier in the year, price inflation rose slightly, declined and then held steady before a small increase at the

end of 2025. Higher interest rates, which were intended to slow economic activity in order to tame inflation, eased somewhat over the second half of 2025. However, despite this modest retreat, borrowing costs remained elevated enough to restrain activity in certain sectors, particularly the housing market. The Federal Open Market Committee ("FOMC") recently announced that rates will remain unchanged on July 29, 2026. The economic outlook for both New Jersey and the nation points to continued slow growth.

In 2025, New Jersey's economic growth (1.8 percent real GDP growth) was slower than the U.S. (2.1 percent real GDP growth) as a whole. New Jersey's real GDP growth in 2025 was outpaced by Pennsylvania (1.9 percent) and New York (2.9 percent) and ranked 26th out of the fifty states. New Jersey's real total GDP ($694 billion) ranked 10th out of the fifty states in 2025, above North Carolina but below Georgia. Real GDP growth increased in the first quarter of 2026 as New Jersey's GDP grew 0.8 percent, but remained lower than New York (0.9 percent), Pennsylvania (1.7 percent), and the U.S. as a whole (2.1 percent).

New Jersey lost a net of 3,100 jobs in the twelve-month period ending May 2026. However, payroll employment increased over the first five months of 2026, averaging an increase of 1,500 jobs per month. The State's labor force participation rate of 63.5 percent in May 2026 was 0.2 percentage points lower than December 2025 but was still higher than the rate for New York (61.7 percent), Pennsylvania (62.3 percent), and Connecticut (62.8 percent). Over the same twelve-month period, New Jersey's unemployment rate decreased 0.5 percentage points, falling to 4.7 percent. Despite the State's comparatively strong labor force participation, the unemployment rate remained 0.4 percentage points above the national rate of 4.3 percent and exceeded the rates of New York (4.6 percent), Pennsylvania (4.2 percent), while remaining below Connecticut (5.1 percent). Overall, the State recorded the twelfth-highest unemployment rate in the country.

Following gains of 112,200 jobs in 2022, 61,600 jobs in 2023, and 32,800 jobs in 2024, the State's labor market slowed, adding only 5,100 jobs in 2025. Employment increased modestly in six of the year's twelve months. Payroll employment grew by an average of 600 jobs per month during the first half of 2025 but slowed to an average of 200 jobs per month in the second half. By the end of 2025, New Jersey had 155,200 more nonfarm jobs than prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, a 3.7 percent increase from February 2020 to December 2025. This was higher than New York's (1.5 percent), Pennsylvania's (1.6 percent), and Connecticut's (1.1 percent) recent employment levels compared to pre-pandemic levels.

Although the Educational & Health Services sector added significant jobs in 2025, most other sectors saw only modest increases or net losses relative to the previous year. Notable sector changes included:

- Educational & Health Services (+29,000 jobs)
- Information (+800 jobs)
- Construction (+800 jobs)
- Trade / Transportation & Utilities (-5,600 jobs)
- Manufacturing and Professional & Business Services (-4,800 jobs each)
- Other Services (-4,000 jobs)

At the end of 2025, employment in most sectors remained above pre-pandemic levels. Only three sectors, Other Services (-7,100 jobs relative to pre-pandemic), Manufacturing (-2,400 jobs) and Government (-800 jobs), were still below their pre-pandemic employment levels.

Job growth during the first five months of 2026 was concentrated in two sectors: Educational & Health Services (+8,400 jobs) and Professional & Business Services (+5,700 jobs). Government, Other Services, and Leisure & Hospitality also recorded smaller gains during this period, while in contrast, Construction lost 4,400 jobs; the Information and Financial Activities sectors each lost 2,300 jobs; and Trade / Transportation & Utilities declined by 1,900 jobs.

New Jersey wages and salaries rose 4.3 percent in 2025, and personal income in the State rose 4.4 percent. New Jersey's wage and salary growth in 2025 was matched by Pennsylvania (4.3 percent) but outpaced by New York (5.4 percent) and the U.S. (4.6 percent). Overall, New Jersey's wage and salary growth was ranked 26th of the fifty states. Personal income growth overall ranked 39th amongst the fifty states, below New York, Pennsylvania and the

Nation. This relative economic underperformance persisted into the first quarter of 2026, as New Jersey's wages and salaries rose 2.4 percent, trailing both New York (2.5 percent) and Pennsylvania (3.7 percent), while its personal income growth of 2.3 percent similarly trailed New York (3.2 percent) and Pennsylvania (3.4 percent).

U.S. price inflation eased early in 2025, held steady through mid-year, and then stabilized following a slight uptick late in the year. However, by the second quarter of 2026, inflation had accelerated. The national Consumer Price Index ("CPI") rose 4.2 percent year-over-year in May 2026, an increase of 1.8 percentage points from May 2025's rate of 2.4 percent. Core Consumer Price Index ("Core CPI"), which excludes food and energy, rose 2.9 percent year-over-year in May 2026. Regional year-over-year CPI in the metropolitan area containing much of northern and central New Jersey grew 5.1 percent, while regional Core CPI was up 3.9 percent in May 2026.

The U.S. housing market was relatively flat in 2025 as elevated mortgage rates and home prices continued to restrain activity. The average U.S. 30-year fixed rate mortgage softened in the second half of 2025 and now hovers just above 6.4 percent as of June 2026. In New Jersey, the median sales price for a single-family home reached $625,000 in May 2026, rising 4.2 percent from May 2025. The pace of home sales continues to fall with year-over-year closed sales down 6.0 percent through May 2026. Affordability remains a challenge for many prospective homeowners as prices continue to rise, interest rates remain elevated, and energy costs increase.

Looking ahead, economic forecasters anticipate moderate growth will continue in both New Jersey and the United States through 2026 and 2027, despite several lingering uncertainties. Members of the FOMC indicated a growing need for at least one rate increase this year while inflation remains above the 2.0 percent target. Heightened tensions in the Middle East have introduced notable shocks to global markets, particularly through rising energy prices. According to the FOMC June 2026 projection, real (inflation-adjusted) GDP in the U.S. is expected to grow 2.2 percent in 2026, following a modest performance in 2025. Economists surveyed by the Wall Street Journal in July 2026 forecasted real GDP growth of 2.1 percent for the U.S. in 2026.

Risk of Climate Events

The State of New Jersey's location on the eastern seaboard of the United States exposes it to a variety of climate risks, such as severe storms and hurricanes, which can damage the State's infrastructure. In addition, much of the State's coastal and riverine areas may be vulnerable to sea level rise or flooding from increasing and extreme precipitation and other impacts of climate change. These climate-related phenomena may damage significant portions of the State's assets and may require the State to construct additional infrastructure. Further, a changing climate may negatively impact the economy of the State. However, the State cannot predict the impact that these climate events may have on its financial condition.

The State's Department of Environmental Protection ("NJDEP") is responsible for developing studies and strategies to reduce and respond to the effects of climate change. In 2020, the NJDEP released a scientific study regarding climate change and its impact upon the State, including New Jersey-specific sea-level rise information. In 2021, the NJDEP released new data regarding the risk of extreme precipitation throughout the state. As a matter of practice, the NJDEP incorporates appropriate new data into the State's climate science report. The most recent update was issued in 2025, including updates to New Jersey-specific sea-level rise projection. The NJDEP also has developed short- and long-term strategies to make the State more resilient to the impacts of climate change, including through regulatory requirements aimed at better protecting public and private assets from risks associated with extreme weather, sea-level rise, and flooding. On July 17, 2023, NJDEP issued the Inland Flood Protection rule which will improve flood protection for development in New Jersey, including for State assets. The rule incorporates the current and future predicted precipitation data to ensure that projects are designed in consideration of these potential flood impacts. The NJDEP has also established a resilience planning program to provide technical and planning assistance to local governments. In 2026, New Jersey adopted the Resilient Environments and Landscapes ("REAL") rules governing new, reconstructed or substantially improved development to ensure that it is resilient. REAL includes enhancements to stormwater management, assessment of areas that may be at risk of inundation in the future and elevation standards that reflect projected sea-level rise. In May 2026, the implementation of the REAL rules was delayed one year to July 2027. In 2026, the Resilient NJ program will increase the number of local governments it has supported, resulting in technical support to approximately 80 local governments to identify and enact appropriate measures to address climate impacts in coordination with State and federal agencies. In cooperation with other NJDEP

and State agency programs, over 120 local governments will have developed some form of climate resilience plan addressing current and future impacts.

New Jersey has also established an Interagency Council on Climate Resilience (the "Interagency Council") to develop consistent statewide policies and actions, and establish both short and long-term action plans, by which State departments and agencies will work both individually and collectively to address climate impacts. The recently expanded council is made up of representatives from 26 State agencies and departments, and staffed by New Jersey's Chief Resilience Officer. In 2021, the Interagency Council released New Jersey's Statewide Climate Change Resilience Strategy that includes recommendations to promote the long-term mitigation, adaptation, and resilience of New Jersey's economy, communities, infrastructure, and natural resources throughout the State. The Interagency Council released the Extreme Heat Resilience Action Plan in 2025 identifying 143 specific actions to be implemented by individual agencies (or across multiple agencies) to mitigate effects of extreme heat. In 2025, the Interagency Council also released the Statewide Flood Resilience Initiatives report detailing 106 programs and actions the State is taking to address the impacts of flooding, and the 2025 Annual Report summarizing 110 actions of State agencies, demonstrating a strong commitment of New Jersey government to addressing climate resilience. To ensure that New Jersey's residents are informed and ready to respond to extreme events, in 2025, New Jersey held its first-ever Extreme Heat Awareness Week in June, and its first Flood Safety Week in August. In addition, the New Jersey Blue Acres program – the nationally recognized voluntary flood prone property buyout program – has acquired over 140 residential properties impacted by flooding from Hurricane Ida in 2021, with another 150 acquisitions in progress, preserving over 450 acres of flood-prone open space. The Blue Acres program has acquired approximately 1,200 residential properties since its inception.

In response to these increasing risks across the State, the New Jersey flood risk notification law, *L*. 2023, *c*. 93, was enacted on July 3, 2023. The law requires landlords and sellers of real property to make certain disclosures concerning known and potential flood risks.

The State does not develop any of its climate change reports or strategies for purposes of investors making investment decisions and none of the NJDEP reports or strategies are incorporated by reference into this Appendix I.

Cybersecurity

State government has established a comprehensive and robust cybersecurity program, grounded in the National Institute of Standards and Technology's Cybersecurity Framework's core functions and other applicable statutory, regulatory, and contractual requirements related to cybersecurity. This includes: (1) governance, with regular review and updates to the State's policies and procedures; (2) identity management, ensuring all users have secure access to sensitive data and systems; (3) data protection, utilizing multi-factor authentication, encryption, and access controls to safeguard State government data; (4) network security, implementing a layered defense approach with next-generation firewalls, intrusion detection systems, and regular security updates; (5) asset security, conducting continuous vulnerability assessments and penetration testing to identify potential weaknesses; and (6) disruption reduction, developing incident response plans, conducting regular tabletop exercises, and maintaining a Security Operations Center to rapidly respond to and contain potential incidents. The State's program is implemented through a combination of technical controls, user education, and continuous monitoring, ensuring that the State's cybersecurity posture is robust and adaptable to emerging threats. This formula has served New Jersey well as the State has not suffered a significant cybersecurity incident in the past year. As the threat landscape expands and grows more complex, the State continues to invest in all aspects of its IT and cybersecurity programs of work to ensure it maintains a resilient cybersecurity posture. However, despite the State's measures, it is recognized in the cybersecurity industry that no amount of preventative countermeasures and security features successfully prevents 100% of all cyber-attacks. To further manage risk, the State maintains cyber liability insurance coverage.

Revenues

Fiscal Year 2026 Revenues Grow by 4.7 Percent

The Fiscal Year 2026 revenue forecast projects total revenue of $58.1 billion, an increase of $2.6 billion, or 4.7 percent above the $55.5 billion recorded in Fiscal Year 2025. This forecast also exceeds the amount of revenues certified by the Governor at the time of the adoption of the Fiscal Year 2026 Appropriations Act by $833.1 million.

The New Jersey Gross Income Tax ("GIT") is the State budget's largest tax revenue source and is the largest nominal contributor to Fiscal Year 2026's revenue growth. The GIT revenue estimate of $22.6 billion anticipates an increase of $1.6 billion, or 7.7 percent above Fiscal Year 2025. Withholding collections from employee wages increased by about 6.0 percent during the fiscal year, while estimated payments grew close to 17.0 percent and final payments by about 7.0 percent. A stable job market, high wage growth, and three consecutive years of strong stock market growth are the most likely causal factors for the GIT's performance.

The Sales and Use Tax ("SUT") is the State's second largest tax revenue. The Fiscal Year 2026 net SUT forecast of $14.4 billion is up $686.3 million, or 5.0 percent above Fiscal Year 2025 collections. SUT revenue growth tracked closely to, but slightly above, the rate of regional inflation, as consumers generally maintained their spending levels and energy prices rose sharply.

The Fiscal Year 2026 Corporation Business Tax ("CBT") revenue forecast of $3.2 billion is down $801.5 million, or 20.0 percent below Fiscal Year 2025. Fiscal Year 2026 CBT net revenue collections declined sharply due to elevated refunds and significantly lower estimated payments. Refunds rose by 36 percent, or more than $300 million year-over-year, as economic development tax credit issuance activity increased, and the State also had some notable refund disbursements related to a legal settlement. Estimated payments declined by 20 percent, or more than $500 million, as the impact of last summer's federal H.R.1 resulted in a lower taxable corporate base. The Corporate Transit Fee ("CTF") on corporations with income over $10.0 million (*L*. 2024, *c*. 20) is estimated to yield $640.3 million in Fiscal Year 2026, $154.2 million below Fiscal Year 2025, declining for similar reasons as the regular CBT. The CTF collections are intended to support New Jersey Transit.

The Fiscal Year 2026 Pass-Through Business Alternative Income Tax ("PTBAIT") revenue forecast of $5.1 billion is up $541.8 million, or 11.9 percent from total PTBAIT revenues collected in Fiscal Year 2025. Collections rose significantly as major taxpayers, specifically those in the financial services sector, have benefitted from strong stock market returns.

Among other notable tax revenues, the Insurance Premiums Tax is expected to grow by $113.8 million over Fiscal Year 2025 to $650.0 million in Fiscal Year 2026. The Graduated Percent Fee ("GPF"), formerly known through Fiscal Year 2025 as the Assessment on Real Property Greater than $1 million, is up by $181.8 million to $455.3 million, due to the rate changes enacted under *L*. 2025, *c*. 69. The Casino Revenue Fund is forecasted to grow by $268.1 million to $937.7 million following the increased 19.75 percent tax rate on Internet gaming and sports wagering (*L*. 2025, *c*. 66). Petroleum Products Gross Receipts Tax ("PPGRT") revenues of $1.6 billion are expected to grow by $117.4 million, which includes a 4.2 cent per gallon tax rate increase that went into effect on January 1, 2026 (*L*. 2024, *c*. 7). PPGRT revenues are constitutionally dedicated to support Transportation Trust Fund capital projects. All Fiscal Year 2026 revenues remain subject to adjustment pending completion of the annual audit.

Fiscal Year 2027 Revenues Forecasted to Grow 2.1 Percent

The Fiscal Year 2027 Appropriations Act includes anticipated revenue growth of 2.1 percent to $59.4 billion. The overall increase of $1.2 billion from Fiscal Year 2026 anticipates stable economic performance and low growth among most major tax revenues, supported by the addition of several tax policy changes. These changes are projected to generate roughly $735.9 million in Fiscal Year 2027. Absent the policy changes, baseline revenue growth is estimated at about 0.8 percent over the prior fiscal year.

The Fiscal Year 2027 GIT projection of $23.2 billion is an increase of $560.7 million, or 2.5 percent above Fiscal Year 2026, a significant moderation from the 7.7 percent growth noted for the prior year. Wage growth and

stable employment should positively impact withholding collections, which are expected to run similar to the long-run historical pattern, but less than the growth seen in the last two fiscal years. Meanwhile, non-wage income sources are anticipated to decline slightly in Fiscal Year 2027 as a fourth consecutive year of strong growth from financial markets is uncertain. The forecast includes two tax policy changes. First, *L*. 2026, *c*. 22 reduces the Alternative Business Calculation ("ABC") adjustment from 50 percent to 25 percent of a taxpayer's business increment for those with gross income between $500,000 and $1,000,000, and eliminates the adjustment entirely for those with gross income in excess of $1,000,000. This change is estimated to yield $120.0 million. Second, *L*. 2026, *c*. 26 temporarily increases benefit amounts under the State's Child Tax Credit by 25 percent for three years, which is expected to decrease revenues by $50.0 million.

The State's GIT collections rely, in part, on high-income taxpayers who generate earnings through non-wage income sources such as certain types of business income and the financial markets. These income streams introduce uncertainty and volatility to GIT collections. For example, the State experienced a decline in GIT collections of $1.9 billion in Fiscal Year 2023 compared to Fiscal Year 2022, following the broad drop in stock values in 2022, including the 19 percent decline in the S&P 500. On the other hand, the $1.6 billion growth in Fiscal Year 2026, described in the preceding section, illustrates how strong non-wage income growth can significantly boost revenue collections. If financial markets encounter volatility and disruption, State revenues in Fiscal Year 2027 may be adversely affected.

Fiscal Year 2027 net SUT revenue collections are projected at $14.7 billion, an increase of $309.7 million or 2.2 percent over Fiscal Year 2026. Consumer spending is expected to remain steady, roughly keeping up with price inflation. However, SUT energy-use related collections are expected to decline as energy costs ease after rising sharply the prior year.

CBT revenue collections are projected to rise 27.0 percent in Fiscal Year 2027 from Fiscal Year 2026 levels, increasing to $4.1 billion. National forecasters expect the corporate profit picture to remain stable, while in New Jersey the impact of elevated prior year refunds and the effects of federal H.R.1 on the tax base ease. The revenue forecast also includes a temporary cap on Net Operating Loss ("NOL") deductions at $1.0 million per year for three years. This policy change (*L*. 2026, *c*. 21) is expected to raise $400.0 million under the CBT and another $85.0 million under the CTF, which is included in the revenue forecasts. The CTF, which supports New Jersey Transit, is expected to grow 27.2 percent to $814.4 million in Fiscal Year 2027.

PTBAIT revenue collections are anticipated to decline by $289.5 million to $4.8 billion in Fiscal Year 2027, after elevated growth in Fiscal Year 2026. Other taxes with increases include the GPF, anticipated to increase $77.4 million after the impact of certain refunds in Fiscal Year 2026 ends, and the Insurance Premiums Tax, anticipated to increase $50.0 million. The PPGRT is forecasted to see $54.7 million in growth to $1.7 billion, with a full year at the increased tax rate. On the other hand, investment earnings are projected to decline by $177.1 million from the prior year, as investable State fund balances decline.

In addition to the policy changes discussed in the GIT and CBT paragraphs above, the Fiscal Year 2027 revenue forecast includes an estimated $145.0 million from an Employer Healthcare Assistance Contribution, which requires businesses with 50 or more employees enrolled in Medicaid (referred to in the State as "NJ FamilyCare") to pay a fee. The forecast also includes an estimated $40.0 million from a new graduated fee on data brokers and data collectors for the collection and dissemination of certain sensitive information, as well as an expected $4.1 million reduction in revenue resulting from lower business formation fees.

The following table sets forth actual and estimated revenues for fiscal years ended June 30, 2023 through 2027 for the General Fund, the Property Tax Relief Fund, the Gubernatorial Elections Fund, the Casino Control Fund and the Casino Revenue Fund. The amounts for Fiscal Years 2023, 2024 and 2025 are actual and final. The Fiscal Year 2026 estimates are subject to adjustment pending completion of the annual audit. The Fiscal Year 2027 estimates are as presented in the Fiscal Year 2027 Appropriations Act and are based on the economic data presented above.

See "FINANCIAL RESULTS AND ESTIMATES – New Jersey Current Economic Outlook" above and "APPENDIX I-A – SUMMARY OF CERTAIN STATE TAXES" below.

REVENUES
(In Millions)

	2027 Estimated	2026 Estimated	2025 Actual	2024 Actual	2023 Actual
General Fund:					
Sales and Use Tax	$15,074.7	$14,739.7	$14,002.3	$13,483.2	$13,301.5
Sales and Use Tax (Energy Tax Receipts)	805.6	805.6	805.6	798.4	788.5
Less: Property Tax Dedication	(1,198.5)	(1,173.2)	(1,122.1)	(1,081.4)	(1,065.8)
Net Sales and Use Tax	14,681.8	14,372.1	13,685.8	13,200.2	13,024.2
Corporation Business Taxes[1]	4,077.0	3,210.5	4,012.0	4,930.9	5,522.4
Corporate Transit Fee	814.4	640.3	794.5	-	-
Business Alternative Income Tax	4,820.5	5,110.0	4,568.2	4,192.4	3,981.1
Transfer Inheritance Tax	649.0	629.6	595.3	534.0	567.9
Insurance Premium Tax	700.0	650.0	536.2	627.3	641.3
Fringe Benefit Recoveries	1,485.4	1,478.2	1,485.6	1,475.5	1,227.7
Motor Fuels Tax	464.8	467.7	471.2	471.6	468.7
Motor Vehicle Fees	467.4	460.6	449.7	414.9	424.7
Medicaid Uncompensated Care	189.7	182.1	271.7	510.4	577.8
Realty Transfer Tax	570.3	559.2	525.2	438.1	523.2
Graduated Percent Fee[2]	532.7	455.3	273.5	1,450.0	1,438.7
Petroleum Products Gross Receipts	1,705.0	1,650.3	1,532.9	207.6	247.3
Petroleum Products Gross Receipts-Capital Reserves	(777.4)	(818.2)	(812.2)	(605.9)	(625.3)
Corporation Business Tax-Banks and Financials[1]	-	-	-	-	68.1
Cigarette Tax	-	-	-	25.7	63.4
Alcoholic Beverage Excise Tax	159.3	156.9	149.5	151.4	146.3
Other	3,359.4	4,101.8	4,080.7	4,419.2	3,343.2
Total General Fund[3]	33,899.3	33,306.4	32,619.8	32,443.3	31,640.7
Property Tax Relief Fund:					
Gross Income Tax	23,184.0	22,623.3	21,007.3	18,880.5	18,798.7
Plus: Property Tax Dedication	1,220.4	1,195.1	1,150.4	1,109.6	1,095.6
Gross Property Tax Relief Fund	24,404.4	23,818.4	22,157.7	19,990.1	19,894.3
Gubernatorial Elections Fund-Taxpayer Designations	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Casino Control Fund-Licenses Fees, Interest	81.3	79.9	74.5	69.4	64.0
Casino Revenue Fund-8% Gross Revenue Tax, Other Taxes and Fees, Interest	1,004.4	937.7	669.6	584.0	500.2
Total	$59,389.6	$58,142.6	$55,521.8	$53,087.0	$52,099.4

(1) For display purposes, beginning in Fiscal Year 2024, amounts previously reported under "Corporation Business Tax – Banks and Financials" are now included with amounts reported under "Corporation Business Taxes".

(2) Prior to Fiscal Year 2026, the "Graduated Percent Fee" was known as the "Assessment on Real Property Greater than $1 million".

(3) Excludes Non-Budgeted Revenues which include primarily Federal Funds. Non-Budgeted Revenues are offset by matching appropriations; therefore, these Non-Budgeted Revenues do not affect the General Fund's undesignated fund balance.

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Revenues – Dollar Growth

The following table sets forth actual and estimated incremental dollar growth in revenues for fiscal years ended June 30, 2023 through 2027 for the General Fund, the Property Tax Relief Fund, the Gubernatorial Elections Fund, the Casino Control Fund and the Casino Revenue Fund. The incremental dollar growth in revenues for Fiscal Years 2023, 2024 and 2025 are actual and final. The Fiscal Year 2026 estimates are subject to adjustment pending completion of the annual audit. The Fiscal Year 2027 estimates are as presented in the Fiscal Year 2027 Appropriations Act.

REVENUES – DOLLAR GROWTH
(In Millions)

	2027 Estimated	2026 Estimated	2025 Actual	2024 Actual	2023 Actual
General Fund:					
Sales and Use Tax	$335.0	$737.4	$ 519.1	$ 181.7	$ 671.5
Sales and Use Tax (Energy Tax Receipts)	-	-	7.2	9.9	-
Less: Property Tax Dedication	(25.3)	(51.1)	(40.7)	(15.6)	(52.8)
Net Sales and Use Tax	309.7	686.3	485.6	176.0	618.7
Corporation Business Taxes[1]	866.5	(801.5)	(918.9)	(591.5)	(195.6)
Corporate Transit Fee	174.1	(154.2)	794.5	-	-
Business Alternative Income Tax	(289.5)	541.8	375.8	211.3	1.1
Transfer Inheritance Tax	19.4	34.3	61.3	(33.9)	(33.8)
Insurance Premium Tax	50.0	113.8	(91.1)	(14.0)	(62.4)
Fringe Benefit Recoveries	7.2	(7.4)	10.1	247.8	228.0
Motor Fuels Tax	(2.9)	(3.5)	(0.4)	2.9	6.9
Motor Vehicle Fees	6.8	10.9	34.8	(9.8)	31.3
Medicaid Uncompensated Care	7.6	(89.6)	(238.7)	(67.4)	100.2
Realty Transfer Tax	11.1	34.0	87.1	(85.1)	(151.4)
Graduated Percent Fee[2]	77.4	181.8	65.9	(39.7)	34.8
Petroleum Products Gross Receipts	54.7	117.4	82.9	11.3	(115.2)
Petroleum Products Gross Receipts-Capital Reserves	40.8	(6.0)	(206.3)	19.4	131.0
Corporation Business Tax-Banks and Financials[1]	-	-	-	(68.1)	(13.8)
Cigarette Tax	-	-	(25.7)	(37.7)	25.4
Alcoholic Beverage Excise Tax	2.4	7.4	(1.9)	5.1	3.7
Other	(742.4)	21.1	(338.5)	1,076.0	676.1
Total General Fund[3]	592.9	686.6	176.5	802.6	1,285.0
Property Tax Relief Fund:					
Gross Income Tax	560.7	1,616.0	2,126.8	81.8	(1,938.8)
Plus: Property Tax Dedication	25.3	44.7	40.8	14.0	54.2
Gross Property Tax Relief Fund	586.0	1,660.7	2,167.6	95.8	(1,884.6)
Gubernatorial Elections Fund-Taxpayer Designations	-	-	-	-	-
Casino Control Fund-Licenses, Interest	1.4	5.4	5.1	5.4	3.8
Casino Revenue Fund-8% Gross Revenue Tax, Other Taxes and Fees, Interest	66.7	268.1	85.6	83.8	42.2
Total	$1,247.0	$2,620.8	$2,434.8	$ 987.6	$ (553.6)

[1] For display purposes, beginning in Fiscal Year 2024, amounts previously reported under "Corporation Business Tax – Banks and Financials" are now included with amounts reported under "Corporation Business Taxes".

[2] Prior to Fiscal Year 2026, the "Graduated Percent Fee" was known as the "Assessment on Real Property Greater than $1 million".

[3] Excludes Non-Budgeted Revenues which include primarily Federal Funds. Non-Budgeted Revenues are offset by matching appropriations; therefore, these Non-Budgeted Revenues do not affect the General Fund's undesignated fund balance.

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Revenues – Percentage Growth

The following table sets forth actual and estimated year over year percentage growth in revenues for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2023 through 2027 for the General Fund, the Property Tax Relief Fund, the Gubernatorial Elections Fund, the Casino Control Fund and the Casino Revenue Fund. These growth percentages are calculated for each individual revenue source and are not intended to sum when reading down the table. Year over year percentage growth in revenues for Fiscal Years 2023, 2024 and 2025 are actual and final. The Fiscal Year 2026 estimates are subject to adjustment pending completion of the annual audit. The Fiscal Year 2027 estimates are as presented in the Fiscal Year 2027 Appropriations Act.

REVENUES – PERCENTAGE GROWTH

	2027 Estimated	2026 Estimated	2025 Actual	2024 Actual	2023 Actual
General Fund:					
Sales and Use Tax	2.3%	5.3%	3.8%	1.4%	5.3%
Sales and Use Tax (Energy Tax Receipts)	-	-	0.9	1.3	-
Less: Property Tax Dedication	2.2	4.6	3.8	1.5	5.2
Net Sales and Use Tax	2.2	5.0	3.7	1.4	5.0
Corporation Business Taxes[1]	27.0	(20.0)	(18.6)	(10.7)	(3.4)
Corporate Transit Fee	27.2	(19.4)	-	-	-
Business Alternative Income Tax	(5.7)	11.9	9.0	5.3	0.0
Transfer Inheritance Tax	3.1	5.8	11.5	(6.0)	(5.6)
Insurance Premium Tax	7.7	21.2	(14.5)	(2.2)	(8.9)
Fringe Benefit Recoveries	0.5	(0.5)	0.7	20.2	22.8
Motor Fuels Tax	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.1)	0.6	1.5
Motor Vehicle Fees	1.5	2.4	8.4	(2.3)	8.0
Medicaid Uncompensated Care	4.2	(33.0)	(46.8)	(11.7)	21.0
Realty Transfer Tax	2.0	6.5	19.9	(16.3)	(22.4)
Graduated Percent Fee[2]	17.0	66.5	31.7	(16.1)	16.4
Petroleum Products Gross Receipts	3.3	7.7	5.7	0.8	(7.4)
Petroleum Products Gross Receipts-Capital Reserves	(5.0)	0.7	34.0	(3.1)	(17.3)
Corporation Business Tax-Banks and Financials[1]	-	-	-	(100.0)	(16.8)
Cigarette Tax	-	-	(100.0)	(59.5)	66.8
Alcoholic Beverage Excise Tax	1.5	4.9	(1.3)	3.5	2.6
Other	(18.1)	0.5	(7.7)	32.2	25.3
Total General Fund[3]	1.8	2.1	0.5	2.5	4.2
Property Tax Relief Fund:					
Gross Income Tax	2.5	7.7	11.3	0.4	(9.3)
Plus: Property Tax Dedication	2.1	3.9	3.7	1.3	5.2
Gross Property Tax Relief Fund	2.5	7.5	10.8	0.5	(8.7)
Gubernatorial Elections Fund-Taxpayer Designations	-	-	-	-	-
Casino Control Fund-Licenses, Interest	1.8	7.2	7.3	8.4	6.3
Casino Revenue Fund-8% Gross Revenue Tax, Other Taxes and Fees, Interest	7.1	40.0	14.7	16.8	9.2
Total	2.1%	4.7%	4.6%	1.9%	(1.1)%

[1] For display purposes, beginning in Fiscal Year 2024, amounts previously reported under "Corporation Business Tax – Banks and Financials" are now included with amounts reported under "Corporation Business Taxes".

[2] Prior to Fiscal Year 2026, the "Graduated Percent Fee" was known as the "Assessment on Real Property Greater than $1 million".

[3] Excludes Non-Budgeted Revenues which include primarily Federal Funds. Non-Budgeted Revenues are offset by matching appropriations; therefore, these Non-Budgeted Revenues do not affect the General Fund's undesignated fund balance.

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Revenues – Percent of Total

The following table sets forth actual and estimated revenues as a percent of total revenue for fiscal years ended June 30, 2023 through 2027 for the General Fund, the Property Tax Relief Fund, the Gubernatorial Elections Fund, the Casino Control Fund and the Casino Revenue Fund. Revenues as percent of total for Fiscal Years 2023, 2024 and 2025 are actual and final. The Fiscal Year 2026 estimates are subject to adjustment pending completion of the annual audit. The Fiscal Year 2027 estimates are as presented in the Fiscal Year 2027 Appropriations Act.

REVENUES – PERCENT OF TOTAL

	2027 Estimated	2026 Estimated	2025 Actual	2024 Actual	2023 Actual
General Fund:					
Sales and Use Tax	25.3%	25.4%	25.2%	25.4%	25.5%
Sales and Use Tax (Energy Tax Receipts)	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Less: Property Tax Dedication	(2.0)	(2.0)	(2.0)	(2.0)	(2.0)
Net Sales and Use Tax	24.7	24.8	24.7	24.9	25.0
Corporation Business Taxes[1]	6.9	5.5	7.2	9.3	10.6
Corporate Transit Fee	1.4	1.1	1.4	0.0	0.0
Business Alternative Income Tax	8.1	8.8	8.2	7.9	7.6
Transfer Inheritance Tax	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
Insurance Premium Tax	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2
Fringe Benefit Recoveries	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.4
Motor Fuels Tax	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Motor Vehicle Fees	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Medicaid Uncompensated Care	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.1
Realty Transfer Tax	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0
Graduated Percent Fee[2]	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5
Petroleum Products Gross Receipts	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8
Petroleum Products Gross Receipts-Capital Reserves	(1.3)	(1.4)	(1.5)	(1.1)	(1.2)
Corporation Banks and Financials[1]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Cigarette Tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Alcoholic Beverage Excise Tax	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other	5.6	7.0	7.4	8.3	6.4
Total General Fund[3]	57.2	57.3	58.8	61.1	60.7
Property Tax Relief Fund:					
Gross Income Tax	39.0	38.9	37.8	35.6	36.1
Plus: Property Tax Dedication	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Gross Property Tax Relief Fund	41.1	41.0	39.9	37.7	38.2
Gubernatorial Elections Fund-Taxpayer Designations	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
Casino Control Fund-Licenses, Interest	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Casino Revenue Fund-8% Gross Revenue Tax					
Other Taxes and Fees, Interest	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

[1] For display purposes, beginning in Fiscal Year 2024, amounts previously reported under "Corporation Business Tax – Banks and Financials" are now included with amounts reported under "Corporation Business Taxes".

[2] Prior to Fiscal Year 2026, the "Graduated Percent Fee" was known as the "Assessment on Real Property Greater than $1 million".

[3] Excludes Non-Budgeted Revenues which include primarily Federal Funds. Non-Budgeted Revenues are offset by matching appropriations; therefore, these Non-Budgeted Revenues do not affect the General Fund's undesignated fund balance.

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Use of Nonrecurring Resources and Appropriation Reductions

The State's annual Appropriations Act is largely comprised of recurring revenue sources and expenditure obligations, and they may increase or decrease based on economic trends. However, each fiscal year, the annual Appropriations Act typically includes one-time revenue items and appropriation reductions that the State does not expect to recur, which have ranged from 2.4% to 7.3% of State appropriations over the past five years. The State's use of its fund balance is also considered a nonrecurring resource. Besides the State's planned use of nearly $1.6 billion of its fund balance in the Fiscal Year 2027 Appropriations Act, the State also included almost $94 million of other nonrecurring resources in its Fiscal Year 2027 Appropriations Act. The State estimates that these combined measures reflected a reliance on one-time revenues and appropriation reductions equal to 2.8% of State appropriations in the Fiscal Year 2027 Appropriations Act.

New Jersey Economic Development Authority Tax Credit Programs

The NJEDA administers a number of statutorily-authorized economic development tax credit programs. The programs that were in effect prior to January 7, 2021 are collectively referred to herein as the "Legacy Programs." The New Jersey Economic Recovery Act of 2020, *L*. 2020, *c*. 156 (the "NJ ERA"), which was enacted on January 7, 2021, and subsequently amended numerous times in recent years, established several new programs collectively referred to herein as the "NJ ERA Programs."

Generally, tax credits are awarded based on activity occurring within a specific tax year, while the actual claiming of those credits typically occurs in subsequent years. For some of the Legacy Programs, the recipient of the tax credits may carry forward the value of the tax credits for up to 20 successive tax periods, depending upon the statutory provisions governing each individual tax credit program. In addition, for some of the Legacy Programs (not including the NJEDA's Angel Investor Tax Credit program) the recipient may transfer the tax credit for use by a transferee in the tax period for which it was issued or a tax period thereafter. The original recipient may have up to three years after the date of the original issuance to transfer the tax credits to a potential transferee.

The NJEDA provides fiscal year data on the total dollar amount of actual and projected tax credit awards issued in each fiscal year. More specifically, the totals for past and future fiscal year tax credit awards shown in the tables that follow represent the issuance of certified credits for current and past tax years, rather than the application of those credits to tax year liabilities (on current or past year returns) during the current fiscal year. Actual tax credit award amounts are typically less than projected because taxpayers may withdraw their application, projects may be canceled, a tax credit may be reduced based on performance, or certification may be delayed.

In most cases, firms that are awarded tax credits under NJEDA tax credit incentive programs must demonstrate compliance on an annual basis with requirements that may include minimum hiring or employment targets, capital investment commitments, or other parameters, and compliance must be certified by the NJEDA before the tax credits for a given tax year are awarded. Once awarded, the taxpayer may apply the tax credits to their tax liability for the relevant tax year or transfer it to another firm if permitted under the applicable tax credit incentive program. Some tax credits are awarded for the most recent tax year, while reporting, processing and certification delays can result in tax credits being awarded for past tax years as well.

Because tax credit awards can occur well after the year in which the underlying activity took place, the resulting claims can affect State revenues in uneven and unpredictable ways. Credits may be applied many years after they are earned, shifting substantial amounts across tax years and complicating the State's ability to forecast credit usage. When actual tax credit claims exceed projections, the State can experience unexpected budgetary pressures from lower than anticipated revenue collections.

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The table below compares the projected tax credit award amounts to actual award amounts for the NJEDA's Legacy Programs and the NJ ERA Programs from Fiscal Year 2022 to Fiscal Year 2026, and provides the current projected award amounts for Fiscal Year 2027. Actual award amounts ranged from 67.0 percent to 68.2 percent of the projected level from Fiscal Year 2022 to Fiscal Year 2023, then rose above 87 percent in Fiscal Years 2024 and 2025. The preliminary Fiscal Year 2026 figures indicate the percentage will be over 90 percent.

In Fiscal Year 2024, projected and actual credit award amounts were greater than the year prior as Grow NJ Tax Credit awards increased substantially. However, actual Fiscal Year 2024 issuances were less than originally projected as certain NJ ERA programs did not come online until Fiscal Year 2025. Fiscal Year 2025 awards totaled $840.4 million, representing an expected decline from the prior year based on prior projections. Preliminary Fiscal Year 2026 data indicates that awards will total around $839.5 million, the total virtually unchanged from the prior year.

Most notably, among the individual tax credit programs, Film and Digital Media Tax Credits increased by nearly $100 million compared with the prior year, while legacy Grow NJ credits declined by roughly the same amount over the same period. There were smaller offsetting changes among several other tax credit programs as well. It is worth noting that tax credits primarily affect Corporation Business Tax and Insurance Premiums Tax collections, while certain credits can be applied against the Gross Income Tax.

EDA Tax Credit Programs
Projected Award Amounts vs Actual Award Amounts
(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year 2022	Fiscal Year 2023	Fiscal Year 2024	Fiscal Year 2025	Fiscal Year 2026	Fiscal Year 2027
Projected Award Amounts*	$883.7	$1,165.5	$1,160.9	$944.7	$888.2	$896.1**
Actual Award Amounts	$592.3	$795.4	$1,018.5	$840.4	$839.5	-
Difference	$291.4	$370.1	$142.4	$104.2	$48.7	-

* For Fiscal Year 2022 through Fiscal Year 2025, projected award amounts are estimates as of January of the given Fiscal Year. Fiscal Year 2026 and Fiscal Year 2027 projections are as of June 2026. Since estimates were given before the end of Fiscal Year 2026, the Fiscal Year 2026 "actual" amount is a preliminary total subject to revision.

** Projections subject to revision.

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NJ ERA - Economic Development Tax Incentive Programs

The NJ ERA's original $11.5 billion cap and program structure have been significantly reconfigured through program eliminations and major reallocations. Recently, an additional $2.5 billion in tax credits was authorized specifically for the Aspire and Emerge programs, increasing the total maximum NJ ERA cap to $14 billion over nine years; provided, however, that any uncommitted balance from this $2.5 billion authorization may be deployed by NJEDA after the conclusion of the nine-year period for those specific programs until all authorized credits have been committed.

Substantial reallocations, primarily from the Aspire/Emerge combined cap and the Brownfields program, have redirected billions in programmatic cap space toward a wide range of economic development initiatives, for example, programs supporting housing finance, film and digital media, manufacturing, and artificial intelligence, among others. The NJ ERA also provides substantial flexibility to NJEDA by allowing unused annual program caps to be rolled over in certain cases and permitting annual limits to be exceeded by up to $200 million when NJEDA determines the increase is warranted. Taken together, these favorable reallocations and the program's inherent flexibility are expected to drive higher utilization of available tax credit authority, resulting in a greater issuance of awards and faster drawdown of the overall cap.

While awards are made annually, the timing and size of tax credit issuances will vary from year to year as described earlier. Some NJ ERA programs provide one-time, upfront tax credits, while others may issue credits in annual installments over a five- to ten-year period. These issuance patterns, combined with the indirect revenue effects generated by incentivized projects, create opposing pressures on State revenues—one from the immediate cost of the credits themselves and the other from the longer-term economic activity they stimulate. As a result, NJ ERA tax credits will influence State revenues throughout the coming decade.

Tax Credit Buy-Back Requirements

The NJ ERA incorporates tax credit buy-back and surrender provisions. For the NJ ERA Programs, as well as for certain Legacy Programs, the price at which the Director of the Division of Taxation may buy back awarded but unused tax credits is established by statute for each program, at a price of up to 95 percent of the value of the tax credit, contingent upon the program through which the tax credit was received. Recent changes have made purchases mandatory. While all purchases are subject to appropriation, the Fiscal Year 2027 Appropriations Act includes a language provision appropriating amounts as required for such tax credit purchases as determined by the Director of the Division of Taxation and subject to the approval of the Budget Director. This buyback authority effectively provides a buyer of last resort, reducing financial risk for both applicants and the lenders that support their projects by ensuring that awarded credits retain tangible, recoverable value even if they cannot be used directly.

Statutory "Poison Pills"

Some statutes contain provisions, commonly referred to as "poison pills," that may automatically bar the State from collecting certain taxes in the event the Legislature acts, or fails to act, in a specified manner. A poison pill may be triggered, for instance, when the Legislature fails to appropriate a designated amount of money to a particular program. No court has opined on the constitutionality of poison pill provisions. To date, poison pill provisions have had no impact on the annual Appropriations Act.

Appropriations

Appropriations – Fiscal Year 2023 through Fiscal Year 2027

The following table sets forth the composition of annual appropriations in Fiscal Years 2023 through 2027, including supplemental appropriations and deappropriations, if any, from the General Fund, the Property Tax Relief Fund, the Gubernatorial Elections Fund, the Casino Control Fund and the Casino Revenue Fund. Should revenues be less than the amount anticipated in the Appropriations Act, the Governor may, pursuant to statutory authority, prevent expenditure under any appropriation. The amounts for Fiscal Years 2023, 2024 and 2025 are actual and final. The Fiscal Year 2026 estimates are subject to adjustment pending completion of the annual audit. The Fiscal Year 2027

estimates are as presented in the Fiscal Year 2027 Appropriations Act. The following tables reflect the creation of the new Department of Veterans Affairs and Department of Military Affairs from the former Department of Military and Veterans Affairs due to the enactment of *P.L.* 2025, *c.* 139, effective January 9, 2025. Although the new departments were created during Fiscal Year 2026, the actual Fiscal Year 2025 data was adjusted in the following table for comparative purposes.

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APPROPRIATIONS FOR BUDGETED STATE FUNDS[1]
(In Millions)

	2027 Estimated	2026 Unaudited	2025 Actual	2024 Actual	2023 Actual
General Fund					
Legislature	$124.1	$127.9	$127.3	$ 118.7	$ 109.9
Chief Executive	14.7	14.7	14.7	13.7	11.7
Department of:					
Agriculture	102.9	196.6	228.3	106.8	104.2
Banking and Insurance	79.4	67.3	75.3	90.3	90.3
Children and Families	1,550.1	1,522.6	1,529.6	1,417.6	1,326.9
Community Affairs	341.9	646.8	264.7	370.5	338.0
Corrections	1,329.0	1,336.0	1,151.8	1,183.5	1,176.6
Education	3,915.9	5,047.5	4,824.5	5,913.3	941.2
Environmental Protection	513.8	661.9	697.2	628.2	724.8
Health	1,458.5	1,556.7	1,403.9	1,415.2	1,176.1
Human Services	9,835.8	9,171.9	9,167.4	8,333.8	7,594.6
Labor and Workforce Development	211.5	218.3	206.7	204.4	204.7
Law and Public Safety	937.3	958.2	888.6	825.0	772.0
Military and Veterans Affairs	-	-	-	121.2	105.3
Military Affairs	11.7	11.3	9.4	-	-
State	1,997.4	2,200.7	2,312.2	2,084.7	1,839.0
Transportation	2,615.5	2,503.5	1,874.2	1,708.5	1,613.0
Treasury	1,489.2	1,593.3	1,767.9	1,820.4	1,941.1
Veterans Affairs	144.3	130.2	116.1	-	-
Miscellaneous Commissions	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Interdepartmental Accounts - Employee Benefits and Miscellaneous	7,905.4	7,554.8	7,285.6	7,792.9	7,174.8
Judicial Branch	961.1	961.6	895.5	894.3	852.1
Total, General Fund	$ 35,540.5	$36,483.0	$34,841.9	$35,044.0	$28,097.3
Property Tax Relief Fund					
Department of:					
Agriculture	$ 33.9	$38.9	$ 71.2	$ 41.2	$ 19.0
Community Affairs	886.3	819.2	968.3	1,138.7	997.5
Corrections	1.1	1.1	39.6	41.2	33.4
Education	17,884.2	16,570.0	16,286.7	14,020.5	17,856.7
Environmental Protection	2.7	2.7	12.8	16.3	14.3
Human Services	330.6	283.2	273.2	265.0	245.2
Law and Public Safety	1.0	1.0	9.0	9.5	5.5
State	4.7	4.7	4.9	7.2	6.8
Transportation	256.9	274.5	321.9	327.3	319.3
Treasury	4,703.0	4,445.8	4,308.7	4,169.7	3,689.4
Interdepartmental Accounts - Employee Benefits and Miscellaneous	14.2	14.2	14.3	45.5	45.5
Total, Property Tax Relief Fund	$24,118.6	$22,455.2	$22,310.6	$20,082.1	$23,232.6
Gubernatorial Elections Fund					
Department of:					
Law and Public Safety	-	$25.5	$38.9	-	-
Total, Gubernatorial Elections Fund	-	$25.5	$38.9	-	-
Casino Control Fund					
Department of:					
Law and Public Safety	$72.0	$70.9	$68.7	$ 65.4	$ 60.1
Treasury	9.3	9.1	8.7	8.1	8.0
Total, Casino Control Fund	$81.3	$79.9	$77.4	$ 73.5	$ 68.1
Casino Revenue Fund					
Department of:					
Health	$0.5	$0.5	$0.5	$ 0.5	$ 0.5
Human Services	1,000.4	987.1	568.5	583.0	498.4
Labor and Workforce Development	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Law and Public Safety	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total, Casino Revenue Fund	$1,003.2	$989.9	$571.3	$ 585.8	$ 501.2
Total Appropriations	$60,743.6	$60,033.5	$57,840.1	$55,785.4	$51,899.2

(footnote appears on next page)

[1] These amounts do not reflect amounts included under the caption "Other Adjustments" in the table entitled "SUMMARY OF REVENUES, APPROPRIATIONS AND UNDESIGNATED FUND BALANCES – BUDGETED STATE FUNDS" above.

The following table sets forth, by major category, the original and actual supplemental appropriations for Fiscal Years 2023 through 2025, the adjusted appropriation for Fiscal Year 2026, which is subject to further adjustment pending completion of the annual audit, and the appropriations for Fiscal Year 2027 as presented in the Fiscal Year 2027 Appropriations Act.

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS BY MAJOR CATEGORY
(In Millions)

	Fiscal Year 2027 Estimated	Fiscal Year 2026 Unaudited	Fiscal Year 2025 Actual	Fiscal Year 2024 Actual	Fiscal Year 2023 Actual
State Aid	$24,859.3	$24,876.8	$24,215.4	$23,326.7	$21,861.6
Grants-in-Aid	20,911.2	20,201.2	19,172.1	18,670.1	16,199.1
Direct State Services	12,524.0	12,375.4	11,609.2	11,138.8	10,645.6
Capital Construction	1,919.9	2,051.0	2,269.2	2,068.1	2,572.2
Debt Service on General Obligation Bonds	529.2	529.1	574.2	581.7	620.7
Total	**$60,743.6**	**$60,033.5**	**$57,840.1**	**$55,785.4**	**$51,899.2**

Total Fiscal Year 2027 appropriations increased by $710 million as compared to total Fiscal Year 2026 adjusted appropriations. Significant increases include increased recommended funding for NJ FamilyCare, NJ Transit, PreK-12 school aid, increased costs in entitlement programs, increases in Health Benefits costs, as well as support for the StayNJ property tax relief program. These combined increases are partially offset by the removal in Fiscal Year 2027 of one-time appropriations made in Fiscal Year 2026.

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The following tables set forth appropriations by department and by major category for Fiscal Year 2027 and adjusted appropriations by department and major category for Fiscal Year 2026.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR BUDGETED STATE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2027
(In Millions)

Government Branch	Direct State Services	Grants-in-Aid	State Aid	Capital Construction	Debt Service	Total
Chief Executive	$ 14.7	-	-	-	-	$ 14.7
Agriculture	14.4	$ 88.5	$ 33.9	-	-	136.8
Banking and Insurance	79.4	-	-	-	-	79.4
Children and Families	516.5	1,033.6	-	-	-	1,550.1
Community Affairs	75.5	196.3	956.4	-	-	1,228.2
Corrections	1,212.6	93.4	24.1	-	-	1,330.1
Education	112.0	77.1	21,611.0	-	-	21,800.1
Environmental Protection	318.3	3.4	12.2	$ 172.5	$ 10.1	516.5
Health	576.1	882.9	-	-	-	1,459.0
Human Services	390.8	10,132.8	643.2	-	-	11,166.8
Labor and Workforce Development	133.1	80.6	-	-	-	213.7
Law and Public Safety	949.9	32.5	28.0	-	-	1,010.4
Military Affairs	11.5	0.2	-	-	-	11.7
State	69.5	1,913.7	18.9	-	-	2,002.1
Transportation	142.0	1,068.1	57.9	1,604.4	-	2,872.4
Treasury	684.2	3,524.5	1,473.7	-	519.1	6,201.5
Veterans Affairs	138.5	5.8	-	-	-	144.3
Miscellaneous Commissions	1.0	-	-	-	-	1.0
Interdepartmental	5,998.8	1,777.8	-	143.0	-	7,919.6
Subtotal	$11,438.8	$20,911.2	$24,859.3	$1,919.9	$529.2	$59,658.4
Legislature	124.1	-	-	-	-	124.1
Judiciary	961.1	-	-	-	-	961.1
Grand Total	$12,524.0	$20,911.2	$24,859.3	$1,919.9	$529.2	$60,743.6

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ADJUSTED APPROPRIATIONS FOR BUDGETED STATE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2026
(In Millions)

Government Branch	Direct State Services	Grants-in-Aid	State Aid	Capital Construction	Debt Service	Total
Chief Executive	$ 14.7	-	-	-	-	$14.7
Agriculture	19.2	$ 100.8	$ 38.9	$ 76.5	-	235.4
Banking and Insurance	67.3	-	-	-	-	67.3
Children and Families	503.6	1,018.9	-	-	-	1,522.6
Community Affairs	76.4	183.9	1,205.8	-	-	1,466.0
Corrections	1,219.1	93.9	24.1	-	-	1,337.0
Education	132.2	84.7	21,400.6	-	-	21,617.5
Environmental Protection	330.6	3.2	16.1	304.7	10.1	664.6
Health	551.1	1,006.1	-	-	-	1,557.2
Human Services	375.6	9,480.0	586.5	-	-	10,442.2
Labor and Workforce Development	138.5	82.0	-	-	-	220.5
Law and Public Safety	964.1	60.3	31.2	-	-	1,055.7
Military Affairs	11.3	-	-	-	-	11.3
State	73.4	2,110.7	21.3	-	-	2,205.4
Transportation	323.2	840.5	87.5	1,526.8	-	2,778.0
Treasury	695.7	3,368.5	1,464.9	-	519.0	6,048.2
Veterans Affairs	125.1	5.1	-	-	-	130.2
Miscellaneous Commissions	1.0	-	-	-	-	1.0
Interdepartmental	5,663.6	1,762.5	-	143.0	-	7,569.0
Subtotal	$11,285.9	$20,201.2	$24,876.8	$2,051.0	$529.1	$58,944.0
Legislature	127.9	-	-	-	-	127.9
Judiciary	961.6	-	-	-	-	961.6
Grand Total	$12,375.4	$20,201.2	$24,876.8	$2,051.0	$529.1	$60,033.5

Programs Funded Under Appropriations in Fiscal Year 2027

$60.743 billion in appropriations is appropriated for Fiscal Year 2027 from the General Fund, the Property Tax Relief Fund, the Casino Control Fund, the Casino Revenue Fund and the Gubernatorial Elections Fund. $24.859 billion (41%) is appropriated for State Aid, which consists of payments to, or on behalf of, local government entities including counties, municipalities and school districts, to assist them in carrying out their local responsibilities. $20.911 billion (34%) is appropriated for Grants-in-Aid, which represents payments to individuals or public or private agencies for benefits to which a recipient is entitled by law or for the provision of services on behalf of the State. $12.524 billion (21%) is appropriated for Direct State Services, which supports the operation of the State government's departments, the Governor's Office, several commissions, the State Legislature and the Judiciary. $1.920 billion (3%) is appropriated for Capital Construction, which supports capital construction pay-as-you-go and debt service on bonds issued to fund capital construction. $529 million (1%) is appropriated for Debt Service on State General Obligation Bonds.

Pensions

In Fiscal Year 2027, $6.125 billion of State funds has been appropriated to the Pension Plans. This amount is equal to the actuarially recommended contribution less a Special Asset Adjustment calculated by LECA. See "STATE FUNDING OF PENSION PLANS" herein. For more information on the fiscal impact of the Lottery Enterprise contribution on the Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund ("TPAF"), the Public Employees' Retirement System ("PERS") and Police and Firemen's Retirement System ("PFRS"), see "STATE FUNDING OF PENSION PLANS - Lottery Enterprise Contribution Act."

Health Benefits

P.L. 2024, *c.* 86 ("Chapter 86") authorizes the Director of the Division of Pensions and Benefits ("DPB") to temporarily transfer available funds to the fund holding payments from local employers participating in the State Health Benefits Plan ("SHBP," and the fund is the "Local Government Health Benefits Fund") from the fund holding the State's payments for premiums or other charges (the "State Health Benefits Fund") in the event that the cash balance of the Local Government Health Benefits Fund falls to a level that is insufficient to cover 10 days of anticipated payments, including premiums, claims, and other periodic charges. Transferred amounts cannot exceed 30 days of anticipated payments and must be reimbursed within 120 days of transfer unless the Director of the DPB determines that an extension (of no more than another 365 days, for a total of 485 days maximum) is necessary to ensure sufficient funding to pay claims. As of August 31, 2026, the Local Government Health Benefits Fund has an outstanding balance of $100 million owed to the State Health Benefits Fund. The State Health Benefits Fund is currently anticipated to have sufficient funds to accommodate the outstanding transfer to the Local Government Health Benefits Fund due to Chapter 86. The Fiscal Year 2027 Appropriations Act authorizes a supplemental appropriation to reimburse any amounts transferred to the Local Government Health Benefits Fund in lieu of repayment, on the condition that the State Health Benefits Plan Design Committee approve plan design changes for calendar year 2027 resulting in no less than $150 million of savings applicable to the Local Government Health Benefits Fund.

P.L. 2026, *c.* 28 ("Chapter 28") authorizes the Director of the DPB to temporarily transfer available funds from the School Employees' Health Benefits Program ("SEHBP") retiree fund established pursuant to section 49 of *P.L.* 2007, c.103, which is funded by the State, to the SEHBP active employee fund established pursuant to section 39 of *P.L.* 2007, c.103, which contains payment from participating local employers, when the active employee fund has insufficient available funds to cover 10 days of anticipated payments, including premiums, claims, and other periodic charges. Transferred amounts cannot exceed 30 days of anticipated payments and must be reimbursed within 120 days of transfer unless the Director of the DPB determines that an extension (of no more than another 365 days, for a total of 485 days maximum) is necessary to ensure sufficient funding to pay claims**.** The School Employees' Health Benefits Commission is considering approval of health premium rates for active education employees and their dependents for calendar year 2027 that include margins designed to fully repay temporary transfers, including the projected $70 million, by the end of calendar year 2027, which is within the statutory reimbursement period. However, if increased borrowing significantly exceeds the projected $70 million through the end of calendar year 2026 or if expenditures significantly exceed projections in calendar year 2027 and deplete the SEHBP retiree fund, general fund appropriations may be required as a source to replenish the retiree reserve.

The State has a current contractual obligation to pay the State's contracted third-party administrators all incurred but not paid ("IBNP") claims. This includes IBNP claims for local employers participating in the SHBP ("SHBP-LG") and active employees of local employers participating in the SEHBP ("SEHBP-Active"). The contractual obligation remains in force even if participating local employers exit the program or if the associated funds become insolvent, requiring that liabilities for services already incurred continue to be honored. The State actuary estimates that SHBP-LG IBNP will total approximately $210 million by the end of June 2026, and that SEHBP-Active IBNP will total approximately $208 million. In the event that either fund becomes financially insolvent, the State would have to satisfy SHBP-LG and SEHBP-Active IBNP to meet its current contractual obligation. The financial exposure associated with these obligations has increased due to the erosion of Claim Stabilization Reserve ("CSR") balances, which have declined over the past three plan years as a result of anti-selection and rising health-care costs. Although recent rate-setting actions have sought to rebuild and maintain adequate CSR levels, these efforts have occurred alongside continued employer attrition, placing sustained pressure on the overall financial stability of the funds.

Capital Construction

All appropriations for capital projects are subject to the review of the New Jersey Commission on Capital Budgeting and Planning (the "Commission") which voted to recommend such funding at its meeting on January 9, 2026. The Commission is charged with the preparation of the State's seven-year Capital Improvement Plan. The Capital Improvement Plan is a detailed account of capital construction projects requested by State departments, agencies and institutions of higher education for the next three fiscal years and forecasts as to the requirements for capital projects for the four fiscal years following. The Capital Improvement Plan includes the Commission's recommendations as to the priority of such capital projects and the means of funding them. The Capital Improvement

Plan is also required to include a report on the State's overall debt. This debt report includes information on the outstanding general obligation debt and debt service costs for the prior fiscal year, the current fiscal year, and the estimated amount for the subsequent five fiscal years. The report also provides similar information on capital leases and installment obligations. *L.* 2009, *c.* 304, enacted in January 2010, requires that the debt report also include data on other State liabilities as reported in the ACFR, as well as the unfunded actuarial accrued liability for pension plans and the actuarial accrued liability for other post-employment medical benefits. The debt report is not an audited report.

For Fiscal Year 2026, requests for Capital Construction funding were substantially higher than the amount recommended by the Commission. The appropriations for Capital Construction contained in the Fiscal Year 2027 Appropriations Act are largely based on the recommendations of the Commission. In addition to amounts in the Fiscal Year 2027 Appropriations Act, off-budget resources will be utilized to address additional capital projects, including, but not limited to the remaining capital projects recommended by the Commission that are not included in the Fiscal Year 2027 Appropriations Act. There can be no assurance that the amounts ultimately appropriated, either through General Fund appropriations or off-budget resources, are sufficient to maintain or improve the State's capital facilities and infrastructure assets, or that such capital funding requests will not be substantially greater in future years.

Transportation Capital Program

The Fiscal Year 2027 Appropriations Act includes a $2.060 billion Transportation Capital Program for the New Jersey Department of Transportation ("NJDOT"), NJ Transit and local governments. *L.* 2024, *c.* 7 provides for a five (5) year, $10.367 billion Transportation Capital Program between Fiscal Year 2025 and Fiscal Year 2029, with amounts above $2 billion in Fiscal Years 2027 to 2029 specifically allocated in 25% allotments of the total amount above $2 billion to counties, municipalities, the Department of Transportation, and the New Jersey Transit Corporation for transportation projects. *L.* 2024, *c.* 7 amends *L.* 2016, *c.* 56 and increases the New Jersey Transportation Trust Fund Authority's existing aggregate bonding capacity to $15.6 billion through June 30, 2029. Additionally, *L.* 2024, *c.* 7 revises the rate of tax imposed on highway fuels under the Petroleum Products Gross Receipts Tax by setting the highway fuel cap amount for Fiscal Years 2025 to 2029, and establishes an additional annual fee for zero emission vehicles. The revenues from the additional annual fee for zero emission vehicles shall be deposited to the Transportation Trust Fund Account – Subaccount for Capital Reserves, but no amount of the monies deposited shall be appropriated to pay for debt service on any bonds of the New Jersey Transportation Trust Fund Authority, unless subsequently constitutionally dedicated.

Debt Service on General Obligation Bonds and State Appropriation Obligations

The total Fiscal Year 2027 appropriation for debt service on General Obligation Bonds and State Appropriation Obligations is $3.985 billion. Of this amount, $529.2 million represents principal and interest payments for General Obligation Bonds.

The Fiscal Year 2027 Appropriations Act includes appropriations for debt service on State Appropriation Obligations in the aggregate amount of $3.456 billion. Such appropriations are contained within the multiple functional categories, including State Aid, Grants-in-Aid, Direct State Services and Capital Construction. Appropriated debt service differs from the amounts shown in the tables entitled "SUMMARY OF LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS AS OF JUNE 30, 2026" and "ESTIMATED FUTURE DEBT SERVICE ON LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS AS OF JUNE 30, 2026" due to various budgetary adjustments.

Stay NJ Program

In Fiscal Year 2027, the Stay NJ property tax relief program for eligible homeowners aged 65 and older is funded by a $742 million appropriation. Eligible income limits and maximum benefits were modified in the Fiscal Year 2027 Appropriations Act resulting in a reduced program cost. It is projected that appropriations in the approximate amount of $1.4 billion would be necessary in Fiscal Year 2028 to fully fund the statutory program. There can be no assurance that the Legislature will fully fund the program in Fiscal Year 2028.

Chapter 120 Claims

Several Chapter 120 (as defined below) claims have been filed against departments and agencies of the State. As is discussed below, while the State's financial exposure to Chapter 120 claims is difficult to assess, the State expects that it will have significant financial exposure to these claims over the next few Fiscal Years. The State's financial exposure to these claims is not completely factored into the Fiscal Year 2027 Appropriations Act and, thus, any appropriations with respect to these claims could reduce the State's fund balance. The State has an overall appropriation of $113.5 million to support litigation claims, which may not be sufficient to support these and other claims the State will be required to pay in Fiscal Year 2026. See "LITIGATION – Chapter 120 Claims for Injuries Resulting from Sexual Abuse" below.

Local Government Entities

Like the State, local government entities must respond to changing political, economic and financial influences over which they have little or no control, but which can adversely affect their financial condition. This may include the end of temporary federal stimulus funding; the pause or termination of federal assistance programs; changes in State aid trends; and limitations on property, sales and other taxes. Local government entities may also face unanticipated problems resulting from certain pending litigation, judicial decisions and long-range economic trends. Other large-scale potential problems, such as declines in the real property tax base and increasing pension, health care and other fixed costs may also adversely affect local government entities and necessitate requests for State assistance.

Federal Aid

Federal Aid Receipts

In general, federal aid receipts in the General Fund and Special Transportation Fund of the State do not have a material impact on the financial condition of the General Fund of the State because federal aid receipts are required to be applied to specific designated expenditures, and the amount of federal aid receipts matches the amount of such expenditures. In some circumstances, federal aid receipts do impact the General Fund because they offset expenditures that the State would otherwise be required to make. In addition, with respect to many of the programs pursuant to which the State receives federal aid, the State is subject to audits of the expenditures to ensure that the State complied with the program requirements. In instances in which the State makes expenditures in violation of program requirements, the State may be obligated to repay the federal government the amounts of such expenditures and other associated amounts.

Actual federal aid receipts in the General Fund and Special Transportation Fund for Fiscal Years 2023 through 2025, which are non-budgeted revenues, amounted to $25,599.0 million, $24,883.5 million, and $25,297.9 million, respectively. Federal receipts in the General Fund and the Special Transportation Fund for Fiscal Year 2026 and for Fiscal Year 2027 are estimated to be $29,634.3 million and $29,703.9 million, respectively. Such federal aid receipts for Fiscal Year 2027 are composed of $20,094.7 million for health-related family programs under Titles XIX and XXI, $1,903.8 million for other human services, $1,145.7 million for Title I and other education, $585.3 million for labor, $1,789.7 million for transportation, and the remainder for all other federal aid programs.

Federal Coronavirus Relief Aid

The federal government has provided substantial relief to the states to help recover from, and mitigate the financial pressures of, the pandemic. These stimulus packages have not only largely offset the need for the State to incur costs related to the public health emergency, but also have provided opportunities for the State to offset current expenditures and potentially replace lost revenues. The major stimulus packages have included the federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security ("CARES") Act, which established the $150 billion Coronavirus Relief Fund ("CRF"); the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations ("CRRSA") Act, which amended and supplemented the CARES Act, and the American Rescue Plan Act, which established a $350 billion State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund ("SLFRF"). The CRF and the SLFRF were only two of the many grants made available by the federal government to help mitigate the financial pressures of the pandemic.

The State has utilized some of the federal funding streams to offset State budgeted costs. The State received $6.2 billion in direct SLFRF and all SLFRF balances have been allocated across a variety of, largely one-time, programs. The State has ensured that all SLFRF balances were obligated by the December 31, 2024 deadline and will work to ensure that the entire $6.2 billion award is expended by the December 31, 2026 deadline.

As with all federal aid grants, the expenditure and use of these funds will be subject to federal audit. The State is utilizing a host of internal controls and documentation to ensure, to the greatest extent possible, that the expenditure of funds complies with the federal regulations and guidance.

State Budget Impacts Related to H.R.1, the "One Big Beautiful Bill Act"

The "One Big Beautiful Bill Act" ("OBBBA"), signed on July 4, 2025, creates significant fiscal shifts for the State, particularly concerning the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program ("SNAP") and NJ FamilyCare (Medicaid). With respect to SNAP, the federal administrative cost-share decreased from 50% to 25%. This required the State to appropriate more funding in the Fiscal Year 2027 Appropriations Act for the new, higher non-federal share. Simultaneously, the Fiscal Year 2027 Appropriations Act includes new funding to address the increased administrative demands for Medicaid resulting from new 6-month redetermination and community engagement mandates. These changes require the State to invest in new technology for compliance tracking and processing, as well as additional staffing to manage higher workloads and appeals.

In the future, the State faces further financial obligations. Starting in October 2027, states must contribute to SNAP benefit payments for the first time, based on the program's error rate. The State's required support could be as much as $100 million in Fiscal Year 2028. However, the State is actively contesting its error rate, which could reduce the State's obligation. Further, "OBBBA" requires a phase-down of Medicaid payments through provider taxes and state-directed payments. By Fiscal Year 2032, it is anticipated that there will be an estimated $3 billion reduction in these payments, which will largely impact hospitals and threaten to cause service cuts, facility closures, and increased uncompensated care at hospitals serving large Medicaid populations. In addition to the impact across healthcare facilities, the State is estimated to lose about $400 million annually in General Fund revenue, which impacts the funding available to support Medicaid. The State will need to take various actions in order to address the impacts on the State of these federal fiscal changes enacted in OBBBA.

Potential Impact of Federal Funding Policy Changes

The federal government has recently and continues to undertake efforts to reduce or eliminate federal funding to states, local governments, nonprofits and other traditional beneficiaries of federal funding. These policy shifts have resulted in several lawsuits by states and local governments against the federal government to overturn federal funding decisions by the current federal administration. As of now, the State itself is party to a number of these lawsuits, and the State expects that it is likely that it will join other lawsuits in the future.

The State like all states is a major administrator of federal funding – including for health care, education, transportation and other needs. The State currently does not have any ability to predict the fiscal impact that these policy shifts in federal funding will have on the State. In some cases, the State is reimbursed for its expenditures such that reductions in federal funding in these cases could have both short- and long-term impacts on the State's financial condition. In other cases, the State uses federal funding to offset expenditures it would otherwise have to make. See "–Federal Aid Receipts" above for the amounts the State receives in federal funding aid for the last few Fiscal Years. Accordingly, the State could experience a wide range of possible impacts. Even in cases where the State were to prevail in litigation, the State may make expenditures it expects to be reimbursed but may not receive that reimbursement timely or may not receive it for several Fiscal Years. In addition, the State may rely on federal funding aid that is eliminated and may need to use its own funds to further the intended purposes of the federal funding aid. It will likely take years for courts to address the legality of the current federal administration's federal funding shifts and how the current federal administration will respond to those court decisions.

Expenditures

As used herein, the term "expenditures" refers to a fiscal year's net disbursements plus amounts obligated for payment in a subsequent fiscal year for budgeted, non-budgeted and federal funds. The table entitled "EXPENDITURES" on the next page displays the expenditures for Fiscal Years 2023 through 2025.

Expenditures exceed the dollar amounts enumerated in the appropriations acts by reason of and only to the extent of specific provisions in the authorizing acts which appropriate (or permit the expenditure of) unexpended balances of prior appropriations, certain cash receipts (such as student service fees and extension fees at State colleges) and most federal aid. Such unexpended balances, cash receipts and federal aid are not included in the tables of appropriations or revenues previously presented herein.

EXPENDITURES
(In Millions)

	For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30		
	2025	**2024**	**2023**
General Fund:			
Legislative Branch	$ 112.5	$ 109.1	$ 102.3
Chief Executive's Office	12.2	9.7	8.4
Department of:			
Agriculture	939.8	648.4	961.0
Banking and Insurance	76.3	86.5	86.5
Children and Families	2,374.0	2,261.9	2,130.6
Community Affairs	2,067.0	2,272.0	2,024.4
Corrections	1,346.5	1,305.7	1,304.1
Education	5,994.1	7,270.6	2,130.9
Environmental Protection	1,317.8	867.5	1,093.2
Health	2,386.7	2,789.5	2,661.0
Human Services	28,225.8	26,403.6	24,885.7
Labor and Workforce Development	1,039.5	1,041.9	935.1
Law and Public Safety	1,891.8	2,073.9	2,343.6
Military and Veterans Affairs	203.4	205.1	177.6
State	2,226.2	2,147.6	2,128.9
Transportation	3,227.4	3,369.3	3,611.9
Treasury	2,375.7	2,359.6	2,423.0
Miscellaneous Executive Commissions	1.0	1.0	1.0
Interdepartmental Accounts	7,639.9	6,832.4	6,847.5
Judicial Branch	1,067.9	1,013.1	977.5
Total General Fund	$64,525.5	$63,068.4	$ 56,834.2
Property Tax Relief Fund:			
Department of:			
Agriculture	$ 26.6	$ 20.3	$ 17.9
Community Affairs	312.8	479.7	466.0
Corrections	39.1	40.7	33.3
Education	16,226.2	13,961.9	17,867.8
Environmental Protection	7.6	10.1	7.5
Human Services	259.7	267.4	249.2
Law and Public Safety	9.0	9.5	5.5
State	4.9	7.2	6.8
Transportation	350.2	277.6	319.3
Treasury	4,728.4	4,704.7	3,988.2
Interdepartmental	14.2	45.3	45.4
Total Property Tax Relief Fund	$21,978.7	$19,824.4	$23,006.9
Gubernatorial Elections Fund:			
Law and Public Safety	$ 38.3	-	-
Casino Control Fund:			
Department of:			
Law and Public Safety	$ 63.7	$ 63.8	$ 57.4

	For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30		
	2025	2024	2023
Treasury	7.7	7.3	6.5
Total Casino Control Fund	$ 71.4	$ 71.1	$ 63.9
Casino Revenue Fund:			
Department of:			
Health	$ 0.5	$ 0.5	$ 0.5
Human Services	568.2	582.9	498.2
Labor and Workforce Development	2.2	2.2	2.2
Law and Public Safety	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total Casino Revenue Fund	$ 571.0	$ 585.7	$ 501.0
Total Expenditures	$87,184.9	$ 83,549.6	$80,406.0

CASH MANAGEMENT

Timing imbalances of the revenue collections and expenditures of the General Fund and the Property Tax Relief Fund exist because approximately 60% of the State's net major tax revenues is received in the second half of the fiscal year and over 35% of net major tax revenues is received during the last quarter of the fiscal year. At times, this timing imbalance has led to State revenues only exceeding State expenditures late in the third quarter or early in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year. In past fiscal years, the State's negative cash flow position through the first three quarters of a fiscal year was exacerbated by the fact that GIT receipts are not known until around early May of each fiscal year.

Furthermore, *L.* 2016, *c.* 83 (the "Pension Contribution Act") requires the State to make its payments to the Pension Plans in quarterly installments on September 30, December 31, March 31 and June 30 commencing in Fiscal Year 2018. Prior to Fiscal Year 2018, the State had made its payments to the Pension Plans at the end of each fiscal year. The Pension Contribution Act reduces the State's flexibility to decrease expenditures in a fiscal year if revenues are less than anticipated. To address these challenges, the State employs a cash flow modeling system in order to manage cash on a daily basis and forecast cash flow throughout the fiscal year. Should it become necessary, the State may utilize a variety of tools to manage its cash flow. These tools include, but are not limited to: issuance of Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes ("TRANs"); management of the impact of debt issuances during a fiscal year; interfund borrowing during a fiscal year; and eliminating and/or limiting the use of General Fund balances to provide upfront cash for other funds' expenditures, such as the Transportation Trust Fund ("TTF").

TAX AND REVENUE ANTICIPATION NOTES

The State has the ability to issue TRANs to aid in providing effective cash flow management by funding timing imbalances that occur in the collection and disbursement of the General Fund and Property Tax Relief Fund revenues. TRANs do not constitute a general obligation of the State or a debt or liability within the meaning of the State Constitution. Such TRANs constitute special obligations of the State payable solely from monies on deposit in the General Fund and the Property Tax Relief Fund and legally available for such payment. TRANs are payable solely from revenues attributable to the fiscal year in which the TRANs were issued. No TRANs have been issued since Fiscal Year 2020 and the State does not expect to issue TRANs during Fiscal Year 2027.

LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

General Obligation Bonds

General Obligation Bonds of the State are authorized from time to time by Acts of the State Legislature. Each such "Bond Act" sets forth the authorized amounts and purposes of the bonds as well as certain parameters for issuing bonds, such as maximum term. Purposes under the Bond Acts have included open space and farmland preservation, water supply protection, transportation, higher education, port development, economic development, hazardous waste remediation, and many other public purposes. The Bond Acts provide that the bonds issued represent a debt of the State, and the faith and credit of the State are pledged to their repayment. Generally, each Bond Act requires voter approval. However, the Emergency Exception provides that no voter approval is required for bonds issued to meet an emergency caused by a disaster. See "CERTAIN CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS AND JUDICIAL DECISIONS

– Debt Limitations" herein. To address the financial consequences of the pandemic, the Emergency Bond Act was passed pursuant to which, on November 24, 2020, the State issued its $3,672,360,000 New Jersey COVID-19 General Obligation Emergency Bonds, 2020 Series A. The State no longer has authorization to issue any additional bonds under the Emergency Bond Act.

Certain decisions relating to a general obligation bond sale, including the setting of interest rates and amortization of the bonds, are delegated to the "Issuing Officials" of the State, comprising the Governor, State Treasurer and Budget Director. The State Treasurer is directed to hold and invest the proceeds of the bond sale pending their expenditure in separate funds as established by the Bond Act. The Refunding Bond Act of 1985 sets forth the procedures and parameters for issuing bonds for the purpose of refunding outstanding bonds issued under any other Bond Act. There are no refunding bonds outstanding under the Refunding Bond Act.

General Obligation Bonds are described in the "Notes to the Financial Statements" and the Statistical Section set forth in the 2025 ACFR. See also the table captioned "STATE OF NEW JERSEY – LEGISLATIVELY AUTHORIZED BUT UNISSUED DEBT, 2025 AND 2024" in the 2025 ACFR.

State Appropriation Obligations

The State has entered into a number of leases and contracts described below (collectively, the "Agreements") with several governmental authorities to secure the financing of various projects and programs in the State. Under the terms of the Agreements, the State has agreed to make payments equal to the debt service on, and other costs related to, the obligations sold to finance the projects. The State Legislature has no legal obligation to enact appropriations to fund such payments, but has done so to date for all such obligations. The amounts appropriated to make such payments are included in the appropriation for the department, authority or other entity administering the program or in other line item appropriations. See "STATE FINANCES – Budget and Appropriation Process" and "FINANCIAL RESULTS AND ESTIMATES – Appropriations" herein. The principal amount of bonds which may be issued is, in certain cases, subject to specific statutory dollar ceilings or programmatic restrictions which effectively limit such amounts. In other cases, there are currently no such ceilings or limitations. In addition, the State Legislature may at any time impose, remove, increase or decrease applicable existing ceilings or limitations and impose, modify or remove programmatic restrictions. The State Legislature may also authorize debt or other obligations, such as interest-rate swap agreements, with the governmental authorities listed below or other governmental authorities to secure the financing of projects and programs in the future. Certain of these changes may require voter approval.

The State expects that additional State Appropriation Obligations will be issued during Fiscal Year 2027 and future fiscal years. The Lance Amendment, described under "CERTAIN CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS AND JUDICIAL DECISIONS – Debt Limitations" herein, prohibits the State Legislature from enacting legislation authorizing State Appropriation Obligations payable from sources other than constitutionally dedicated sources unless such legislation is submitted and approved by a majority of legally qualified voters of the State voting thereon at a general election. The State Legislature is not legally obligated to appropriate amounts for the payment of such State Appropriation Obligations debt service in any year, and there can be no assurance that the State Legislature will make any such appropriations. See also the table captioned "STATE OF NEW JERSEY – LEGISLATIVELY AUTHORIZED BUT UNISSUED DEBT, 2025 AND 2024" in the 2025 ACFR.

The following tables set forth the State's long-term obligations. The first table summarizes by issuer and by program the principal amounts outstanding on June 30, 2026 and the estimated Fiscal Year 2027 debt service on such obligations. The second table depicts the aggregate estimated future debt service as of June 30, 2026 on all such General Obligation Bonds and State Appropriation Obligations. The data contained in the tables has not been adjusted to reflect subsequent activity. The tables include certain data that are (1) for governmental entities or programs that are not considered part of the State's long-term obligations for financial reporting purposes under generally accepted accounting principles or (2) for a component unit of the State. These items are therefore not reflected in Note 11 – Long-Term Obligations and the Schedule of Long-Term Obligations in the 2025 ACFR. In addition, there are certain obligations included in such Note 11 that are not included in the following tables or elsewhere in this Appendix I. The State Legislature has never failed to appropriate amounts for the payment of debt service on the State Appropriation Obligations included in the following tables.

SUMMARY OF LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS
AS OF JUNE 30, 2026

Issuer	Type of Agreement	Principal Amount Outstanding[1]	Fiscal Year 2027 Debt Service
General Obligation Bonds	General Obligation	$3,054,175,000	$529,153,733
State Appropriation Bonds by Issuer or Program:			
Garden State Preservation Trust	Contract	187,861,735	97,996,519
New Jersey Economic Development Authority			
Biomedical Research Facilities	Contract	31,420,000	3,464,348
Department of Human Services Programs	Service Contract	115,000	80,004
Liberty State Park Project	Lease	7,785,000	8,106,131
Motor Vehicle Surcharges Revenue	Contract	476,100,000	53,542,400
Motor Vehicle Surcharges Revenue - Special Needs Housing	Contract	20,777,243	33,114,451
Municipal Rehabilitation	Contract	26,255,000	14,174,938
New Jersey Transit Corporation Projects	Lease	1,202,750,000	146,452,088
Offshore Wind Port Project	Lease	120,515,000	21,013,368
School Facilities Construction	Contract	2,594,473,000	568,961,451
State House Project	Lease	272,480,000	23,793,694
State Government Buildings Projects	Lease	317,070,000	24,568,500
State Pension Funding	Contract	1,326,175,000	506,961,244
New Jersey Educational Facilities Authority			
Capital Improvement Fund	Contract	361,925,000	37,573,963
Equipment Leasing Fund	Contract	60,995,000	11,678,500
Facilities Trust Fund	Contract	123,595,000	27,238,850
Technology Infrastructure Fund	Contract	31,605,000	7,528,125
New Jersey Health Care Facilities Financing Authority			
Energy Efficiency Projects	Lease	26,910,000	3,907,088
Greystone Park Psychiatric Hospital Project	Contract	84,480,000	15,714,375
Hospital Asset Transformation Program	Contract	126,080,000	14,898,625
Marlboro Psychiatric Hospital Project	Contract	51,900,000	4,964,250
New Jersey Transportation Trust Fund Authority			
Transportation Program Bonds	Contract	10,893,935,000	571,891,631
Transportation System Bonds	Contract	7,017,512,735	823,950,789
State-Supported County College Bonds	Statutory	193,532,920	36,886,919
State Equipment Line of Credit	Lease	35,619,185	17,432,069
Master Energy Lease Purchase Agreement	Lease	40,650,364	5,292,447
TOTALS		$28,686,692,181	$3,610,340,495

[1] Amounts for outstanding capital appreciation bonds do not include accretion from date of issuance.

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ESTIMATED FUTURE DEBT SERVICE ON LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS
AS OF JUNE 30, 2026

	General Obligation Bonds		State Appropriation Obligations		
Fiscal Year	**Principal**	**Interest**	**Principal[(1)]**	**Interest[(1)]**	**Total**
2027	$403,010,000	$126,143,733	$1,609,160,744	$1,472,026,018	$3,610,340,495
2028	422,290,000	106,936,733	1,764,344,972	1,391,608,958	3,685,180,662
2029	444,905,000	86,772,213	1,291,945,258	1,318,386,817	3,142,009,287
2030	466,440,000	65,546,320	791,505,748	1,232,977,590	2,556,469,658
2031	467,440,000	47,625,530	827,440,435	1,205,802,342	2,548,308,307
2032	485,550,000	29,579,205	1,165,285,403	1,180,839,613	2,861,254,222
2033	41,010,000	12,306,103	1,260,269,359	1,112,427,375	2,426,012,837
2034	37,195,000	11,320,888	1,261,422,360	1,060,025,122	2,369,963,369
2035	38,225,000	10,541,813	1,252,384,028	1,011,201,905	2,312,352,746
2036	39,280,000	9,740,725	1,096,205,238	1,077,633,332	2,222,859,296
2037	40,370,000	8,898,050	1,147,099,324	1,009,633,929	2,206,001,303
2038	34,460,000	8,011,500	1,135,609,026	984,620,771	2,162,701,297
2039	36,285,000	6,700,000	1,088,953,420	1,021,884,144	2,153,822,564
2040	37,860,000	4,885,750	1,191,328,282	874,741,143	2,108,815,175
2041	40,040,000	2,992,750	1,548,146,082	533,234,385	2,124,413,217
2042	19,815,000	990,750	1,232,045,000	335,052,565	1,587,903,315
2043	-	-	786,015,000	277,713,838	1,063,728,838
2044	-	-	696,372,500	240,538,569	936,911,069
2045	-	-	636,000,000	207,907,653	843,907,653
2046	-	-	562,535,000	179,317,128	741,852,128
2047	-	-	590,540,000	153,691,219	744,231,219
2048	-	-	592,855,000	126,614,444	719,469,444
2049	-	-	549,525,000	99,513,888	649,038,888
2050	-	-	523,735,000	74,426,475	598,161,475
2051	-	-	207,550,000	50,535,269	258,085,269
2052	-	-	210,645,000	40,266,188	250,911,188
2053	-	-	221,240,000	29,673,313	250,913,313
2054	-	-	193,595,000	19,516,931	213,111,931
2055	-	-	198,765,000	9,938,713	208,703,713
	$3,054,175,000	$538,992,060	$25,632,517,181	$18,331,749,635	$47,557,433,876

(1) For capital appreciation bonds, the original issue amount is reflected as principal and the accretion in value from the date of issuance is reflected as interest in the year of bond maturity.

Issuers of State Appropriation Obligations

Garden State Preservation Trust

The Garden State Preservation Trust ("GSPT") issues bonds for the purpose of preserving open space and farmland. Pursuant to the Garden State Preservation Trust Act, as amended, the principal amount of bonds, notes or other obligations which could have been issued prior to July 1, 2009, other than refunding bonds, cannot exceed $1.15 billion. The GSPT has issued all of its $1.15 billion statutory bonding authorization. After July 1, 2009, only refunding bonds can be issued. The bonds issued by the GSPT are special obligations of the GSPT payable from amounts paid to it under a contract between the GSPT and the State Treasurer, subject to appropriation by the State Legislature.

New Jersey Economic Development Authority

The NJEDA is authorized to issue bonds for various purposes described below.

The NJEDA has issued revenue bonds on behalf of non-profit community service providers. The payment of debt service on these revenue bonds is the obligation of the community service providers. However, such debt service

payments as well as the payment of certain other provider expenses are reimbursed by the State pursuant to service contracts between the State Department of Human Services and these providers, subject to appropriation by the State Legislature. The contracts have one-year terms, subject to annual renewal.

The Motor Vehicle Surcharges Securitization Act of 2004, *L*. 2004, *c*. 70, authorizes the NJEDA to issue bonds payable from, and secured by, dedicated motor vehicle surcharge revenues as defined in the legislation. Debt service on the bonds is payable pursuant to a contract between the NJEDA and the State Treasurer, subject to appropriation by the State Legislature. Pursuant to *L*. 2005, *c*. 163, *L*. 2004, *c*. 70 was amended to authorize the issuance of bonds by NJEDA in an amount not to exceed $200 million to fund grants and loans for the costs of special needs housing projects in the State. Pursuant to *L*. 2019, *c*. 301, only refunding bonds can be issued.

The Municipal Rehabilitation and Economic Recovery Act, *L*. 2002, *c*. 43 (*N.J.S.A.* 52:27BBB-1 et seq.), authorizes the NJEDA to issue bonds for the purpose of making deposits into certain funds described in *N.J.S.A.* 52:27BBB-49 and *N.J.S.A.* 52:27BBB-50, to provide loans and grants to sustain economic activity in qualified municipalities under the Act. Debt service on the bonds is paid pursuant to a contract between the NJEDA and the State Treasurer, subject to appropriation by the State Legislature.

The Educational Facilities Construction and Financing Act, *L*. 2000, *c*. 72 ("EFCFA") authorizes the NJEDA to issue bonds to finance the State share of costs for school facilities construction projects. EFCFA originally provided that the aggregate principal amount of bonds, notes or other obligations issued by NJEDA shall not exceed: $100,000,000 for the State share of costs for county vocational school district school facilities projects, $6,000,000,000 for the State share of costs for "Abbott District" school facilities projects, and $2,500,000,000 for the State share of costs for school facilities projects in all other districts. Debt service on the bonds issued pursuant to EFCFA is paid pursuant to a contract between the State Treasurer and the NJEDA, subject to appropriation by the State Legislature. EFCFA was amended in July 2008 to increase the amount of bonds, notes or other obligations authorized to be issued by the NJEDA in additional aggregate principal amounts not to exceed: $2,900,000,000 for the State share of costs for school facilities projects in the "SDA Districts" (formerly "Abbott Districts"), and $1,000,000,000 for the State share of costs for school facilities projects in all other districts, $50,000,000 of which is allocated for the State share of costs for county vocational school district facilities projects. In regard to this increase in the amount of bonds authorized to be issued by NJEDA pursuant to this amendment, debt service on these bonds or refunding bonds issued by NJEDA and any additional costs authorized pursuant to Section 14 of EFCFA shall first be payable from revenues received from the GIT except that debt service on bonds issued to pay for administrative, insurance, operating and other expenses of the NJEDA and the Schools Development Authority in connection with school facilities projects shall be payable from the General Fund. The additional bonds issued pursuant to this amendment are also payable pursuant to the contract between the State Treasurer and the NJEDA, mentioned above, subject to appropriation by the State Legislature.

The State Pension Funding Bonds were issued pursuant to legislation enacted June 1997 to pay a portion of the State's unfunded accrued pension liability for the State's retirement system, which together with amounts derived from the revaluation of pension assets pursuant to companion legislation enacted at the same time, were sufficient to fully fund the then unfunded accrued pension liability at that time. Debt service on the bonds is payable pursuant to a contract between the State Treasurer and the NJEDA, subject to appropriation by the State Legislature.

L. 2006, *c*. 102 authorized the issuance of $270 million of bonds by the NJEDA to fund various State capital construction projects, including stem cell research facilities in New Brunswick and Newark, biomedical research facilities, blood collection facilities and cancer research facilities. On September 14, 2016, the NJEDA issued $46.850 million of Biomedical Research Facilities Bonds, Series 2016A. Debt service on the bonds is payable pursuant to a contract between the NJEDA and the State Treasurer, subject to appropriation by the State Legislature.

In addition, the State has entered into a number of leases with the NJEDA relating to the financing of certain real property, office buildings and equipment. The rental payments required to be made by the State under these lease agreements are sufficient to pay debt service on the bonds issued by the NJEDA to finance the acquisition and construction of such projects and other amounts payable to the NJEDA, including certain administrative expenses of the NJEDA. Amounts payable under the lease agreements are subject to appropriation by the State Legislature. See "CERTAIN CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS AND JUDICIAL DECISIONS – Judicial Decisions" herein.

New Jersey Educational Facilities Authority

The New Jersey Educational Facilities Authority ("NJEFA") issues bonds pursuant to four separate programs to finance: (i) the purchase of equipment to be leased to institutions of higher learning (the "Equipment Leasing Fund"); (ii) grants to the State's public and private institutions of higher education for the development, construction and improvement of instructional, laboratory, communication and research facilities (the "Facilities Trust Fund"); (iii) grants to public and private institutions of higher education to develop a technology infrastructure within and among the State's institutions of higher education (the "Technology Infrastructure Fund"); and (iv) grants to public and private institutions of higher education to finance the renewal, renovation, improvement, expansion, construction, and reconstruction of educational facilities and technology infrastructure (the "Capital Improvement Fund"). The debt service on the bonds issued under these programs is payable by the State pursuant to statutory provisions or contracts between the NJEFA and the State Treasurer, subject to appropriation by the State Legislature. Under the financing programs for the Equipment Leasing Fund, the Facilities Trust Fund, the Technology Infrastructure Fund and the Capital Improvement Fund, as bonds mature or are redeemed, the bonding capacity revolves. As of June 30, 2026, under these programs, the NJEFA has, in aggregate, approximately $487,760,000 of bonding capacity.

New Jersey Health Care Facilities Financing Authority

The New Jersey Health Care Facilities Financing Authority ("HCFFA") is authorized to acquire, construct and lease projects to the New Jersey Department of Human Services ("DHS") or the New Jersey Department of Health ("DOH") and to issue bonds to finance such projects, the debt service on which shall be paid by DHS, subject to appropriation by the State Legislature. The State has financed the construction of a new Greystone Park Psychiatric Hospital, the demolition of the old Greystone Park Psychiatric Hospital and the demolition of the old Marlboro Psychiatric Hospital through the issuance of bonds by HCFFA that are secured by payments made by DHS, subject to appropriation by the State Legislature. The State has also financed energy efficiency projects at the Trenton Psychiatric Hospital and the Ann Klein Forensic Center through the issuance of bonds by HCFFA that are secured by payments made by DOH, subject to appropriation by the State Legislature.

Under the Hospital Asset Transformation Program established by *L*. 2000, *c*. 98, as amended by *L*. 2007, *c*. 110, and *L*. 2009, *c.* 2, HCFFA is authorized to issue bonds to provide funds to any nonprofit health care organization in order to, among other things, satisfy the outstanding indebtedness of a hospital, pay the costs of transitioning or terminating the provision of hospital acute care services at a specific location, including the costs of construction, renovation, equipment, information technology and working capital, and pay the costs associated with the closure or acquisition of a general hospital. Such bonds are special obligations of HCFFA payable from amounts paid to it under a contract between HCFFA and the State Treasurer, subject to appropriation by the State Legislature.

New Jersey Transportation Trust Fund Authority

The New Jersey Transportation Trust Fund Authority (the "TTFA") issues bonds for the purpose of funding a portion of the State's share of the cost of improvements to the State's transportation system. The bonds issued by the TTFA are special obligations of the TTFA payable from a contract among the TTFA, the State Treasurer and the Commissioner of Transportation, subject to appropriation by the State Legislature. The issuance of refunding bonds to refund prior obligations of the TTFA is not subject to the debt issuance restrictions described below, but is subject to the approval of the Joint Budget Oversight Committee.

The New Jersey Transportation Trust Fund Authority Act of 1984, as amended by *L*. 2016, *c*. 56 and *L*. 2024, *c.* 7 authorizes the issuance of $15.6 billion in Transportation Program Bonds between Fiscal Year 2017 and Fiscal Year 2029, the payment of debt service on which must be paid solely from revenues dedicated for transportation purposes pursuant to Article VIII, Section II, paragraph 4 of the State Constitution.

An amendment to Article VIII, section II, paragraph 4 of the State Constitution was approved by the voters on November 8, 2016, dedicating all revenue from the motor fuels and petroleum products gross receipts taxes for transportation purposes. These constitutionally dedicated monies are available to be appropriated by the Legislature to the TTFA to pay debt service on Transportation Program Bonds issued by the TTFA and as pay-as-you-go-funding. Any constitutionally dedicated revenues in excess of the amount needed to pay debt service on TTFA bonds and

Transportation Capital Program project costs are appropriated to the Transportation Trust Fund Account - Subaccount for Capital Reserves to meet future Transportation Capital Program needs.

State Supported County College Bonds

Legislation provides for appropriations for State Aid to counties equal to a portion of the debt service on bonds issued by or on behalf of such counties for construction of county college facilities (*L*. 1971, *c*. 12, as amended). The State Legislature has no legal obligation to make such appropriations, but has done so to date for all obligations issued under this legislation. The NJEFA is also authorized to issue its obligations to finance county college capital facilities which are secured in whole or in part by an agreement with the State Treasurer, subject to appropriation by the State Legislature.

State Equipment Lease Financing

The State finances the acquisition of certain equipment and vehicles to be used by various State departments through equipment lease financings established from time to time with one or more financial services providers. Repayments of amounts drawn under the equipment lease financings are subject to appropriation by the State Legislature.

Master Energy Lease Purchase Agreement

The State finances the acquisition of certain energy efficiency projects at State facilities through equipment lease financings established from time to time with one or more financial services providers. Repayments of amounts drawn under the equipment lease financings are subject to appropriation by the State Legislature.

Description of Certain Long-Term Obligations

Bank Loan Bonds

The NJEDA and the HCFFA have issued certain series of bonds to finance school facilities construction projects, municipal rehabilitation projects and Department of Health-operated institutions projects pursuant to term loan agreements with several banks. A bank's rights under such term loan agreements are essentially the same as bondholders' rights except for a few differences. The bank may require the mandatory term out of the bonds for a shortened amortization period if certain events occur under the loan agreement, including, without limitation, the failure to pay, or cause to be paid, when due, principal of or interest on the bonds, a debt moratorium, a ratings downgrade, a material failure to perform under the applicable State contract or sublease, an action that materially adversely affects the rights, remedies or security of the trustee under the bond resolution or the bank under the term loan agreement or a material amendment or modification to the applicable State contract without the prior written consent of the bank. For tax-exempt bonds, the term loan agreements provide that if an event of taxability occurs, the interest rate on the bonds will increase. The aggregate amount of such bank loan bonds outstanding as of June 30, 2026 is $346,558,000. Such bonds are included within the Long-Term Obligations tables herein.

The following table provides a summary of the State-supported term loan agreements outstanding as of June 30, 2026.

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BANK LOAN PORTFOLIO

Lender	Series	Tax Status	Amount Outstanding as of 6/30/26	Fixed Interest Rate*	Maturity Date
Economic Development Authority School Facilities Construction Bonds					
Barclays Capital Inc.	2019 Series GGG	Tax Exempt	$104,200,000	5.250%	9/1/2026
Barclays Capital Inc.	2019 Series GGG	Tax Exempt	30,555,000	5.250	9/1/2027
Capital One Public Funding, LLC	2019 Series III	Tax Exempt	13,065,000	3.070	12/15/2026
Capital One Public Funding, LLC	2019 Series III	Tax Exempt	18,856,000	3.070	12/15/2027
Capital One Public Funding, LLC	2019 Series III	Tax Exempt	10,946,000	3.070	12/15/2028
Capital One Public Funding, LLC	2019 Series III	Tax Exempt	10,304,000	3.070	12/15/2029
Capital One Public Funding, LLC	2019 Series III	Tax Exempt	25,544,000	3.070	12/15/2030
Capital One Public Funding, LLC	2019 Series III	Tax Exempt	8,344,000	3.070	12/15/2031
PNC Bank, N.A.	2019 Series JJJ	Tax Exempt	9,528,000	2.765	9/1/2026
PNC Bank, N.A.	2019 Series JJJ	Tax Exempt	9,795,000	2.765	9/1/2027
PNC Bank, N.A.	2019 Series KKK	Tax Exempt	518,000	3.470	12/15/2026
PNC Bank, N.A.	2019 Series KKK	Tax Exempt	536,000	3.470	12/15/2027
PNC Bank, N.A.	2019 Series KKK	Tax Exempt	555,000	3.470	12/15/2028
PNC Bank, N.A.	2019 Series KKK	Tax Exempt	575,000	3.470	12/15/2029
PNC Bank, N.A.	2019 Series KKK	Tax Exempt	595,000	3.470	12/15/2030
PNC Bank, N.A.	2019 Series KKK	Tax Exempt	27,695,000	3.470	12/15/2031
PNC Bank, N.A.	2019 Series KKK	Tax Exempt	21,782,000	3.470	12/15/2032
		Total	**$293,393,000**		
Economic Development Authority Municipal Rehabilitation Bonds					
Barclays Capital Inc.	2019 Series A	Tax Exempt	$9,320,000	5.250%	4/1/2027
Barclays Capital Inc.	2019 Series A	Tax Exempt	13,435,000	5.250	4/1/2028
Barclays Capital Inc.	2019 Series B	Taxable	3,500,000	4.580	4/1/2027
		Total	**$26,255,000**		
Health Care Facilities Financing Authority Department of Health Lease Revenue Bonds					
DNT Asset Trust	Series 2025	Tax Exempt	$2,930,000	3.840%	9/15/2026
DNT Asset Trust	Series 2025	Tax Exempt	3,045,000	3.840	9/15/2027
DNT Asset Trust	Series 2025	Tax Exempt	3,165,000	3.840	9/15/2028
DNT Asset Trust	Series 2025	Tax Exempt	3,285,000	3.840	9/15/2029
DNT Asset Trust	Series 2025	Tax Exempt	3,415,000	3.840	9/15/2030
DNT Asset Trust	Series 2025	Tax Exempt	3,550,000	3.840	9/15/2031
DNT Asset Trust	Series 2025	Tax Exempt	3,690,000	3.840	9/15/2032
DNT Asset Trust	Series 2025	Tax Exempt	3,830,000	3.840	9/15/2033
		Total	**$26,910,000**		
		Grand Total	**$346,558,000**		

* Interest rate subject to adjustment upon a downgrade in the State's credit rating.

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MORAL OBLIGATIONS

The authorizing legislation for certain State entities provides for specific budgetary procedures with respect to certain obligations issued by such entities. Pursuant to such legislation, a designated official is required to certify any deficiency in a debt service reserve fund maintained to meet payments of principal of and interest on the obligations, and a State appropriation in the amount of the deficiency is to be made. However, the State Legislature is not legally bound to make such an appropriation. Bonds issued pursuant to authorizing legislation of this type are sometimes referred to as moral obligation bonds. There is no statutory limitation on the amount of moral obligation bonds which may be issued by eligible State entities.

The following table sets forth the moral obligations outstanding as of June 30, 2026 and debt service for Fiscal Year 2027.

	Principal Amount Outstanding	Fiscal Year 2027 Debt Service
South Jersey Port Corporation	$144,970,000	$18,689,588
South Jersey Port Corporation Subordinated	245,905,000	15,635,250
Higher Education Student Assistance Authority	1,542,200,000	197,489,299
	$1,933,075,000	$231,814,137

South Jersey Port Corporation

The State, under its moral obligation, has provided the South Jersey Port Corporation (the "Port Corporation") with funds to replenish its debt service reserve fund to the extent drawn upon by the Port Corporation when Port Corporation revenues are insufficient to pay debt service on its outstanding bonds. Such payments to the Port Corporation are subject to appropriation by the State Legislature.

The following table sets forth the amounts paid to the Port Corporation to replenish its debt service reserve fund and subordinated debt service reserve fund for the past five fiscal years. The State expects the Port Corporation to request that the State replenish the debt service reserve funds of the Port Corporation in Fiscal Year 2027. Historically, through this mechanism, the State has paid substantially all of the Port Corporation's debt service.

Fiscal Year	Amounts Paid for Debt Service	Amounts Paid for Debt Service (Subordinated)
2022	$16,925,000	$12,710,000
2023	15,100,000	12,710,000
2024	16,125,000	15,400,000
2025	15,500,000	14,250,000
2026	15,200,000	15,525,000

Higher Education Student Assistance Authority

The Higher Education Student Assistance Authority ("HESAA") has not had a revenue deficiency which required the State to appropriate funds to meet its moral obligation. It is anticipated that the HESAA's revenues will continue to be sufficient to pay debt service on its bonds.

OTHER OBLIGATIONS

The following Other Obligations are not considered State Appropriation Obligations and are therefore not included in the amounts shown in the tables entitled "SUMMARY OF LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS AS OF JUNE 30, 2026" and "ESTIMATED FUTURE DEBT SERVICE ON LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS AS OF JUNE 30, 2026".

New Jersey Transportation Trust Fund Authority – "GARVEES"

On November 2, 2016, the TTFA issued $3.241 billion of Federal Highway Reimbursement Revenue Notes ("GARVEE Notes"). The GARVEE Notes are secured solely by reimbursements received by or on behalf of the NJDOT pursuant to Title 23 of the United States Code from the Federal Highway Administration. On July 25, 2018, $1.2 billion of 2018 Series A GARVEE Refunding Notes were issued to refund a portion of the 2016 Series A GARVEE Notes. As of June 30, 2026, the aggregate amounts of GARVEE Notes and GARVEE Refunding Notes outstanding are $765,540,000 and $700,920,000, respectively.

Qualified Bonds

L. 1976, *c*. 38, as amended by *L.* 2015, *c.* 95, and *L.* 1976, *c*. 39 (the "Acts") provide for the issuance of "Qualified Bonds" by municipalities and school districts. Whenever a local board of education or the governing body of a municipality determines to issue bonds, it may file an application with the Local Finance Board, and, in the case of a local board of education, also with the Commissioner of Education, to qualify bonds pursuant to the Acts. Upon approval of such application, the State Treasurer shall withhold from certain State appropriations of revenues or other State aid payable to the municipalities or appropriations of State school aid payable to the school district, as appropriate, an amount sufficient to pay debt service on such bonds. Additionally, with respect to Qualified Bonds issued by municipalities, a statutory lien and trust, superior to all other liens, automatically attaches to such appropriations, in favor of the holders of Qualified Bonds, for the sole purpose of paying debt service on the Qualified Bonds. These Qualified Bonds are not direct, guaranteed or moral obligations of the State, and debt service on such bonds will be paid by the State only to the extent that the State aid or State school aid has been appropriated by the State Legislature. As of June 30, 2026, the aggregate amounts of municipal and school district Qualified Bonds outstanding are $1,066,273,153 and $1,610,000, respectively.

Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Bonds

The State has transferred to the TSFC, established pursuant to *L*. 2002, *c*. 32, the State's right to receive all tobacco settlement receipts (the "TSRs") after December 1, 2003 from the multi-state Master Settlement Agreement ("MSA") which settled litigation with the participating tobacco companies. In April 2018, the TSFC refunded all of its outstanding Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Bonds, Series 2007-1 with the proceeds of its Tobacco Settlement Bonds, Series 2018A (Senior) & 2018B (Subordinate). As of June 30, 2026, the TSFC had $2,241,060,000 in outstanding bonds secured by TSRs.

STATE EMPLOYEES

Public Employer-Employee Relations Act

The State, as a public employer, is covered by the New Jersey Public Employer-Employee Relations Act, as amended (*N.J.S.A.* 34:13A-1 *et seq.*), which guarantees public employees the right to negotiate collectively through employee organizations certified or recognized as the exclusive collective negotiations' representatives for units of public employees found to be appropriate for collective negotiations purposes. Approximately 57,339 full-time Executive Branch employees are paid through the State payroll system. Of the 57,339 employees, approximately 53,692 full-time executive branch employees are represented by certified or recognized exclusive majority representatives and are organized into various negotiation units. There are twelve-plus civilian units, ten of which presently represent approximately 44,819 full-time employees in the Executive Branch. The Health Care and Rehabilitation Services Unit is represented by the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees ("AFSCME") and includes about 5,193 employees. The Administrative and Clerical Services Unit, the Primary Supervisory Unit, the Professional Unit and the Higher-Level Supervisory Unit are all represented by the Communications Workers of America ("CWA") and include about 5,636 employees, 6,957 employees, 18,570 employees and 2,506 employees, respectively, for a total of 33,669 employees. The Crafts Unit, the Inspection and Security Unit, and the Operations, Maintenance and Services Unit are represented by the International Federation of Professional and Technical Engineers ("IFPTE") and the New Jersey State Motor Vehicle Employees Union, Service Employees International Union ("SEIU"), and combined include about 4,352 employees. The Deputy Attorneys General ("DAsG") unit and the State Government Managers ("Managers") Unit are both represented by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers ("IBEW") and include approximately 426 employees (represented by

IBEW Local 33) and 1,179 employees (represented by IBEW Local 30), respectively. There are approximately 8,683 employees represented by twelve law enforcement units.

Negotiation Process

The New Jersey Public Employer-Employee Relations Act specifies a negotiation process for non-police and non-fire units which includes mediation and advisory fact-finding in the event of a negotiations impasse. This process is geared to the public employer's budget submission process. The economic provisions included in these negotiated agreements generally take effect at the beginning of each fiscal year or at other times provided in the agreements. Police and fire negotiations units may also submit to mediation and fact-finding in the event that negotiations with the State produces an impasse and the parties agree to do so, but where no agreement is achieved by exhaustion of these processes, police and fire units are additionally entitled to submit their final demands to binding interest arbitration. Approximately 8,683 State employees come under the binding interest arbitration process. Of the 8,683, approximately 3,248 are in the State Police.

Contract Status

The State has entered into a four-year contract for Fiscal Years 2024-2027 with the IFPTE Local 195 and the Motor Vehicle Inspector Division of Local 32BJ SEIU, CTW, CLC. The contract provides for across the board salary increases of approximately 14.0% as follows: 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2024 (effective the first full pay period on or after July 1, 2023), 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2025 (effective the first full pay period on or after July 1, 2024), 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2026 (effective the first full pay period on or after July 1, 2025) and 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2027 (effective the first full pay period on or after July 1, 2026). In addition to these 3.5% increases, any full-time employee on the active payroll with an annual base salary under $41,400 shall receive a cash bonus, not included in base salary, equal to the difference between the across the board increase on an annual salary of $41,400 and the across the board increase of that employee's base salary. In Fiscal Year 2025 (effective first full pay period on or after July 1, 2024) employees serving in ranges 1-8 migrated to Range 9. In Fiscal Year 2026 (effective the first full pay period on or after July 1, 2025) an eleventh step was added to each range of the salary schedule.

The State has entered into a four-year contract for Fiscal Years 2024-2027 with the CWA representing four (4) units. The contract provides for across the board salary increases of approximately 14.0% as follows: 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2024 (effective the first full pay period on or after July 1, 2023), 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2025 (effective the first full pay period on or after July 1, 2024), 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2026 (effective the first full pay period on or after July 1, 2025) and 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2027 (effective the first full pay period on or after July 1, 2026). In Fiscal Year 2025 (effective first full pay period on or after July 1, 2024) employees serving in ranges 1-8 migrated to Range 9. In Fiscal Year 2026 (effective the first full pay period on or after July 1, 2025) an eleventh step was added to each range of the salary schedule.

The State has entered into a four-year contract for Fiscal Years 2024-2027 with AFSCME New Jersey Council 63. The contract provides for across the board salary increases of approximately 14.0% as follows: 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2024 (effective the first full pay period on or after July 1, 2023), 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2025 (effective the first full pay period on or after July 1, 2024), 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2026 (effective the first full pay period on or after July 1, 2025) and 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2027 (effective the first full pay period on or after July 1, 2026). In addition to these 3.5% increases, any full-time employee on the active payroll with an annual base salary under $39,900 shall receive a cash bonus, not included in base salary, equal to the difference between the across the board increase on an annual salary of $39,900 and the across the board increase of that employee's base salary. In Fiscal Year 2025 (effective first full pay period on or after July 1, 2024) employees serving in ranges 1-8 migrated to Range 9. In Fiscal Year 2026 (effective the first full pay period on or after July 1, 2025) an eleventh step was added to each range of the salary schedule.

The State has entered into a four-year contract for Fiscal Years 2024-2027 with the IBEW, Local 33, Deputy Attorneys General (DAsG) unit. The contract provides for across the board salary increases of approximately 14.0% as follows: 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2024 (effective the first full pay period on or after July 1, 2023), 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2025 (effective the first full pay period on or after July 1, 2024), 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2026 (effective the first full pay period on or after July 1, 2025) and 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2027 (effective the first full pay period on or after July 1,

2026). In Fiscal Year 2026 (effective the first full pay period on or after July 1, 2025) an eleventh step was added to range ZR 33 of the salary schedule. The contract provides for a salary cap of $171,000.

The State has entered into a four-year contract for Fiscal Years 2024-2027 with the IBEW, Local 30, State Government Managers' Unit (SGM Unit). The contract provides for across the board salary increases of 14.0% as follows: 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2024 (effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2023), 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2025 (effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2024), 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2026 (effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2025), and 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2027 (effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2026). The contract provides for a salary cap of $170,000. In addition to the across the board salary increases described above, the contract provided for a $2,000 increase to the base salary of "&98" (no range) employees effective July 1, 2024. In Fiscal Year 2026 (effective the first full pay period on or after July 1, 2025) a new top step was added to each range of the applicable salary schedules.

The State entered into a four-year contract for Fiscal Years 2024-2027 with the Policemen's Benevolent Association Local 105 ("PBA 105"). The contract provides for across the board salary increases of approximately 14.0% as follows: 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2024 (effective the first full pay period on or after July 1, 2023), 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2025 (effective the first full pay period on or after July 1, 2024), 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2026 (effective the first full pay period on or after July 1, 2025) and 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2027 (effective the first full pay period on or after July 1, 2026). In Fiscal Year 2025 (effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2024) the employee relations group "LA" salary scale was eliminated and Senior Correctional Police Officers on the "LA" scale migrated to the "L" salary scale. In Fiscal Year 2026 (effective the first full pay period on or after July 1, 2025) an eleventh step was added to each range of the salary schedule.

The State entered into a four-year contract for Fiscal Years 2024-2027 with the New Jersey Investigators Association, State Fraternal Order of Police Lodge 174 ("NJIA" or "FOP Lodge 174"). The contract provides for across the board salary increases of approximately 14% as follows: 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2024 (effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2023), 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2025 (effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2024), 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2026 (effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2025), and 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2027 (effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2026). The contract also provided for a $4,500 salary adjustment for the Investigator title; a $3,200 salary adjustment for the Senior Investigator title; and a $3,000 salary adjustment for the Principal Investigator Title effective the first full pay period on or after January 1, 2024, and the addition of an eleventh step for each range of the salary schedule effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2025.

The State entered into a four-year contract for Fiscal Years 2024-2027 with the New Jersey Policemen's Benevolent Association State Law Enforcement Unit ("SLEU"). The contract provides for across the board salary increases of approximately 14% as follows: 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2024 (effective the first full pay period after September 1, 2023), 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2025 (effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2024), 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2026 (effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2025), and 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2027 (effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2026). The contract also provided for a $2,400 salary adjustment for all titles, except the Conservation Officer title, which will receive a $600 salary adjustment effective the first full pay period on or after January 1, 2024, and the addition of an eleventh step for each range of the salary schedule effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2025.

The State entered into a four-year contract for Fiscal Years 2024-2027 with the New Jersey Law Enforcement Supervisors Association ("NJLESA"). The contract provides for across the board salary increases of approximately 14% as follows: 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2024 (effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2023), 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2025 (effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2024), 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2026 (effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2025), and 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2027 (effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2026). The contract also provided for a $4,500 salary adjustment for all titles, except Parole Sergeants, effective the first full pay period on or after July 1, 2023, and the addition of an eleventh step for each range of the salary schedule effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2025.

The State entered into a four-year contract for Fiscal Years 2024-2027 with the New Jersey Superior Officers Law Enforcement Association ("NJSOLEA"). The contract provides for across the board salary increases of 14% as follows: 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2024 (effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2023); 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2025 (effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2024); 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2026 (effective the first full pay period after

July 1, 2025); and 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2027 (effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2026). The contract also provided for a $4,500 salary adjustment to the salary schedules of all unit members, except members in the Parole Lieutenant title, effective first full pay period on or after January 1, 2024. In Fiscal Year 2026 (effective the first full pay period on or after July 1, 2025) a new step 11 was added to each range of the applicable salary schedules.

The State entered into a four-year contract for Fiscal Years 2024-2027 with the New Jersey Law Enforcement Commanding Officers Association ("NJLECOA"). The parties did not reach mutual agreement during negotiations and the union filed for interest arbitration. On April 28, 2025, the arbitrator issued a decision and awarded a four-year contract for Fiscal Years 2024-2027 with percentage salary increases of approximately 14% as follows: 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2024 (effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2023), 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2025 (effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2024), 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2026 (effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2025), and 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2027 (effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2026). The award also provided for a $4,000 salary adjustment for the Deputy Chief Investigator title and a $1,500 salary adjustment for the Major title effective the first full pay period on or after July 1, 2023. In addition, the award provided for a $4,500 salary adjustment for all titles, except parole titles, effective the first full pay period on or after January 1, 2024, and a new top step for all titles on a salary schedule effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2025.

The State entered into a four-year contract for Fiscal Years 2024-2027 with the Policemen's Benevolent Association, Local 383 ("PBA 383"), formerly FOP Lodge 91. The contract provides for across the board salary increases of approximately 14% as follows: 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2024 (effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2023), 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2025 (effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2024), 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2026 (effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2025), and 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2027 (effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2026). The contract also provided for a $4,500 salary adjustment for all titles effective the first full pay period on or after January 1, 2024, and the addition of an eleventh step for each range of the salary schedule effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2025.

The State has entered into a two-year contract for Fiscal Years 2026-2027 with the State Troopers Non-Commissioned Officers Association ("STNCOA-Sergeants"). The contract provides for across the board salary increases as follows: 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2026 (effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2025), and 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2027 (effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2026). Maintenance allowance increases in each year of the contract effective the first full pay period after the following dates: July 1, 2025 - $20,413.69, and July 1, 2026 - $21,128.17. The contract also provided for a $3,000 adjustment to step 9 of employee relations group ("ERG") "N" range 21 and a $1,000 adjustment to step 9 of ERG "N" range 24 effective the first full pay period on or after July 1, 2025, and the addition of a tenth step for each range of the salary schedule effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2025.

The State has entered into a two-year contract for Fiscal Years 2026-2027 with the State Troopers Superior Officers Association ("STSOA-Lieutenants and Captains"). The contract provides for across the board salary increases as follows: 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2026 (effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2025), and 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2027 (effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2026). Maintenance allowance increases in each year of the contract effective the first full pay period after the following dates: July 1, 2025 - $20,413.69, and July 1, 2026 - $21,128.17. The contract also provided a $1,000 adjustment to step 9 of ERG "9" range 27 effective the first full pay period on or after July 1, 2025, and the addition of a tenth step for each range of the salary schedule effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2025.

The State has entered into a four-year contract for Fiscal Year 2024-2027 with the State Troopers Fraternal Associations ("STFA-Troopers"). The contract provides for across the board salary increases of approximately 14.0% as follows: 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2024 (effective the first full pay period on or after July 1, 2023), 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2025 (effective the first full pay period on or after July 1, 2024), 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2026 (effective the first full pay period on or after July 1, 2025) and 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2027 (effective the first full pay period on or after July 1, 2026). In Fiscal Year 2026 (effective the first full pay period on or after July 1, 2025) a tenth step was added to range T-19 of the salary schedule. Maintenance allowance increased in each year of the contract: $19,056.40 in Fiscal Year 2024, $19,723.37 in Fiscal Year 2025, $20,413.69 in Fiscal Year 2026 and $21,128.17 in Fiscal Year 2027.

In November 2024, the State entered into a four-year contract for Fiscal Years 2024-2027 with the Division of Criminal Justice Non-Commissioned Officer Assoc., Sergeant, State Investigator Unit, Dept. of Law & Public

Safety, PBA 383 A. The contract provides for across the board salary increases of approximately 14% as follows: 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2024 (effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2023), 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2025 (effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2024), 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2026 (effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2025), and 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2027 (effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2026). The contract also provided for a $4,500 salary adjustment for all titles effective the first full pay period on or after January 1, 2024, and the addition of an eleventh step for each range of the salary schedule effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2025.

In November 2024, the State entered into a four-year contract for Fiscal Years 2024-2027 with the Division of Criminal Justice Superior Officers Assoc., Lieutenant, State Investigator Unit, Dept. of Law & Public Safety, PBA 383 B. The contract provides for across the board salary increases of approximately 14% as follows: 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2024 (effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2023), 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2025 (effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2024), 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2026 (effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2025), and 3.5% in Fiscal Year 2027 (effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2026). The contract also provided for a $4,500 salary adjustment for all titles effective the first full pay period on or after January 1, 2024, and the addition of an eleventh step for each range of the salary schedule effective the first full pay period after July 1, 2025.

STATE FUNDING OF PENSION PLANS

Background

The State sponsors and operates seven defined benefit pension plans (the "Pension Plans"), which fund retirement benefits for almost all of the public employees of the State. The Pension Plans will fund those retirement benefits from their assets, earnings on their assets, contributions by the State and contributions from Pension Plan members. Local governments within the State participate as employers sponsoring two of the Pension Plans. In both of these Pension Plans, the assets that the State and the local governments contribute are invested together and generate one investment rate of return. However, both of these Pension Plans segregate the active and retired members and the related actuarial liabilities between the State and the local governments. The following description of the State's funding of the Pension Plans solely relates to the State's portion of the Pension Plans. The State makes contributions to the Pension Plans under the State statutes and such contributions are subject to the appropriation by the State Legislature and actions by the Governor.

Overview of the Financial Condition of the Pension Plans

As a result of lower-than-recommended contributions by the State to the Pension Plans for an extended period, lower than assumed investment returns on an actuarial basis, benefit enhancements enacted during the late 1990s and early 2000s, and reductions in member contributions, the Pension Plans' aggregate funded ratio (which compares the value of Pension Plan assets to the present value of future benefit payments) deteriorated and, as of June 30, 2016, before giving effect to the State's contribution of its Lottery Enterprise and other actions, was 44.7%. Since 2016, the State has taken the following steps to strengthen the financial condition of the Pension Plans (among other actions taken by the State):

- The State followed a funding policy for the pension plans since 2016 that has resulted in fully funding the actuarially recommended contribution since Fiscal Year 2022, which is continued in the Fiscal Year 2027 Appropriations Act;

- The State Legislature adopted the Pension Contribution Act in 2016, under which the State is required to make its contributions to the Pension Plans quarterly instead, as the practice before then had been, at the end of a Fiscal Year; and

- Under the LECA, the State contributed its Lottery Enterprise (which is defined and explained below) to the Pension Plans as of June 30, 2017.

While the State projects that its annual contributions will increase at a much slower rate than when the State was ramping up to full actuarially recommended contributions, the Pension Plans still face potential risks and

uncertainties from State and national economic conditions. Outcomes that differ from assumed investment returns, lottery net proceeds, employer contributions, as well as changes in valuation assumptions and methodologies could impact the financial condition of the Pension Plans. The information presented in this Appendix I reflects reasonable expectations of trends over the next thirty years. Uncertain economic conditions and other factors beyond the control of the State may result in a future change in the assumptions used to generate forward-looking estimates that could ultimately affect the level of State contributions.

Prospective Financial Information of Pension Plans

The following sets forth a projection of the financial condition of the Pension Plans, contributions from the State, contributions from members of the Pension Plans, and other related information. The following information constitutes forward-looking information and does not represent a prediction of actual results. It is based on numerous assumptions and methodologies reflected in actuarial valuations as of June 30, 2025 and actual results will likely differ. Investors should read carefully all of the footnotes to the following table and the related cross-references to understand the assumptions and methodologies upon which the following information is based.

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The following table is based on the actuarial valuation data for the Pension Plans as of June 30, 2025.

AGGREGATE PROJECTED ANNUAL CASH FLOWS AND NET VALUE OF ASSETS OF STATE'S PORTION OF PENSION PLANS
Projected Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2027 through June 30, 2056
(In Millions)

Fiscal Year Ending (June 30)	Beginning Value of Net Assets[(1)]	Member Contributions[(2)]	State Contributions[(3)(4)]	Lottery Net Proceeds[(5)]	Investment Earnings[(6)]	Benefit Payments[(7)]	Ending Value of Net Assets
2027	$51,925	$1,541	$5,825	$1,145	$3,589	$8,380	$55,646
2028	55,646	1,583	5,828	1,155	3,844	8,588	59,467
2029	59,467	1,626	5,833	1,167	4,106	8,796	63,402
2030	63,402	1,669	5,837	1,189	4,377	9,009	67,466
2031	67,466	1,714	5,830	1,201	4,655	9,232	71,633
2032	71,633	1,759	5,828	1,213	4,941	9,455	75,920
2033	75,920	1,806	5,826	1,225	5,236	9,679	80,333
2034	80,333	1,854	5,821	1,237	5,539	9,907	84,876
2035	84,876	1,904	5,810	1,249	5,851	10,136	89,553
2036	89,553	1,956	5,800	1,262	6,173	10,355	94,389
2037	94,389	2,009	5,794	1,275	6,506	10,566	99,407
2038	99,407	2,065	5,790	1,287	6,852	10,773	104,628
2039	104,628	2,122	5,786	1,300	7,213	10,971	110,079
2040	110,079	2,182	5,786	1,313	7,591	11,155	115,797
2041	115,797	2,245	5,790	1,326	7,988	11,323	121,824
2042	121,824	2,309	5,801	1,340	8,407	11,485	128,196
2043	128,196	2,374	5,816	1,353	8,851	11,655	134,935
2044	134,935	2,440	5,832	1,367	9,319	11,835	142,058
2045	142,058	2,508	5,849	1,380	9,815	12,024	149,586
2046	149,586	2,578	5,868	1,394	10,338	12,217	157,548
2047	157,548	2,649	5,891	1,408	10,892	12,428	165,959
2048	165,959	2,721	6,785	0	11,450	12,653	174,262
2049	174,262	2,796	6,715	0	12,024	12,894	182,902
2050	182,902	2,872	2,214	0	12,506	13,144	187,350
2051	187,350	2,953	1,947	0	12,805	13,384	191,671
2052	191,671	3,037	1,972	0	13,102	13,640	196,142
2053	196,142	3,123	2,009	0	13,410	13,917	200,767
2054	200,767	3,212	2,011	0	13,727	14,203	205,513
2055	205,513	3,304	1,940	0	14,050	14,492	210,314
2056	210,314	3,399	1,936	0	14,379	14,791	215,238

Numbers may not add up due to rounding.

(1) Beginning value of net assets represents the projected value of the State's portion of Pension Plan net assets at the beginning of each Fiscal Year. Net assets equal the full market value of assets at the beginning of the Fiscal Year *less* member and employer contribution receivables included in the full market value of assets.

(2) Represents contributions from members of the State's portion of the Pension Plans at current statutory contribution rates. Under the State statute, State employees make contributions to the Pension Plans ranging from 7.5% to 12% of their salary. The level of these contributions in the future could be changed through subsequent legislation.

(3) Represents projected contributions by the State. For Fiscal Year 2027, the contributions reflect the State's contributions set forth in the Fiscal Year 2027 Appropriations Act. For future Fiscal Years, the State assumes that its pension contributions will equal 100% of the actuarially recommended contribution. The projected State contribution amounts reflect the annual credit against the actuarially recommended contribution pursuant to LECA.

(4) Does not include $303 million in contributions that the State makes in respect to local governmental participation in the Pension Plans. In connection with increases in retirement benefits in the local governmental portion of the Pension Plans, the State has undertaken to make contributions to pay for a portion of the impact of those retirement benefits.

(5) Lottery Net Proceeds represent projected net proceeds from the Lottery Enterprise. See "–Lottery Enterprise Contribution Act" below. Through 2029, these projections are consistent with the Division of the State Lottery's management services agreement for sales and

(footnotes continue on next page)

marketing with Northstar NJ. Pursuant to LECA, the State is required to revalue the Lottery Enterprise every five years. The most recent revaluation was completed as of December 31, 2021. The next five-year revaluation has commenced and is expected to be completed by December 31, 2026. See "Lottery Enterprise Contribution Act–Lottery Enterprise – Valuation" below. *L*. 2025, *c*. 82 ("Chapter 82") revised how the proceeds accruing from the sale of lottery tickets are apportioned. Chapter 82, on a pilot basis, revised the required dedication to the pension plans accruing from the sale of lottery tickets to 27 percent from the previously required 30 percent. This change in the required dedication will allow the Division of the State Lottery to offer new games with increased prize amounts, and which is anticipated to increase overall sales results. The pilot program is for a three-year term commencing in Fiscal Year 2026. At the end of the three-year pilot term, the results will be evaluated, and if the pilot program resulted in higher contributions to the State, the change will become permanent. If the change does not produce a benefit, the required dedication to the pension plans will revert to 30 percent. While the Division of the State Lottery anticipates that the change will result in higher Lottery Net Proceeds during the three-year pilot term, no assurances can be given that the Chapter 82 change in the required dedication will result in higher Lottery Net Proceeds actually being realized. The amounts listed in the column "Lottery Net Proceeds" above do not take into account the Chapter 82 change in the required dedication to the pension plans.

(6) The projection of investment earnings is based on an assumed rate of return of 7.0% for assets of the State's portion of the Pension Plans. See "–Actuarial Valuations and Actuarial Funded Status of Pension Plans–Assumptions used in Actuarial Valuations" below.

(7) Benefit payments represent projected retirement benefit payments by the State's portion of the Pension Plans to current and future retired members over the forecasted period. The amounts of projected retirement benefits are based on the various applicable benefit formulas as well as numerous assumptions and methodologies made by the actuaries of the Pension Plans. Key assumptions include, among others, demographic assumptions relating to periods of employment, ages of retirement and life expectancy of members and economic assumptions such as salary growth and inflation. In addition, these projections use methodologies to calculate projected retirement benefits. As opposed to how the actuaries prepare the actuarial valuations, the projected benefit payments also include an estimate of the amount of retirement benefits that members are likely to earn in the future. In addition, the projected benefit payments assume that the State does not increase or enhance retirement benefits during the forecasted period. Under pension reforms, the State has created committees that are authorized to make some specified increases in retirement benefits for Pension Plans that achieve specified levels of funding status. The projected benefit payments assume that none of those retirement benefits are increased although the State, based on the assumptions of the projections above, expects that several of the Pension Plans will achieve the specified levels of funding status. With respect to PFRS, the projection also assumes that the PFRSNJ Board that was established pursuant to *L.* 2018, *c*. 55, will not increase or enhance benefits during the forecasted period. See "–Actuarial Valuations and Actuarial Funded Status of Pension Plans–Assumptions used in Actuarial Valuations" and "–Methodologies used in Actuarial Valuations" below.

State's Pension Plan Funding Policy

Historical Funding Policy

The level of the State's annual contributions has significantly varied since Fiscal Year 1997. Starting in Fiscal Year 1997, the State began contributing minimal contributions, even nothing in some years, to the Pension Plans. In the mid-2000's the State attempted to phase back in contributions but then was unable to do so and returned to minimal contributions for several years. Starting in the mid-2010's, and especially after the adoption of LECA, the State phased back in its contributions for several years until it reached the full actuarially recommended contribution. Since Fiscal Year 2022, the State has contributed more than the full actuarially recommended contribution. For a description of the calculation of actuarially recommended contributions, see "–Actuarial Valuations and Actuarial Funded Status of Pension Plans" below. The following sets forth the State's aggregate annual contributions to the Pension Plans for Fiscal Years ended June 30, 2016 through June 30, 2026, and the proposed annual contribution for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2027, together with a comparison of those contributions to the actuarially recommended contributions. Since Fiscal Year 2018, the State calculates the percentage of its contribution relative to the actuarial recommended contribution for a Fiscal Year by adding the annual contribution set forth in the Appropriations Act together with the projected Lottery Net Proceeds for that Fiscal Year, and then dividing that sum by the actuarially recommended contribution for the Pension Plans for that Fiscal Year. Under LECA, the State appropriates a contribution to the Pension Plans for each Fiscal Year equal to the actuarially recommended contribution less a Special Asset Adjustment calculated by LECA. Starting with Fiscal Year 2023, the amount of the Special Asset Adjustment is intended to be less than the projected Lottery Net Proceeds for each Fiscal Year, which the State expects will cause contributions for future Fiscal Years to exceed 100% of the actuarially recommended contribution.

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AGGREGATE STATE CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENSION PLANS
For the Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 2016 through June 30, 2027[1]
(In Millions)

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Actuarial Recommended Contributions	Actual Contributions	Percentage[2]
State			
2016	$4,353.5	$1,307.1	30%
2017	4,663.1	1,861.6	40
2018	5,017.9	2,484.1	50
2019	5,352.2	3,280.9	60
2020	5,438.7	3,751.6	70
2021	6,109.7	4,787.4	78
2022	6,387.8	6,908.0	108[3]
2023	6,586.4	6,889.3	104[3]
2024	6,842.6	7,145.9	104[3]
2025	6,907.8	7,119.1	103[3]
2026	6,978.7	7,234.1	104[3]
2027	6,996.6	7,271.5	104[3]

Source: New Jersey Department of the Treasury, Division of Pensions and Benefits. Information regarding the actuarially recommended contributions of the State was derived from the actuarial valuation reports as of July 1, 2016 through July 1, 2025. Information regarding the actual contributions of the State for Fiscal Years 2016 through 2025 was provided by the Division of Pensions and Benefits. Actual contributions include Lottery Net Proceeds from the Lottery Enterprise beginning in Fiscal Year 2018 and excludes contributions for Non-Contributory Group Insurance. See "–Lottery Enterprise Contribution Act" below.

(1) For all Pension Plans, the State contributions relating to an actuarial valuation as of the end of a fiscal year are made in the second succeeding fiscal year. For example, the State's actuarial recommended contribution for Fiscal Year 2027 was determined in the actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2025.

(2) Percentage of actual contributions by the State to the Pension Plans to the actuarially recommended contribution for the applicable Fiscal Year. Percentages may not be exact due to rounding. Actual percentages in Fiscal Year may be slightly higher or lower due to technical adjustments.

(3) The statutorily determined lottery enterprise contribution offset to state appropriations to establish an Actuarial Recommended Contribution was designed to result in actual contributions in excess of 100% of the Actuarial Recommended Contribution. See "Lottery Enterprise Contribution Act - Special Asset for Actuarial Calculation" for further information below. The Fiscal Year 2027 Appropriations Act appropriated $6.125 billion for pension contributions. After taking into account anticipated Lottery Net Contribution for Fiscal Year 2027 of $1.146 billion, the State expects that the overall contribution for Fiscal Year 2027 will be approximately 103.9% of the actuarially recommended contribution.

Membership, Benefits and Governance of the Pension Plans

Membership of Pension Plans

Almost all of the public employees of the State and its counties, municipalities and political subdivisions are members of the Pension Plans administered by the State. Listed in order of active membership based on the most recent actuarial valuation reports dated July 1, 2025, the Pension Plans and their active and retired membership are as follows:

Plan	Membership at June 30, 2025	
	Active	Retired
Public Employees' Retirement System ("PERS")	251,112	198,686
Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund ("TPAF")	162,368	115,929
Police and Firemen's Retirement System ("PFRS")	41,907	52,158
State Police Retirement System ("SPRS")	3,304	3,740
Judicial Retirement System ("JRS")	415	736
Consolidated Police and Firemen's Pension Fund ("CP&FPF")	--	17
Prison Officers' Pension Fund ("POPF")	--	25
Total	459,106	371,291

From June 30, 2024 to June 30, 2025, the total number of active members of all of the State-administered plans increased by 3,331, or 0.73% and the total number of retired members increased by 4,300, or 1.17%.

Local Government Pension Plans

The State is not the only employer sponsoring PERS and PFRS. Local governments within the State also participate as employers. In both PERS and PFRS, contributions from State and local governments are invested together and generate one investment rate of return. In calculating actuarial liabilities, both PERS and PFRS break out the liabilities between active and retired members as well as between State and local government members. As of June 30, 2025, the State was responsible for the employer contributions for 77,680 active and 64,915 retired PERS members and 5,683 active and 8,013 retired PFRS members.

Benefits

Almost all State employees participate in one of the Pension Plans, with eight to ten years of employment required before retirement benefits become vested. The level of retirement benefits varies among the different Pension Plans and is calculated based on a member's years of service, compensation, and age of retirement. State law provides that the retirement benefits of the Pension Plans are not subject to negotiations between the State and other public employers and the employee members of the Pension Plans. The State Legislature has in the past adopted laws that increased the retirement benefits payable by the Pension Plans and may do so again in the future.

Governance

The Pension Plans were established by various State laws between January 1, 1941 and June 1, 1973. These Pension Plans are overseen and administered by the State of New Jersey, Division of Pensions of Benefits within the Department of the Treasury. Each Pension Plan has a board of trustees and related committees in which is vested the general responsibility for the proper operation of the Pension Plan. The Division of Pensions and Benefits is responsible for all administrative and financial functions of the Pension Plans except for the investment of the pension assets, which is the responsibility of the Division of Investment and with respect to PFRS, the PFRSNJ Board of Trustees. The rules and regulations governing the operation and administration of the Pension Plans are set forth in State law and regulations.

With respect to PFRS, the State Legislature adopted *L.* 2018, *c.* 55 in July 2018, which transferred management of PFRS from the New Jersey Department of the Treasury, Division of Pensions and Benefits to a twelve-member PFRSNJ Board of Trustees. The PFRSNJ, which was established in February 2019 pursuant to the legislation, has more powers and authority as compared to the former PFRS Board of Trustees. In addition to overseeing the management of PFRS, the PFRSNJ Board has certain investment authority, and has the authority to adjust current benefit levels and to change member and employer contribution rates. With regard to changes to current benefit provisions, such changes can only be made with the approval of a supermajority of eight (8) of the twelve (12) members of the PFRSNJ Board. In addition, benefit enhancements can only be made if an independent actuary certifies that such benefit enhancement will not jeopardize the long-term viability of PFRS.

The PFRSNJ consists of twelve (12) trustees as follows: (a) six (6) trustees who are active police or firemen representatives; (b) one (1) trustee elected by the retiree members of PFRSNJ; and (c) five (5) trustees appointed by the Governor.

Pension Plan Assets

As of June 30, 2025, the State's portion of the market value of assets in the Pension Plans is $54.9 billion, which amount does not include the value of the Lottery Contribution. See "–Lottery Enterprise Contribution Act" below. The Division of Investment of the New Jersey Department of the Treasury directly manages all or a portion of the assets of the Pension Plans, except with respect to PFRS. State law and State Investment Council regulations regulate the types of investments that are permitted by the Division of Investment. The State Investment Council is responsible for formulating the policies that govern the methods, practices and procedures for investment, reinvestment, sale or exchange transactions to be followed by the Director of the Division of Investment. However, pursuant to *L.* 2018, *c.* 55, certain investment authority and duties relating to the assets of the PFRS have been transferred from the State Investment Council to the PFRSNJ Board.

Lottery Enterprise Contribution Act

In accordance with the Lottery Enterprise Contribution Act, *L*. 2017, *c*. 98 ("LECA"), and a Memorandum of Lottery Contribution dated July 5, 2017 and effective as of June 30, 2017 (the "MOLC"), executed by the State Treasurer and acknowledged by the Director of the Division of Investment, New Jersey Department of the Treasury, the State's lottery and related assets, including intellectual property, (the "Lottery Enterprise") was contributed to TPAF, PERS, and PFRS for a 30-year term (the "Lottery Contribution"). Under LECA, the Department of the Treasury, Division of the State Lottery ("State Lottery Division") will continue to operate the Lottery Enterprise with a goal of maximizing net proceeds for the benefit of the applicable Pension Plans. Starting on October 1, 2013, Northstar New Jersey Lottery Group, LLC ("Northstar NJ") officially began a 15-year contract to provide growth management services to the State Lottery Division. The Northstar NJ contract, as amended, which will remain in effect through the end of Fiscal Year 2029, contains incentives for the vendor to maximize net proceeds while reducing downside risk through minimum payment requirements imposed on the vendor.

Neither LECA nor the MOLC contain a provision permitting the termination of the contribution prior to the end of the 30-year term of the contribution. However, a future Legislature could pass legislation to reverse the contribution prior to the expiration of its term. Any termination of the Lottery Contribution could implicate the exclusive benefit rule of the Internal Revenue Code, which requires the assets of the Pension Plans to exist for the exclusive benefit of their members in order for the Pension Plans to qualify for the favorable tax treatment under the Internal Revenue Code. The term of the contribution of the Lottery Enterprise will expire at the start of Fiscal Year 2048. At that time, the Lottery Enterprise contributions will revert back to the State.

Lottery Enterprise – Valuation

To determine the value of the Lottery Enterprise contribution, Acacia Financial Group was hired as the independent valuation service provider. In calculating the fair value, Acacia applied Actuarial Standard of Practice ("ASOP-44") of the Actuarial Standards Board. ASOP-44 provides that for assets like the Lottery Enterprise that have no comparable valuations and are difficult to value, the present value of reasonably expected future cash flows may operate as the market value. The independent valuation service provider calculated the fair present value using the financial projections provided by Northstar NJ, for Fiscal Years 2018 through 2029. Estimates for Fiscal Years 2030 through 2048 assumed a 1.0 percent annual growth rate.

The first five-year revaluation of the Lottery Enterprise was completed on December 31, 2021, by the Acacia Financial Group. This revaluation determined the fair market value of the Lottery Enterprise to be $12.980 billion as of the December 31, 2021 valuation date. The second five-year revaluation of the Lottery Enterprise by Loop Capital Financial Consulting Services has commenced and is expected to be completed by December 31, 2026.

Using this valuation methodology, the contribution of the Lottery Enterprise is expected to generate an estimated $37 billion for the Pension Plans over the 30-year term of the Lottery Contribution. The independent valuation service provider applied a 7.65% discount factor, which was the same as the assumed actuarial rate of return on the Pension Plans at the time of valuation, to arrive at a fair market value for the Lottery Enterprise of $13.535 billion as of June 30, 2017. Pursuant to LECA, the Lottery Enterprise is to be re-valued at least every five years and, in the absence of a revaluation, the Lottery Enterprise will be depreciated on a straight-line basis over the remaining term of the contribution based on the most recent valuation. At the end of the 30-year term of the contribution, the value of the Lottery Enterprise will have been depreciated to zero with respect to the Pension Plans. The valuation report of the independent valuation service provider and other documents relating to the Lottery Enterprise developed in 2017 are available at the following website: ***http://www.state.nj.us/treasury/njletransparency.shtml***. No information on the website is incorporated by reference into this Appendix I.

Special Asset for Actuarial Calculation Purposes

During the term of the Lottery Contribution, the current methodology for amortizing the UAAL of the applicable Pension Plans and calculating the actuarially recommended contribution remains in place for all assets and liabilities of the applicable Pension Plans except for the Lottery Enterprise. In accordance with LECA, for actuarial purposes, the Lottery Enterprise is considered a "Special Asset", the value of which is reflected in an annual adjustment (the "Special Asset Adjustment") to the State's contribution to the applicable Pension Plan, calculated pursuant to

LECA. Under LECA, the Special Asset Adjustment was fixed for the first five Fiscal Years to minimize the impact of the Lottery Contribution on the State's General Fund during that period.

Starting in Fiscal Year 2023, the Special Asset Adjustment is determined by a level-dollar amortization of the then-current Lottery Enterprise value over the remaining term of the contribution at the regular interest rate applicable to the applicable Pension Plan, multiplied by a stated Adjustment Percentage. The Special Asset Adjustment will not exceed in any year the Maximum Special Asset Adjustment stipulated in the LECA. The purpose of the Adjustment Percentage is to create a lower Special Asset Adjustment, which will increase projected amounts to be contributed to the applicable Pension Plans, and to achieve higher projected funded ratios, provided the State follows its current Pension Plan funding policy. Additionally, LECA includes a mechanism to further reduce the Adjustment Percentage if an applicable Pension Plan's funded ratio drops below 50 percent. The Adjustment Percentage is unaffected by the performance of the Lottery Enterprise during the term of the Lottery Contribution. A future Legislature may change any or all of the provisions of the LECA for all, or some, of the term of the Lottery Contribution.

Impact of the Value of the Lottery Enterprise Contributed upon the Pension Plans' Funded Ratio

Acacia Financial Group valued the Lottery Enterprise at $12.980 billion as of December 31, 2021. As of July 1, 2025, the Lottery Enterprise was valued at $12.098 billion. If the value of the Lottery Enterprise was excluded, the funded ratio of the Pension Plans as of June 30, 2025 would have been 45.6% instead of 55.7%. See "–Actuarial Valuations and Actuarial Funded Status of Pension Plans–Historical Statutory Funding Status" below.

Actuarial Valuations and Actuarial Funded Status of Pension Plans

General

State law requires that all Pension Plans must conduct an actuarial valuation as of the end of each Fiscal Year. The actuarial valuations of the Pension Plans have historically served a critical role in determining appropriate State contributions to the Pension Plans by systematically calculating an actuarially recommended contribution (discussed below). During many of the years when the State did not make the full actuarially recommended contribution, it still contributed a portion of the actuarially recommended contribution. The State's current pension funding policy provides that the combined contribution appropriated from the State budget and LECA net lottery proceeds fully fund the actuarially recommended contribution. Informational copies of these reports as well as other financial information are available on the Division of Pensions and Benefits' website at: *https://www.nj.gov/treasury/pensions/financial-reports.shtml*. No information contained on the website of the Division of Pensions and Benefits is incorporated herein by reference.

Pension Plan actuarial valuations are completed approximately six to eight months after the end of a fiscal year. Consequently, actuarial valuations and recommended contributions for the various Pension Plans do not apply to the fiscal year immediately following the actuarial valuations. Rather, they apply to the second fiscal year following the valuation. For example, the actuarially recommended contributions and valuations as of July 1, 2024 are applicable to the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2026.

Actuaries and Auditor

Cheiron, Inc. serves as consulting actuary for six of the Pension Plans. Segal is the consulting actuary for PFRS. The consulting actuaries prepare the actuarial valuations and experience investigations (which are described below) for the Pension Plans. KPMG LLP serves as the auditor of the financial statements of the Pension Plans, with PFRS contracting separately for their services.

Content and Timing of Actuarial Valuations

The purpose of an actuarial valuation is to calculate an actuarially recommended contribution by an independent actuary based on an assessment by such actuary, using multiple assumptions and methodologies, whether the assets of a Pension Plan, together with expected earnings and other amounts, will be sufficient to pay expected retirement benefits. Two key calculations the actuaries make in each actuarial valuation is a calculation of the actuarial

accrued liability and the Actuarial Value of Assets ("AVA"). The actuarial accrued liability of a Pension Plan represents an estimate, on the basis of demographic and economic assumptions, of the present value of benefits the Pension Plan will pay to retirees over their lifetime. The AVA represents the market value of the assets of the Pension Plan as adjusted for several methods discussed below. The actuarial valuation compares the actuarial accrued liability with the actuarial value of assets, and any excess of that liability over the assets forms an Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability ("UAAL") applicable to the Pension Plan. An actuarial valuation will express the percentage that a Pension Plan is funded through a "Funded Ratio" which represents the quotient obtained by dividing the actuarial value of assets of the Pension Plan by the actuarial accrued liability of the Pension Plan. A Funded Ratio of 100% represents an assessment by the actuary, based on the assumptions and methodologies of the actuarial valuation, that a Pension Plan has a sufficient amount of assets that, with future earnings on those assets and other amounts, will be sufficient to pay expected retirement benefits that have been earned to date.

Actuarially Recommended Contribution

Actuaries of the Pension Plans will also calculate an actuarially recommended contribution in each actuarial valuation. The actuarially recommended contribution consists of two components: (1) normal cost, which represents the portion of the present value of retirement benefits that are allocable to the active members' current year service, and (2) in cases where the Funded Ratio is less than 100%, a portion of the UAAL. The actuarially recommended contribution is determined in accordance with State statutes and uses different assumptions and methodologies than used for purposes of meeting financial disclosure requirements. See "–GASB Statements No. 67 and 68" below.

Assumptions used in Actuarial Valuations

While actuarial valuations express the funding status of a Pension Plan in terms of the value on a particular date, in reality they are projections of future retirement benefits and estimates of the amount of assets that will be available to pay those retirement benefits. To make these projections and estimates, actuaries use assumptions, including, but not limited to, the expected rate of return on assets, inflation rates, future pay increases, age of retirement of members, assumed rates of disability, and retiree and beneficiary life expectancies. The Pension Plan boards establish most of these assumptions. However, the State Treasurer establishes the expected rate of return. If the experience of the Pension Plans is different from these assumptions, the UAAL of the Pension Plans may increase or decrease to the extent of any variances.

State law requires that all Pension Plans conduct an actuarial experience study at least once every three years to examine the demographic and economic assumptions used in actuarial valuations to ensure those assumptions reflect actual Pension Plan experience. The experience studies use long-term assumptions, not solely influenced by short-term fluctuations. Whenever an experience study results in a change to an assumption, it could impact the Pension Plan's UAAL or the statutory contribution calculation in subsequent actuarial valuations. The actuaries of the Pension Plans recently completed experience studies covering the period 2021–2024. The results show only minor adjustments to actuarial assumptions across the Pension Plans. Overall, the studies produce a slight reduction in the State's statutory UAAL of approximately 0.7% (approximately $711 million) and a net reduction in actuarially recommended contributions of approximately $33 million for Fiscal Year 2027. These reductions are estimates based on valuations impacting Fiscal Year 2026 contributions.

The adjustments reflect updated mortality and salary increase assumptions. Impacts differ modestly by system with TPAF and JRS showing small decreases in UAAL and future projected contributions, while PERS, PFRS, and the SPRS show small increases.

The actual rate of return on the investment of Pension Plan assets impacts the value of Pension Plan assets which, in turn, impacts the amount of the UAAL. In Fiscal Year 2025, the PFRSNJ separated management of its plan assets from the other State pension funds and began their first full fiscal year of independent investment management of their plan assets. Actual investment returns for any given fiscal year can vary widely. Returns for Fiscal Year 2025 were 11.01% combined for the JRS, SPRS, TPAF and PERS. The investment rate of return for PFRSNJ was 10.16% for Fiscal Year 2025. Investment returns for all pension funds were 10.74%, 9.06%, (7.90)%, and 28.63%, for Fiscal Years 2024, 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively. The Treasurer sets the assumed rate of return. That rate was lowered from 7.5% to 7.3% for the June 30, 2019 actuarial valuation. It was further lowered to 7% for the June 30, 2021, and subsequent, actuarial valuations.

Methodologies used in Actuarial Valuations

The actuarial valuations of the Pension Plans use several actuarial methods to calculate the actuarial value of assets and actuarial accrued liability of the Pension Plans. These methods are generally established by State legislation. These methods include the method of amortizing the UAAL, a method of smoothing differences between market value of assets and expected value of assets, and a method of determining when pension benefits accrue for purposes of calculating actuarial liabilities. The State Legislature may change these methods which, depending on the nature of the change, can have a substantial positive or negative impact on the UAAL of the Pension Plans.

Two different methods are used to measure pension assets: market value and the AVA. The market value represents the value of assets if they were liquidated on the valuation date. However, State law requires an alternative measurement method ("AVA method") to be used. Each year, the AVA method smooths investment gains and losses for that year to reduce volatility by recognizing only 20% of the difference between the market value of assets that year and the expected AVA that year (this recognition is done on a preliminary basis and before giving effect to various adjustments). The AVA method may produce an actuarial value of assets that falls outside of what is generally considered to be a reasonable range of the market value. As of June 30, 2025, excluding the estimated value of the Lottery Contribution, the State's portion of the aggregate market value of all of the assets of the Pension Plans, as determined by the Pension Plans' actuaries, was approximately $54.9 billion, as compared to the State's portion of the aggregate actuarial value of all assets of the Pension Plans, which was $54.3 billion. A portion of the difference between these two asset amounts represents the impact of this smoothing method. This smoothing not only affects asset valuations, it also affects the UAAL, funded ratios and contributions, all numbers computed using the AVA

The main purpose of the actuarial valuation is to develop a schedule for restoring the Pension Plans to a Funded Ratio of 100%. The amortization method requires the actuary to calculate that portion of the UAAL that the State needs to contribute each year in order to accomplish that goal. Actuaries use different methods to develop such a schedule. Excluding the CP&FPF and the POPF, the Pension Plans use the level-dollar amortization method. Previously, the State used the level percent of pay UAAL calculation method. Under the level-dollar amortization method, the actuary assumes the State will pay the same dollar amount to amortize the UAAL in each year of the amortization period. Pursuant to statute, the UAAL was being amortized over an open-ended 30-year period through the July 1, 2018 actuarial valuation for PERS, TPAF, SPRS and JRS, and through the July 1, 2017 actuarial valuation for PFRS. Beginning with the July 1, 2019 actuarial valuation for PERS, TPAF, SPRS and JRS, and the July 1, 2018 actuarial valuation for PFRS, the UAAL began to be amortized over a closed 30-year period until the remaining period reaches 20 years, when the amortization period will revert to an open-ended 20-year period. An open amortization period means that the period over which the UAAL is amortized may reset to 20 years with each actuarial valuation if the UAAL increases, whereas, in a closed amortization period, the period is reduced with each actuarial valuation.

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Historical Statutory Funding Status

The following table sets forth the historical statutory funding status of the Pension Plans for the year ended as of July 1, 2015 through the year ended as of July 1, 2025.

HISTORICAL STATUTORY FUNDING STATUS
AGGREGATE PENSION FUND ACTUARIAL LIABILITIES AND ASSETS[1]
Actuarial Valuations as of July 1, 2015 through July 1, 2025
(In Millions)

Valuation Year Ending June 30,	Actuarial Value of Assets[2]	Actuarial Accrued Liability[2]	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)[2]	Funded Ratio	Market Value of Assets[3]
2015	$41,397.4	$85,212.0	$43,814.6	48.6%	$38,505.9
2016[4]	39,731.6	88,800.3	49,068.7	44.7	34,698.9
2016 Rev[5]	52,304.8	88,800.3	36,495.5	58.9	47,272.1
2017	51,416.6	92,150.6	40,734.0	55.8	48,354.5
2018	51,018.0	93,807.5	42,789.5	54.4	48,762.3
2019[6]	51,090.4	100,789.0	49,698.6	50.7	48,743.9
2020	51,355.2	103,118.1	51,762.9	49.8	47,833.8
2021	55,105.5	108,679.7	53,574.2	50.7	56,987.0
2022	57,211.7	111,873.3	54,661.7	51.1	53,907.7
2023	59,834.8	114,265.6	54,430.8	52.4	57,591.3
2024	62,901.3	117,021.6	54,120.3	53.8	62,067.2
2025	66,405.3	119,153.8	52,748.5	55.7	67,070.7

Source: New Jersey Department of the Treasury, Division of Pensions and Benefits. Information was derived from the actuarial valuation reports as of July 1, 2015 through July 1, 2025 for all the Pension Plans.

(1) The actuarial liabilities and assets shown in this chart are based on the actuarial methods and assumptions used to determine the statutory contributions and are different from the actuarial liabilities and assets based on GASB Statement No. 67.

(2) For a description of these terms, see "–Actuarial Valuations and Actuarial Funded Status of Pension Plans" above.

(3) The market value of assets as shown in the actuarial valuation reports for the Pension Plan and included in the table differs from the value of the investment portfolio of the Pension Plans as reported by the Division of Investment. The market value of assets of each of the Pension Plans is as set forth in the actuarial valuation reports for the Pension Plans and represents the full market value of the assets held by the Pension Plan, including expected receivable contributions from the State, local employers and participants. It also includes the estimated value of the Lottery Contribution beginning with the July 1, 2016 valuation.

(4) Information was derived from the original actuarial valuation reports as of July 1, 2016 and excludes the value of the Lottery Contribution.

(5) Information was modified to include $12.573 billion in the Actuarial Value of Assets and Market Value of Assets representing the estimated value of the Lottery Contribution as of July 1, 2016. For the fiscal year ended as of June 30, 2016, this improved the overall funded ratio of the Pension Plans from 44.7% to 58.9% as compared to the original actuarial valuation reports as of July 1, 2016.

(6) The reduction in the funded status between the June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2019 actuarial valuations is mainly attributable to the adoption of revised actuarial assumptions based on experience investigations conducted by the Pension Plans' actuary in 2019, and a reduction in the assumed investment rate of return used in the actuarial valuations from 7.5% to 7.3%. The revised assumptions, which were adopted by the various Pension Boards in early 2020, caused actuarial accrued liabilities to increase by $2.656 billion or 2.6% between the June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2019 actuarial valuations. The change in the assumed rate of return increased liabilities by $2.098 billion or 2.1%.

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Prospective Statutory Funding Status

The following table sets forth the prospective statutory funding status of the Pension Plans for the year ending June 30, 2027 through the year ending June 30, 2057. The following information constitutes forward-looking information and does not represent a prediction of actual results. The following information represents a projection of the future funded status of the Pension Plans that is based on the assumptions and methodologies used by the actuaries to prepare the actuarial valuations for the Pension Plans. The following table assumes that the State continues to make its contributions to the Pension Plan in accordance with its current funding policy, and calculations and contributions related to the Lottery Enterprise remain as set forth in the LECA. Accordingly, the following information is based on numerous assumptions and methodologies and actual results will likely differ. Investors should read carefully all of the footnotes to the following table and the related cross-references to understand the assumptions and methodologies upon which the following information is based.

The following table is based on the actuarial valuations as of June 30, 2025.

PROSPECTIVE STATUTORY FUNDING STATUS
AGGREGATE PENSION FUND ACTUARIAL LIABILITIES AND ASSETS[1]
For the Valuation Year Ending June 30, 2027 through June 30, 2057
(In Millions)

Valuation Year Ending June 30	Actuarial Value of Assets (AVA)[2][3]	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)[2][3]	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)[2]	AVA Statutory Funded Ratio[2]
2027	$66,399	$119,151	$52,752	55.7%
2028	69,973	121,667	51,693	57.5
2029	73,611	124,206	50,595	59.3
2030	77,322	126,769	49,446	61.0
2031	81,119	129,360	48,241	62.7
2032	84,993	131,975	46,983	64.4
2033	88,947	134,603	45,656	66.1
2034	92,988	137,243	44,255	67.8
2035	97,124	139,897	42,773	69.4
2036	101,353	142,559	41,206	71.1
2037	105,686	145,230	39,544	72.8
2038	110,147	147,927	37,780	74.5
2039	114,756	150,662	35,906	76.2
2040	119,532	153,448	33,916	77.9
2041	124,504	156,304	31,800	79.7
2042	129,706	159,255	29,549	81.4
2043	135,182	162,337	27,155	83.3
2044	140,962	165,570	24,608	85.1
2045	147,065	168,961	21,896	87.0
2046	153,504	172,513	19,009	89.0
2047	160,299	176,231	15,932	91.0
2048	167,475	180,129	12,654	93.0
2049	175,831	184,203	8,371	95.5
2050	184,564	188,453	3,889	97.9
2051	189,438	192,878	3,441	98.2
2052	194,236	197,488	3,252	98.4
2053	199,231	202,298	3,067	98.5
2054	204,419	207,295	2,876	98.6
2055	209,750	212,464	2,714	98.7
2056	215,158	217,812	2,654	98.8
2057	220,706	223,349	2,643	98.8

Source: New Jersey Department of the Treasury, Division of Pensions and Benefits.

(1) The actuarial liabilities and assets shown in this chart are based on the actuarial methods and assumptions used to determine the statutory contributions and are different from the actuarial liabilities and assets based on GASB Statement No. 67. The estimates assume an estimated rate of return of 7% for Fiscal Year 2024 and all future Fiscal Years. Projections exclude estimates for the CP&FPF and the POPF.

(2) For a description of these terms, see "–Actuarial Valuations and Actuarial Funded Status of Pension Plans" above.

(3) Actuarial value of assets includes the value of the Lottery Contribution. The amounts shown in this chart are based on projected Fiscal Year 2027 Net Lottery Proceeds of $1.146 billion.

Future Fiscal Years are adjusted for the receipt of projected Lottery Net Proceeds. Under LECA, the Lottery Enterprise is re-valued every five years. The first revaluation was completed on December 31, 2021. The second revaluation has commenced. See "–Lottery Enterprise Contribution Act–Lottery Enterprise–Valuation" above.

GASB Statements No. 67 and 68

The State and the Pension Plans are required to follow GASB Statements No. 67 and 68 in preparing their financial statements. These GASB Statements are intended to improve comparability between public pension plans by standardizing the way certain financial data relating to these plans are disclosed. They do not require changes to the method a plan uses to compute actual employer contributions to a plan. The State's actual contributions to the Pension Plans continue to be calculated under the requirements of the State statutes.

GASB Statements No. 67 ("GASB 67") and 68 ("GASB 68") require governmental plans to use specific methods to calculate the required disclosures that differ from the methods used to calculate the UAAL and funded ratios. Included among those differences are the calculation of each individual member's pension accruals and differences in the discount rate used to calculate the present value of future benefit payments. GASB 67 and 68 additionally require a "depletion date" calculation based on the projected time frame that assets will be available to cover projected benefit payments over a 99-year projection period under certain assumptions.

To project future employer contributions, GASB 67 requires that assumed contributions will be based on a consistent contribution pattern supported by State statute or other formally adopted policy. In the most recent GASB 67 report, as of June 30, 2025, the asset depletion projection assumed the State will make future contributions based on 100% of the full statutory contribution amount. The GASB Statements require that the discount rate used to discount projected benefits payments to their present value will be based on a single rate that reflects (a) the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments as long as the plan net position is projected under specific conditions to be sufficient to pay pensions of current plan members, and the pension plan assets are expected to be invested using a strategy to achieve that return; and (b) a yield or rate index on tax-exempt 20-year, AA- or higher rated municipal bonds to the extent that conditions for use of the long-term expected rate of return are not met.

The GASB 67 reports for the State are based on information from the prior Fiscal Year's actuarial valuations of the Pension Plans, except that the information is updated to reflect market value of assets as of the date of the GASB 67 report and the information is adjusted to reflect events that the actuarial valuation assumed to occur in the Fiscal Year. Thus, the GASB 67 reports as of the measurement date of June 30, 2025 use census data information from the actuarial valuations of the Pension Plans as of June 30, 2024 subject to these adjustments.

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The results summarized for the GASB 67 Reports as of June 30, 2025 are shown in the following chart:

GASB STATEMENT NO. 67 DISCLOSURE
Net Pension Liability Plan Fiduciary Net Position[(1)]
Based on Actuarial Valuations as of July 1, 2025
(100% of Actuarially Recommended Contribution)
(In Millions)

Pension Plan	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Total Pension Liability	Plan Net Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a % of TPL
PERS[(2)]	$41,002.9	$ 75,353.3	$ 34,355.4	54.41%
TPAF	33,850.6	80,587.0	46,736.4	42.01%
PFRS[(3)]	37,450.8	53,963.0	16,512.2	69.40%
CP&FPF	2.0	1.0	(1.0)	200.00%
SPRS	2,564.7	4,743.4	2,178.7	54.07%
JRS	282.4	955.5	673.1	29.56%
POPF	4.3	1.5	(2.8)	286.67%
Total	$115,157.7	$215,609.7	$100,452.0	53.41%

(1) Based on Market Value as of June 30, 2025. Does not take into consideration the fair value contribution of the Lottery Enterprise.
(2) Of the total Net Pension Liability of $34,355.4 million for PERS, $21,950.6 million is the estimated State portion and $12,404.8 million is the estimated local portion.
(3) Of the total Net Pension Liability of $16,512.2 million for PFRS, $4,447.3 million is the estimated State portion and $12,064.9 million is the estimated local portion.

Informational copies of the July 1, 2025 valuation report, which are the most recent audited valuations, are posted on the Division of Pensions and Benefits' website at: *http://www.state.nj.us/treasury/pensions/financial-reports.shtml.* No information posted on the Division's website is incorporated by reference in this Appendix I. Posted on the website are annual audited GASB 67 reports dating back to Fiscal Year 2015.

GASB 67 contains a provision that requires a pension plan to be treated as a single trust for purposes of valuing the plan when there are no separate trust agreements in place for the component groups within the plan. Since there is no language in legislation that legally segregates the State and local components within the PERS and PFRS, the information and disclosures for these two multi-employer plans had to be developed in the aggregate per system and not separately for the State and the local participating employers. If the State and local employers were segregated for GASB 67 disclosure purposes, the State's Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a percentage of Total Pension Liability in both PERS and PFRS would have been lower than the combined State and local Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a percentage of Total Pension Liability shown in the above chart, and the local employer Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a percentage of Total Pension Liability would have been higher.

GASB Statement No. 68 Results

GASB 68 requires each participating employer to recognize and record as a liability on their financial statements their proportionate share of the collective net pension liability determined under GASB 67. For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2026, each participating employer must recognize their share of the total net pension liability of $100,452.0 million determined as of the measurement date of June 30, 2025. The State's share of the collective net pension liability as of June 30, 2025 has been determined to be $74,464.3 million. This amount is recorded as a liability on the State's financial statements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026.

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The following chart summarizes the allocation of the net pension liability of $100,452.0 million as of the State's financial statements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026, as determined under GASB 68:

GASB STATEMENT NO. 68 DISCLOSURE
Allocation of Fiscal Year 2026 Net Pension Liability (NPL) per GASB 68[(1)]
(In Millions)

Pension Plan	State	State Non-Employer[(2)]	Total State	State Colleges & Universities	Locals	Plan Net Pension Liability
PERS	$18,481.3	$ 106.1	$18,587.4	$3,469.3	$12,298.7	$ 34,355.4
TPAF	61.3	46,675.1	46,736.4	-	-	46,736.4
PFRS	4,256.6	2,035.9	6,292.5	190.7	10,029.0	16,512.2
CP&FPF	(1.0)	-	(1.0)	-	-	(1.0)
SPRS	2,178.7	-	2,178.7	-	-	2,178.7
JRS	673.1	-	673.1	-	-	673.1
POPF	(2.8)	-	(2.8)	-	-	(2.8)
Total	$25,647.2	$48,817.1	$74,464.3	$3,660.0	$22,327.7	$100,452.0

(1) Audited.
(2) The TPAF and a portion of the local government component of PFRS represent special funding situations because the State is legally responsible for making contributions directly to these plans that are used to provide retirement benefits to non-State employees. Pursuant to GASB 68, these special funding situations require the State to recognize its proportionate share of the collective NPL for these plans.

Since there is no statutory requirement that the State fund the pension costs for the State colleges and universities, the State is not required under GASB 68 to include the State college and university portion of the net pension liability, which is estimated to be $3,660.0 million as of June 30, 2026, as a liability on its financial statements. However, the State's longstanding practice has been to pay the required pension contributions on behalf of the various State higher education institutions, and it is expected that this practice will continue in the future.

An informational copy of the GASB 68 actuarial valuation report for the various Pension Plans is posted on the Division's website. No information posted on the Division's website is incorporated by reference in this Appendix I. Posted on the website are annual audited GASB 68 reports dating back to Fiscal Year 2015.

FUNDING POST-RETIREMENT MEDICAL BENEFITS

In addition to pension benefits, the State provides post-retirement medical benefits ("PRM") for certain State and other retired employees meeting the service credit eligibility requirements. This includes retired State employees of PERS, TPAF, PFRS, SPRS, JRS and ABP; local retired TPAF and other school board employees; and some local PFRS retirees. To become eligible for this State-paid benefit, a member of the Pension Plans must retire with 25 or more years of pension service credit or a disability pension. PRM benefits are provided through the State Health Benefits Program ("SHBP") and the School Employees' Health Benefits Program ("SEHBP"). The SHBP and the SEHBP are administered by the Division of Pensions and Benefits. The benefits provided include medical, prescription drug, and Medicare Part B and Part D reimbursement for covered retirees, spouses and dependents. In Fiscal Year 2026, the State paid PRM benefits for 163,956 State and local retirees.

The State funds post-retirement medical benefits on a "pay-as-you-go" basis, which means that the State does not pre-fund, or otherwise establish a reserve or other pool of assets against the PRM expenses that the State may pay in future years for these costs. The chart below shows a period of stability for PRM costs during Fiscal Years 2017, 2018 and 2019. The 2020 PRM cost decrease is an anomaly attributable to the pandemic-related decrease in treatments and healthcare utilization. In Fiscal Year 2021, PRM costs rose at a 13.5% rate compared to Fiscal Year 2020 as retired employees returned to utilizing their doctors and sought treatments that had been postponed due to the pandemic. The Fiscal Year 2024 expense for PRM benefits increased by 6.7%, or $143.5 million, to $2,292.6 million. The State spent $2,395.0 million for PRM costs in Fiscal Year 2025, which is a 4.5% increase over Fiscal Year 2024. The State projects $2,563.5 million for PRM will have been spent for Fiscal Year 2026, which is a 7.0% increase over Fiscal Year 2025

PRM expenditures. The Fiscal Year 2027 Appropriations Act appropriated $2,810.9 million for PRM, a 9.7% increase over Fiscal Year 2026 PRM expenditures.

AGGREGATE STATE CONTRIBUTIONS FOR OPEB
For the Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 2017 through June 30, 2027

State Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	OPEB Expenditure (in Millions)	Dollar Change Over Prior Year (in Millions)	Percentage Change Over Prior Year
2017	1,865.7	39.7	2.2%
2018	1,908.0	42.3	2.3%
2019	1,907.9	(0.1)	0.0%
2020[(1)]	1,577.8	(330.1)	(17.3)%
2021[(2)]	1,790.1	212.3	13.5%
2022	1,907.6	117.5	6.6%
2023	2,149.1	242.1	12.7%
2024	2,292.6	143.5	6.7%
2025	2,395.0	102.4	4.5%
2026[(3)]	2,563.5	168.5	7.0%
2027[(4)]	2,810.9	247.4	9.7%

(1) The State experienced a decrease in OPEB costs as healthcare utilization and treatments decreased during the pandemic.
(2) As the effects of the pandemic abated, health care utilization rebounded as retired employees utilized their doctors and received other medical treatments and procedures that had been postponed during the pandemic.
(3) The Fiscal Year 2026 preliminary amount for projected PRM costs is $2,563.5 million.
(4) The Fiscal Year 2027 Appropriations Act includes $2,810.9 million in appropriations for projected PRM costs.

Governmental Accounting Standards

Beginning in Fiscal Year 2018, the State is required to calculate and disclose its obligation to pay PRM to current and future retirees based on GASB 74 and 75. The term "OPEB" as used in the following discussion on GASB 74 and 75 requirements refers to the funding of post-retirement medical benefits. GASB 74 applies to OPEB plans and became effective for plan fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2016. GASB 75 applies to employers that sponsor OPEB plans and became effective for employer fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2017. For the State and local participating employers who report on a fiscal year basis, the GASB 75 reporting and disclosure requirements became effective beginning with the issuance of their financial reports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2018.

Many of the provisions of GASB 74 and 75 for OPEB are parallel to the provisions of GASB 67 and 68 for pensions. GASB 74 and 75 require a liability for OPEB obligations, known as the net OPEB liability ("NOL"), to be recognized on the balance sheet of the employers participating in the OPEB plan. In addition, an OPEB expense is recognized in the income statement of the participating employers.

Certain actuarial methods and assumptions required under GASB 67 and 68 must also be used to develop the NOL under GASB 74 and 75. For instance, GASB 74 and 75 require that the entry age normal actuarial cost method be utilized to determine the total OPEB liability. GASB 74 and 75 also require that future OPEB benefit payments be discounted using a discount rate that reflects a 20-year tax-exempt municipal bond yield or index rate if assets are not available to cover such future benefit payments.

Like GASB 67 and 68, GASB 74 and 75 do not enforce OPEB funding or impact the State's current funding practice which is to fund PRM benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis as benefits become due.

GASB 75 Valuation Results

The State's portion of the total OPEB liability increased from $76.8 billion to $88.5 billion between June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2024. The increase in the State's OPEB liabilities reflects updated trends that are partially offset by a change in the municipal bond rate that is used to discount liabilities. The rate increased from 3.54% as of the measurement date of June 30, 2023 to 3.65% as of June 30, 2024.

The actuarial valuations and GASB 75 reports for the measurement date of June 30, 2025 are nearing completion and we anticipate issuing the reports in the fall of 2026 on our website https://www.nj.gov/treasury/pensions/gasb-notices-opeb.shtml. The results of these reports would be used for the State's financial statements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026. Posted on the website are annual audited GASB 75 reports dating back to Fiscal Year 2017.

The audited GASB 75 reports, specifically Note #5 provide sensitivity analysis on the impact of a 1% change in the discount rate, derived from the GO 20-Bond Municipal Bond Index, and a 1% change in the healthcare trend rate. Due to the pay as you go approach, the discount rate used is a material assumption towards the calculation of the OPEB liability.

The results of the measurement date of June 30, 2024 GASB actuarial valuations are summarized in the table below:

GASB Statement No. 75 Accounting Disclosures
Based on the Measurement Date of June 30, 2024
For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2025
(In Millions)

	State Retired Fund	Education Retired Fund	Local Govt Retired Fund	Total
OPEB Liability				
(a) Retirees Receiving Benefits	$ 11,117.3	$ 21,944.5	$ 7,984.6	$ 41,046.3
(b) Active Participants	12,890.3	37,706.1	9,763.7	60,360.1
(c) Total	24,007.6	59,650.6	17,748.3	101,406.5
Plan Fiduciary Net Position			157.2	157.2
Net OPEB Liability	$24,007.6	$ 59,650.6	$17,905.4	$101,563.7

Estimated Allocation of GASB 75 Liability

OPEB Fund	State	State Non-Employer*	Total State	Locals	Net OPEB Liability
State	$ 17,706.5	$ 6,301.1	$ 24,007.6		$ 24,007.6
Education		59,650.6	59,650.6		59,650.6
Local Govt		4,876.6	4,876.6	$ 13,028.8	17,905.4
Total	$ 17,706.5	$ 70,828.3	$ 88,534.8	$ 13,028.8	$ 101,563.6

* The State is legally responsible for funding post-retirement benefit costs for State college and university retirees, education retirees, and certain PFRS local government retirees under the provisions of *L.* 1997, *c.* 330. Since the State is funding the retiree benefits for these groups, it represents a special funding situation under GASB 75 and the State is required to recognize its proportionate share of the collective Net OPEB liability for these plans.

The State OPEB liability is based on plan provisions, as provided by the State, along with certain demographic and economic assumptions recommended by the State's health benefits actuarial consultant and approved by the State, which conform to the requirements of GASB 74 and 75. The entry age normal Actuarial Method is used to calculate the OPEB liability of the State and local participating employers. Many of the actuarial assumptions used to project the OPEB liability are the same as those used to determine the accrued actuarial liabilities of the Pension Plans. The discount rate used to determine the retiree healthcare liabilities is 3.93%, and is based on a 20-year tax-exempt municipal bond index. When projecting the growth of expected claims over the lifetimes of the qualifying retirees, it is assumed that pre-age 65 PPO/HMO medical benefits would increase at a rate of 7.5% in Fiscal Year 2025 and gradually decrease to a 4.5% long-term trend after nine (9) years. For post-65 PPO/HMO medical benefits, the trend rate assumption reflects premiums through plan year 2025 and projected increases in Fiscal Year 2025 of 3.06% and 3.45% for PPO premiums of State and education retirees, respectively; and 2.65% and 2.95% for HMO premiums,

respectively. The Post-65 PPO trend will increase to 21.39% and 19.36% in Fiscal Year 2027 for State and education retirees, respectively while the Post-65 HMO trend will increase to 21.96% and 20.67% in Fiscal Year 2027 for State and education retirees. The Post-65 PPO/HMO Medical trend rate will gradually decline until it reaches a rate of 4.5% in Fiscal Year 2034 and all future years, and it is assumed that prescription drug benefits costs would increase at a rate of 12.25% for current and future retirees in Fiscal Year 2025 and taper off to a 4.5% long-term trend rate after nine (9) years. Copies of audited valuation reports are posted on the Division of Pensions and Benefits' website at: *http://www.state.nj.us/treasury/pensions/financial-reports.shtml*. No information on that website is incorporated by reference into this Appendix I. Posted on the website are annual audited GASB 75 reports dating back to Fiscal Year 2017.

In any Fiscal Year, the State's cost for SHBP and SEHBP benefits depends on a number of factors, including the cost and use of SHBP and SEHBP benefits and other economic and demographic factors. In addition, the State also receives reimbursement from the federal government that offsets a portion of the State's cost for SHBP and SEHBP benefits for retirees over the age of 65. The level of this reimbursement depends on federal policy changes, which can change substantially over time. The amount of the State's OPEB Liability above makes assumptions relating to all of these factors, including federal policy, and, if actual results differ from these assumptions, the cost of the SHBP and the SEHBP may be higher than the State OPEB Liability implies. In particular, the implementation of the Inflation Reduction Act and procedural changes within the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services ("CMS") are expected to impact the Medicare Advantage Plan and Medicare Part D Employer Group Waiver Plan ("EGWP") benefits offered by the SHBP and SEHBP for retirees over the age of 65. The unidentified impacts of these changes make it difficult to quantify how much the State's cost will be offset by federal reimbursements in the future.

LITIGATION

The following are cases presently pending or threatened in which the State has the potential for either a significant loss of revenue or a significant unanticipated expenditure.

Bd. of Educ. of Brick Township (Ocean County), et al. v. State of New Jersey, et al.

On May 21, 2026, the Board of Education of Brick Township (the "District") and several of its students (collectively, the "Plaintiffs") filed a complaint in the Mercer County Superior Court, Law Division against the State, the State Board of Education, the Department of Education, and Dr. Lily Laux, in her official capacity as the Commissioner of Education ("Commissioner," and together with the State, the Department of Education, and the State Board of Education, collectively, the "State Defendants") alleging that the State has systemically failed to adequately fund special education and general education programs in the District, in violation of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act ("IDEA"), 20 U.S.C. § 1400 et seq., and the State's constitutional requirement to "provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of free public schools . . . ." N.J. Const. art. VIII, § 4. Plaintiffs allege that, as a result of the School Funding Reform Act, N.J.S.A. 18A:7F-43 to -71 (the "SFRA"), including the reductions in State aid under the SFRA "S2" amendment, the District has lost nearly $20 million in State aid and lacks sufficient resources to satisfy both its special education obligations and the constitutional requirement to provide a thorough and efficient education. Plaintiffs also allege that the weighted per pupil methodology established in the FY26 Appropriations Act violates the IDEA by creating fiscal incentives for more restrictive special education placements and that the State's alleged underfunding deprives students of a protected educational interest without due process under the New Jersey Constitution. Plaintiffs further allege that the State Legislature has inadequately funded "Extraordinary Special Education Aid," relies on funding methodologies that fail to account adequately for the District's unusually high special education classification rate, and has caused the District to eliminate approximately 350 staff positions, increase class sizes, reduce or delay academic and behavioral programs, and defer necessary facilities, technology, and accessibility improvements.

Among other things, Plaintiffs seek the following relief: (1) a declaration that the SFRA violates the State Constitution by failing to fully fund special education services; (2) an order requiring the State to fully fund special education for the 2026-2027 fiscal year and to pay amounts allegedly owed from fiscal year 2019 to the present; (3) an order requiring the State to reissue the special-education portion of the Education Adequacy Report using a formula supported by research-based evidence and reflecting funding changes contained in the Fiscal Year 2026 budget; and (4) a declaration that the weighted per-pupil methodology for distributing special education categorical aid is

unconstitutional. The State's responsive pleading is due on September 17, 2026. The State is vigorously defending this matter.

Chapter 120 Claims for Injuries Resulting from Sexual Abuse

Under *L*. 2019, *c*. 120 ("Chapter 120"), the New Jersey Tort Claims Act was amended to revise the statute of limitations for and remove the procedural temporal bar for minor victims and adult victims of sexual abuse to bring claims of injury due to sexual abuse against public entities, including the State and its departments and agencies. In addition, Chapter 120 included a two-year grace period for any plaintiff to bring a claim for injury due to sexual abuse.

Since the enactment of Chapter 120, numerous cases have been filed by plaintiffs for alleged abuse suffered from the 1960s through the present day. Some of the cases allege that plaintiffs were abused by State employees (i.e., while plaintiffs were housed in State-run residential centers). Many of these lawsuits are against the Department of Children and Families ("DCF") and/or DCF's Division of Child Protection and Permanency ("DCPP"), filed by plaintiffs alleging that, when they were minors, they were abused by non-employee third parties and that the State is liable for failing to prevent the abuse; failing to investigate or act on complaints of abuse; or placing children in homes where abuse occurred. Cases also have been filed by plaintiffs alleging that, as juveniles, they were abused by employees of the Youth Justice Commission (previously the Juvenile Justice Commission) when they were residents of the New Jersey State Training School, and other State owned and operated facilities between the 1970s and 2010s. The New Jersey Supreme Court has designated the claims against the Youth Justice Commission as a Multicounty Litigation matter which is venued in Middlesex County.

The State's experience thus far has been that the State's liability under Chapter 120 cases is unusually difficult to assess due to the dated nature of many of the claims, the potential unavailability of individuals alleged to have engaged in claimed abused, and the emotionally charged nature of Chapter 120 claims. The State currently expects to have financial exposure under several Chapter 120 claims over the next few Fiscal Years but currently is unable to estimate its exposure for these Chapter 120 claims. The State is vigorously defending these matters.

County of Warren v. State

On August 18, 2025, the County of Warren, the Administrator of the County of Warren, the Director and Deputy Director of the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Warren and a member of the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Warren (collectively, "Warren County") filed a complaint in the New Jersey Superior Court, Law Division against the State, the Governor and the State Treasurer, in which plaintiffs allege that the State has not appropriated the 9-1-1 System and Emergency Response Fee (the "9-1-1 Fee") in accordance with State law; violates federal law concerning the use of 9-1-1 fees; violates Federal Communications Commission regulations concerning the permissible use of 9-1-1 fees; must provide an accounting of the funds in the 9-1-1 System and Emergency Response Trust Fund Account (the "Account"); is unjustly enriched; and violates Article VIII, Section II, paragraph II of the State Constitution. The Counties of Atlantic, Sussex, and Somerset were permitted to intervene as of right, adopting Warren County's complaint, without opposition by the State. The State opposed the County of Monmouth's motion to intervene as of right and to add a new claim against the State, but the motion was granted. On March 23, 2026, the State filed its motion to dismiss. On May 12, 2026, the Plaintiffs filed their opposition. The State filed its reply brief on July 13, 2026. The hearing is scheduled for September 25, 2026. The State is vigorously defending this matter.

Eric R. Perkins, Chapter 7 Trustee for Richard Bernardi, Marilyn Bernardi & Strategic Environmental Partners v. New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

Richard Bernardi, Marilyn Bernardi, and Strategic Environmental Partners (collectively, "Debtors") are Chapter 7 debtors in Federal Bankruptcy Court, Trenton. The Debtors are the owners/operators of the former "Fenimore Landfill" in Roxbury Township, Morris County. In February 2011, Debtors purchased the landfill property with the stated purpose of closing the landfill and redeveloping it as a solar farm. In conjunction with closure of the landfill, Debtors were authorized to import certain solid waste material. Between November 2012 and June 26, 2013, the DEP investigated over 2500 complaints of noxious hydrogen sulfide gas ("H2S") odors emitting from the landfill. On June 26, 2013, following enactment of the Legacy Landfill Law, *N.J.S.A.* 13:1E-125.1 *et seq.*, DEP issued an emergency order authorizing DEP to enter the landfill property to take measures to abate the H2S odors, which the

Debtors had failed to control. DEP entered the property and eventually installed a gas collection system, thermal oxidizer, and scrubber to capture and destroy the H2S. DEP continues to occupy a portion of the property in order to operate the H2S treatment systems and is designing a replacement treatment system for the site.

In June 2016, the Debtors filed separate bankruptcy petitions under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code and a trustee was appointed (the "Trustee"). In July 2017, the matters were consolidated and converted to Chapter 7 bankruptcy. In December 2017, the Trustee's counsel advised DEP that they were preparing an adversary complaint in Bankruptcy Court against the DEP seeking damages for DEP's take-over. After brief settlement discussions, on June 14, 2018, the Trustee filed the adversary complaint for unspecified damages, alleging, among other things, a taking of Debtors' property without just compensation. DEP filed counter-claims seeking costs incurred to date by DEP abating the H2S emissions. On July 15, 2025, following a hearing on a motion by the Trustee, and over the objection of DEP, the bankruptcy court granted permission to the Trustee to sell the Fenimore Landfill site and related property rights, the membership interests in Strategic Environmental Partners, and the right to continue the adversary complaint against DEP—all of which were purchased by Crestmont Properties, LLC ("Crestmont") on October 9, 2025. DEP reserved the right to pursue Crestmont for any and all claims related to the Fenimore Landfill. On December 19, 2025, Crestmont filed a bankruptcy petition under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. The adversary proceeding is continuing under the original Debtors bankruptcy and discovery is ongoing. The State is vigorously defending this matter.

Estate of Rene Correa Borquez et al. v. Elizabeth Maher Muoio, Treasurer of the State of New Jersey; Steven Harris, Administrator of New Jersey's Unclaimed Property Administration; and Kelmar Associates, LLC

Decedent, a Chilean citizen, owned certain stock that was deemed abandoned under New Jersey's Uniform Unclaimed Property Act, N.J.S.A. 46:30B-1 to -109 (the "Act"). In accordance with the Act, the holder remitted the stock to the Administrator of the New Jersey Unclaimed Property Administration (the "Administrator") in 2013, and the Administrator subsequently sold the stock. In 2023, decedent's heirs filed a claim, which the Administrator approved and paid. On December 19, 2024, Plaintiff, as representative of decedent's heirs, filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey commencing a putative class action against the State Treasurer and the Administrator, in their official capacities (collectively the "State Defendants"), asserting facial and as-applied challenges to the constitutionality of the Act, under the 5th Amendment (takings clause) and 14th Amendment (due process) of the United States Constitution. Plaintiff asserts that the Act does not provide adequate notice to foreign property owners before and after escheat of property to the Administrator. Plaintiff further alleges that a taking under the 5th Amendment occurs when the Administrator pays the actual sale proceeds received by the State rather than the value the stock would have had if it had not been sold, and that Plaintiff's claim was underpaid.

On February 3, 2025, Plaintiff filed a motion for a preliminary injunction ("PI") with temporary restraints (a "TRO"). On February 11, 2025, the District Court denied Plaintiff's request for a TRO and has held Plaintiff's PI motion in abeyance pending the filing and determination of dispositive motions. On April 17, 2025, State Defendants filed a motion to dismiss the complaint. In response, on May 5, 2025, Plaintiff filed an amended complaint which restated the prior constitutional claims and added Plaintiff, individually, as a party due to his recent acquisition of stock that may escheat under the Act in the future. Plaintiff seeks relief declaring that the State Defendants' administration of the Act violates the United States Constitution. Plaintiff also seeks injunctive relief requiring State Defendants to comply with the notice requirements of the United States Constitution, and prohibiting the sale of property in the Administrator's custody belonging to Plaintiff or any class member, or otherwise putting them in the same position monetarily as they would have occupied if the property had not escheated. Plaintiff also seeks an accounting of escheated property belonging to Plaintiff and the putative class, and declaratory relief finding the State Defendants financially responsible for providing notice to the putative class and administering any relief afforded to the class. Plaintiff also seeks an award of interest, costs and attorney's fees.

Pursuant to the District Court's case management order, State Defendants served a motion to dismiss on June 4, 2025. Plaintiff served its opposition on July 7, 2025, and State Defendants served a reply on August 15, 2025. On January 13, 2026, the District Court granted the State Defendants' motion to dismiss the amended complaint without prejudice, and on February 10, 2026, at Plaintiff's request, with prejudice.

On February 10, 2026, Plaintiff appealed the dismissal of the amended complaint to the Third Circuit Court of Appeals. The State is vigorously defending this matter.

Public Service Electric & Gas Company, Inc. v. Director, Division of Taxation

For tax years 2006 through 2014, Public Service Electric & Gas Company, Inc. ("PSE&G") filed Corporation Business Tax ("CBT") returns and included its transitional energy facility assessment ("TEFA") in its CBT base, in accordance with *N.J.S.A.* 54:10A-4.1. Thereafter, PSE&G recalculated its CBT liability, removed the TEFA from the tax base and sought a CBT refund. Notably, the Appellate Division subsequently concluded that TEFA payments are included in the CBT base and denied a similar refund claim. *Rockland Elec. Co. v. Director, Div. of Taxation*, 30 N.J. Tax 448 (Tax 2018), aff'd., A-4522-17T2 (App. Div. June 24, 2019). *Rockland Electric Co.* is now final and binding upon the Tax Court. The Division denied PSE&G's refund claim. On or about May 28, 2019, PSE&G filed a Complaint in the Tax Court of New Jersey, contesting the CBT refund denial. The Division filed its answer to the complaint. PSE&G and the Division have agreed to temporarily pause the litigation while an audit is conducted on later tax years. The State is vigorously defending this matter.

Gomez v. Division of Child Protection and Permanency ("DCPP"), et al. ("State Defendants")

On March 12, 2012, the Plaintiff child was allegedly assaulted by her biological father, suffering severe injuries. Plaintiff alleged that the DCPP knew that the Plaintiff's parents had a history of drug and alcohol abuse, psychiatric problems and were unemployed. The biological mother had two other children removed from her care and was in a methadone program when the Plaintiff was born. The biological father also had an extensive criminal history of domestic violence. Plaintiff filed a complaint in State court claiming failure by DCPP to comply with its own policy and procedure, failure to remove the Plaintiff from the home, negligent training, and violation of the New Jersey Child Placement Bill of Rights, and including Section 1983 claims. On March 11, 2015, DCPP removed the case to the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey and filed a motion to dismiss the complaint. The State's motion to dismiss the complaint was denied without prejudice on May 8, 2015. The Plaintiff agreed to withdraw the federal claims and the matter was remanded to State court. The State Defendants filed a motion for summary judgement, which was granted on April 24, 2023. The Appellate Division granted Plaintiff's request to file a motion for leave to appeal by May 29, 2023. The State opposed that motion, and the Appellate Division denied that motion on July 13, 2023. Plaintiff settled with co-defendants, and subsequently filed a direct appeal to the Appellate Division of the grant of summary judgement to the State Defendants. The State filed its opposition brief on March 4, 2024. Oral argument was held on January 30, 2025. On July 7, 2025, the Appellate Division reversed the grant of summary judgment for the State Defendants and remanded to the trial court, as the trial court had not addressed whether the conduct of the State Defendants could constitute "willful misconduct" (which could vitiate any applicable immunities for failure to enforce child protection laws). The parties moved for summary judgment on the issues of willful misconduct and the potential application of immunities; the court denied both motions. The State is exploring further appellate options. The State is vigorously defending this matter.

J.A., et al. v. New Jersey Department of Education, et al.

On May 23, 2018, Plaintiff J.A., individually and on behalf of her minor child J.A., filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey against the New Jersey Department of Education, New Jersey Office of Administrative Law, Commissioner of Education, and Administrative Law Judge ("ALJ") Jeffrey R. Wilson (collectively "State Defendants"), as well as the Monroe Township Board of Education, which has since been dismissed from the case. An amended complaint was filed adding additional plaintiffs and "DOEs 1-250 similarly situated ALJs" as defendants.

Plaintiffs purport to bring class action claims against State Defendants under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act ("IDEA") *P.L.* 101-476, "Federal Preemption" and 42 U.S.C. § 1983, and alleging two separate systemic violations of the IDEA. Plaintiffs also sought to bring a class action declaratory judgment claim against State Defendants and to appeal three separate interlocutory orders of the ALJ. Among other things, Plaintiffs seek the following relief: (1) a trust fund to provide educational services to all class members for the denial of a Free and Appropriate Public Education ("FAPE") as such term is defined in IDEA; (2) a trust fund to reimburse class members for the denial of a FAPE; (3) punitive damages; and (4) attorneys' fees and costs.

State Defendants filed a motion to dismiss and Plaintiffs opposed that motion. On June 17, 2020, the U.S. District Court ordered the parties to show cause as to why this matter should not be consolidated with the *C.P., et al. v. NJDOE, et al.*, 1:19-cv-12807 (NLH/MJS) ("*C.P.*"). (*C.P.* is a related matter with similar claims, but only seeks

injunctive and declaratory relief). The court has not issued a formal order or decision on consolidation with the *C.P.* matter. On March 25, 2021, the Plaintiffs sought to consolidate this matter ("J.A. I") with three other matters, *J.A. v. MTBOE, et al.*, 1-20-cv-09498 (NLH/MJS) ("J.A. II"), *Joanna A., et al. v. MTBOE, et al.*, 1:21-cv-06283 (NLH/MJS) ("J.A. III"), and *M.D., et al. v. Vineland City Bd. of Ed., et al.*, 1:19-cv-12154 (NLH/MJS) ("M.D."). The districts and the State Defendants opposed consolidation. On March 22, 2022, the U.S. District Court denied consolidation of this matter.

On July 26, 2024, Plaintiffs filed a Second Amended Complaint where they added more than a dozen additional putative class action counts for various alleged violations of due process rights by the New Jersey Office of Administrative Law. Plaintiffs also added claims for damages under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. §12101 et seq. and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 U.S.C §701 et seq. Rather than file an answer or otherwise respond to the Second Amended Complaint, State Defendants opted to enter mediation before retired United States Magistrate Judge Joel Schneider. A settlement was finalized, and on August 8, 2025, a consent order was entered approving the settlement. The settlement included equitable relief, incentive payments to the families of the named Plaintiffs, and $297,500 in attorney's fees to the named Plaintiffs. The agreement called for the appointment of a monitor for 12 months to receive and forward to the New Jersey Department of Education any reports of alleged violations of the settlement's terms. A compliance monitor was approved on January 23, 2026. At the halfway point of the monitoring period, the monitor has not identified any systemic issues in regard to the errors addressed by the consent order.

J.A., et al. v. Monroe Township Board of Education, et al. and J.A. v. New Jersey Department of Education et al.

On July 28, 2020, Plaintiff J.A., individually and on behalf of her minor child J.A., filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey against the New Jersey Department of Education ("NJDOE"), New Jersey Office of Administrative Law ("NJOAL"), the Interim Commissioner of Education, two named ALJs and NJDOEs 1-250 Similarly Situated ALJs (collectively, "State Defendants"), as well as the Monroe Township Board of Education ("MTBOE"). On March 23, 2021, Plaintiff Johanna A., individually and on behalf of her minor child J.A., filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey against the NJDOE, NJOAL, Interim Commissioner of Education, four named ALJs and NJDOEs 1-250 Similarly Situated ALJs (collectively, the "State Defendants"), as well as MTBOE. Both complaints seek to appeal the final decision and order of an ALJ in the underlying special education due process dispute. They also allege various systemic violations of the IDEA and 42 U.S.C. § 1983; a claim of discrimination under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. §12101 et seq.; and a claim of retaliation, pursuant to Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 U.S.C §701 et seq. Plaintiffs seek declaratory and injunctive relief, as well as monetary relief in the form of damages, punitive damages, compensatory education, and attorneys' fees and costs. The State Defendants filed motions to dismiss in both matters.

On March 25, 2021, the Plaintiffs filed a motion to consolidate the three J.A. matters (as described in the previous matter) and the M.D. matter (as described in the previous matter). The districts and the State Defendants filed oppositions. On March 22, 2022, the court granted consolidation of the J.A. II and the J.A. III matters and denied consolidation with J.A. I or M.D. On March 31, 2022, the court granted in part and denied in part the State Defendants motion to dismiss. Plaintiffs filed a motion for summary judgment on March 31, 2023, which was subsequently denied.

Following limited discovery on the issue of the 45-day rule compliance, Plaintiffs again moved for summary judgment on several of their claims. On February 6, 2024, State Defendants opposed and also cross-moved for summary judgment on several of Plaintiff's claims. On November 11, 2024, the court granted in part and denied in part both motions for summary judgment. The court granted summary judgment on the 45-day and adjournment rule violations in favor of Plaintiffs, but granted summary judgment for State Defendants on seven other claims of Plaintiffs. A settlement agreement between Plaintiffs and MTBOE has been finalized and MTBOE is no longer a party to this matter. Settlement discussions between Plaintiffs and the State Defendants are ongoing. The State Defendants have completed discovery concerning liability. Additional discovery remains regarding remedies under the IDEA and damages. Plaintiffs filed a motion for partial summary judgment. State Defendants filed an opposition and cross-motion for summary judgment on August 17, 2026. The State is vigorously defending this matter.

Jersey City Board of Education and E.H., a minor, by his guardian ad litem, Shanna C. Givens v. State of New Jersey

On April 29, 2019, the Jersey City Board of Education ("JCBOE") and E.H., a minor, by his guardian ad litem, Shanna C. Givens ("Plaintiffs") filed a complaint against the State and various State officials (collectively, the "State Defendants") alleging that the recent amendments to the School Funding Reform Act, *N.J.S.A.* 18A:7F-43 to -63 (the "Amendments"), as applied to JCBOE, and the State Defendants failure to fully fund JCBOE's long range facilities plan ("LRFP"), violate the State's constitutional requirement to "provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of free public schools...". *N.J. Const.* art. VIII, § 4. The Amendments at issue slowly phase out certain additional State aid previously granted to School Development Authority ("SDA") Districts. The phase out of this additional State aid is to occur over a six-year period beginning in the 2019-2020 school year. Plaintiffs allege that the reduction in State aid to JCBOE will jeopardize JCBOE's ability to provide the level of funding necessary to meet the legal standard of a "thorough and efficient" education ("T&E").

The Plaintiffs seek, among other things, a preliminary and permanent injunction enjoining the State Defendants from reducing funding to JCBOE and an order requiring the State Defendants to fully fund JCBOE's LRFP. On July 23, 2019, Plaintiffs filed a first amended complaint, which continues to allege that the reduction in State aid to JCBOE as a result of the Amendments will jeopardize JCBOE's ability to provide T&E. The State Defendants filed a motion to dismiss the first amended complaint, which was denied by the trial court on January 17, 2020. On June 15, 2023, the trial court granted the State Defendants' motion for summary judgement and denied Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgement. The Plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal on July 28, 2023. The State filed its brief in opposition on March 21, 2024. On February 11, 2025, the Appellate Division affirmed the trial court's decision granting the State Defendants' motion for summary judgement. On February 27, 2025, Plaintiffs filed a notice of petition for certification with the New Jersey Supreme Court. On March 11, 2025, Plaintiffs filed their petition. State Defendants filed opposition to Plaintiff's petition on May 27, 2025. The New Jersey Supreme Court denied the petition for certification on October 16, 2025.

Jackson Township Board of Education, et al. v. State of New Jersey, et al.

On June 9, 2025, the Jackson Township Board of Education (the "District"), one of its board members, and a student and her parent ("Plaintiffs") filed a complaint in the Superior Court, Chancery Division against the State, the Department of Education, and Kevin Dehmer, in his official capacity as the Commissioner of Education ("Commissioner," and together with the State and the Department of Education, collectively, the "State Defendants") alleging that the School Funding Reform Act, N.J.S.A. 18A:7F-43 to -71 (the "SFRA"), as applied to the District, violates the State Constitution because the amount provided thereunder is insufficient for the Board to "provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of free public schools . . . ." N.J. Const. art. VIII, § 4. Plaintiffs allege that recent reductions in State aid to the District under the SFRA's "S-2" amendment (2018) prevent its students from receiving a thorough and efficient education. Plaintiffs also allege that the SFRA, as applied to the District, is unconstitutional because it does not take into account the District's unique demographics and resulted in the District having to sell one of its schools to balance its budget. Plaintiffs further challenge the Commissioner's decision not to provide a State aid advance payment as arbitrary, capricious, and discriminatory.

Among other things, Plaintiffs seek the following relief: (1) a declaration that the SFRA is unconstitutional as applied to the District and its students; (2) a declaration that the District's 2025-2026 budget deprives its students from receiving a thorough and efficient education; (3) an order directing the State to return funding levels to the amount provided before the enactment of S-2; (4) an order finding that the Commissioner's denial of the District's request to recommend an advance State aid payment in the amount of $18 million for the 2024-2025 school year was unlawful; (5) an order directing the Commissioner to recommend to the State Treasurer an advance State aid payment of $18 million; (6) compensatory damages; and (7) attorneys' fees and costs. State Defendants filed a motion to dismiss on August 21, 2025. On March 5, 2026, the trial judge ordered the complaint transferred to the Commissioner for any further adjudication. The matter is currently proceeding as a contested matter at the Office of Administrative Law following transmittal from the Commissioner. The State is vigorously defending this matter.

Lorillard Tobacco Co. v. Director, Division of Taxation

This case involves constitutional challenges to the Division's regulation, *N.J.A.C.* 18:7-5.18(b), the Division's interpretation of the unreasonableness exception to the State's corporate royalty addback statute, N.J.S.A. 54:10A-4.4(c)(1)(b), and the Division's Schedule G-2, which implements the calculation of the unreasonable exception based on the Division's interpretation of its regulation. In 2006, the Division assessed Corporation Business Tax ("CBT") on a subsidiary of Lorillard Tobacco Co. ("Lorillard") for tax years 1999-2004 based on royalty payments the subsidiary had received from Lorillard. The subsidiary was a non-filer in New Jersey and contested the assessment in the New Jersey Tax Court claiming, among other things, that it did not have physical presence in the State so it lacked substantial nexus to permit it to be subject to CBT. While the subsidiary's case was pending in the Tax Court, Lorillard filed refund claims for 2002-2005 by filing amended CBT returns, claiming it would be improper, unreasonable, and unconstitutional to deny it a deduction for the royalty payments if, at the same time, the Division subjected its subsidiary to tax on such amounts.

The Division denied the claims as "protective" and Lorillard filed a complaint with the Tax Court in 2007. The subsidiary ultimately conceded nexus, filed CBT returns and paid taxes under the State's 2009 Tax Amnesty program, after the U.S. Supreme Court denied certiorari regarding the New Jersey Supreme Court decision in *Lanco v. Dir., Div. of Taxation*, 188 N.J. 380 (2006). In *Lanco*, the Court held that the State could subject a taxpayer to CBT even though it lacked physical presence in the State. Thereafter, Lorillard sought an expedited payment of the CBT refund based on the Division's Schedule G-2 calculation, which limited Lorillard's deduction due to its subsidiary's lower allocation factor. Lorillard reserved its challenge to the remainder of the exemption. In 2012, Lorillard filed another complaint with the Tax Court challenging the Division's partial refund denial for tax years 2008-2010 on the same basis as the 2007 complaint.

Lorillard claims that the Division improperly and unconstitutionally granted only a partial deduction of royalty payments that Lorillard made to its subsidiary. In February 2019, the Tax Court issued a decision granting Lorillard summary judgment, and holding that the Division's denial of a deduction for the full amount of royalties Lorillard paid was not a reasonable exercise of the Division's discretion. The Tax Court found it unnecessary to address Lorillard's constitutional attacks.

The Division appealed to the Appellate Division, and Lorillard filed a cross-appeal, re-asserting its constitutional challenges. The Tax Court issued a final judgment on Lorillard's 2012 complaint based on its reasoning regarding the 2007 complaint. Both parties again appealed and the matters were consolidated by the Appellate Division. On September 21, 2021, the Appellate Division reversed the Tax Court's decision granting Lorillard summary judgment and remanded the matter back to the Tax Court for consideration of the constitutional issues. On September 13, 2023, the Tax Court issued an opinion dismissing Lorillard's complaints. The Tax Court found that the Division's regulation at issue violated external consistency of the Dormant Commerce Clause, but the 2020 amendment to the regulation cured the defect and applied retroactively to the tax years at issue. On April 29, 2025, the Appellate Division affirmed the Tax Court's decision dismissing Lorillard's complaints. On May 6, 2025, Lorillard filed a notice of petition for certification with the New Jersey Supreme Court. After all briefs were filed, on October 3, 2025, the Court issued an Order (dated September 30, 2025), denying Lorillard's petition for certification and dismissing Lorillard's appeal. On March 2, 2026, the U.S. Supreme Court denied Lorillard's petition for a writ of certiorari.

William Gaston and Christina Lazicki, individually, and on behalf of those similarly situated v. Governor Mikie Sherrill, in her official capacity as Governor of the State of New Jersey, et al.

On December 5, 2023, William Gaston, Christina Lazicki, and Ronald Trout filed a class action lawsuit in the Superior Court, Law Division against the Governor and the then Acting Director of the New Jersey Division of Taxation, seeking declaratory and monetary relief and arguing New Jersey's tax lien sale law, N.J.S.A. 54:5-86, violated the New Jersey Constitution's takings and excessive fines clauses. The suit was brought on behalf of the Plaintiffs and classes of real estate owners whose property was foreclosed upon under the New Jersey tax lien sale law without receiving just compensation. Plaintiffs based their claim on the New Jersey Civil Rights Act alleging violations of New Jersey Constitution – Art. I, § 20 (taking without just compensation and taking without a valid public use) and Art. I, § 12 (excessive fines). Plaintiffs specifically allege the Governor failed to act to rectify the unconstitutionality of New Jersey's tax lien sale foreclosure laws, while the Acting Director provided advice, oversight, and assistance

based on the tax lien sale foreclosure laws. Plaintiffs sought class certification, appointment of class counsel and Plaintiffs as class representatives, damages (just compensation plus interest), reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, and declarations that New Jersey's tax lien sale law is unconstitutional and title to all real property acquired pursuant to the law is defective (and thus compensation is required).

On December 11, 2023, Plaintiffs amended their complaint. On February 8, 2024, Plaintiffs again amended their complaint to remove Ronald Trout as a class plaintiff, leaving only William Gaston and Christina Lazicki as putative class plaintiffs. The Governor and Acting Director filed a motion to dismiss on April 23, 2024. Plaintiffs filed a motion to amend their complaint on May 22, 2024, and the Governor and Acting Director filed a cross-motion to stay on May 30, 2024. The court stayed the matter until the New Jersey Supreme Court issued its decision in *257-261 20th Ave. Realty, LLC v. Roberto*, 259 N.J. 417 (2025), which was decided on January 9, 2025. On February 14, 2025, Plaintiffs filed a Third Amended Complaint that named the Governor and Acting Director both in their official and individual capacities, and revised the legal bases for their claims to only an unconstitutional taking directly under the New Jersey Constitution and under the New Jersey Civil Rights Act. Plaintiffs seek just compensation, but no longer seek to declare title defective. On March 31, 2025, the Governor and Acting Director filed a motion to dismiss Plaintiffs' Third Amended Complaint. On May 30, 2025, Plaintiffs opposed this motion. The Governor and Acting Director filed their reply brief on June 23, 2025. On January 30, 2026, the trial court granted the State's motion and dismissed the action with prejudice.

Plaintiffs appealed to the Superior Court, Appellate Division and filed their amended merits brief on May 20, 2026. In their brief, Plaintiffs, in part, rely on an Appellate Division decision – *Johnson v. East Orange*, A-2486-23 (App. Div. June 27, 2025). With consent of Plaintiffs and as the New Jersey Supreme Court granted certification in *Johnson* (263 N.J. 66, Dkt 090953), the State filed a motion on June 15, 2026, to stay the *Gaston* appeal pending the Supreme Court's resolution of the *Johnson* appeal. On June 26, 2026, the Appellate Division granted the State's motion for a stay. The State is vigorously defending this matter.

Sirius XM Radio Inc. v. Director, Division of Taxation

On July 7, 2023, Sirius XM Radio Inc. ("Sirius") filed a complaint in the New Jersey Tax Court contesting a final determination by the Division of Taxation that denied Sirius's Corporation Business Tax ("CBT") refund claims for tax years 2015 and 2016. Sirius amended its CBT returns for tax years 2015 and 2016 claiming R&D credit for Sirius's activities in the field of electronic device technology during tax years 2003 through 2007. Sirius alleges that it is entitled to CBT credit as a result of research and development ("R&D") activities in New Jersey and that the credit can be carried forward for a period of 15 years pursuant to N.J.S.A. 54:10A-5.24b(a). The Division denied the CBT refund request because a taxpayer is not permitted to amend a return to claim credits for carryforward periods that are closed tax years due to the statute of limitations. The Division filed its answer to the complaint on November 2, 2023. On December 3, 2025, Sirius withdrew its complaint, with prejudice. On December 23, 2025, the New Jersey Tax Court entered judgment dismissing the complaint.

Shannon MacDonald, M.D., et al. v. S. Chetan Shah, in his official capacity as President of the New Jersey State Board of Medical Examiners

On December 13, 2023, plaintiffs Shannon MacDonald, M.D., a physician residing in Massachusetts, Paul Gardner, M.D., a physician residing in Pennsylvania, J.A., a minor and resident of Essex County, New Jersey, by and through his guardian and next friend Michael Abell, Michael Abell, a resident of Essex County, New Jersey, and Hank Jennings, a resident of Bergen County, New Jersey, filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey seeking declaratory and injunctive relief against the President of the New Jersey State Board of Medical Examiners. Plaintiffs challenge the constitutionality of a portion of the State's telemedicine and telehealth licensure statute, specifically N.J.S.A. 45:1-62(b). Plaintiffs allege that the statutory requirement that any health care provider who uses telemedicine or engages in telehealth while providing health care services to a patient be licensed as a health care provider in the State violates the Dormant Commerce Clause, Privileges and Immunities Clause, and First Amendment of the United States Constitution, and, as to plaintiff Michael Abell, violates the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution and his asserted right to direct his child's medical care. On May 12, 2025, the District Court granted the State's motion to dismiss without prejudice, finding that Plaintiffs had not plausibly pleaded the constitutional violations alleged. Plaintiffs thereafter filed an appeal with the Third Circuit. On August 31, 2026, the

Third Circuit Court of Appeals issued an opinion and Order affirming the District Court's dismissal of this Complaint, rejecting all constitutional challenges made by the plaintiffs.

Medicaid, Tort, Contract, Workers' Compensation and Other Claims

The Office of the Inspector General ("OIG") of the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services ("HHS") has conducted and continues to conduct various audits of Medicaid claims for different programs administered by the Department of Human Services ("DHS"). The OIG audits, which have primarily focused on claim documentation and cost allocation methodologies, recommend that certain claims submitted by DHS be disallowed. OIG submits its recommendations on disallowances to the CMS which may, in whole or in part, accept or disagree with the OIG's recommendations. If the OIG's recommendations are not challenged by the State or are upheld by CMS, DHS will be required to refund the amount of any disallowances. Sixteen audits, which in the aggregate total over $900 million, are currently in draft or final form but, due to possible revisions or appeals, the final amounts are uncertain. Approximately one-third of the amount above relates to an audit of the State's School-based Medicaid claiming. However, DHS is disputing the OIG's audit findings. Given that the State is currently disputing and appealing the OIG audit findings, it cannot estimate any final refund amounts or the timing of any refund payments that may be due to CMS. These current audits and any future audits of Medicaid claims submitted by DHS may result in claim disallowances which may be significant. The State is unable to estimate its exposure for these claim disallowances.

The federal Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013 (the "Disaster Relief Act") appropriated approximately $50.38 billion (later reduced by sequestration to $47.9 billion) to various federal agencies to assist states and local communities with the impacts of Superstorm Sandy, including funding provided directly to private homeowners and businesses. The Disaster Relief Act allocated funding to OIG to conduct audits and investigations related to the expenditure of disaster relief aid. Audits are ongoing or have already been undertaken by the OIG from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the U.S. Department of Transportation, and the HHS. The State anticipates that there will be continued audit activity throughout the duration of the federally-funded Sandy programs. As with any federal OIG audit or investigation, there is the potential for an OIG recommendation that the federal agency de-obligate funding in the event of non-compliance with federal statutes or regulations.

The federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security ("CARES") Act, enacted in 2020, established a $150 billion Coronavirus Relief Fund ("CRF"), to assist states, among others, to cover certain necessary expenses incurred due to the COVID-19 public health emergency. The American Rescue Plan ("ARP") Act, enacted in 2021, to assist states, among others, by establishing several funds, including, but not limited to, the State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund ("SLFRF") with approximately $350 billion to support the response to and recovery from the COVID-19 public health emergency, the Capital Projects Fund ("CPF") with approximately $10 billion to fund capital projects that enable work, education, and health monitoring in response to the COVID-19 public health emergency, and the State Small Business Credit Initiative ("SSBCI") with approximately $10 billion to support small businesses and entrepreneurship by providing capital and technical assistance. The State received funding through the CARES and ARP Acts. Audits by the U.S. Department of the Treasury have been undertaken and are undergoing. The State anticipates that there will be continued audit activity, including by the Office of the Inspector General of the U.S. Department of the Treasury, throughout the duration of the federally-funded programs. As with any federal audit or investigation, there is the potential for the U.S. Department of the Treasury to de-obligate funding. In certain instances, the U.S. Department of the Treasury may require the State to replenish program funding in the event of non-compliance with federal statutes or regulations.

At any given time, there are various numbers of claims and cases pending against the State, State agencies and employees, seeking recovery of monetary damages that are primarily paid out of the fund created pursuant to the New Jersey Tort Claims Act (*N.J.S.A.* 59:1-1 *et seq*.). The State does not formally estimate its reserve representing potential exposure for these claims and cases. The State is unable to estimate its exposure for these claims and cases.

The State routinely receives notices of claim seeking substantial sums of money. The majority of those claims have historically proven to be of substantially less value than the amount originally claimed. Under the New Jersey Tort Claims Act, any tort litigation against the State must be preceded by a notice of claim, which affords the State the opportunity for a six-month investigation prior to the filing of any suit against it.

In addition, at any given time, there are various numbers of contract and other claims against the State and State agencies, including environmental claims asserted against the State, among other parties, arising from the alleged disposal of hazardous waste. Claimants in such matters are seeking recovery of monetary damages or other relief which, if granted, would require the expenditure of funds. The State is unable to estimate its exposure for these claims.

At any given time, there are various numbers of claims by employees against the State and State agencies seeking recovery for workers' compensation claims that are primarily paid out of the fund created pursuant to the New Jersey Workers' Compensation Law (*N.J.S.A.* 34:15-1 *et seq*.). Claimants in such matters are seeking recovery for personal injuries suffered by a claimant by accident arising out of and in the course of the claimant's employment due to the employer's negligence. The State is unable to estimate its exposure for these claims.

Prior to July 1, 2013, there were various numbers of claims and cases pending against the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey ("UMDNJ") and its employees, seeking recovery of monetary damages that were primarily paid out of the UMDNJ Self Insurance Reserve Fund created pursuant to the New Jersey Tort Claims Act (*N.J.S.A.* 59:1-1 *et seq*.). As a result of the enactment of the New Jersey Medical and Health Sciences Education Restructuring Act, *L*. 2012, *c*. 45 (the "Restructuring Act"), all of UMDNJ was transferred to Rutgers, The State University ("Rutgers"), with the exception of the School of Osteopathic Medicine which was transferred to Rowan University ("Rowan"), and University Hospital in Newark, New Jersey, which now exists as a separate instrumentality of the State. All claims and liabilities of UMDNJ associated with the transferred facilities have been transferred to Rutgers, Rowan and University Hospital, as applicable. Pursuant to the Restructuring Act, Rutgers and Rowan each entered into a memorandum of understanding with the State Treasurer pursuant to which the State shall pay from a self-insurance reserve fund established for each entity medical malpractice claims occurring prior to and post the effective date of the transfers, which was July 1, 2013. The Restructuring Act also provides for University Hospital's medical malpractice claims to be covered by a self-insurance reserve fund established by the State Treasurer. University Hospital entered into a memorandum of understanding with the State Treasurer for such claims. All claims, other than medical malpractice claims, incurred by UMDNJ with respect to the UMDNJ facilities transferred to Rutgers will be paid for by Rutgers out of its own funds. All claims, other than medical malpractice claims, incurred by Rowan will be paid from the Tort Claims Fund. The State is unable to estimate its exposure for these claims.

Approximately two dozen hospitals have challenged in the Office of Administrative Law and the Appellate Division the Medicaid reimbursement rates paid to these hospitals alleging that there were calculation errors or that the methodology used to calculate the rates is incorrect. These challenges date back to 2002. The State is vigorously defending this matter. To date, there have been no findings against the State. In the event the hospitals are successful, DHS has advised that it may possibly need to refund millions of dollars to the hospitals over the various relevant years. The State is unable to estimate its exposure for these claims.

Affirmative Litigation

From time to time, the State initiates litigation against various entities to enforce State laws, contractual and other rights, pursue cost recoveries and natural resource damages in the environmental arena and prosecute entities who have engaged in alleged fraudulent, negligent or other wrongful conduct. The State is unable to estimate the amount of any monetary recoveries from such affirmative litigation. In addition, depending on which State department, division or agency is the plaintiff, any monetary recoveries may already be included in such State department, division or agency's revenue estimates for the current fiscal year.

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APPENDIX I-A
SUMMARY OF CERTAIN STATE TAXES

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APPENDIX I-A
SUMMARY OF CERTAIN STATE TAXES

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Summary of Certain State Taxes

The following is a summary of certain state taxes in New Jersey:

Alcoholic Beverage Tax

The Alcoholic Beverage Tax applies to the first sale or delivery of beer, liquor, wine and sparkling wine to retailers in New Jersey. This tax is collected from licensed manufacturers, wholesalers and State beverage distributors, based on the number of gallons, or fractions thereof, sold. License fees for manufacturing, distributing, transporting and warehousing alcoholic beverages are also imposed pursuant to this law. Materials used by distilleries to produce hand sanitizer during a public health emergency are exempt. *L.* 2020, *c.* 33.

Current Rates: Beer – $0.12 per gallon; Beginning August 1, 2009: Liquor – $5.50 per gallon; Wines – $0.875 per gallon; certain apple ciders – $0.15 per gallon. *L.* 2009, *c.* 71.

Beginning Fiscal Year 2010, $22 million collected from the Alcoholic Beverage Tax will be annually deposited in the Health Care Subsidy Fund. *L.* 2009, *c.* 71.

Beginning April 13, 2026, and ending November 13, 2026, an excise tax of $3.75 per gallon upon the wholesale sale of any intoxicating hemp beverages within New Jersey or upon any delivery of intoxicating hemp beverages made to a New Jersey location will be imposed. *L.* 2025, *c.* 215.

Casino Taxes, Fees, and Surcharges

The Casino Control Act imposes a tax on the "gross revenues" of gambling casinos, as defined by the Casino Control Act, as well as a gross revenue tax on companies that administer and service multi-casino progressive slot machine systems.

Current Rate: 8% (both taxes).

The Tourism Promotion Fee is applied to each room occupied or possessed by guests, with a rate of $2 per day for each occupied room in hotels that provide casino gambling. A $1-per-day rate applies to each occupied room in all other facilities. *L.* 1991, *c.* 376.

There is also a $3 per day occupancy fee imposed on occupied rooms in a casino hotel facility. *L.* 2003, *c.* 116. There is also a minimum daily charge of $3 per car for the use of casino hotel parking facilities in Atlantic City. *L.* 1993, *c.* 159; *L.* 2003, *c.* 116. The casino has the discretion to either pay the parking fee on behalf of the patron, or to charge the patron the parking fee. *L.* 1993, *c.* 159. No patron shall be required, upon proof of payment of the $3 charge, to pay the charge again for the same motor vehicle on the same calendar day, in the same parking facility or any other casino hotel parking facility. *L.* 1993, *c.* 159.

A casino room occupancy surcharge is imposed on a casino hotel facility at $2 per day on occupied rooms in Atlantic City. *L.* 2021, *c.* 497. The surcharge is paid into the General Fund with a portion distributed on a monthly basis to the municipality in which the casino hotel facility is located. All surcharges received by a municipality shall be deposited into a dedicated public safety trust fund. Beginning January 1, 2025, the Director of the Division of Local Government Services may set the maximum percentage of surcharge revenue received by the municipality. *L.* 2021, *c.* 497.

The Casino Control Act was amended to authorize Internet gaming at Atlantic City casinos under certain circumstances. *L.* 1977, *c.* 110; *L.* 2013, *c.* 27. The law imposes an annual 19.75% tax on Internet gaming gross revenues, which is paid into the Casino Revenue Fund. *L.* 2025, *c.* 66. The 8% tax on casino gross revenues excludes Internet gaming, but the investment alternative tax applies to Internet gaming gross revenues at a rate of 5% with the State requiring a partial payment of 2.5% of the estimated taxes. *L.* 1984, *c.* 218*; L.* 2025, *c.* 66.

Revenue received by casinos and horse racing permit holders from sports wagering is subject to an 8.5% tax, while revenue received from Internet sports wagering is subject to a 19.75% tax payable to the Casino Revenue Fund. *L.* 2019, *c.* 36; *L.* 2025, *c.* 66. Revenue received by a fantasy sports operator is subject to a 19.75% tax, payable quarterly to the General Fund. *L.* 2025, *c.* 66.

L. 2021, *c.* 314 temporarily modifies the taxes and credits of casino licensees and permanently redefines promotional gaming credits to include certain coupons and table game wagers.

Cigarette Tax and Tobacco and Vapor Products Tax

A Cigarette Tax is imposed on the sale, use or possession of all cigarettes within New Jersey. *L.* 1948, *c.* 65. This tax is collected from licensed distributors who receive cigarettes directly from out-of-state manufacturers and also on consumers who possess untaxed cigarettes. Receipts from the sale or use of tobacco products other than cigarettes, by a distributor or wholesaler to a retail dealer or consumer, are subject to the Tobacco Products Wholesale Tax. *L.* 1990, *c*. 39. As of March 1, 2002, the Tobacco Products Wholesale Tax is imposed on the price that a distributor pays to buy products from the manufacturer. *L.* 2001, *c.* 448. The Tobacco Products Wholesale Tax is imposed on liquid nicotine used in electronic cigarettes and similar devices. *L.* 2018, *c.* 50. The Tobacco Products Wholesale Sales and Use Tax Act was renamed the Tobacco and Vapor Products Tax Act, and container e-liquid is now subject to the tax. *L.* 2019, *c.* 147.

Current Rates: Cigarette Tax – $0.15 per cigarette and $3.00 per pack of twenty cigarettes; Moist snuff – $0.75 per ounce with a proportionate tax rate for fractional amounts; Tobacco and Vapor Products Tax – 30% of the wholesale price; liquid nicotine – $0.30 per fluid milliliter with a proportionate tax rate on fractional amounts; container e-liquid – 30% of the retail price. *L.* 2018, *c.* 50; *L*. 2025, *c*. 68.

Annually, $1 million from Cigarette Tax Act revenues is deposited into the Cancer Research Fund. *L*. 1982, *c*. 40. After this deposit, the first $150 million collected annually from the Cigarette Tax Act and the first $5 million collected annually from the Tobacco and Vapor Products Tax Act are deposited into the Health Care Subsidy Fund. For fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2009, $241.5 million of revenue collected annually from the Cigarette Tax Act are deposited into the Dedicated Cigarette Tax Revenue Fund. *L*. 2009, *c*. 70. For fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2025, $2 million of revenue collected annually from the taxes on liquid nicotine and container e-liquid will be deposited into the Health Care Subsidy Fund. *L.* 2025, *c.* 68.

Corporation Business Tax (CBT)

Corporations are subject to mandatory unitary business combined reporting and market sourcing for tax years beginning on and after January 1, 2019. *L*. 2018, *c*. 48. Combined reporting treats the unitary business members of a combined group as one single economic enterprise. *L.* 2020, *c.* 118 amended the combined reporting rules further by adding provisions concerning tax treatment of income of public utilities and New Jersey Subchapter S corporations, and tax treatment for certain allowable net operating loss carryovers, transfers, and deductions. *L*. 2018, *c*. 48. The definition of "unitary business" has been expanded to mean "a single economic enterprise that is made up either of separate parts of a single business entity or of a group of business entities under common ownership" and is "construed to the broadest extent permitted under the Constitution of the United States." *L*. 2018, *c*. 48. Provisions regarding the entire net income tax base and operative dates for combined reporting were amended, a CBT deduction in the amount of a federal deduction claimed on certain foreign related income under 26 U.S.C. § 250 was added, and the tax treatment of certain tax credits awarded by the New Jersey Economic Development Authority ("NJEDA") was clarified.

L. 2024, *c.* 20, imposes a 2.5% Corporate Transit Fee for privilege periods beginning on and after January 1, 2024 through December 31, 2028, on CBT taxpayers with annual taxable net income over $10 million. The Corporate Transit Fee is a surtax in addition to the annual CBT liability. Tax credits cannot be used against the Corporate Transit Fee.

L. 2023, *c.* 96 made various changes to combined reporting, particularly with respect to: certain statutory provisions concerning unitary businesses; the method for calculating the allocation factor of a taxable member of a

combined group; the managerial member duration period; the definition of world-wide basis and world-wide group; water's-edge groups and affiliated groups, including the calculation of entire net income for non-U.S. corporations that are members of a water's-edge group or affiliated group; the "captive" versions of investment companies, real estate investment trusts, and regulated investment companies.

L. 2023, *c.* 96 also modifies the treatment of global intangible low-taxed income ("GILTI") and foreign-derived intangible income ("FDII") under the Corporate Business Tax Act (1945) ("CBT Act"), by repealing the deduction currently allowed for GILTI and FDII, and by treating GILTI as a dividend, subject to the dividend exclusion rules for privilege periods ending on and after July 31, 2023. *L.* 2023, *c.* 96 adds language clarifying the treatment of the income of non-U.S. corporations that are not members of a world-wide group or a water's-edge group for purposes of the CBT Act.

L. 2023, *c.* 96 modifies certain statutory requirements concerning installment payments and changes certain provisions concerning the underpayment of an installment payment. It also changes the due date for filing a return under the CBT Act to: (1) the fifteenth day of the month immediately following the month of the original due date for filing the taxpayer's federal corporate income tax return for the privilege period; or (2) in the case of a taxpayer that received a filing extension for federal tax purposes, the fifteenth day of the month immediately following the month of the extended due date for filing the federal return. *L.* 2023, *c.* 96 also provides certain criteria for determining whether a corporation has "substantial nexus" with the State and will therefore be subject to taxation.

L. 2023, *c.* 96 provides that with respect to its fiscal or calendar accounting years ending on or after July 31, 2023, any taxpayer with a tax liability of less than $1,500 shall not be required to make any installment payments other than an installment payment of 50 percent, which shall be paid at the time of filing the annual return. For a combined group, this provision shall apply by taxable member in aggregate for the combined group.

L. 2023, *c.* 96 provides that for privilege periods ending on and after July 31, 2022, adjustments may be made, by the Director of the Division of Taxation or the taxpayer, to net operating losses ("NOL") in privilege periods closed for purposes of the statute of limitations on assessments in order to determine the correct tax liability in privilege periods that remain open to assessment; provided, however, no such NOL adjustments for those closed privilege periods shall be made after ten years. *L.* 2026, *c.* 21 imposes a temporary $1 million cap on the amount of net operating loss deductions that may be taken by a taxpayer that is not a public utility under the CBT for privilege periods ending on or after July 31, 2026 but before July 31, 2030.

L. 2017, *c.* 254 authorizes the establishment of a drug donation program that encourages the donation of over-the-counter drugs, prescription drugs, and administrative supplies by donors, for use by people who are indigent, uninsured, or underinsured. Donors are persons or entities properly licensed and authorized to possess prescription drugs, and which elect to donate over-the-counter drugs, prescription drugs or administration supplies pursuant to the Act. Donors may claim a CBT or Gross Income Tax ("GIT") credit equal to the sum of the cost of the over-the-counter drugs, prescription drugs and administration supplies; and the verifiable cost incurred to make the donation of the drugs and supplies.

On November 4, 2014, Article VIII, Section II of the State Constitution was amended to provide that from July 1, 2015, until June 30, 2019, an amount equivalent to 4% of the revenue annually derived from the CBT (or any other law of similar effect) be credited to a special account in the General Fund to be appropriated for the preservation, development, and stewardship, of lands for recreation and conservation purposes. Commencing on July 1, 2019, an amount equivalent to 6% of the revenue annually derived from the CBT (or any other law of similar effect) shall be credited to this special account to be appropriated for these purposes.

NJEDA provides tax credits which can be used to offset CBT as well as the Insurance Premiums Tax ("IPT") through the Urban Transit Hub Tax Credit Act ("UTHTCA"), the Grow New Jersey Assistance Act ("GNJAA"), the New Jersey Economic Stimulus Act of 2009 ("NJESA 2009"), the Public Infrastructure Program ("PIP"), and through Business Employment Incentive Program ("BEIP") grants. Awards for any of these programs are based on actual performance and achievement of job and capital investment requirements. The NJEDA is authorized to implement certain accommodations to businesses due to the COVID-19 public health emergency. *L.* 2022, *c.* 134. Businesses participating in the GNJAA and UTHTCA programs are permitted by NJEDA to terminate their program agreements any time before December 31, 2023, commencing with the 2020 tax period or any subsequent tax period ending on or

before December 31, 2023. *L.* 2022, *c.* 134. A business may also extend the time allowed under current law to suspend its obligations under GNJAA and UTHTCA, for the same period of time. *L.* 2022, *c.* 134. *L.* 2012, *c.* 35, amends the UTHTCA to increase the cap on the total amount of tax credits authorized under such Act, for eligible businesses making capital investments in the State. The cap was increased from $1.5 billion to $1.75 billion, to be utilized over a ten-year period. The overall cap on PIP credits is $22 million. There is no overall cap on GNJAA credits. The UTHTCA program is now closed to new applications.

The "New Jersey Angel Investor Tax Credit Act," provides tax credits against CBT and GIT for qualified investments in New Jersey emerging technology businesses. *L.* 1997, *c.* 349; *L.* 2013, *c.* 14. Subject to certain limitations, tax credits equal 35% of a taxpayer's qualifying investment in an emerging technology business, up to a maximum allowed credit of $500,000 for each qualifying investment. *L.* 2025, *c.* 71. The cumulative total tax credits the NJEDA may approve is currently $25 million per year, plus the value of any unused tax credits from the immediately preceding State fiscal year. *L.* 2025, *c.* 71. A New Jersey emerging technology holding company may be a qualified investment under the New Jersey Angel Investor Tax Credit Act. *L.* 2017, *c.* 40. The CBT and GIT tax credits have increased from 10% to 35% of the qualified investment. *L.* 1997, *c.* 349; *L.* 2025, *c.* 71. A taxpayer may be allowed a tax credit of 40% of the qualified investment, when the emerging technology business is located in a qualified opportunity zone or in a low-income community, as defined by federal law, or is certified by the State as a minority business or a women's business; or when a qualified venture fund commits to invest 50% of its funds in hiring diverse entrepreneurs. *L.* 2025, *c.* 71.

Credits against the CBT and IPT are also available to residential developers, through the Economic Redevelopment and Growth ("ERG") program, authorized by NJEDA in 2009. The total cap on credits is $823 million, to be utilized over a ten-year period. *L.* 2015, *c.* 69 provides that mixed use parking project developers are eligible for credits, but did not increase the overall cap. The total tax credits available under the ERG program were increased by $25 million and the deadlines by which certain developers may submit a letter of support from the host municipality were extended until December 31, 2022. *L.* 2022, *c.* 75. Additionally, the requirements for certain mixed-use parking projects undertaken by municipal redevelopers prior to March 9, 2020 under the ERG program were amended so that project costs may include the cost or value of land, demolition, and equity contributions, as well as any particular costs for which the project has received State or local funding. *L.* 2022, *c.* 75. The redevelopment incentive grants awarded for these projects would equal 100 percent of the total project costs for the parking component, and 40 percent of the total project costs for the non-parking component; the redevelopment incentive grants awarded for these projects would equal 100 percent of the total project costs for the parking component, and 80 percent of the total project costs for the non-parking component if the mixed-use parking project is: (1) constructed upon all or a portion of a project site that was previously awarded tax credits pursuant to the UTHTCA or the NJESA 2009, but those tax credits were not issued; (2) built for an entertainment venue with a seating capacity in excess of 5,000; or (3) constructed to be utilized as a visitors center or youth center within or adjacent to a national historic park. *L.* 2022, *c.* 75.

NJEDA awarded BEIP grants to certain businesses which met employment goals in New Jersey. *L.* 2015, *c.* 194. Most recipients of BEIP grants accrued but not paid between 2008 and 2025 elected to receive the grant in the form of a tax credit against the recipient's CBT (as well as IPT) obligations. Credits can be sold in certain circumstances by certain entities. The amount of the grant or credit is based on the recipient company's employee GIT withholdings. There was no overall cap on BEIP grants, although the grant was limited to a maximum of $50,000 per employee. The BEIP program is now closed to new applications.

NJEDA awarded tax credits against CBT and IPT through the Business Retention and Relocation Assistance Act ("BRRAA"). The overall cap was $20 million per year. The program was eliminated by *L.* 2013, *c.* 161. The BRRAA program is now closed to new applications. NJEDA approved $124 million of BRRAA tax credits for companies, which may use the credits over six years.

In response to the impact of the pandemic on the State's economy and finances, the New Jersey Economic Recovery Act of 2020 allowed certain deferrals, adjustments, and the termination of incentive agreements for businesses affected by COVID-19. *L.* 2020, *c.* 156. The New Jersey Economic Recovery Act of 2020 authorized the NJEDA to request a tax certificate holder, at the holder's discretion, to defer the application of a currently allowable tax credit pursuant to the Grow New Jersey Assistance Act (*L.* 2011, *c.* 149), to a later tax period. *L.* 2020, *c.* 156. The deadline to suspend certain obligations under the Grow New Jersey Act is extended until December 31, 2025. *L.* 2025, *c.* 127.

Most tax credit programs administered by the NJEDA are nonrefundable, meaning that a taxpayer may not claim a tax credit greater than its tax liability. The nonrefundable status of the tax credits negates the potential for a tax refund based upon the applicable NJEDA tax credit in any tax year for taxpayers without sufficient tax liability. However, many of the tax credits can be sold and utilized by the buyer of the tax credit.

The Garden State Film and Digital Media Jobs Act, provides tax credits for qualified film production expenses and qualified digital media content production expenses, against the CBT and the GIT. *L.* 2018, *c.* 56. An application for the tax credits must be submitted to and approved by the NJEDA in order for a taxpayer to receive the credits. *L.* 2018, *c.* 56.

For qualified film production expenses, a tax credit of 40% of the expenses incurred by a taxpayer that is a New Jersey studio partner is allowed, and a tax credit of 35% of qualified film production expenses, incurred by a taxpayer other than a New Jersey studio partner or a New Jersey film-lease production company is allowed, during tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2018, but before July 1, 2049. *L.* 2018, *c.* 56. *L.* 2025, *c.* 81. The tax credits allowed are subject to certain requirements and restrictions, and may be transferred by the taxpayer in certain circumstances. *L.* 2018, *c.* 56, *L.* 2025, *c.* 81. A tax credit transfer certificate may be applied against CBT, GIT and IPT, and against retaliatory taxes imposed upon insurers of a state or province doing business in New Jersey. *L.* 2018, *c.* 56, *L.* 2025, *c.* 81. When qualified film production expenses are incurred for use at a sound stage or other location in New Jersey within a 30-mile radius of certain locations within Manhattan, New York City, a tax credit of 40% is allowed in the case of a taxpayer designated as a New Jersey studio partner, a tax credit of 35% is allowed for a New Jersey film-lease production company, and a tax credit of 30% is allowed for a taxpayer other than a New Jersey studio partner or a New Jersey film-lease production company. *L.* 2021, *c.* 160, *L.* 2025, *c.* 81.

For qualified digital media content production expenses, a tax credit of 30% of expenses incurred in New Jersey for the production of digital media content is allowed. *L.* 2018, *c.* 56, *L.* 2023, *c.* 97. In addition, a tax credit of 35% of qualified digital media content production expenses incurred by a taxpayer through New Jersey qualified vendors whose primary place of business is located in Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer, or Salem County is allowed, and may be utilized during the same privilege periods. *L.* 2018, *c.* 56, *L.* 2023, *c.* 97. The tax credit is 40% of qualified digital media content production expenses incurred by a taxpayer, subject to certain conditions, for post-production services including visual effects services performed at a New Jersey film-lease partner facility that are incurred by a taxpayer that is a New Jersey studio partner, or a New Jersey film-lease post-production company. *L.* 2024, *c.* 33. The credit applies to privilege periods beginning on or after July 1, 2018 but before July 1, 2049. *L.* 2025, *c.* 81.

Various defined terms in the Garden State Film and Digital Media Jobs Act have been amended to expand the definition of a "full-time and full-time equivalent employee" under the Act to include individuals whose wages are not subject to tax under the GIT Act, N.J.S.A. 54A:1-1 to -2.1, due to the provisions of a tax reciprocity agreement with another state. *L.* 2024, *c.* 33. Additionally, the defined terms "qualified film production expenses," "qualified digital media content production expenses" and "loan out company" were amended to incorporate the same language. *L.* 2024, *c.* 33.

Additionally, the definition of the term "digital media content" was amended to include the following digitally formatted and distributed content, including data or information created in analog form but reformatted in digital form: animation; video games; visual effects; interactive media, including virtual, augmented, or mixed reality; content containing text, graphics, or photographs; sound; and video. *L.* 2024, *c.* 33. "Qualified digital media content production expenses" means expenses incurred in New Jersey for the production of digital media content, and was amended for post-production costs, including, but not limited to: editing, sound design, visual effects, animation, music composition, color grading, and mastering. *L.* 2024, *c.* 33.

"Qualified film production expenses" are expenses incurred in New Jersey for the production of a film, including pre-production and post-production costs. *L.* 2018, *c.* 56. They include wages and salaries of individuals employed, and the costs for tangible personal property used and services performed, directly and exclusively in the production of a film. *L.* 2018, *c.* 56. The term includes, for New Jersey studio partners, certain deferred compensation payments in the calculation of wages and salaries. *L.* 2024, *c.* 33. For a New Jersey studio partner or New Jersey film-lease production company that enters into a lease to occupy a New Jersey film-lease partner facility for at least three years, qualified film production expenses include production insurance premiums paid to insurance companies doing

business in New Jersey, subject to certain limitations, and script costs of any script written within New Jersey, subject to certain criteria. These costs are applied based on the percentage of photography shoot days in New Jersey relative to the total principal photography shoot days for the film. *L.* 2025, *c.* 81.

The Act defines "film" to include a competition, a variety show filmed in front of a live audience, and certain reality shows if the production company has obtained a minimum four episode order from, and is commissioned and scheduled to premiere on, a major linear network or streaming service. *L.* 2024, *c.* 33, *L.* 2025, *c.* 81. The Act defines "incurred in New Jersey" to provide that, under certain conditions, if a production is also located in another jurisdiction then purchased tangible property is used and consumed in New Jersey to the extent that the property is located in New Jersey during its use or consumption. *L.* 2024, *c.* 33.

The Garden State Film and Digital Media Jobs Act also allows a tax credit against CBT and GIT, upon approval by the NJEDA of a taxpayer's application, that is accompanied by a plan outlining specific goals, which may include advertising and recruitment actions, for hiring residents of an economically disadvantaged area in the State, a distressed municipality, or on land owned by the federal government on or before December 31, 2005. *L.* 2018, *c.* 56, *L.* 2025, *c.* 81. The taxpayer shall be allowed a tax credit of 4% of the taxpayer's qualified film production expenses or digital media content production expenses of the taxpayer. *L.* 2018, *c.* 56, *L.* 2025, *c.* 81. The tax credit is available to a taxpayer during a privilege period or taxable year commencing on or after July 1, 2018, but before July 1, 2049. *L.* 2025, *c.* 81.

The NJEDA may make available the uncommitted balance of the tax credits it is authorized to award pursuant to the "New Jersey Aspire Program Act" and the "Emerge Program Act," to New Jersey studio partners and New Jersey film-lease productions companies. *L.* 2023, *c.* 97. The value of tax credits made available each fiscal year to New Jersey film-lease production companies is $100 million in Fiscal Year 2021 through Fiscal Year 2023, and $150 million in Fiscal Year 2024 until Fiscal Year 2050. *L.* 2025, *c.* 81. Beginning in Fiscal Year 2023, in addition to the cumulative total tax credits made available for New Jersey film-lease production companies, up to an additional $250 million may be made available annually, at the discretion of the NJEDA. *L.* 2023, *c.* 97. The value of tax credits made available each fiscal year to New Jersey studio partners is $100 Million in Fiscal Year 2021 through Fiscal Year 2023, and $150 million in Fiscal Year 2024 until Fiscal Year 2050. *L.* 2025, *c.* 81. Beginning in Fiscal Year 2023, in addition to the cumulative total tax credits made available for New Jersey studio partners, up to an additional $400 million may be made available annually, at the discretion of the NJEDA. *L.* 2023, *c.* 97.

Tax credits are also to be made available to taxpayers other than New Jersey studio partners and New Jersey film-lease production companies that are awarded tax credits under the program which value is not to exceed $100 million in Fiscal Year 2026 and in each fiscal year thereafter until Fiscal Year 2050. *L.* 2025, *c.* 81. *L.* 2023, *c.* 97 also permits the NJEDA to make capital investments in New Jersey film-lease partner facilities in amounts not to exceed $10 million per project, and appropriates $30 million to the NJEDA for the purpose of making and administering these capital investments. *L.* 2023, *c.* 97 removed the 20 percent penalty that was imposed on a New Jersey film-lease partner's qualified film production expenses that fall below a $50 million annual average and includes a requirement for a New Jersey studio partner to occupy its production facility for the duration of the studio partner's commitment period or else risk recapture of awarded tax credits and loss of New Jersey studio partner designation. In the event of a recapture of film tax credits, the tax credits shall only be recaptured from the initial recipient of the tax credits and not the purchaser or assignee of a tax credit transfer certificate. *L.* 2025, *c.* 81. If a New Jersey studio partner, a New Jersey film-lease partner facility, or a New Jersey film-lease post-production company fails to occupy the necessary space due to any reason outside the control of the entity, the tax credits are not to be recaptured. *L.* 2025 *c.* 81. Additionally, if a New Jersey film-lease production company is leasing or subleasing space from a New Jersey film-lease partner facility and the tax credits are issued before the facility receives a temporary certificate of occupancy, no tax credits can be recaptured within one year of the date of the lease, or two years if the construction commences of the facility. *L.* 2025 *c.* 81.

L. 2023, *c.* 97 revised the definitions of "incurred in New Jersey" and "qualified film production expenses," to include certain payments made to homeowners for the use of their personal residence located in New Jersey. The definition of "qualified film production expenses" was expanded to include, for New Jersey studio partners, certain deferred compensation payments in the calculation of wages and salaries, and modified the limitation on the amount of wages, salaries, and other compensation that New Jersey studio partners and New Jersey film-lease production companies may include as "qualified film production expenses." *L.* 2024, *c.* 33 made eligibility modifications to film

production expenses, including (1) at least 60 percent of the total film production expenses, exclusive of post-production costs, of the taxpayer are to be incurred for services performed, and goods purchased through vendors authorized to do business in New Jersey; or (2) the qualified film production expenses of the taxpayer during the tax period for services performed, and goods purchased, through vendors authorized to do business in New Jersey, are to exceed $1 million per production. *L.* 2025, *c.* 81 also included certain out-of-State costs, in proportion to the percentage of principal photography shoot days in New Jersey, as "qualified film production expenses" for New Jersey studio partners and for New Jersey film-lease production companies that enter into a lease to occupy a New Jersey film-lease partner facility for at least three years. Some of out-of-State costs that are "qualified film production expenses" cannot exceed 7.5% of such qualified film production expenses. *L.* 2025, *c.* 400 clarifies that advances on deferred compensation and script costs have no maximum as "qualified film production expenses" for feature films with qualified film production expenses exceeding $125 million.

The definition of "film" includes a competition or variety show filmed in front of a live audience, and certain reality shows if the production company has obtained a minimum four episode order from, and is commissioned and scheduled to premiere on, a major linear network or streaming service. *L.* 2023, *c.* 97, *L.* 2024, *c.* 33, *L.* 2025, *c.* 81. The definition of "incurred in New Jersey" was amended to provide that, under certain conditions, if a production is also located in another jurisdiction then the purchased tangible property is used and consumed in New Jersey to the extent that the property is located in New Jersey during its use or consumption, and amends the definition of "qualified film production expenses" to provide for the inclusion of wages and salaries not subject to GIT due to tax reciprocity agreements with other states. *L.* 2024, *c.* 33, *L.* 2025, *c.* 81.

L. 2025, *c.* 81 provides for an increase in the tax credit against CBT and GIT in an amount equal to 4% of a taxpayer's qualified film production expenses or qualified digital media content production expenses for certain activities that promote or invest in New Jersey. An increase of 4% of a taxpayer's qualified film production expenses or qualified digital media content production expenses is also authorized if the taxpayer submits and has approved a plan for hiring residents of certain economically disadvantaged areas in New Jersey, certain distressed municipalities, or land owned by the federal government on or before December 31, 2005. *L.* 2025, *c.* 81. The aggregate of the two increases cannot exceed five percent. *L.* 2025, *c.* 81.

A tax credit is available to employers for employees with an impairment to their work capacity, to help to offset the cost to the employer of any wage increases for the impaired employees, caused by enacting an increased minimum wage. The minimum wage has increased in stages, from $8.80 per hour to $15 per hour by January 1, 2024. *L.* 2019, *c.* 32.

L. 2019, *c.* 320 creates the "Pass-Through Business Alternative Income Tax Act." The alternative tax is elected by the entity's members and calculated by a progressive percentage, 5.675% to 10.9%, depending on the amount of pass-through proceeds. If paid, the members are entitled to a corresponding GIT credit.

Employers are provided a CBT and GIT credit for workers who missed time due to donating organs or bone marrow, capped at 25% of the worker's salary for up to thirty days of missed time. *L.* 2019, *c.* 444.

Starting July 1, 2019, a taxpayer can claim credits against CBT and GIT of up to $10,000 for start-up costs immediately following a qualifying one-year apprenticeship in an apprenticeable trade. *L.* 2019, *c.* 417. The Director of the Division of Taxation can approve up to $1,000,000 in credits annually.

The New Jersey Economic Recovery Act of 2020 authorized the award of various tax credits, including under the jurisdiction of the NJEDA, through various constituent programs, not to exceed an overall cap of $11.5 billion. The New Jersey Economic Recovery Act of 2020 originally awarded the tax credits over six years, with an additional seventh year to award uncommitted tax credits under the constituent programs. *L.* 2020, *c.* 156. *L.* 2023, *c.* 98 extends this period by another two years, to March 1, 2029. The overall cap was increased to $14 billion. *L.* 2025, *c.* 399.

The New Jersey Innovation Evergreen Act, under the jurisdiction of the NJEDA, allows the NJEDA to approve investors to make special purpose qualified investments and to administer programs that create an innovation ecosystem that supports high growth businesses in the State. *L.* 2020, *c.* 156. The total value of tax credits annually awarded during each of the first six years of the nine-year period shall not exceed $60 million, and the total value of tax credits awarded over the entirety of the nine-year period shall not exceed $300,000,000. *L.* 2023, *c.* 98. The Food

Desert Relief Act provides CBT and IPT credits in order to incentivize businesses to establish and retain new supermarkets and grocery stores in food desert communities. *L.* 2020, *c.* 156, amended by *L.* 2021, *c.* 160 and *L.* 2022, *c.* 47. The taxpayer may claim 25 percent of the total credit in the taxable year during which the taxpayer establishes and opens the supermarket or grocery store for business and may carryforward any unused credits for 10 years. Tax credits awarded under this program are capped at $40 million annually for each of the first six years of the nine-year period. *L.* 2020, *c.* 156. The Cultural Arts Incentives Program Act amends and supplements *L.* 2020, *c.* 156 and establishes a tax credit program under the jurisdiction of the NJEDA which incentivizes the establishment of cultural arts projects in New Jersey. *L.* 2023, *c.* 197. An eligible cultural arts institution seeking a tax credit pursuant to this program must apply for the tax credit with the NJEDA, and tax credits awarded to a cultural arts institution under this program may be applied against CBT and IPT liabilities. *L.* 2023, *c.* 197. Recipients of the tax credits can apply for a tax credit transfer certificate, which can be sold or assigned in full or in part in the privilege period during which the cultural arts institution receives the tax credit transfer certificate. *L.* 2023, *c.* 197. Tax credits under this program are capped at $200 million annually for the first six years of the nine-year program. *L.* 2020, *c.* 156; *L.* 2023, *c.* 98. Certain restrictions apply to the geographical distribution of these awards. *L.* 2023, *c.* 98.

L. 2024, *c.* 61 modifies certain provisions of the Historic Property Reinvestment Program and the Brownfields Redevelopment Incentive Program. The Historic Property Reinvestment Program provides CBT and IPT tax credits for part of the cost of rehabilitating historic properties in this State. The credit is based on 50 percent of the rehabilitation cost of a qualified property other than a transformative project, and tax credits under this program are capped at $50 million annually for the first six years of the nine-year period. The Brownfields Redevelopment Incentive Program provides CBT tax credits to compensate developers of redevelopment projects located on brownfield sites for remediation costs, based on 60 percent of the actual remediation costs, or 60 percent of projected remediation costs as set forth in a redevelopment agreement, or $8,000,000, whichever is least. Tax credits under this program are capped at $50 million annually for the first six years of the nine-year period. *L.* 2024, *c.* 61.

L. 2024, *c.* 49, established the Next New Jersey Program Act under the jurisdiction of the NJEDA to encourage economic development of artificial intelligence (AI) in the State, by providing tax credits to eligible businesses primarily engaged in the AI industry. A business will be considered primarily engaged in the AI industry if it can demonstrate various factors, including that at least 50 percent of the business's employees are engaged in AI-related activities, or at least 50 percent of the business's revenue is generated from AI-related activities. *L.* 2024, *c.* 49. A business eligible for a tax credit may submit an application to the NJEDA for approval. The amount of the tax credit allowed for a particular project equals the lesser of: (1) the product of 0.1 percent of the eligible business's total capital investment multiplied by the number of new full-time jobs; or (2) 25 percent of the eligible business's total capital investment; or (3) $250 million.

L. 2025, *c.* 123, establishes the "Next New Jersey Manufacturing" tax credit program to encourage substantial investment in the State, create new jobs and economic opportunities, and position New Jersey as a leader in the manufacturing economy. An eligible business is required to: (1) make, acquire, or lease not less than $10 million in capital investments at a qualified business facility in the State; (2) create not less than 20 new full-time jobs in the State; (3) provide a median salary for the full-time jobs at the qualified business facility of not less than 120 percent of the median salary for manufacturing employees in the county in which the project is located; and (4) satisfy certain other requirements. The amount of the tax credit allowed for a particular project equals the lesser of: (1) 0.1 percent of the eligible business's total capital investment, multiplied by the number of new full-time jobs; (2) 25 percent of the eligible business's total capital investment; or (3) $150 million. A tax certificate holder may transfer the tax credit amount on or after the date of issuance for use by the transferee in the tax period for which it was issued, or in any of the next three successive tax periods. *L.* 2025, *c.* 123.

L. 2026, *c.*77, establishes the "End Data Center Tax Credits Act," which reduces the amount of tax credits available for the Next New Jersey Program by $250 million. Under current law, $500 million is currently available under the Next New Jersey Program for certain projects related to the development of artificial intelligence or data centers. As of May 2026, the NJEDA has awarded $250 million in tax credits to one project under the Next New Jersey Program, which award is not impacted by this statute. This statute reduces the total amount of tax credits available under the Next New Jersey Program by the uncommitted amount of $250 million.

The New Jersey Economic Recovery Act of 2020 also established The New Jersey Aspire Program ("Aspire") and the Emerge Program ("Emerge"), both under NJEDA authority. *L.* 2020, *c.* 156. Aspire provides CBT and IPT tax

credits to encourage redevelopment projects, including special needs, moderate-income, and low-income redevelopment projects, by covering certain project financing gap costs. *L.* 2020, *c.* 156. Institutions of higher education are also eligible for tax credits under Aspire for certain redevelopment projects. *L.* 2025, *c.* 313. Emerge provides CBT and IPT tax credits to encourage economic development, job creation, and the retention of significant numbers of jobs in imminent danger of leaving the State. Developers may submit an application for an Aspire tax credit for an eligible redevelopment project during the grant period, through March 1, 2029. The tax credits are awarded in the order the applications are received for eligible redevelopment projects submitted during the grant period. *L.* 2020, *c.* 156; *L.* 2023, *c.* 98. *L.* 2022, *c.* 46 amended Aspire to provide that the recipients of tax credits under its program may carry forward unused tax credits during the seven privilege periods following the year in which the credits are awarded. The recipient may also carry forward unused tax credits, including when tax credits exceed the value of eligible tax liabilities against which the tax credits may be claimed. Under Aspire, the recipient of a tax credit may apply to the Director of the Division of Taxation for a tax credit certificate to transfer all or part of its tax credit amount for use by the transferee in the tax period for which it was issued, and the transferee may carry forward all or part of the tax credit amount in any of the next five successive tax periods. *L.* 2023, *c.* 98. The amount of tax credits that may be claimed by the transferee in any tax period shall not exceed the total tax credit amount divided by the duration of the eligibility period in years. *L.* 2023, *c.* 98. Additionally, the NJEDA is no longer required to approve the carry forward of tax credits. *L.* 2022, *c.* 46. Tax credits under Aspire combined with tax credits under Emerge are capped at $1.1 billion annually for the first six years of the nine-year period. *L.* 2020, *c.* 156. During the seventh and eighth years of the extended nine-year period, an additional $1.25 billion in tax credits shall be available under Aspire and Emerge. *L.* 2025, *c.* 399. After the nine-year period, remaining credits shall be deployed to the Aspire and Emerge programs in subsequent years. *L.* 2025, *c.* 399.

The combined $1.1 billion annual cap for Aspire and Emerge does not apply to annual expenditures for transformative projects under Aspire. Transformative projects under Aspire do not have an annual cap but have an overall cap of $2.5 billion, subject to certain transfers from the amount for non-transformative projects. *L.* 2020, *c.* 156; *L.* 2023, *c.* 98.

L. 2025, *c. 399* creates a new tax credit category for sports entertainment facility renovation projects, with a cap of $300 million dollars from the tax credits available to Aspire in the seventh and eighth years. Applications must be submitted to NJEDA before June 30, 2027. Development is permitted to occur in phases, with each phase requiring an additional contribution of capital and certifications to the NJEDA for tax credits. Developers of a sports and entertainment facility must demonstrate a project financing gap and undergo a State fiscal impact analysis. Tax credits may be recaptured if a developer is not in compliance with the terms of the required community benefits agreement or if the developer fails to provide certification that the project is in compliance with the community benefits agreement. The developer of a sports and entertainment project may receive a total tax credit equal to 80% of eligible project costs or $300 million, whichever is less.

For CBT and GIT purposes, a taxpayer shall not be denied a deduction for ordinary and necessary business expenses paid for with the proceeds of a federal Paycheck Protection Program loan, by reason of the exclusion of the loan from entire net income or because the loan was forgiven pursuant to section 1106 of the federal CARES Act, *Pub. L.* 116-136, or any subsequent expansion of the federal Paycheck Protection Program. *L.* 2021, *c.* 90.

A taxpayer may apply a credit of up to $30,000 for a commercial property and $3,000 for a residential property in a single privilege period toward an imposed CBT or GIT, for the purchase and use of unit concrete products that utilize carbon footprint-reducing technology. *L.* 2021, *c.* 278. The law establishes a credit value of $2 per square foot of qualified unit concrete products when the taxpayer makes a minimum purchase of 100 square feet of qualified unit concrete products. *L.* 2021, *c.* 278.

L. 2023, *c.* 4 provides CBT and GIT credits to concrete producers that deliver concrete associated with reduced greenhouse gas emissions, for use in certain State funded projects. *L.* 2023, *c.* 4 also provides CBT and GIT credits to these same producers, for the costs of conducting environmental production declaration analyses of their products. The amount of the tax credits would be capped at 5 percent of the cost of the reduced emission concrete, for "low embodied carbon concrete," and 3 percent of the costs of the reduced emission concrete, for concrete that incorporates "carbon capture, utilization, and storage technology." Concrete that meets both criteria could receive a tax credit of up to 8 percent of the cost of the reduced emission concrete. *L.* 2023, *c.* 4.

L. 2023, *c.* 50 decouples New Jersey's CBT Act from 26 U.S.C. 280E, which prohibits deductions and credits for cannabis businesses, and also decouples S Corporation income under the New Jersey GIT Act from 26 U.S.C. 280E, to allow a New Jersey taxpayer to deduct from income all ordinary and necessary business expenses incurred in carrying on a licensed cannabis business. N.J.S.A. 54:10A-1 to -41; N.J.S.A. 54A:5-1 to -18.

L. 2024, *c.* 1 modifies the formula for calculating the percentage of eligible property expenditures a taxpayer may depreciate. The formula is two (2) times the number of affordable housing units in a development divided by the total number of housing units in a development.

L. 2026, *c.* 23 establishes a fee on certain employers that employ individuals who receive health benefits coverage through the State Medicaid program known as NJ FamilyCare as follows: (1) for an employer with at least 50 but fewer than 250 employees and their dependents who receive health benefits coverage through the State Medicaid program, $325 for each employee and for each dependent; (2) for an employer with at least 250 but fewer than 500 employees who receive health benefits coverage through the State Medicaid program, $525 for each employee and for each dependent; and (3) for an employer with 500 or more employees who receive health benefits coverage through the State Medicaid program, $725 for each employee and for each dependent. Beginning on July 1, 2027, there is an exemption for the following employees: (1) an employee of the employer who has been employed by the employer for less than 90 days at the time the fee is determined pursuant to *L.* 2026, *c.* 23; (2) an employee who works part-time, on a per diem basis, or who is a temporary employee; or (3) a seasonal employee.

Energy Tax Receipts

To preserve certain revenues while transitioning to more competitive markets in energy and telecommunications, the law concerning taxation of gas and electric public utilities, and certain telecommunication companies was amended, as were tax laws concerning sales of electricity, natural gas, and energy transportation service. Effective January 1, 1998, the Gross Receipts and Franchise Tax previously collected by electric, gas and telecommunications utilities was eliminated. *L.* 1997, *c.* 162. In its place, electric, gas, and telecommunications utilities became subject to the CBT, and the retail sale of electricity and natural gas, with certain exceptions, became subject to the State's Sales and Use Tax. *L.* 1997, *c.* 167.

Current Rate for sewerage and water corporations: 5% (2% if gross receipts do not exceed $50,000) plus 7% on gross receipts plus 0.625% surtax (0.25% if gross receipts do not exceed $50,000) plus 0.9375%.

Utilities are generally subject to the CBT, with certain exceptions. The retail sale of energy and utility service is subject to the State's Sales and Use Tax, with certain exceptions. A portion of the revenues derived from the taxation of energy and utility service is credited to a special dedicated fund known as the "Energy Tax Receipts Property Tax Relief Fund". *L.* 1997, *c.* 167. Sewerage and water corporations are exempt from the CBT, but are subject to a specific excise tax which applies only to them. Utilities are also assessed by the Board of Public Utilities. Certain utilities may also be subject to the Uniform Transitional Utility Assessment.

L. 2007, *c.* 94 grants a seven (7) year period of exemption from the State's Sales and Use Tax to qualified manufacturing facilities producing products meeting certain recycled content standards. However, qualified manufacturing facilities will continue to pay the Sales and Use Tax but shall file for quarterly refunds within 30 days of the close of the calendar quarter.

Gross Income Tax (GIT)

The GIT is imposed on enumerated categories of gross income of New Jersey resident individuals, estates and trusts. New Jersey source income, except pension and annuity income or other retirement income, such as income from Internal Revenue Code § 401(k), 403, 414, and 457 Plans (*L.* 1989, *c.* 219), of non-resident individuals, estates and trusts, is also subject to GIT. Gambling winnings of non-residents are subject to GIT as well. *L.* 1993, *c.* 143. Non-residents pay GIT based on a statutory calculation which requires non-residents to compute liability as though they are residents and then prorate liability by the proportion of New Jersey source income to total income. *L.* 1993, *c.* 178. However, the requirement that non-residents must compute their tax liability on a prorated basis may be suspended

provided New York State eliminates a similar requirement for its non-resident personal income taxpayers. *L.* 1993, *c.* 320. *Current Rates*: Beginning in 1996 and thereafter, further rate reductions enacted pursuant to *L.* 1995, *c.* 165 will result in cumulative decreases from the 1993 taxable year levels of 30%, 15% and 9% for certain taxable income levels.

The graduated rate effective for tax years commencing January 1, 1996 for married couples filing jointly and certain qualified individual filers is: 1.400% on taxable income not exceeding $20,000; $280.00 plus 1.750% on taxable income in excess of $20,000 but not over $50,000; $805.00 plus 2.450% on taxable income in excess of $50,000 but not over $70,000; $1,295.50 plus 3.500% on taxable income in excess of $70,000 but not over $80,000; $1,645.00 plus 5.525% on taxable income in excess of $80,000 but not over $150,000; and $5,512.50 plus 6.370% on taxable income exceeding $150,000.

The graduated rate effective for tax years commencing January 1, 1996 for qualified individual filers is: 1.400% on taxable income not exceeding $20,000; $280.00 plus 1.750% on taxable income in excess of $20,000 but not over $35,000; $542.50 plus 3.500% on taxable income in excess of $35,000 but not over $40,000; $717.50 plus 5.525% on taxable income in excess of $40,000 but not over $75,000; and $2,651.25 plus 6.370% on taxable income exceeding $75,000.

Beginning in 2004 and thereafter, a GIT rate of 8.97% is imposed on taxpayers with income over $500,000. *L.* 2004, *c.* 40.

Effective January 1, 2018 and thereafter, a new graduated GIT rate of 10.75% is imposed on taxpayers with income over $5,000,000. *L.* 2018, *c.* 45.

Effective January 1, 2020 and thereafter, the tax rate for income between $1,000,000 and $5,000,000 increases from 8.97% to 10.75%. *L.* 2020, *c.* 94.

The GIT includes many of the same taxable additions as the federal income tax, but allows only certain deductions such as for personal exemptions, medical expenses, alimony payments, property taxes on principal residences and qualified contributions of certain real property interests. Gross income does not include employer-provided commuter transportation benefits for employees who participate in ride-sharing programs beginning January 1, 1997. The benefit limit an employee may exclude from GIT annually adjusted based on relevant U.S. Consumer Price Index data. The benefit limit for 2026 is $4,000. *L.* 1996, *c.* 121; *L.* 2002, *c.* 162. Additionally, under the "New Jersey Limited Liability Company Act," for State tax purposes, members or assignees of members of the newly created limited liability companies are treated as partners in a partnership and single member limited liability companies are treated as sole proprietorships, unless treated otherwise for federal income tax purposes. *L.* 1993, *c.* 210; *L.* 1998, *c.* 79. Discharge of student loan indebtedness is excluded from gross income when it is from the Total and Permanent Disability discharge process of the United States Department of Education, for a taxpayer who is a totally and permanently disabled veteran. *L.* 2022, *c.* 125.

Military pension and survivor benefits respecting service in the United States Armed Forces are not included in gross income. *L.* 2001, *c.* 84. For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2004, *L.* 2005, *c.* 63 excludes from taxable income housing and subsistence allowances received by New Jersey National Guard members on State Active duty, and by members of the U.S. Armed Forces' active and reserve components (effective April 7, 2005). For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2021, military combat zone pay excluded under IRC §112 is also excluded from New Jersey gross income. *L.* 2020, *c.* 93.

Gross income also does not include earnings on or distributions from an individual trust account or savings account established pursuant to the New Jersey Better Educational Savings Trust Program ("NJBEST") (*L.* 1997, *c.* 237) or the New Jersey Achieving a Better Life Experience ("ABLE") Program (*L.* 2015, *c.* 185); or contributions to or distributions from a medical savings account excluded from federal gross income under 26 U.S.C. 220 (*L.* 1997, *c.* 414). Distributions from Roth IRAs also receive favorable tax treatment. *L.* 1998, *c.* 57. For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2022, a NJBEST account, when it is initially opened by a taxpayer with gross income of $75,000 or less, shall be eligible for a one-time grant of up to $750 in a dollar-for-dollar match of the initial deposit to the account. *L.* 2021, *c.* 128. A taxpayer with gross income of $200,000 or less shall be allowed a deduction not to exceed $10,000, from the taxpayer's gross income for the taxable year, in the amount of the taxpayer's contribution for the

taxable year to an account established pursuant to the NJBEST Program. *L.* 2021, *c.* 128. A taxpayer with gross income of $200,000 or less shall be allowed a deduction, not to exceed $2,500, from the taxpayer's gross income for the taxable year, in the amount of principal and interest payments paid on a student loan under the New Jersey College Loans to Assist State Students ("NJCLASS") Loan Program. *L.* 1999, *c.* 46; *L.* 2021, *c.* 128. A taxpayer with gross income of $200,000 or less shall be allowed a deduction, not to exceed $10,000, from the taxpayer's gross income for the taxable year, in the amount the taxpayer paid to an in-State institution of higher education during the taxable year, for tuition costs related to the taxpayer's enrollment or attendance at the institution of higher education or related to the enrollment or attendance of a spouse or dependent of the taxpayer at the institution. *L.* 2021, *c.* 128.

Pursuant to *N.J.S.A.* 54A:3A-17, New Jersey resident taxpayers are permitted a deduction of up to $10,000 from gross income for property taxes. Effective January 1, 2018 and thereafter, the deduction from gross income for property taxes increases to $15,000. *L.* 2018, *c.* 45. Married residents filing separately are allowed one-half of the deduction permitted by law on the qualifying homestead. Allowable deductions are subject to certain limitations. The deductions are available in some instances for renters as well. For sales or exchanges of principal residences occurring after May 7, 1997, gains of up to $500,000 on joint returns and $250,000 on single returns may be excluded, subject to certain limitations and qualifications. *L.* 1998, *c.* 3.

The law also provides a State-administered property tax relief program to eligible homeowner and tenant residents pursuant to the Homestead Property Tax Credit Act. *L.* 1990, *c.* 61. The Homestead Property Tax Credit Act provides minimum statutory benefits and is subject to annual appropriation. *L.* 2023, *c.* 84 clarifies base year income eligibility criteria for the Homestead property tax benefit. *L.* 2023, *c.* 74, authorizes property tax benefits to eligible residents for Fiscal Year 2024, under the Affordable New Jersey Communities for Homeowners and Renters ("ANCHOR") property tax rebate program. This program includes those who reside in housing that operates under a Payment In Lieu of Taxes ("PILOT") agreement with their municipality. Homeowner residents with gross income in excess of $150,000 but not in excess of $250,000 for tax year 2020 are eligible for a benefit in the amount of $1,000 of property taxes paid; homeowner residents with income of $150,000 or less are eligible for $1,500. *L.* 2023, *c.* 75 provides an additional $250 to eligible homeowner residents age 65 years or older; tenant residents with gross income in excess of $150,000 for tax year 2020 are excluded from the program, and tenant residents with gross income not in excess of $150,000 for tax year 2020 are eligible for a benefit of $450. *L.* 2023, *c.* 75 provides an additional $250 to eligible tenant residents age 65 years or older.

L. 2023, *c.* 75 establishes a new program to provide property tax benefits to senior citizens called the "Stay NJ" property tax credit program. The program was implemented January 1, 2026. *L.* 2023, *c.* 75. The Stay NJ property tax credit provides eligible claimants an annual property tax credit of up to 50 percent of the property taxes they paid on their principal residence in the prior tax year, up to a maximum of $6,500 per year. An "eligible claimant" is a person who is 65 or more years of age, is the owner of a homestead that is the person's primary residence, and has a gross annual income that is less than $500,000. *L.* 2023, *c.* 75. An applicant seeking property tax relief will be entitled to the greater of: (1) the amount of the Stay NJ property tax credit; or (2) the combined amount of the ANCHOR property tax rebate and the homestead property tax reimbursement. *L.* 2023, *c.* 75.

The minimum taxable income for GIT purposes is an amount in excess of $10,000 for unmarried individuals, married persons filing separately, estates, and trusts, for tax years commencing January 1, 1999. *L.* 1994, *c.* 8. With respect to married persons filing joint returns, and individuals filing as head of household or as a surviving spouse for federal income tax purposes pursuant to *N.J.S.A.* 54A:2-1, the minimum taxable income subject to tax are amounts in excess of $20,000.

L. 2023, *c.* 125 establishes that if an employee's state of residence determines the source of income of nonresidents by a "convenience of the employer test," and the employee works for a New Jersey employer from a location in the employee's state of residence for the employee's own convenience, then the New Jersey employer would be required to include those days as days worked in New Jersey and withhold income tax accordingly. *L.* 2023, *c.* 125. This legislation does not apply to Pennsylvania residents who work in New Jersey, since there is a Reciprocal Agreement in place with that state. Further, the convenience of employer sourcing rule also does not apply to Connecticut residents who work in New Jersey, based on New Jersey's understanding that the similar Connecticut convenience rule does not apply to New Jersey residents who work in Connecticut. The Division of Taxation intends to coordinate with the Connecticut Department of Revenue Services and issue further guidance for clarification.

L. 2023, *c.* 125 also provides a refundable GIT credit available to New Jersey resident taxpayers who obtain a favorable final judgment from the tax court or tribunal of another state or jurisdiction, resulting in the resident taxpayer being refunded taxes paid to that state or jurisdiction on income derived from services rendered while the resident taxpayer was within New Jersey. The tax credit would be equal to 50 percent of the amount of the taxes that are owed to New Jersey as a result of the readjustment of New Jersey's credit for taxes paid to another state or jurisdiction. *L.* 2023, *c.* 125 also establishes a nonrefundable GIT credit of $2,000 for individuals who seek from their employer and accept a reassignment from an out-of-State location to an in-State location and the amount of tax credits that may be awarded to qualified taxpayers is limited to $10 million per State fiscal year. *L.* 2023, *c.* 125 provides that NJEDA will provide grants to eligible businesses to assign their New Jersey resident employees to New Jersey locations, and a business is eligible for a grant if the business has 25 or more full-time employees, is principally located in another State, and the sum of all grants awarded in any fiscal year is capped at $35 million. *L.* 2023, *c.* 125 clarifies that its provisions would not affect any agreements entered into by the Division of Taxation with another state concerning the payment of income taxes by residents and out-of-state workers. *L.* 2023, *c.* 125 limits the time period for which a taxpayer may claim a credit for taxes to other jurisdictions, when another state changes or corrects reportable income, to within one year after the date the taxpayer received notification that the other state's income tax was due.

L. 2000, *c.* 80 created an Earned Income Tax Credit ("EITC") program in New Jersey. Effective January 1, 2000, an eligible New Jersey resident can claim a credit based upon a percentage of the individual's federal EITC, which is allowed and applied for, under section 32 of the federal Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 32). *L.* 2008, *c.* 109. The credit percentages for eligible claimants are as follows: 20% from 2003 through 2007, 22.5% in 2008, 25% for 2009, 20% for 2010 through 2014, 30% for 2015 (*L.* 2015, *c.* 73), 35% for 2016 through 2017 (*L.* 2016, *c.* 57), 37% for 2018 (*L.* 2018, *c.* 45), 39% for 2019 (*L.* 2018, *c.* 45) and 40% for 2020 and thereafter. *L.* 2018, *c.* 45. For tax years beginning on and after January 1, 2021, eligibility under the EITC program includes taxpayers that are at least 18 years of age and removes the maximum age restriction of 65 years old. *L.* 2021, *c.* 130.

L. 2004, *c.* 55 amends the New Jersey GIT Act by imposing a GIT obligation on nonresident individuals, estates, or trusts to report and pay estimated GIT on any gain derived from the sale or transfer of real property in the State. Chapter 55 specifies that county recording officers will act as agents of the Director of the Division of Taxation, in collecting the estimated GIT due at an amount no less than 2% of the consideration stated in the deed for the sale or transfer of property and transmitting those funds, net of the administrative fee, to the Division of Taxation in such form and manner as the Director will determine.

L. 2004, *c.* 55 further requires that no deed for the sale or transfer of real property by a nonresident will be accepted or recorded by the county recording officer without the simultaneous filing of the appropriate forms and the payment of the tax due or proof of payment. *L.* 2004, *c.* 55 became effective on August 1, 2004. See also summary of *L.* 2004, *c.* 66, amending the Realty Transfer Tax, below.

For tax years 2005 and thereafter, Chapter 139 creates a deduction from the GIT for certain health care providers that practice in or near a Health Enterprise Zone. *L.* 2004, *c.* 139.

For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, the GIT is uncoupled from any deduction provided under section 199A of the federal Internal Revenue Code. Section 199A allows taxpayers other than corporations a deduction of 20% of qualified business income earned in a qualified trade or business, subject to certain limitations. *L.* 2018, *c.* 48.

Effective in the tax year beginning on or after January 1, 2023, resident taxpayers with New Jersey taxable income of $80,000 or less are allowed to claim a refundable child tax credit for each child who has not attained the age of six years as of the close of the taxable year, and for which the taxpayer is allowed a personal exemption deduction. *L.* 2023, *c.* 72. The taxpayer must use a Social Security number or an Individual Taxpayer Identification Number ("ITIN") on their tax forms to be eligible. Income of $30,000 or under receives a $1,000 credit; income over $30,000 but not over $40,000 receives an $800 credit; income over $40,000 but not over $50,000 receives a $600 credit; income over $50,000 but not over $60,000 receives a $400 credit; and income over $60,000 but not over $80,000 receives a $200 credit. The child tax credit amounts are temporarily increased for taxable years 2026, 2027, and 2028, after which the child tax credit amounts revert to the amounts listed above. A taxpayer with income of $30,000 or under receives a $1,250 credit; income over $30,000 but not over $40,000 receives a $1,000 credit; income

over $40,000 but not over $50,000 receives a $750 credit; income over $50,000 but not over $60,000 receives a $500 credit; and income over $60,000 but not over $80,000 receives a $250 credit. *L.* 2026, *c*. 26.

The GIT pension exclusion and other retirement income exclusion are available to certain taxpayers in amounts up to a total of $100,000 for joint filers, $75,000 for individuals, and $50,000 for married but filing separately. *L.* 2016, *c.* 57. *L.* 2005, *c.* 130 previously eliminated the GIT pension exclusion and other retirement income exclusions for taxpayers with gross income over $100,000. For tax years beginning on and after January 1, 2021, taxpayers with income greater than $100,000 but less than $125,000 are newly eligible for partial exclusions of retirement and pension income of up to 50% (married filing jointly), 25% (married filing separately) or 37.5% (single filer). *L.* 2021, *c*. 129. For taxpayers with income greater than $125,000 but less than $150,000, the exclusion is 25% (married filing jointly), 12.5% (married filing separately), or 18.75% (single filer). *L.* 2021, *c*. 129.

Effective January 1, 2012, a taxpayer is permitted an alternative business calculation ("ABC") deduction offsetting gains from one type of business with losses from another. *L*. 2011, *c*. 60. A taxpayer's alternative business income cannot be less than zero for a taxable year, and any net business-related losses can be carried forward for up to 20 years. The ABC deduction includes four categories of business income as follows: (1) net profit from business; (2) net gain or net income derived from, or in the form of, rents, royalties, patents, and copyrights; (3) distributive share of partnership income; and (4) net pro rata share of S corporation income. For taxable years beginning in 2026 and thereafter, taxpayers with a gross income at or below $500,000 may deduct from taxable income 50% of the difference between the taxpayer's regular business income and the taxpayer's ABC income (the "business increment"); those with a gross income of more than $500,000 but not more than $1 million are limited to 25% of the business increment; and those with a gross income over $1 million are ineligible to deduct any business increment. *L.* 2026, *c*. 22.

NJEDA awarded BEIP grants to certain businesses which meet employment goals in New Jersey. Recipients of BEIP grants accrued but not paid between 2008 and 2025 can choose to receive the grants in the form of a credit against the recipient's GIT withholding obligations. *L.* 2015, *c.* 194. A recipient that is a partnership can receive a credit against its GIT withholding obligations or the GIT obligations of certain partners. Credits can be sold in certain circumstances by certain entities. The BEIP program is now closed to new applications.

L. 2009, *c.* 69 provides that New Jersey State Lottery winnings from prizes exceeding $10,000 are taxable under the GIT and authorizes the New Jersey State Lottery to withhold a percentage of such winnings for GIT. *L.* 2009, *c.* 69.

The additional annual personal exemption for veterans was increased from $3,000 to $6,000. *L.* 2019, *c.* 146. The additional annual personal exemption is allowed for any individual New Jersey gross income taxpayer who is a veteran honorably discharged or released under honorable circumstances from active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States, a reserve component thereof, or the National Guard of New Jersey in a federal active duty status. *L.* 2016, *c.* 57.

The Wounded Warrior Caregivers Relief Act, provides tax credits for qualified family caregivers of qualified armed service members. *L.* 2017, *c.* 67.

L. 2017, *c*. 174, established the "Gold Star Family Counseling Program" in the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs and provides an annual tax credit that shall be determined by the Department as the sum of the hours of donated counseling provided to the Gold Star family member, multiplied by the documented compensation rate applied to those hours.

Individuals can elect to designate part or all of their GIT refund to the Meals on Wheels program, directly on their GIT return. *L*. 2019, *c*. 295.

The deadline to file GIT returns for tax year 2019 was extended to July 15, 2020. *L*. 2020, *c*. 19. The statute of limitations for assessments was also extended until ninety days after the conclusion of the state of emergency declared by the Governor. *L*. 2020, *c*. 19.

L. 2019, *c*. 320 creates the "Pass-Through Business Alternative Income Tax Act." A GIT credit is available in the amount of the individual member's pro rata share of the entity's elected alternative minimum tax.

Unreimbursed costs related to donating organs or bone marrow can be deducted from gross income, up to $10,000. *L.* 2019, *c.* 444.

Election worker compensation paid for work performed on Primary or General Election Days, or during early voting periods is exempt from the GIT. *L.* 2022, *c.* 71.

The federal partnership audit regime is adopted and taxpayers are required to pay any additional New Jersey GIT due with respect to final federal adjustments resulting from an audit or other action by the Internal Revenue Service no later than 180 days after the final determination date. *L.* 2022, *c.* 133. The requirement to affirmatively elect New Jersey S Corporation status has been eliminated. *L.* 2022, *c.* 133.

L. 2023, *c*. 96 provides for uniform sourcing rules for CBT and GIT for taxable years beginning on and after January 1, 2023. A GIT taxpayer's income from a trade, business, partnership, or S corporation will be sourced in a manner consistent with CBT, and any income from salary, wages, tips, fees, commissions, bonuses, and other similar forms of remuneration will be sourced in a manner consistent with GIT.

L. 2025, *c.* 67 allows an exemption from GIT for the capital gains or income derived from the sale or exchange of qualified small business stock to the extent that such capital gains or income are exempt for purposes of federal taxation pursuant to IRC §1202.

Insurance Premiums Tax (IPT)

The IPT is imposed on net premiums collected by every stock, mutual and assessment insurance company transacting business in New Jersey, for insurance contracts covering property and risks in the State. Effective January 1, 1992, health service corporations became subject to tax on their experience-rated health insurance. *L*. 1989, *c*. 295. A surtax on all automobile insurance premiums, except as exempted by statute, was imposed from June 1, 1990 through May 31, 1992. *L*. 1990, *c*. 8. There is also a retaliatory tax imposed against foreign insurance companies doing business in New Jersey when a foreign company's state, country, or province (in the event that the foreign country is Canada) imposes an overall tax (including but not limited to fines and penalties) on New Jersey insurance companies doing business in the foreign jurisdiction that is higher than the tax New Jersey imposes on the foreign company doing business in New Jersey. The tax rate is equal to the difference between the two rates.

Current Rates: 1.05% on group accident and health or legal insurance policies; 2.1% on life and non-life insurance companies; 5% on surplus lines coverage; 5.25% on marine insurance companies; 2% on foreign fire insurance companies.

L. 2005, *c.* 128 modifies the IPT treatment of health service corporations. Specifically, Chapter 128 amends the "maximum tax rule," which caps taxable premiums at 12.5% of total New Jersey premiums. The amendment excludes from the maximum tax rule all health service corporations established pursuant to the provisions of *L*. 1985, *c.* 236 (*N.J.S.A.* 17:48A-1 *et seq*.). Additionally, *L*. 2005, *c*. 128 imposes the IPT on all premiums of health services corporations and on any life, accident or health insurance corporation in which a health services corporation owns stock in, controls, or with which it otherwise becomes affiliated. Effective January 1, 2009, accident and health insurance premiums are also excluded from the 12.5% maximum tax rule on a company's total premiums when the ratio of the company's New Jersey business to total business is greater than 12.5%. *L*. 2009, *c*. 75.

L. 2011, *c*. 25 imposes a new tax rate on captive insurance companies. The annual minimum aggregate tax calculated for both direct premiums and assumed reinsurance premiums to be paid is $7,500 and the annual maximum aggregate tax is $200,000. With respect to direct premiums, captive insurers must pay a tax of .38 of 1% on the first $20 million; .285 of 1% on the next $20 million; .19 of 1% on the next $20 million; and .072 of 1% on each dollar thereafter, on the direct premiums collected or contracted for on policies or contracts of insurance written by the company during the year ending December 31. Captive insurers may deduct return premiums including dividends on unabsorbed premiums or premium deposits returned or credited to policyholders. No tax is due or payable on

considerations received for annuity contracts. With respect to assumed reinsurance premiums, the tax is imposed at the rate of .214 of 1% on the first $20 million of assumed reinsurance premiums; .143 of 1% on the next $20 million; .048 of 1% on the next $20 million and .024 of 1% on each dollar thereafter. The reinsurance premium tax does not apply to premiums for risks or portions of risks, which are subject to taxation on a direct basis. In addition, the reinsurance premium tax does not apply in connection with the receipt of assets in exchange for the assumption of loss reserves and other liabilities of another insurer under common ownership and control, when (1) the transaction is part of a plan to discontinue the operations of the other insurer and (2) the intent of the parties to the transaction is to renew or maintain the business with the captive insurance company.

L. 2011, *c.* 119 modifies the tax treatment of surplus lines policies so that the tax payable pursuant to this section shall be based on the total United States premium for the applicable policy when New Jersey is the home state.

Motor Fuels Tax (MFT)

The MFT is a tax imposed upon the sale of motor fuel, liquefied petroleum, and aviation gasoline, for use or consumption in the State. While fuel taxes are imposed upon the ultimate consumer, *L.* 2010, *c.* 22 requires that the tax be pre-collected by the fuel supplier, permissive supplier, importer, exporter, blender, distributor, aviation fuel dealer, and liquefied petroleum gas dealer. *L.* 2010, *c.* 22 changed the point of motor fuel taxation from the retail and distribution system of refineries, pipelines, ships and barges, at a terminal.

Current Rates: Motor Fuel – 10.5 cents per gallon for gasoline and blended fuel that contains gasoline or is intended for use as gasoline; 13.5 cents per gallon for diesel fuel and blended fuel that contains diesel fuel or is intended for use as diesel fuel and kerosene (but does not include aviation grade kerosene). Liquefied Petroleum Gas – 5.25 cents per gallon; Aviation Gasoline – 10.5 cents per gallon. In addition to the foregoing, aviation fuel distributed to a general aviation airport is taxed at 2 cents per gallon. *L.* 2010, *c.* 22.

Article VIII, Section 2, Paragraph 4 of the State Constitution provides for a dedication of revenue from the MFT to the Transportation Trust Fund Account for improvements to the State's transportation infrastructure. Effective after the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2015, the dedicated funds shall be an amount equivalent to all revenue derived from collection of the MFT.

Petroleum Products Gross Receipts Tax (PPGRT)

The PPGRT applies to gross receipts from the first sale or use of petroleum products in New Jersey. Exempt sales include home heating oil and propane gas used exclusively for residential heating, certain sales to non-profit or governmental entities, sales to the federal government (*L.* 1991, *c.* 19) and the sale of asphalt. This tax does not apply to the sale of fuel oil used by any utility, co-generation facility or wholesale operation facility to generate electricity.

Under current law, the rate of tax imposed under the PPGRT is annually adjusted by the State Treasurer to ensure that the State realizes a statutorily prescribed revenue target, more commonly referred to as the "highway fuel cap." *L.* 2016, *c.* 57. All revenues collected are deposited into the Transportation Trust Fund Account to support transportation infrastructure projects, including debt service on bonds to fund transportation infrastructure projects. *L.* 2016, *c.* 57. If the actual revenues generated fall above or below the highway fuel cap amount set for the fiscal year, the rate of tax is adjusted accordingly, to ensure the highway fuel cap amount is realized. This annual adjustment mechanism was set to expire at the conclusion of State Fiscal Year 2026. *L.* 2024, *c.* 7 modified this mechanism, beginning with fiscal year 2025, to gradually raise the highway fuel cap amount through Fiscal Year 2029.

Effective July 1, 2024, the law increases the highway fuel cap annually for Fiscal Year 2025 through Fiscal Year 2029. *L.* 2024, *c.* 7. On or before November 15 of each State Fiscal Year beginning in State Fiscal Year 2025, the State Treasurer and the Legislative Budget and Finance Officer shall annually adjust the rate of tax imposed on highway fuel, so that the total revenue derived from shall not exceed the annual highway fuel cap amount determined each year by statute. *L.* 2024, *c.* 7. The law also abolishes the three-member review council tasked with monitoring the implementation of the PPGRT. *L.* 2024, *c.* 7.

Current Rates: 7% of gross receipts for petroleum products, $0.124 per gallon for fuel oil effective November 1, 2016. *L.* 2016, *c.* 57. Aviation fuel remains subject to tax at $0.04 per gallon. Effective January 1, 2026, the tax on gasoline and liquefied petroleum gas is $0.386 per gallon and the tax on diesel fuel is $0.426 per gallon.

In November 2000, the State Constitution was amended to dedicate to the Transportation Trust Fund Account in the General Fund, amounts derived from State revenues collected from the PPGRT. *N.J. Const.* art. VIII, § 2, ¶ 4(b). Amounts so dedicated fund transportation infrastructure improvements, and are not less than $100 million for Fiscal Year 2001; and not less than $200 million for Fiscal Year 2002 through Fiscal Year 2016. *N.J. Const.* art. VIII, § 2, ¶ 4(b). For each State fiscal year thereafter, an amount equivalent to all revenue derived from the collection of the PPGRT shall be dedicated to the Transportation Trust Fund Account. *N.J. Const.* art. VIII, § 2, ¶ 4(b).

Realty Transfer Fee (RTF)

The RTF is imposed on grantors recording deeds or other writings which transfer title to real property located in New Jersey for consideration greater than $100. Certain transfers of title are exempt from this tax. The Neighborhood Preservation Nonlapsing Revolving Fund is funded by the increase in taxes ($0.75 per $500) collected on transfers greater than $150,000. *L.* 1985, *c.* 222.

Current Rates: Counties collect a basic tax at a rate of $1.75 for each $500 of consideration up to $150,000. For each $1.75 collected, the county retains $0.50 and the county remits $1.25 to the State Treasurer. An additional fee of $0.75 per $500 of consideration over $150,000 is also remitted to the State Treasurer. Pursuant to *N.J.S.A.* 46:15-10.1(b), new construction is exempt from 80% of the State portion of the basic tax imposed by *N.J.S.A.* 46:15-7 (*i.e.*, $1.00 of the State portion), for each $500 of consideration up to $150,000. Sales of one- and two-family, owner-occupied residences that are owned by senior citizens, blind persons and disabled persons, and sales of low- and moderate-income housing are exempt from the State portion of the tax for each $500 of consideration or fraction thereof (*i.e.*, $1.25). *L.* 2004, *c.* 66.

Pursuant to *N.J.S.A.* 46:15-7.1, a supplemental fee is imposed in addition to the above-recited RTF, upon presentation for filing of deeds evidencing transfers of real property. The supplemental fee is also allocated to the counties. The supplemental fee is $0.25 for each $500 of consideration not in excess of $150,000; $0.85 for each $500 of consideration in excess of $150,000 but not in excess of $200,000; and $1.40 for each $500 of consideration in excess of $200,000. The law also imposes an additional fee of $1.00 for each $500 of consideration, not in excess of $150,000, for transfers of title to property on which there is new construction. The new supplemental fee does not apply to the transfers that are now completely exempt from the current fee and does not apply to the transfers of one- and two-family, owner-occupied residences by senior citizens, blind persons, or disabled persons and the transfers of low- and moderate-income housing. *L.* 2003, *c.* 113.

A general purpose fee is imposed under *N.J.S.A.* 46:15-7 in addition to the above-recited RTF on grantors, upon presentation for filing deeds evidencing transfers of real property whose value is more than $350,000. *L.* 2004, *c.* 66. The general purpose fee is also being collected by the counties. The general purpose fee is $0.90 for each $500 on the first $550,000 of the value recited in the deed of transfer; $1.40 on each $500 of the value between $550,000 and $850,000; $1.90 on each $500 of value between $850,000 and $1,000,000; and $2.15 for each $500 of the value over $1,000,000. *L.* 2004, *c.* 66.

In addition, the RTF was amended for Fiscal Year 2026 to now impose on the grantor (seller) of residentially-zoned real property, whether improved or not, a separate graduated percentage fee of the full amount of consideration, when the consideration exceeds $1,000,000. The fee is 1% of the full amount of the consideration, when in excess of $1,000,000 but not in excess of $2,000,000; the fee is 2% of the full amount of the consideration when in excess of $2,000,000 but not in excess of $2,500,000; the fee is 2.5% of the full amount of the consideration when in excess of $2,500,000 but not in excess of $3,000,000; the fee is 3% of the full amount of the consideration when in excess of $3,000,000 but not in excess of $3,500,000; the fee is 3.5% of the full amount of the consideration when in excess of $3,500,000. *L.* 2025, *c.* 69.

This separate fee imposed by subsection a. of *L.* 2004, *c.* 66, § 8 (*N.J.S.A.* 46:15-7.2) shall not apply to a deed if the transfer of real property is incidental to a corporate merger or acquisition, and the equalized assessed value of the real property transferred is less than 20% of the total value of all assets exchanged in the merger or acquisition. *L.*

2006, *c.* 33. The RTF graduated percentage fee applies to deeds presented for recording that evidence real property transfers occurring on or after November 15, 2025, pursuant to a contract that was fully executed before July 10, 2025. *L.* 2025, *c.* 69. The fee only applies to the purchase of certain types of residentially-zoned property for consideration in excess of $1,000,000, including real property that: (1) is classified for assessment purposes as Class 2 (residential); (2) includes certain property classified for assessment purposes as Class 3A (farm property (regular)) and other real property sold in conjunction with such property; (3) that is a cooperative unit; or (4) that is classified pursuant to the requirements of *N.J.A.C.* 18:12-2.2 as Class 4A (commercial properties). *L.* 2005, *c.* 19, *L.* 2006, *c.* 33. If a transfer includes property classified pursuant to the requirements of *N.J.A.C.* 18:12-2.2 as Class 4 property of any type, the parties to the transaction shall file affidavits of consideration indicating the consideration, the county and municipality in which the property is situated, and the block and lot description of the real property conveyed.

L. 2006, *c.* 33 did not alter *L.* 2005, *c.* 19, which exempts from the fee any transfer to a 26 U.S.C. 501(c)(3) charitable organization, and permits a full refund to be provided to a buyer who paid the fee but would not have been required to do so under the amended law.

Sales and Use Tax (SUT)

The SUT is imposed on the receipts from: (a) the retail sale, rental or use of tangible personal property not specifically exempted by statute; (b) the retail sale of services, except for resale, including producing, fabricating, processing, installing, maintaining, repairing, storing and servicing tangible personal property and certain advertising services, subject to certain exceptions; (c) sales of food and drink by restaurants and other similar establishments; and (d) the sale, except for resale, of telecommunications. Effective October 1, 2022, sign installation services and signs sold to the end user are subject to SUT. *L.* 2022, *c.* 97. This tax is also imposed on the rental of hotel and motel rooms, and certain admission charges including those for professional wrestling. Effective July 1, 1992, retail sales of alcoholic beverages are also subject to this tax. *L.* 1990, *c.* 40. Beginning on October 1, 2018, the rental of a transient accommodation is subject to this tax and to a State occupancy fee unless the keys to the transient accommodation are obtained off-site from a New Jersey real estate broker, or accommodation is for a lease of real property with a term of at least 90 days. *L.* 2018, *c.* 49. On and after August 9, 2019, State occupancy fees on transient accommodations only apply when the renter obtains the rental unit through a transient space marketplace or when the unit is professionally managed. *L.* 2019, *c.* 235. In addition, travel agencies and online travel agencies are now considered to be transient space marketplaces and are required to collect the State occupancy fee on transient accommodations. *L.* 2019, *c.* 235. Effective August 1, 2015, rentals of hotels, motels, and transient accommodations located within the Hackensack Meadowlands District are subject to an additional 3% Meadowlands regional hotel use assessment. *L.* 2015, *c.* 19. Effective July 1, 2018, the assessment also applies to the occupancy of every room in every hotel or transient accommodation located outside of the Hackensack Meadowlands district, but within one of the 14 municipalities that participate in the Meadowlands revenue sharing program. *L.* 2018, *c.* 49; *L.* 2018, *c.* 52.

Current Sales and Use Tax Rate: 6.625% (*L.* 2016, *c.* 57).

As of October 1, 2006, the scope of the SUT Act is broadened to include "digital property" and some services. Digital property includes delivered music, ringtones, movies, books, audio and video works and similar products where the customer is granted a right or license to use, retain, or make a copy of such an item. *L.* 2006, *c.* 44. *L.* 2011, *c.* 49 replaced the term "digital property" with the term "specified digital product."

The SUT is also extended as of October 1, 2006, to services, subject to some exemptions, including, but not limited to, furnishing of space for storage; parking, storing or garaging a motor vehicle; tanning services, massage services, tattooing, investigation and security services, information services, limousine services originating within New Jersey; and initiation fees, membership fees or dues for access to the use of property or facilities of a health and fitness, athletic, sporting or shopping club or organization. *L.* 2006, *c.* 44. Effective May 1, 2017, the imposition of SUT on limousine transportation services is repealed. *L.* 2017, *c.* 27.

Qualified businesses engaged in retail sales in a designated Urban Enterprise Zone ("UEZ") are exempt from sales tax equal to 50% of the tax rate in effect, except on sales of alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, motor vehicles, manufacturing products, energy, medical cannabis and cannabis products sold under the Jake Honig Compassionate Use Medical Cannabis Act (*L.* 2009, *c.* 307), and recreational cannabis and cannabis products sold under the Cannabis Regulatory, Enforcement Assistance, and Marketplace Modernization Act. *L.* 1983, *c.* 303; *L.* 1990, *c.* 40; *L.* 2023, *c.*

282. Tax revenues on retail sales of cannabis items shall be credited to the Cannabis Regulatory, Enforcement Assistance, and Marketplace Modernization ("CREAMM") Fund. *L.* 2023, *c.* 282. Retail sales of tangible personal property (except motor vehicles and energy) and sales of services (except telecommunications services and utility services) to a qualified business for the exclusive use or consumption by such business within the UEZ were fully exempt from sales tax. *L.* 2007, *c.* 328. Effective January 1, 2022, *L.* 2021, *c.* 197 limits the SUT exemption of tangible personal property for qualified businesses to the first $100,000 of annual purchases. However, retail sales by supermarkets or grocery stores located in a food desert community, or that are located in a UEZ and have received an annual certificate of eligibility from the Department of Community Affairs have an unlimited sales tax exemption. *L.* 2021, *c.* 197; *L.* 2022, *c.* 42. Receipts from sales of materials, supplies, or services, to a qualified business, for exclusive use in erecting structures or building on, or otherwise improving, altering, or repairing real property of the qualified business within the UEZ, were also fully exempt from SUT. However, *L.* 2021, *c.* 197 limits this exemption to the first $100,000 of these purchases, effective January 1, 2022. The SUT exemption is not limited when the purchase is for the exclusive use of erecting new structures or buildings on, or substantially improving, altering or repairing, the real property of the qualified business within the UEZ. *L.* 2021, *c.* 197.

Under the Brownfields Reimbursement Program, the State provides cash payments to developers in an amount equivalent to 75% of the estimated costs of remediation of a contaminated site, and derived from tax revenues generated by new incremental sales and other taxes paid to the State, from the project site. The grant payments are made after completion of the project and subject to receipt of taxes over a maximum period stated in the agreement. There is no cap on the Brownfields Reimbursement program. There is also a program for the remediation of municipal landfills in which eligible developers, under redevelopment agreements negotiated with the State, may receive reimbursement of 75% of the costs of closure and remediation of municipal solid waste landfills after the sites are redeveloped, from one half of the sales tax collected on non-exempt sales generated from businesses located on the sites. *L.* 1996, *c.* 124.

The State Constitution provides for the dedication of up to $98 million annually from SUT revenues for open space, farmland and historic preservation commencing on July 1, 2009 and the dedication of and not less than $200 million annually for credit to the Transportation Trust Fund Account in the General Fund to be used to fund improvements to the State's transportation infrastructure. *N.J. Const.* art. VIII, § 2, ¶¶ 7(b), 4(c).

L. 2003, *c*. 136, effective August 1, 2003, provides a SUT exemption for rentals of tangible personal property between related business entities. To qualify for this exemption, the entities must be 80% or more owned by each other or 80% owned by the same third parties. This exemption became operative November 1, 2003.

Effective October 1, 2005, *L*. 2005, *c*. 126 conforms New Jersey's SUT Act to the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement. These amendments to the SUT Act enable the State to join with 42 other states and the District of Columbia to continue the task of seeking common definitions and uniformly understood tax principles. Key features of the Agreement incorporated in the SUT Act by Chapter 126 include certain uniform definitions and determinations of transactions subject to sales and use taxation, uniform exemptions from tax, rate simplification, various administrative provisions, and an amnesty program for uncollected or unpaid sales and use tax for certain sellers under specified circumstances.

As of July 1, 2014, the State's sales tax collection and remittance requirements extend to remote sellers who solicit New Jersey customers through an agreement with an independent contractor, or other representative, who has a physical presence in the State. The law creates a rebuttable presumption that remote sellers have nexus with the State from those referrals obtained through an Internet website link, or otherwise, and from which the seller derives over $10,000 in annual taxable sales. *L*. 2014, *c*. 13.

Effective November 1, 2018, following the U.S. Supreme Court decision in *South Dakota v. Wayfair*, in which the Court determined that physical presence within a state was not a prerequisite for the collection of sales tax, *L*. 2018, *c*. 132 established sales tax nexus in New Jersey for remote sellers, which requires the seller to collect State sales tax. Nexus is established when a remote seller makes $100,000 in taxable sales or 200 or more separate transactions into the State in a calendar year or in a prior year. A "marketplace facilitator" now has sales tax collection and reporting requirements. A "marketplace facilitator" means any person or business that provides a forum to a retailer to advertise, promote, and list the retailer's products and who also collects receipts from the customer and remits payment to the seller.

Commercial redevelopment projects qualifying under the ERG program are eligible for funding of up to 20% of the total cost of the project. *L.* 2009, *c.* 90. The funds are paid to the developer out of incremental tax revenue from the project, which is primarily SUT, but also includes various other taxes. The payments are made from up to 75% of incremental tax revenue (85% in a Garden State Growth Zone) over a period of up to twenty years. The ERG program expired on July 1, 2019, and no new applications are being accepted, except applications in certain circumstances will be accepted from a developer of a qualified residential project or a mixed-use parking project until December 31, 2021.

Exemptions from the SUT include, but are not limited to: prescription medicines and drugs; enumerated medical equipment and supplies; clothing (except fur clothing) and footwear; household paper products; recycling equipment; certain sales of direct mail advertising materials for distribution to out-of-State recipients and related printing and production costs; certain sales of materials and supplies for contractors' use in constructing, improving or rehabilitating housing projects financed by the New Jersey Housing and Mortgage Financing Agency and other government subsidiaries and for certain affordable housing projects; sales of telephones, telephone lines, cables, central office equipment or station apparatus or other similar equipment, provided that the sale is made to a service provider subject to the jurisdiction of the Board of Public Utilities or the Federal Communications Commission; coin-paid charges for coin-operated telecommunications devices; and property used directly and primarily on farms. Purchases made by contractors or repair persons of materials, supplies, and services for exclusive use in erecting structures or building on, or otherwise improving, altering, or repairing real property of housing sponsors engaged in certain affordable housing projects are exempt from the SUT. *L.* 2024, *c.* 3. The SUT on receipts from certain retail sales in counties in which there is an entrance to an interstate bridge or tunnel connecting New Jersey with a state which does not impose a sales and use tax or imposes such a tax at a rate at least five percentage points lower than the New Jersey rate, is reduced by 50%. *L.* 1993, *c.* 373. Sales and leases of new and used boats and other vessels are exempt to the extent of 50% of the tax imposed under the SUT Act, with a cap of $20,000 on the total tax. *L.* 2015, *c.* 170. In addition, out-of-state boats operated and registered lawfully can be used in New Jersey in a non-commercial manner for up to 30 days per year without incurring use tax. Sales of materials integral to sand casting processes and operations are exempt from SUT. *L.* 2019, *c.* 98. Receipts from the sale or use of energy and utility service to or by a recovered materials manufacturing facility or by a recycled materials manufacturing facility for use or consumption directly and primarily in the production of tangible personal property is exempt from SUT for a period of seven years. *L.* 2019, *c.* 437, *L.* 2021, *c.* 213. Receipts from the sales of unit concrete products that utilize carbon footprint-reducing technology are exempt from SUT. *L.* 2021, *c.* 278.

Effective October 1, 2024, through June 30, 2025, a tax rate of 3.3125% was imposed on the sale of zero emission vehicles, and as of July 1, 2025, zero emission vehicles are taxed at the full statutory rate of 6.625%. *L.* 2024, *c.* 19. Receipts from the sales of investment metal bullion and investment coins are exempt from SUT. *L.* 2024, *c.* 64.

Social Equity Excise Fee (SEEF)

A SEEF is imposed on the cultivation of cannabis by any cannabis cultivator, based on the receipts from the sale or equivalent value of the transfer of usable cannabis by a cannabis cultivator, to any other cannabis establishment other than another cannabis cultivator. *L.* 2021, *c.* 16. Any sale by a cannabis cultivator for which the excise fee is imposed pursuant to this section shall be exempt from the SUT. *L.* 2021, *c.* 16. The SEEF is calculated at 1/3 of 1% of the Statewide average retail price of an ounce of cannabis and any fractional portion of an ounce of cannabis sold or transferred shall be subject to the fee on a proportional basis. *L.* 2021, *c.* 16. Beginning January 1, 2026, the SEEF is $2.50 per ounce of cannabis. The SEEF may be adjusted annually based upon the Statewide average retail price of usable cannabis for consumer purchase as follows: (1) up to $10 per ounce, as established by the Cannabis Regulatory Commission ("CRC"), if the average retail price of an ounce of usable cannabis was $350 or more; (2) up to $30 per ounce, as established by the CRC, if the average retail price of an ounce of usable cannabis was less than $350 but at least $250; (3) up to $40 per ounce, as established by the commission, if the average retail price of an ounce of usable cannabis was less than $250 but at least $200; and (4) up to $60 per ounce, as established by the commission, if the average retail price of an ounce of usable cannabis is less than $200. *L.* 2021, *c.* 16. Sales or transfers of usable cannabis by a cannabis cultivator to a licensed medical cannabis alternative treatment center for use in medical cannabis dispensing is not subject to the excise fee. *L.* 2021, *c.* 16. If a sale is subject to a municipal transfer tax or user tax it is exempt from the SUT. *L.* 2021, *c.* 16.

Transfer Inheritance and Estate Tax

The Transfer Inheritance Tax applies to the transfer of all personal property, New Jersey real property and intangible personal property wherever situated, having a market value of $500 or more in estates of resident decedents, and of real and tangible personal property located within New Jersey of nonresident decedents. No tax is imposed on transfers made to a husband, wife or child of a decedent. *L*. 1985, *c*. 57.

Current Rates: 11% to 16%, depending on the relationship of the beneficiaries to the decedent and the amount received by each beneficiary.

The New Jersey Estate Tax was reduced to zero percent and is not imposed on transfers of estates of resident decedents dying on or after January 1, 2018. *L*. 2016, *c*. 57.

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APPENDIX II

BOND RESOLUTION AND
SIXTH SUPPLEMENTAL RESOLUTION

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NEW JERSEY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AUTHORITY

HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES TRUST FUND
GENERAL BOND RESOLUTION

ADOPTED NOVEMBER 15, 1995
AND AMENDED AUGUST 13, 2014

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE ISSUANCE OF HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES TRUST FUND BONDS OF THE NEW JERSEY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AUTHORITY; PROVIDING FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF AND INTEREST ON SUCH BONDS AND PROVIDING FOR THE RIGHTS OF THE HOLDERS THEREOF

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HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES TRUST FUND
GENERAL BOND RESOLUTION

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE ISSUANCE OF HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES TRUST FUND BONDS OF THE NEW JERSEY EDUCATION FACILITIES AUTHORITY; PROVIDING FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF AND INTEREST ON SUCH BONDS AND PROVIDING FOR THE RIGHTS OF THE HOLDERS THEREOF

BE IT RESOLVED by the New Jersey Educational Facilities Authority as follows:

ARTICLE I

DEFINITIONS AND STATUTORY AUTHORITY

Section 101. Definitions. The following terms shall, for all purposes of this Resolution, have the following meanings:

Account or Accounts shall mean, as the case may be, each or all of the accounts established and created under Article V hereof.

Accountant's Certificate shall mean a certificate signed by an independent certified public accountant of recognized standing or a firm of independent certified public accountants of recognized standing, selected by the Authority, who may be the accountant or firm of accountants who regularly audit the books of the Authority.

Accreted Value shall mean, as of the date of computation, the value of a Capital Appreciation Bond as determined by reference to the method of computing the increase in the value of such Capital Appreciation Bond set forth in the Supplemental Resolution authorizing the issuance of such Capital Appreciation Bond.

Act shall mean the New Jersey Educational Facilities Authority Law, being Chapter 72A of Title 18A of the New Jersey statutes, as enacted by Chapter 271 of the Laws of 1967, as amended and supplemented, including the Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund Act (P.L. 1993, c. 375) as amended and supplemented.

Additional Bonds shall mean Bonds authenticated and delivered upon original issuance pursuant to Sections 204 and 205 of this Resolution and includes Refunding Bonds.

Authority means the New Jersey Educational Facilities Authority, a body corporate and politic, with corporate succession, constituting a political subdivision of the State, created by the Act.

The definition of "Authorized Authority Representative" in this Section 101 was amended by the Authority's Third Supplemental Bond Resolution adopted August 13, 2014. Prior to such amendment, the definition read as follows:

Authorized Authority Representative shall mean the Chairman, the Vice Chairman, the Treasurer, or the Executive Director of the Authority and, when used with reference to an act or a document, also means any other person who shall be authorized by resolution of the Authority to perform such act or to execute such document.

From and after August 13, 2014, the definition of "Authorized Authority Representative" reads as follows:

Authorized Authority Representative shall mean the Chair, Vice Chair, Assistant Treasurer, Secretary, any Assistant Secretary, Executive Director, Deputy Executive Director, Director of Project Management or Director of Risk Management, and any other person authorized by resolution to act on behalf of the Authority under the Resolution, and any such officers designated as "acting" or "interim".

Authorized Institution Representative shall mean any person or persons authorized to act on behalf of an Institution by a written certificate duly executed on behalf of the Institution, which sets forth such authorization and which contains the specimen signature of each such person.

Authorized Denominations shall mean $5,000 or any integral multiple of $5,000.

Authorized Newspaper shall mean a financial newspaper customarily published in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, at least once a day for at least five (5) days (other than legal holidays) in each calendar week, printed in the English language and devoted in whole or part to financial matters.

Bond or Bonds shall mean any of the bonds of the Authority delivered under and pursuant to the terms of the Resolution.

Bond Counsel shall mean an attorney or firm of attorneys with experience and nationally recognized expertise in the field of municipal finance selected by the Authority.

Bond Registrar shall mean the Trustee, its successors and assigns, or any other commercial bank or trust company organized under the laws of any state of the United States of America or national banking association appointed by the Authority to perform the duties of the Bond Registrar enumerated in Section 305 of this Resolution.

Bondholder or Holder of Bonds or Holder shall mean any person who shall be the registered owner of any Bond or Bonds.

The definition of "Business Day" in this Section 101 was amended by the Authority's Third Supplemental Bond Resolution adopted August 13, 2014. Prior to such amendment, the definition read as follows:

Business Day shall mean any day that is not a Saturday, a Sunday or a legal holiday in the State or the State of New York or a day on which the Trustee, the Bond Registrar, the Authority or any Paying Agent is legally authorized to close.

From and after August 13, 2014, the definition of "Business Day" reads as follows:

Business Day or Business Days shall mean any day that is not a Saturday, a Sunday or a legal holiday or State of Emergency Closure in the State or the State of New York, a day when the New York Stock Exchange is closed or a day on which the Trustee, the Bond Registrar or any Paying Agent is legally authorized to close.

Capital Appreciation Bond shall mean a Bond or Bonds with a stated Accreted Value at maturity, the interest on which is not payable until maturity or earlier redemption.

Code shall mean the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended from time to time, and the applicable regulations thereunder.

Debt Service shall mean, with respect to any Interest Payment Date, the sum of interest and the Principal Installment, if any, payable on such Interest Payment Date.

Debt Service Fund shall mean the Debt Service Fund established in Section 501.

Default Interest shall have the meaning given to such term in Section 308 hereof.

The following definition of "Defeasance Securities" was added to this Section 101 by the Authority's Third Supplemental Bond Resolution adopted August 13, 2014:

Defeasance Securities shall mean (i) any direct and general obligations of, or any obligations unconditionally guaranteed by, the United States of America, including but not limited to interest obligations of the Resolution Funding Corporation or any successor thereof, (ii) any obligations of any state or political subdivision of a state ("Refunded Bonds") which are fully secured as to principal and interest by an irrevocable pledge of moneys or direct and general obligations of, or obligations unconditionally guaranteed by, the United States of America, which moneys or obligations are segregated in trust and pledged for the benefit of the holders of the Refunded Bonds, (iii) certificates of ownership of the principal or interest of direct and general obligations of, or obligations unconditionally guaranteed by, the United States of America, which obligations are held in trust by a commercial bank which is a member of the Federal Reserve System, (iv) obligations described in clause (ii) of the definition of "Investment Obligations," and (v) obligations described in clause (x) of the definition of "Investment Obligations" which are rated, at the time of purchase, in the highest rating category, without regard to rating sub-categories, by any two Rating Agencies then rating the Bonds.

Depository shall mean any bank or trust company selected by the Authority as a depository of moneys and securities held under the provisions of this Resolution and shall include the Trustee and the Paying Agent.

The following definition of "Event of Non-Appropriation" was added to this Section 101 by the Authority's Third Supplemental Bond Resolution adopted August 13, 2014:

Event of Non-Appropriation shall mean the failure by the New Jersey Legislature to appropriate funds to the Authority for any Fiscal Year in an amount sufficient to pay when due the Authority's Debt Service and Financing Facility Payment Obligations coming due in such Fiscal Year.

Favorable Opinion of Bond Counsel shall mean an opinion of Bond Counsel, addressed to the Authority and the Trustee, to the effect that the action proposed to be taken is authorized or permitted by this Resolution and the Act and will not adversely affect the exclusion of interest on the Bonds from gross income for purposes of Federal income taxation under Section 103 of the Code.

The following definition of "Federal Securities" was deleted in its entirely from this Section 101 by the Authority's Third Supplemental Bond Resolution adopted August 13, 2014. Prior to such deletion, the definition read as follows:

Federal Securities shall mean (i) any direct and general obligations of, or any obligations guaranteed by, the United States of America, including but not limited to interest obligations of the Resolution Funding Corporation or any successor thereof, (ii) any obligations of any state or political subdivision of a state ("Refunded Bonds") which are fully secured as to principal and interest by an irrevocable pledge of moneys or direct and general obligations of, or obligations guaranteed by, the United States of America, which moneys or obligations are segregated in trust and pledged for the benefit of the holders of the Refunded Bonds, and (iii) certificates of ownership of the principal or interest of direct and general obligations of, or obligations guaranteed by, the United States of America, which obligations are held in trust by a commercial bank which is a member of the Federal Reserve System.

Fiduciary or Fiduciaries shall mean the Trustee, the Depositories, the Paying Agents, the Bond Registrar or any or all of them, as may be appropriate.

Financing Facility shall mean any revolving credit agreement, agreement establishing a line of credit or letter of credit, reimbursement agreement, interest rate exchange agreement, insurance contract, surety bond, commitment to purchase or sell bonds, purchase or sale agreement, or commitments or other contracts or agreements, and other security agreements as approved by the Authority and by each Rating Agency which has issued or will issue a rating of the Bonds to which such Financing Facility relates, in connection with the issuance of Bonds or Subordinated Debt. The term Financing Facility shall include, without limitation, any Swap Agreement.

Financing Facility Payment Obligations shall mean all payment and reimbursement obligations of the Authority in connection with any Financing Facility.

Financing Facility Provider shall mean the issuer or provider of a Financing Facility.

Financing Facility Revenues shall mean all amounts received by the Authority or the Trustee pursuant to any Financing Facility.

Fiscal Year shall mean the fiscal year of the State which presently includes the twelve (12) month period commencing July 1 of each year and ending on the succeeding June 30.

Fitch shall mean Fitch Investors Service.

Fund or Funds shall mean, as the case may be, each or all of the Funds established in Section 501.

Grant shall mean Grants made to Private Institutions of Higher Learning and Public Institutions of Higher Learning pursuant to the Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund Act.

Interest Payment Date shall mean any date on which any interest shall be due and payable by the Authority. In the event an Interest Payment Date is not a Business Day, interest shall be paid on the next succeeding Business Day for interest accrued to the Interest Payment Date.

The definition of "Investment Agreement" in this Section 101 was amended by the Authority's Third Supplemental Bond Resolution adopted August 13, 2014, to delete therefrom the phrase "Moody's and S&P" and to insert in its place the phrase "any two Rating Agencies then rating the Bonds". Prior to such amendment, the definition read as follows:

Investment Agreement shall mean an investment agreement with (i) a commercial bank or trust company or a national banking association in any case having a capital stock and surplus of more than $100,000,000, or (ii) an insurance company with the highest rating provided by A.M. Best Company, or (iii) a corporation; provided that the credit of such commercial bank or trust company or national banking association, insurance company or corporation, as the case may be, is rated (or, in the case of a corporation, whose obligations thereunder are guaranteed by a corporation whose credit is rated) not lower than the rating category of Moody's and S&P required to maintain the rating then in effect or to obtain the rating to be obtained on the Bonds in respect of which such Investment Agreement is entered into, which agreement provides for the investment of funds held in the Funds and Accounts, which Investment Agreement shall be collateralized by at least one hundred two (102%) percent in principal amount of Investment Obligations, as the same may be amended from time to time.

From and after August 13, 2014, the definition of "Investment Agreement" reads as follows:

Investment Agreement shall mean an investment agreement with (i) a commercial bank or trust company or a national banking association in any case having a capital stock and surplus of more than $100,000,000, or (ii) an insurance company with the highest rating provided by A.M. Best Company, or (iii) a corporation; provided that the credit of such commercial bank or trust company or national banking association, insurance company or corporation, as the case may be, is rated (or, in the case of a corporation, whose obligations thereunder are guaranteed by a corporation whose credit is rated) not lower than the rating category of any two Rating Agencies

then rating the Bonds required to maintain the rating then in effect or to obtain the rating to be obtained on the Bonds in respect of which such Investment Agreement is entered into, which agreement provides for the investment of funds held in the Funds and Accounts, which Investment Agreement shall be collateralized by at least one hundred two (102%) percent in principal amount of Investment Obligations, as the same may be amended from time to time.

The definition of "Investment Obligations" in this Section 101 was amended by the Authority's Third Supplemental Bond Resolution adopted August 13, 2014. Prior to such amendment, the definition read as follows:

Investment Obligations shall mean and include any of the following securities, if and to the extent the same are at the time legal for investment of the Authority's funds, and in the case of investments of funds in the Debt Service Reserve Fund, if any, which meet the then applicable requirements of each Rating Agency then maintaining a rating on the applicable Series of Reserve Fund Bonds for such investments:

(i) Federal Securities;

(ii) Bonds, debentures, notes or other evidences of indebtedness issued by any agency or instrumentality of the United States to the extent such obligations are guaranteed by the United States or by another such agency the obligations (including guarantees) of which are guaranteed by the United States;

(iii) Bonds, debentures, notes or other evidences of indebtedness issued by any corporation chartered by the United States, including, but not limited to, Governmental National Mortgage Association, Federal Land Banks, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Banks, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, Banks for Cooperatives, Tennessee Valley Authority, United States Postal Service, Farmers Home Administration, Resolution Funding Corporation, Export-Import Bank, Federal Financing Bank and Student Loan Marketing Association;

(iv) Negotiable or non-negotiable certificates of deposit (or other interest bearing deposit arrangements) issued by any bank, trust company or national banking association, including a Fiduciary, which certificates of deposit shall be continuously secured or collateralized by obligations described in subparagraphs (i) or (ii) of this definition, which shall have a market value at all times at least equal to the principal amount of such certificates of deposit or other interest bearing deposit arrangements and shall be lodged with the Trustee, as custodian, by the bank, trust company or national banking association issuing such certificates of deposit or held in the manner required by Section (vi)(b) below;

(v) Uncollateralized negotiable or non-negotiable certificates of deposit (or other time deposit arrangements) issued by any bank, trust company or national banking association, the unsecured obligations of which are rated in one of the two highest rating categories, without rating sub-categories, by Moody's and S&P;

(vi) Repurchase agreements collateralized by obligations described in subparagraphs (i), (ii) or (iii) of this definition with any registered broker/dealer subject to the Securities Investors' Protection Corporation jurisdiction, which has an uninsured, unsecured and unguaranteed obligation rated "Prime-1" or "A3" or better by Moody's and "A-1" or "A" or better by S&P, or any commercial bank with the above ratings, provided:

(a) a master repurchase agreement or specific written repurchase agreement governs the transaction, which characterizes the transaction as a purchase and sale of securities,

(b) the securities are held, free and clear of any lien, by the Trustee or an independent third party acting solely as agent for the Trustee, and such third party is (i) a Federal Reserve Bank, (ii) a bank which is a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and which has combined capital, surplus and undivided profits of not less than $75,000,000 or (iii) a bank approved in writing for such purpose by each Financing Facility Provider, if any, and the Trustee shall have received written confirmation from such third party that it holds such securities, free and clear of any lien, as agent for the Trustee,

(c) a perfected first security interest under the Uniform Commercial Code, or book entry procedures prescribed at 31 CFR 306.1 et seq. or 31 CFR 350.0 et seq. or a successor provision in such securities is created for the benefit of the Trustee,

(d) the repurchase agreement has a term of six months or less, or the custodian will value the collateral securities no less frequently than monthly and will liquidate the collateral securities if any deficiency in the required collateral percentage is not restored within two Business Days of such valuation,

(e) the repurchase agreement matures on or before a Payment Date (or, if held in a Fund other than the Debt Service Fund or the Debt Service Reserve Fund, other appropriate liquidation period), and

(f) the fair market value of the securities in relation to the amount of the repurchase obligation is equal to the collateral levels established by a Rating Agency for the rating assigned by the Rating Agency to the seller.

(vii) Banker's acceptances, eurodollar deposits and certificates of deposit (in addition to the certificates of deposit provided for by subparagraphs (iv) and (v) above) of the domestic branches of foreign banks having a capital and surplus of $1,000,000,000 or more, or any bank or trust company organized under the laws of the United States of America or Canada, or any state or province thereof, having a capital and surplus, in the amount of $1,000,000,000; provided that the aggregate maturity value of all such banker's acceptances and certificates of deposit held at any time as investments of Funds under this Resolution with respect to any particular bank, trust company, or national association shall not exceed 5% of its capital and surplus; and provided further that any such bank, trust

company, or national association shall be rated in one of the two highest rating categories, without regard to rating subcategories, by Moody's and S&P;

(viii) Other obligations of the United States of America or any agency thereof which may then be purchased with funds belonging to the State of New Jersey or which are legal investments for savings banks in the State of New Jersey;

(ix) Deposits in the New Jersey Cash Management Fund;

(x) Obligations of any state, commonwealth or possession of the United States or a political subdivision thereof or any agency or instrumentality of such a state, commonwealth, possession or political subdivision, provided that at the time of their purchase such obligations are rated in either of the two highest rating categories by Moody's and S&P;

(xi) Commercial paper with a maturity date not in excess of 270 days rated by the Rating Agencies at least equal to the rating assigned by the Rating Agencies to the applicable Series of Bonds and in no event lower than the "A" category established by a Rating Agency (which may include subcategories indicated by plus or minus or by numbers) at the time of such investment, issued by an entity incorporated under the laws of the United States or any state thereof;

(xii) Shares of a diversified open-end management investment company as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, which is a money market fund, which is then rated in any of the three highest rating categories by any Rating Agency which is then rating the Bonds or money market accounts of the Trustee or any bank or trust company organized under the laws of the United States or any state thereof which has a combined capital and surplus of not less than $50,000,000;

(xiii) Investment contracts (a) providing for the future purchase of securities of the type described in (i), (ii), (iii) and (viii) above, which contracts have been approved for sale by a national securities exchange and all regulatory authorities having jurisdiction or (b) the obligor under which or the guarantor thereof shall have a credit rating such that its long term debt is rated at least "A+" by S&P if the Bonds are then rated by such Rating Agency and at least "A1" by Moody's if the Bonds are then rated by such Rating Agency; and

(xiv) Investment Agreements.

From and after August 13, 2014, the definition of "Investment Obligations" reads as follows:

Investment Obligations shall mean and include any of the following securities, if and to the extent the same are at the time legal for investment of the Authority's funds:

(i) Defeasance Securities;

(ii) Bonds, debentures, notes or other evidences of indebtedness issued by any agency or instrumentality of the United States to the extent such obligations are unconditionally guaranteed by the United States or by another such agency, the obligations (including guarantees) of which are unconditionally guaranteed by the United States;

(iii) Bonds, debentures notes or other evidences of indebtedness issued by any corporation chartered by the United States, including, but not limited to, Governmental National Mortgage Association, Federal Land Banks, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Banks, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, Banks for Cooperatives, Tennessee Valley Authority, United States Postal Service, Farmers Home Administration, Resolution Funding Corporation, Export-Import Bank, Federal Financing Bank and Student Loan Marketing Association;

(iv) Negotiable or non-negotiable certificates of deposit (or other time deposit arrangements) issued by any bank, trust company or national banking association, including a Fiduciary, which certificates of deposit shall be continuously secured or collateralized by obligations described in subparagraphs (i) or (ii) of this definition, which shall have a market value at all times at least equal to the principal amount of such certificates of deposit and shall be lodged with the Trustee, as custodian, by the bank, trust company or national banking association issuing such certificates of deposit;

(v) Uncollateralized negotiable or non-negotiable certificates of deposit (or other time deposit arrangements) issued by any bank, trust company or national banking association, the unsecured obligations of which are rated, at the time of purchase, in one of the two highest rating categories, without regard to rating sub-categories, by any two Rating Agencies;

(vi) Repurchase agreements collateralized by obligations described in subparagraphs (i), (ii) or (iii) of this definition with any registered broker/dealer subject to the Securities Investors Protection Corporation jurisdiction, which has an uninsured, unsecured and unguaranteed obligation rated in one of the two highest rating categories, without regard to rating sub-categories, by any two Rating Agencies, or any commercial bank with the above ratings, provided:

(a) a master repurchase agreement or specific written repurchase agreement governs the transaction, which characterizes the transaction as a purchase and sale of securities,

(b) the securities are held, free and clear of any lien, by the Trustee or an independent third party acting solely as agent for the Trustee, and

such third party is (i) a Federal Reserve Bank, (ii) a bank which is a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and which has combined capital, surplus and undivided profits of not less than $75,000,000, or (iii) a bank approved in writing for such purpose by each Financing Facility Provider, if any, and the Trustee shall have received written confirmation from such third party that it holds such securities, free and clear of any lien, as agent for the Trustee,

(c) a perfected first security interest under the Uniform Commercial Code, or book entry procedures prescribed at 31 CFR 306.1 et seq. or a successor provision in such securities is created for the benefit of the Trustee,

(d) the repurchase agreement has a term of six months or less, or the Trustee will value the collateral securities no less frequently than monthly and will liquidate the collateral securities if any deficiency in the required collateral percentage is not restored within two Business Days of such valuation,

(e) the repurchase agreement matures or may be drawn upon in full on or before an Interest Payment Date (or, if held in a Fund other than the Debt Service Fund or the Debt Service Reserve Fund, other appropriate liquidation period), and

(f) the fair market value of the securities in relation to the amount of the repurchase obligation is equal to the collateral levels established by a Rating Agency for the rating assigned by the Rating Agency to the seller;

(vii) Banker's acceptances, Eurodollar deposits and certificates of deposit (in addition to the certificates of deposit provided for by subparagraphs (iv) and (v) above) of the domestic branches of foreign banks having a capital and surplus of $1,000,000,000 or more, or any bank or trust company organized under the laws of the United States of America or Canada, or any state or province thereof, having capital and surplus, in the amount of $1,000,000,000; provided that the aggregate maturity value of all such banker's acceptances and certificates of deposit held at any time as investments of Funds under this Resolution with respect to any particular bank, trust company, or national association shall not exceed 5% of its capital and surplus; and provided further than any such bank, trust company, or national association shall be rated in one of the two highest rating categories, without regard to rating sub-categories, by any two Rating Agencies;

(viii) Other obligations of the United States of America or any agency thereof which may then be purchased with funds belonging to the State of New

Jersey or which are legal investments for savings banks in the State of New Jersey;

(ix) Deposits in the New Jersey Cash Management Fund;

(x) Obligations of any state, commonwealth or possession of the United States or a political subdivision thereof or any agency or instrumentality of such a state, commonwealth, possession or political subdivision, provided that at the time of their purchase such obligations are rated in either of the two highest rating categories, without regard to rating sub-categories, by any two Rating Agencies then rating the Bonds;

(xi) Commercial paper with a maturity date not in excess of 270 days rated by the Rating Agencies at least equal to the rating assigned by the Rating Agencies to the applicable Series of Bonds and in no event lower than the "A" category established by a Rating Agency (which may include sub-categories indicated by plus or minus or by numbers) at the time of such investment, issued by an entity incorporated under the laws of the United States or any state thereof;

(xii) Shares of a diversified open-end management investment company as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, which is a money market fund, which is then rated in any of the three highest rating categories by each Rating Agency which is then rating the Bonds or money market accounts of the Trustee or any bank or trust company organized under the laws of the United States or any state thereof which has a combined capital and surplus of not less than $75,000,000;

(xiii) Investment contracts (a) providing for the future purchase of securities of the type described in (i), (ii), (iii) and (viii) above, which contracts have been approved for sale by a national securities exchange and all regulatory authorities having jurisdiction or (b) the obligor under which or the guarantor thereof shall have a credit rating such that its long term debt is rated in one of the two highest rating categories, without regard to rating sub-categories, by any two Rating Agencies then rating the Bonds;

(xiv) Investment Agreement; and

(xv) Any other investment approved in writing by the State Treasurer.

Moody's shall mean Moody's Investors Service.

Outstanding when used with reference to Bonds, shall mean, as of any date, Bonds theretofore or thereupon being authenticated and delivered under the Resolution except:

(i) Bonds cancelled by the Trustee at or prior to such date;

(ii) Bonds (or portions of Bonds) for the payment of which moneys, equal to the principal amount or Redemption Price thereof, as the case may be, together with interest to accrue thereon to the date of maturity or redemption date, shall be held in an irrevocable trust under this Resolution and set aside for such payment or redemption (whether at or prior to the maturity) provided that if such Bonds (or portions of Bonds) are to be redeemed, notice of such redemption shall have been given as in Article IV hereof;

(iii) Bonds in lieu of or in substitution for which other Bonds shall have been authenticated and delivered pursuant to Article III or Section 1006; and

(iv) Bonds deemed to have been paid as provided in subsections 2 or 3 of Section 1101.

Paying Agent shall mean any bank or trust company organized under the laws of any state of the United States or any banking association designated as paying agent for the Bonds of any Series, and its successors and assigns and its successor or successors appointed in the manner provided in this Resolution.

Principal Installment shall mean, as of any date of calculation, and with respect to any Series of Bonds, so long as any Bonds thereof are Outstanding, (i) the principal amount of Bonds of such Series due on a certain future date for which no Sinking Fund Installments have been established plus any applicable redemption premium thereon, and (ii) any Sinking Fund Installments due on a certain future date for Bonds of such Series, plus the amount of the sinking fund redemption premium, if any, which would be applicable upon redemption of such Bonds on such future date in a principal amount equal to such Sinking Fund Installments.

Private Institution of Higher Education shall mean independent colleges or universities incorporated and located in New Jersey, which by virtue of law or character or license, are nonprofit educational institutions authorized to grant academic degrees and which provide a level of education which is equivalent to the education provided by the State's public institutions of higher education, and which are eligible to receive State aid.

The definition of "Public Institution of Higher Education" in this Section 101 was amended by the Authority's Third Supplemental Bond Resolution adopted August 13, 2014. Prior to such amendment, the definition read as follows:

Public Institution of Higher Education shall mean Rutgers, The State University, the State colleges, the New Jersey Institute of Technology, the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, the county colleges and any other public university or college now or hereinafter established or authorized by law.

From and after August 13, 2014, the definition of "Public Institution of Higher Education" reads as follows:

Public Institution of Higher Education shall mean Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, Rowan University of New Jersey, the New Jersey Institute of Technology, University

Hospital (as a successor to the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey), the State colleges, the county colleges and any other public university or college now or hereafter established or authorized by law.

The definition of "Rating Agency" in this Section 101 was amended by the Authority's Third Supplemental Bond Resolution adopted August 13, 2014, to add the phrase "at the request of the Authority" following each appearance of the phrase "assigned a rating to the Bonds". Prior to such amendment, the definition read as follows:

Rating Agency shall mean, to the extent applicable, S&P and any successor thereto, if it has assigned a rating to any Bonds, Moody's and any successor thereto, if it has assigned a rating to any Bonds, Fitch and any successor thereto, if it has assigned a rating to any Bonds or any other nationally recognized bond rating agency and any successor thereto if it has assigned a rating to any Bonds.

From and after August 13, 2014, the definition of "Rating Agency" reads as follows:

Rating Agency shall mean, to the extent applicable, S&P and any successor thereto, if it has assigned a rating to any Bonds at the request of the Authority, Moody's and any successor thereto, if it has assigned a rating to any Bonds at the request of the Authority, Fitch and any successor thereto, if it has assigned a rating to any Bonds at the request of the Authority or any other nationally recognized bond rating agency and any successor thereto if it has assigned a rating to any Bonds at the request of the Authority.

Rebate Fund shall mean the Rebate Fund established in Section 501 under this Resolution.

The definition of "Record Date" in this Section 101 was amended by the Authority's Third Supplemental Bond Resolution adopted August 13, 2014. Prior to such amendment, the definition read as follows:

Record Date shall mean, with respect to the Bonds, the 15th day of the month next preceding any Interest Payment Date.

From and after August 13, 2014, the definition of "Record Date" reads as follows:

Record Date shall mean (i) in the case of any Interest Payment Date falling on the 1st day of a month, the 15th day of the month next preceding such Interest Payment Date, (ii) in the case of any Interest Payment Date falling on the 15th day of a month, the 1st day of the month in which such Interest Payment Date occurs, and (iii) in all other cases or in the case of any Bonds bearing interest at a variable rate of interest, as shall be provided in the Series Certificate applicable to such Bonds.

Redemption Price shall mean, with respect to any Bond, the principal amount thereof plus the applicable redemption premium thereon, if any, payable upon redemption thereof pursuant to the Resolution.

Refunding Bonds shall mean the Bonds, whether issued in one or more Series, authenticated and delivered on original issuance pursuant to Section 204, and any Bonds thereafter authenticated and delivered in lieu of or in substitution for such Bonds pursuant to Article III or Section 1006 hereof.

Resolution shall mean this resolution as amended and supplemented from time to time.

Revenues shall mean moneys appropriated by the State and paid to the Authority for deposit in the Trust Fund and all interest and investment earnings on moneys in the Trust Fund, except amounts required to be deposited in the Rebate Fund.

S&P shall mean Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, a division of McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.

Series shall mean all of the Bonds authenticated and delivered upon original issuance and pursuant to this Resolution authorizing such Bonds as a separate Series of Bonds, and any Bonds thereafter authenticated and delivered in lieu of or in substitution for such Bonds pursuant to Article III of the Resolution, regardless of variations in maturity, interest rate, Sinking Fund Installments, or other provisions.

The following definition of "Series Certificate" was added to this Section 101 by the Authority's Third Supplemental Bond Resolution adopted August 13, 2014:

Series Certificate shall mean a certificate executed by an Authorized Authority Representative making certain determinations in connection with the issuance of a Series of Bonds pursuant to a Supplemental Resolution providing for, among other things, the issuance of such Series of Bonds. Each Series Certificate, upon execution and delivery, shall be deemed to be a part of the applicable Supplemental Resolution. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 202(d) hereof, the Bonds may be awarded by any Authorized Authority Representative authorized to make such award in accordance with the applicable Supplemental Resolution, which award may be set forth in the Series Certificate or in a separate certificate of an Authorized Authority Representative.

Series 1995A Bonds shall mean all of the Bonds authenticated and delivered upon original issuance pursuant to Section 203 hereof.

Sinking Fund shall mean the Sinking Fund established in Section 501.

Sinking Fund Installment shall mean that designated amount on deposit in the Sinking Fund which shall be applied by the Trustee to the redemption of Bonds of any Series.

Special Record Date shall have the same meaning given to such term in Section 308 hereof.

State shall mean the State of New Jersey or any successor to its duties and functions.

State Treasurer shall mean the Treasurer of the State.

Supplemental Resolution shall mean any resolution supplemental to or amendatory of this Resolution adopted by the Authority.

Tax-Exempt Obligations shall mean any Series of Bonds which are issued pursuant to the terms of this Resolution together with an opinion of Bond Counsel to the Authority to the effect that the interest on such Bonds is not includable in gross income for Federal income tax purposes pursuant to the provisions of the Code (notwithstanding the application of the provisions of the Code relating to alternative minimum taxation).

Trust Fund shall mean the Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund established in Section 501.

Trustee shall mean Commerce Bank, National Association, Cherry Hill, New Jersey and its successors or assigns and any other trustee that at any time may be substituted in its place pursuant to this Resolution.

Except where the context otherwise requires, words importing the singular number shall include the plural number and vice versa, words importing persons shall include firms, associations, corporations, districts, agencies and bodies, and words of the masculine gender shall mean and include correlative words of the feminine and neuter gender and vice versa. All times referenced herein shall be to prevailing Eastern time unless otherwise specifically noted.

Section 102. Authority for this Resolution. This Resolution is adopted pursuant to the provisions of the Act.

Section 103. Resolution to Constitute Contract. In consideration of the purchase and acceptance of any and all of the Bonds authorized to be issued hereunder by those who shall hold the same from to time, this Resolution shall be deemed to be and shall constitute a contract between the Authority and the Holders from time to time of the Bonds; and the security interest granted and the pledge and assignment made in this Resolution and the covenants and agreements herein set forth to be performed on behalf of the Authority shall be for the equal benefit, protection and security of the Holders of any and all of the Bonds, all of which, regardless of the time or times of their authentication and delivery or maturity, shall be of equal rank without preference, priority or distinction of any of the Bonds over any other thereof, all except as expressly provided in or permitted by this Resolution.

ARTICLE II

AUTHORIZATION AND ISSUANCE OF BONDS

Section 201. Authorization of Bonds.

1 The Authority does hereby determine to provide Grants to Public and Private Institutions of Higher Education pursuant to and in accordance with the Act.

2. In accordance with the Act and pursuant to the provisions of this Resolution, Bonds of the Authority to be designated as "Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund Bonds" are hereby authorized to be issued. The Bonds shall be special and limited obligations of the Authority payable solely from Revenues and other funds held under the Resolution. The aggregate principal amount of the Bonds that may be executed, authenticated and delivered under this Resolution is not limited except as is or as hereafter may be provided in this Resolution or as may be limited by law.

3. The Bonds may, if and when authorized by the Authority pursuant to this Resolution and one or more Supplemental Resolutions, be issued in one or more Series (if the same has been approved by the Treasurer), and the designation thereof, in addition to the name "Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund Bonds", shall include such further appropriate particular designation added to or incorporated in such title for the Bonds of any particular Series as the Authority shall determine. Each Bond shall bear upon its face the designation so determined for the Series to which it belongs.

Section 202. General Provisions for Issuance of Bonds.

1. All of the Bonds of each Series shall be executed by the Authority for issuance under this Resolution and shall be delivered to the Trustee or the Bond Registrar. Thereupon the Trustee or the Bond Registrar shall authenticate and shall deliver the Bonds to the Authority or upon its order, but only upon the receipt by the Trustee of:

(a) A certificate evidencing the consent of the State Treasurer to the issuance of the Bonds of such Series;

(b) An opinion of Bond Counsel to the effect that, except insofar as it may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, debt adjustment, moratorium, reorganization or other similar laws affecting creditors' rights generally and the availability of any particular remedy, (i) the Authority has the right and the power under the Act, as amended to the date of such opinion, to adopt this Resolution; this Resolution has been duly and lawfully adopted by the Authority, is in full force and effect, is valid and binding upon the Authority and is enforceable in accordance with its terms and no other authorization for the adoption of this Resolution is required; (ii) this Resolution creates the valid pledge that it purports to create; and (iii) the Bonds of such Series are valid, binding, direct and special obligations of the Authority as provided in this Resolution, enforceable in accordance with their

terms and the terms of this Resolution and entitled to the benefits of this Resolution and of the Act as amended to the date of such opinion, and such Bonds have been duly and validly authorized and issued in accordance with law, including the Act as amended to the date of such opinion and in accordance with this Resolution;

(c) A written order as to the delivery of such Bonds signed by an Authorized Authority Representative, which order shall (i) direct the application of the proceeds of such Bonds and (ii) set forth the maturity schedule for the Bonds and the interest rates payable with respect thereto;

(d) A copy, duly certified by an Authorized Authority Representative, of this Resolution and the resolution of the Authority awarding the Bonds (which resolution shall not be a Supplemental Resolution hereunder);

(e) A copy of the Supplemental Resolution authorizing the Series of Bonds, certified by an Authorized Authority Representative, which shall, among other provisions, specify, or delegate to an Authorized Authority Representative, the power to specify: (1) the authorized principal amount, designation and Series of such Bonds; (2) the purposes for which such Series of Bonds are being issued, which shall be for the purposes specified in Section 203, 204 or 205 hereof; (3) the date, and the maturity date or dates, of the Bonds of such Series; (4) the interest rate or rates or method of calculation of the interest rate or rates of the Bonds of such Series and the Interest Payment Dates therefor; (5) the denominations of, and the manner of dating (except as otherwise provided herein), numbering and lettering the Bonds of such Series, provided that such Bonds shall be in denominations of $5,000 or any multiple thereof as authorized by such Supplemental Resolution; (6) the Paying Agent or Paying Agents and the place or places or methods of payment of the principal and Redemption Price, if any, of, and interest on, the Bonds of such Series; (7) the Redemption Price(s), if any, and, subject to Article IV, the redemption terms for the Bonds of such Series; (8) the amount and due date of each Sinking Fund Installment, if any, for Bonds of like maturity of such Series; (9) if so determined by the Authority, provisions for the sale of the Bonds of such Series; (10) the amount (or the method of determining the amount), if any, to be deposited from the proceeds of such Series of Bonds in the Trust Fund and provisions for the application thereof to the payment of all or a portion of the interest on such Series of Bonds or any other Series of Bonds; and (11) the form of the Bonds of such Series and of the Trustee's certificate of authentication;

(f) Such further documents, moneys and securities as are required by the provisions of Section 203, 204 or 205 or Section 703 or Article IX or any Supplemental Resolution adopted pursuant to Article IX;

(g) Except in the case of Refunding Bonds and the Series 1995A Bonds, a certificate of an Authorized Authority Representative stating that the Authority is

not in default in the performance of any of the covenants, conditions, agreements or provisions contained in this Resolution;

(h) In the case of a Supplemental Resolution which delegates to an Authorized Authority Representative the power to specify the information set forth in subparagraph (f) above, a certificate of such Authorized Authority Representative which specifies and sets forth such information; and

(i) A certificate of an Authorized Authority Representative to the effect that the Bonds of such Series are within the aggregate amount of Bonds authorized to be issued pursuant to the Act.

2. All of the Bonds of each Series of like maturity shall be identical in all respects, except as to denominations, numbers and letters. After the original issuance of the Bonds of any Series, no Bonds of such Series shall be issued except in lieu of or in substitution for other Bonds of such Series pursuant to Article III, Section 406 or Section 1006.

Section 203. The Series 1995A Bonds. The Series 1995A Bonds shall be issued, authenticated and delivered to finance the Grants to be made by the Authority. All matters regarding the Series 1995A Bonds shall be determined in a Supplemental Resolution.

Section 204. Refunding Bonds.

1. One or more Series of Refunding Bonds may be authenticated and delivered upon original issuance to refund all or any portion (as determined by the Authority) of any Outstanding Bonds of one or more Series or one or more maturities within the Series of Bonds upon (i) the consent of the State Treasurer and (ii) compliance with the terms and conditions set forth in subsection 2 of this Section 204 and in Section 202 hereof.

2. Prior to or simultaneously with the delivery of each such Series of Refunding Bonds pursuant to subsection 1 of this Section 204, the Trustee shall receive, in addition to the items required by Section 202 hereof:

A. Irrevocable written instructions to the Trustee, satisfactory to it, to give due notice of redemption of all the Bonds to be redeemed on a redemption date specified in such instructions; and

B. If the Bonds to be refunded are not by their terms subject to redemption within the next succeeding sixty (60) days, irrevocable written instructions to the Trustee, satisfactory to it, to make due publication of the notice provided for in Section 405 to the Holders of the Bonds being refunded.

3. The proceeds, including accrued interest, of the Refunding Bonds of such Series shall be applied simultaneously with the delivery of such Refunding Bonds, as provided in the Supplemental Resolution authorizing such Series.

Section 205. Additional Bonds. One or more Series of Additional Bonds may be authenticated and delivered upon original issuance for the purpose of making additional Grants upon the prior written consent of the State Treasurer and upon compliance with the terms and conditions set forth in Section 202 hereof. The proceeds, including accrued interest, of the Additional Bonds of each Series shall be applied simultaneously with the delivery of such Additional Bonds, as provided in the Supplemental Resolution authorizing such Series.

ARTICLE III

GENERAL TERMS AND PROVISIONS OF BONDS

Section 301. Obligation of Bonds; Medium of Payment; Form and Date; Letters and Numbers.

1. The Bonds shall be direct and special obligations of the Authority payable, with respect to principal, Redemption Price and interest, solely from Revenues deposited in the Trust Fund which under the Act and this Resolution may be used for the payment of principal or Redemption Price of and interest on the Bonds of the Authority.

2. The Bonds shall be payable with respect to principal and interest in any coin or currency of the United States of America that at the time of payment is legal tender for the payment of public and private debts.

3. All Bonds of each Series shall be issued in the form of fully registered Bonds. The Bonds of each Series shall be substantially in the form set forth in the Supplemental Resolution authorizing such Series.

4. Each Bond shall be lettered and numbered as provided in this Resolution or the Supplemental Resolution authorizing the Series of which such Bond is a part so as to be distinguished from every other Bond.

5. The Bonds shall be dated as provided in a Supplemental Resolution. Principal of the Bonds shall be payable at maturity upon presentation and surrender thereof at the office of the Paying Agent. Bonds shall bear interest as provided herein, payable by check or bank draft, except as provided otherwise in the case of Bonds registered in the name of Cede & Company as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, to registered owners of such Bonds as of the Record Date provided for such Bonds at their addresses on file with the Trustee who has been designated the Bond Registrar hereunder. After original issue, all Bonds exchanged or transferred shall bear an authentication date that shall be the date authenticated. Interest on Bonds shall accrue from the Interest Payment Date to which interest has been paid next preceding the authentication date unless (1) the date of authentication is also an Interest Payment Date to which interest has been paid, in which event such Bonds shall be dated and shall bear interest from the date of authentication, or (2) the date of authentication is prior to the first Interest Payment Date, in which event such Bonds shall bear interest from the original dated date of such Bonds; provided however that if, as shown on the records of the Trustee, interest on the Bonds of any Series shall be in default, Bonds of such Series issued in lieu of Bonds surrendered for transfer or exchange may be dated as of the date to which interest has been paid in full on the Bonds surrendered.

Section 302. Legends. The Bonds of each Series may contain or may have endorsed thereon such provisions, specifications and descriptive words not inconsistent with the provisions of this Resolution as may be necessary or desirable to comply with the custom or rules of any securities exchange or commission or brokerage board or otherwise as may be determined by the Authority prior to the authentication and the delivery thereof.

Section 303 was amended by the Authority's Third Supplemental Bond Resolution adopted August 13, 2014, to delete from the first sentence thereof the phrase "its Chairman or Vice Chairman" and insert in its place the phrase "its Chair, Vice Chair or Executive Director". Prior to such amendment, Section 303 read as follows:

Section 303. Execution of Bonds. The Bonds shall be executed in the name of the Authority by the manual or facsimile signature of its Chairman or Vice Chairman and its corporate seal shall be thereunto affixed, imprinted or otherwise reproduced and attested by the manual or facsimile signature of the Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Authority. In the event any officer who shall have signed, sealed or attested any of the Bonds shall cease to be such officer of the Authority before the Bonds so signed, sealed or attested shall have been authenticated and delivered by the Trustee or by the Bond Registrar, such Bonds nevertheless may be authenticated and delivered as herein provided as if the person who so signed, sealed or attested such Bonds had not ceased to be such officer. Any Bond of a Series may be signed, sealed or attested on behalf of the Authority by any person who shall hold the proper office at the date of such act, notwithstanding at the date of such Bonds such person may not have held such office.

From and after August 13, 2014, Section 303 reads as follows:

Section 303. Execution of Bonds. The Bonds shall be executed in the name of the Authority by the manual or facsimile signature of its Chair, Vice Chair or Executive Director and its corporate seal shall be thereunto affixed, imprinted or otherwise reproduced and attested by the manual or facsimile signature of the Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Authority. In the event any officer who shall have signed, sealed or attested any of the Bonds shall cease to be such officer of the Authority before the Bonds so signed, sealed or attested shall have been authenticated and delivered by the Trustee or by the Bond Registrar, such Bonds nevertheless may be authenticated and delivered as herein provided as if the person who so signed, sealed or attested such Bonds had not ceased to be such officer. Any Bond of a Series may be signed, sealed or attested on behalf of the Authority by any person who shall hold the proper office at the date of such act, notwithstanding at the date of such Bonds such person may not have held such office.

Section 304. Authentication of Bonds. The Bonds of each Series shall bear thereon a certificate of authentication duly executed upon issuance by the Trustee or the Bond Registrar. Only such Bonds as shall bear thereon such certificate of authentication, duly executed, shall be entitled to any right or benefit under this Resolution. No Bond shall be valid or obligatory for any purpose unless such certificate of authentication upon such Bond shall have been duly executed by the Trustee, or by the Bond Registrar, as the case may be. Such certificate of authentication by the Trustee or by the Bond Registrar, as the case may be, upon any Bond executed on behalf of the Authority shall be conclusive and the only evidence that the Bond so authenticated has been duly authenticated and delivered under this Resolution and that the Holder thereof is entitled to the benefit of this Resolution.

Section 305. Transfer, Exchange and Registry of Bonds and Agency Therefor.

1. The Authority shall cause and hereby appoints the Bond Registrar as its agent to maintain and to keep books for the registration, the exchange and the transfer of Bonds. Upon

presentation of Bonds for transfer or exchange at the designated office of the Bond Registrar, together with (i) a written instrument of transfer satisfactory to the Bond Registrar duly executed by the Holder or by his attorney duly authorized in writing and (ii) a certificate of an Authorized Authority Representative approving such transfer, the Bond Registrar shall register or shall cause to be registered and shall permit to be transferred thereon or to be exchanged any Bond entitled to registration, transfer or exchange. Upon the transfer or exchange of any Bond, the Authority shall execute, and the Trustee or the Bond Registrar shall authenticate and shall deliver a new Bond or Bonds in any Authorized Denomination registered in the name of the Holder or transferee of the same aggregate principal amount, designation and maturity as the surrendered Bond.

2. The Authority and each Fiduciary may deem and treat the person in whose name any Bond shall be registered upon the books of the Authority as the absolute owner of such Bond, whether such Bond shall be overdue or not, for the purpose of receiving payment of, or on account of, the principal and Redemption Price, if any, of and interest on such Bond and all such payments so made to any such registered owner or upon his order shall be valid and effectual to satisfy and discharge the liability upon such Bond to the extent of the sum or sums so paid, and neither the Authority nor any Fiduciary shall be affected by any notice to the contrary. The Authority agrees to indemnify and save each Fiduciary harmless from and against any and all loss, cost, charge, expense, judgment or liability incurred by it, acting in good faith and without negligence, willful misconduct or default under this Resolution, in so treating such registered owner.

3. All Bonds surrendered in any such exchanges or transfers shall forthwith be delivered to the Bond Registrar and cancelled or retained by the Bond Registrar. For every such exchange or transfer of Bonds, whether temporary or definitive, the Authority or the Bond Registrar may make a charge sufficient to reimburse it for any tax, fee or other governmental charge required to be paid with respect to such exchange or transfer. Neither the Authority nor the Bond Registrar shall be required (a) to exchange or transfer the Bonds of any Series for a period beginning on the Record Date next preceding an Interest Payment Date for Bonds of a particular Series and ending on such Interest Payment Date, or for a period of fifteen (15) days next preceding the date (as determined by the Trustee) of any selection of Bonds to be redeemed and thereafter until after the mailing of the notice of redemption, or (b) to transfer or exchange any Bonds called for redemption.

Section 306. Reissuance of Mutilated, Destroyed, Stolen or Lost Bonds. In case any Outstanding Bond shall be mutilated, destroyed, stolen or lost, the Authority shall execute and the Trustee or the Bond Registrar, as the case may be, shall authenticate and shall deliver a new Bond, of like tenor, number and amount as the Bond so mutilated, destroyed, stolen or lost in exchange and in substitution for and upon surrender of such mutilated Bond or in lieu of and in substitution for the Bond if any, destroyed, stolen or lost upon filing with the Trustee and the Bond Registrar evidence satisfactory to the Authority, the Trustee and the Bond Registrar that such Bond had been destroyed, stolen or lost and proof of ownership thereof, upon furnishing the Authority, the Trustee and the Bond Registrar with indemnity satisfactory to them, upon paying such expenses as the Authority, the Trustee and the Bond Registrar may incur in connection therewith and upon complying with such other reasonable regulations as the Authority, the Trustee and the Bond Registrar may prescribe. In lieu of reissuing a mutilated, destroyed, lost or stolen Bond that is due

and payable, the Trustee and the Bond Registrar may pay the amount due on such Bond to the owner or the Holder thereof, provided all the other requirements of this Section have been met. Any Bond surrendered for transfer shall be cancelled by the Trustee. Any such new Bonds issued pursuant to this Section in substitution for Bonds alleged to be destroyed, stolen or lost shall constitute original additional contractual obligations on the part of the Authority, whether or not the Bonds so alleged to be destroyed, stolen or lost be at any time enforceable by anyone, and shall be equally secured by and entitled to equal and proportionate benefits with all other Bonds issued under this Resolution, in any moneys or securities held by the Authority or any Fiduciary for the benefit of the Bondholders.

Section 307. Temporary Bonds. Until the definitive Bonds are prepared, the Authority may execute in the same manner as is provided in Section 303 and, upon the request of the Authority, the Trustee or Bond Registrar shall authenticate and shall deliver in lieu of definitive Bonds but subject to the same provisions, limitations and conditions as the definitive Bonds except as to the denominations thereof and as to exchangeability for registered Bonds, one or more temporary Bonds of the tenor of the definitive Bonds in lieu of which such temporary Bond or Bonds are issued, in Authorized Denominations and with such omissions, insertions and variations as may be appropriate to temporary Bonds for notation thereon of the payment of such interest. The Authority at its own expense shall prepare and shall execute and, upon the surrender for exchange and for cancellation of such temporary Bonds, the Trustee or the Bond Registrar shall authenticate and shall deliver in exchange therefor definitive Bonds of the Authority without charge to the Holder thereof.

Section 308. Payment of Interest on Bonds; Interest Rights Preserved.

1. Interest on any Bond which is payable, and is punctually paid or duly provided for, on any Interest Payment Date shall be paid to the person in whose name that Bond is registered at the close of business on the date (hereinafter the "Record Date") which is the fifteenth (15^{th}) day of the calendar month next preceding such Interest Payment Date or such other date as shall be provided in a Supplemental Resolution authorizing any Series of Bonds.

2. Any interest on any Bond which is payable, but is not punctually paid or duly provided for, on any Interest Payment Date (hereinafter "Default Interest") shall forthwith cease to be payable to the registered owner on the relevant Record Date by virtue of having been such owner; and such Default Interest shall be paid by the Authority to the persons in whose names the Bonds are registered at the close of business on a date (hereinafter the "Special Record Date") for the payment of such Default Interest, which shall be fixed in the following manner. The Authority shall notify the Trustee in writing of the amount of Default Interest proposed to be paid on each Bond and the date of the proposed payment, and at the same time the Authority shall deposit with the Trustee an amount of money equal to the aggregate amount proposed to be paid in respect of such Default Interest or shall make arrangements satisfactory to the Trustee for such deposit prior to the date of the proposed payment, such money when deposited to be held in trust for the benefit of the persons entitled to such Default Interest as in the subsection provided. Thereupon the Trustee shall fix a Special Record Date for the payment of such Default Interest which shall be not more than fifteen (15) nor less than ten (10) days prior to the date of the proposed payment and

not less than ten (10) days after the receipt by the Trustee of the notice of the proposed payment. The Trustee shall promptly notify the Authority of such Special Record Date and, in the name and at the expense of the Authority, shall cause notice of the proposed payment of such Default Interest and the Special Record Date therefor to be mailed, first class postage prepaid, to each Bondholder at his address as it appears in the Bond register, not less than ten (10) days prior to such Special Record Date.

Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Section, each Bond delivered under this Resolution upon transfer of or in exchange for or in lieu of any other Bond shall carry the rights to interest accrued and unpaid, and to accrue, which were carried by such other Bond.

Section 309. Cancellation and Destruction of Bonds. All Bonds paid, either at or before maturity, shall be delivered to the Trustee when such payment is made, and such Bonds shall thereupon be promptly cancelled. Bonds so cancelled may at any time be destroyed by the Trustee, who shall execute a certificate of destruction in duplicate by the signature of one of its authorized officers describing the Bonds so destroyed, and one executed certificate shall be filed with the Authority and the other executed certificate shall be retained by the Trustee.

Section 310. Capital Appreciation Bonds; Calculation of Accreted Value. Notwithstanding any other provisions of the Resolution to the contrary, Bonds may be issued as Capital Appreciation Bonds. Such Capital Appreciation Bonds shall be issued in fully registered form upon the terms and conditions set forth in a Supplemental Resolution duly adopted prior to the authentication and delivery of the Capital Appreciation Bonds upon original issuance.

Any Supplemental Resolution of the Authority authorizing the issuance of Capital Appreciation Bonds shall provide for the method of determining the Accreted Value of the Bonds from the time of original issuance to any subsequent date or time of required valuation. The Accreted Value of Capital Appreciation Bonds Outstanding shall be used for the purpose of determining any required principal amount of such Bonds for Bondholders' consents or approvals, the Redemption Price of such Bonds or the priority of any claim for payment of interest or principal upon the occurrence of an Event of Default.

ARTICLE IV

REDEMPTION OF BONDS

Section 401. Privilege of Redemption and Redemption Price. Bonds subject to redemption prior to maturity pursuant to this Resolution or a Supplemental Resolution shall be redeemable, upon notice as provided in this Article IV, at such times, at such Redemption Prices and upon such terms, in addition to the terms contained in this Article IV, as may be specified in the Supplemental Resolution authorizing such Series. The written consent of the State Treasurer shall be received by the Authority prior to the redemption of any Bonds or Series of Bonds, except for the redemption of Bonds pursuant to mandatory sinking fund redemption. A copy of such written consent of the State Treasurer shall be received by the Trustee prior to the mailing of the notice of redemption in accordance with Section 405 hereof. Except as may be otherwise provided in a Supplemental Resolution authorizing a Series of Bonds, any Series of Bonds may be redeemed in whole or in part on any date at the option of the Authority in accordance with this Resolution or a Supplemental Resolution.

Section 402. Redemption at the Election or Direction of the Authority. In the case of any redemption of Bonds at the election or direction of the Authority, upon the consent of the State Treasurer, the Authority shall give written notice to the Trustee of its election or direction to so redeem, which notice shall include a copy of the written consent of the State Treasurer, if required, in accordance herewith, of the redemption date, of the Series, and of the principal amounts of the Bonds of each maturity of such Series to be redeemed (which Series, maturities and principal amounts thereof to be redeemed shall be determined by the Authority upon the consent of the State Treasurer, subject to any limitations with respect thereto contained in this Resolution). Such notice shall be given at least sixty (60) days prior to the redemption date or such shorter period as shall be acceptable to the Trustee. In the event notice of redemption shall have been given as in Section 405 provided, there shall be paid on or prior to the redemption date to the appropriate Paying Agents an amount in cash or Investment Obligations which, in addition to other moneys, if any, available therefor held by such Paying Agents, will be sufficient to redeem on the redemption date at the Redemption Price thereof, plus interest accrued thereon and unpaid to the redemption date, all of the Bonds to be redeemed. The Authority shall promptly notify the Trustee in writing of all such payments by it to such Paying Agents.

Section 403. Redemption Otherwise Than at the Authority's Election or Direction. Whenever by the terms of this Resolution the Trustee is required or authorized to redeem Bonds otherwise than at the election or direction of the Authority, provided that if such redemption is required to be consented to in writing by the State Treasurer, such written consent has been delivered to the Trustee, the Trustee shall (i) select the Bonds or portions of Bonds to be redeemed, (ii) give the notice of redemption and (iii) pay out of moneys available therefor the Redemption Price thereof, plus interest accrued thereon and unpaid to the redemption date, to the appropriate Paying Agents in accordance with the terms of this Article IV.

Section 404 was amended by the Authority's Third Supplemental Bond Resolution adopted August 13, 2014, to delete from the first sentence thereof the phrase "in such manner as the

Trustee in its sole discretion may deem fair and appropriate" and insert in its place the phrase "using its customary procedures", and to insert at the end thereof a new sentence. Prior to such amendment, Section 404 read as follows:

Section 404. Selection of Bonds to be Redeemed. Unless otherwise provided in this Resolution, if less than all of the Bonds of like maturity of any Series shall be called for prior redemption, the particular Bonds or portions of Bonds to be redeemed shall be selected at random by the Trustee in such manner as the Trustee in its sole discretion may deem fair and appropriate; provided, however, that the portion of any Bond of a denomination of more than $5,000 to be redeemed shall be in the principal amount of $5,000 or a multiple thereof, and that, in selecting portions of such Bonds for redemption, the Trustee shall treat each such Bond as representing that number of Bonds of $5,000 denomination which is obtained by dividing by $5,000 the principal amount of such Bond to be redeemed in part.

From and after August 13, 2014, Section 404 reads as follows:

Section 404. Selection of Bonds to be Redeemed. Unless otherwise provided in this Resolution, if less than all of the Bonds of like maturity of any Series shall be called for prior redemption, the particular Bonds or portions of Bonds to be redeemed shall be selected at random by the Trustee using its customary procedures; provided, however, that the portion of any Bond of a denomination of more than $5,000 to be redeemed shall be in the principal amount of $5,000 or a multiple thereof, and that, in selecting portions of such Bonds for redemption, the Trustee shall treat each such Bond as representing that number of Bonds of $5,000 denomination which is obtained by dividing by $5,000 the principal amount of such Bond to be redeemed in part. In the case of any Bonds of a series and maturity subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption are called for redemption in part only, an Authorized Authority Representative may designate, with the consent of the State Treasurer, whether such partial redemption shall be credited against the principal amount due at maturity or against particular Sinking Fund Installments with respect to such Bonds.

Section 405 was amended by the Authority's Third Supplemental Bond Resolution adopted August 13, 2014, to delete therefrom the second sentence thereof and insert two new sentences in its place. Prior to such amendment, Section 405 read as follows:

Section 405. Notice of Redemption. When the Trustee shall receive notice from the Authority of its election or direction to redeem Bonds pursuant to Section 402 hereof, including written notice from the State Treasurer of his or her consent to the redemption of the Bonds, and when redemption of Bonds is authorized or required pursuant to Section 403 and the Trustee shall have received written notice from the State Treasurer of his or her consent to the redemption of the Bonds, the Trustee shall give notice, in the name of the Authority, of the redemption of such Bonds, which notice shall specify the Series and maturities of the Bonds to be redeemed, the Redemption Price, the redemption date and the place or places where amounts due upon such redemption will be payable and, if less than all of the Bonds of any like Series and maturity are to be redeemed, the letters and numbers or other distinguishing marks of such Bonds so to be redeemed, and, in the case of Bonds to be redeemed in part only, such notice shall also specify the

respective portions of the principal amount thereof to be redeemed. Such notice shall further state that on such date there shall become due and payable upon each Bond to be redeemed the Redemption Price thereof, or the Redemption Price of the specified portions of the principal thereof in the case of Bonds to be redeemed in part only, together with interest accrued thereon to the redemption date, and that from and after such date interest thereon shall cease to accrue and be payable. Such notice shall be mailed by the Trustee, via first class mail, postage prepaid, not less than thirty (30) days nor more than sixty (60) days prior to the redemption date, to registered owners of any Bonds or portions of Bonds which are to be redeemed, at their last addresses appearing upon the registry books. Failure to give notice by mail, or any defect in the notice to the registered owner of any Bonds which are to be redeemed shall not affect the validity of the proceedings for the redemption of any other Bonds. Any notice which is mailed in the manner herein provided shall be conclusively presumed to have been duly given, whether or not the Holder receives the notice.

From and after August 13, 2014, Section 405 reads as follows:

Section 405. Notice of Redemption. When the Trustee shall receive notice from the Authority of its election or direction to redeem Bonds pursuant to Section 402 hereof, including written notice from the State Treasurer of his or her consent to the redemption of the Bonds, and when redemption of Bonds is authorized or required pursuant to Section 403 and the Trustee shall have received written notice from the State Treasurer of his or her consent to the redemption of the Bonds, the Trustee shall give notice, in the name of the Authority, of the redemption of such Bonds, which notice shall specify the Series and maturities of the Bonds to be redeemed, the Redemption Price, the redemption date and the place or places where amounts due upon such redemption will be payable and, if less than all of the Bonds of any like Series and maturity are to be redeemed, the letters and numbers or other distinguishing marks of such Bonds so to be redeemed, and, in the case of Bonds to be redeemed in part only, such notice shall also specify the respective portions of the principal amount thereof to be redeemed. Any notice of redemption (other than mandatory sinking fund redemption) may specify that the redemption is contingent upon the deposit of moneys with the Trustee in an amount sufficient to pay the Redemption Price of all Bonds or portions thereof which are to be redeemed on such date. Such notice shall further state that on such date there shall become due and payable upon each Bond to be redeemed the Redemption Price thereof, or the Redemption Price of a specified portion of the principal amount thereof in the case of Bonds to be redeemed in part only, together with interest accrued to the redemption date, and that from and after such date (unless the notice stated that the redemption is contingent upon the deposit of funds and such deposit has not been made) interest thereon shall cease to accrue and be payable. Such notice shall be mailed by the Trustee, via first class mail, postage prepaid, not less than thirty (30) days nor more than sixty (60) days prior to the redemption date, to registered owners of any Bonds or portions of Bonds which are to be redeemed, at their last addresses appearing upon the registry books. Failure to give notice by mail, or any defect in the notice to the registered owner of any Bonds which are to be redeemed shall not affect the validity of the proceedings for the redemption of any other Bonds. Any notice which is mailed in the manner herein provided shall be conclusively presumed to have been duly given, whether or not the Holder receives the notice.

Section 406. Payment of Redeemed Bonds. Notice having been given in the manner provided in Section 405, the Bonds or portions thereof so called for redemption shall become due and payable on the redemption date so designated at the Redemption Price, plus interest accrued thereon and unpaid to the redemption date, and, upon presentation and surrender thereof at the office specified in such notice, such Bonds, or portions thereof, shall be paid at the Redemption Price, plus interest accrued thereon and unpaid to the redemption date. If there shall be called for redemption less than all of a Bond, the Authority shall execute and the Trustee shall authenticate and the Paying Agent shall deliver, upon the surrender of such Bond, without charge to the owner thereof, for the unredeemed balance of the principal amount of the Bonds so surrendered, Bonds of like Series and maturity in any of the Authorized Denominations. If, on the redemption date, moneys for the redemption of all the Bonds or portions thereof of any like Series and maturity to be redeemed, together with interest thereon to the redemption date, shall be held by the Paying Agents so as to be available therefor on said date and if notice of redemption shall have been given as aforesaid, then, from and after the redemption date interest on the Bonds or portions thereof of such Series and maturity so called for redemption shall cease to accrue and become payable. If said moneys shall not be so available on the redemption date, such Bonds or portions thereof shall continue to bear interest until paid at the same rate as they would have borne had they not been called for redemption.

ARTICLE V

REVENUES AND FUNDS

Section 501. Establishment of Funds.

(1) The Authority hereby establishes and creates the following special funds:

Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund (in which there may be established, by written direction of the Authority, separate subaccounts for each of the grantees)

Debt Service Fund

Sinking Fund

Rebate Fund.

(2) Each of said funds shall be held by the Trustee.

Section 502. Pledge Securing Bonds. The Revenues and all moneys, securities and funds which are held or set aside or which are to be held or set aside pursuant to the terms of the Resolution except the Rebate Fund or which are held in any funds which are established and created under the Resolution are hereby pledged to secure the payment of the principal of, redemption premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds. This pledge shall be valid and binding from and after the date of the first delivery by the Trustee of the first Bond which is authenticated and delivered under the terms of the Resolution. Except to the extent provided above, the Revenues and other moneys, securities and funds which are so pledged and which are thereafter received by the Authority, and any other moneys hereby pledged, shall immediately be subject to the lien of this pledge without any physical delivery thereof or further act. The lien of this pledge and the obligation to perform the contractual provisions hereby made shall have priority over any or all other obligations issued by the Authority and all other liabilities of the Authority. The lien of such pledge shall be valid and binding as against all parties having claims of any kind in tort, contract or otherwise against the Authority irrespective of whether such parties have notice thereof. All payments by the State to the Authority for deposit in the Trust Fund are subject to and dependent upon appropriations being made from time to time by the State. There is no legal obligation on the State to make any such appropriations.

Section 503. Deposit of Bond Proceeds and Revenues. The proceeds of the Series 1995A Bonds and any Additional Bonds shall be deposited in the Trust Fund. All Revenues payable to the Authority by the State shall be paid directly to the Trustee. The Trustee shall be accountable only for moneys which are actually so deposited. All such amounts shall be paid by the Trustee into the Trust Fund. Any moneys, other than the foregoing, which are received by the Authority from any other source may also be deposited in the Trust Fund. Any moneys which are held in the Trust Fund shall be invested, at the oral direction of an Authorized Authority Representative (promptly confirmed in writing), by the Trustee in Investment Obligations.

Section 504 was amended by the Authority's Third Supplemental Bond Resolution adopted August 13, 2014, to amend the first subsection of Section 504, add a new subsection prior to the last subsection and amend the last subsection. Prior to such amendment, Section 504 read as follows:

Section 504. Application of the Trust Fund.

1. The Trustee shall pay costs of issuance of any Bonds from the Trust Fund at the direction of the Authority.

2. The Trustee shall pay the amount of any Grant from the Trust Fund. Grants may be paid to the grantees or to the Authority, in such amounts as the Authority may direct in writing.

3. The Trustee shall pay the amount of any investment earnings and interest income in the Trust Fund from time to time to the State or to the Authority as the Authority may direct in writing.

4. Immediately prior to each Interest Payment Date, the Trustee shall withdraw from the Trust Fund and make the payments:

> First: Into the Debt Service Fund, to the extent, if any, needed to increase the amount which is on deposit in the Debt Service Fund so that said amount equals the Debt Service payable on the next Interest Payment Date; provided, however, that for purposes of this Section, Debt Service shall not include any amounts which are payable into the Sinking Fund pursuant to the terms of paragraph Second below;
>
> Second: Into the Sinking Fund, to the extent, if any, needed to increase the amount which is on deposit in the Sinking Fund so that said amount equals the amount of all Sinking Fund Installments which are due and payable on or before the next Interest Payment Date.

5. Any amounts on deposit in the Trust Fund not required for the purposes of the Trust Fund may be withdrawn from the Trust Fund and paid by the Trustee to the Authority as the Authority so directs in writing consistent with the Act.

From and after August 13, 2014, Section 504 reads as follows:

Section 504. Application of the Trust Fund.

1. The Trustee shall pay costs of issuance of any Bonds and administrative costs associated with the approval process from the Trust Fund at the direction of the Authority.

2. The Trustee shall pay the amount of any Grant from the Trust Fund. Grants may be paid to the grantees or to the Authority, in such amounts as the Authority may direct in writing.

3. The Trustee shall pay the amount of any investment earnings and interest income in the Trust Fund from time to time to the State or to the Authority as the Authority may direct in writing.

4. Immediately prior to each Interest Payment Date, the Trustee shall withdraw from the Trust Fund and make the payments:

> First: Into the Debt Service Fund, to the extent, if any, needed to increase the amount which is on deposit in the Debt Service Fund so that said amount equals the Debt Service payable on the next Interest Payment Date; provided, however, that for purposes of this Section, Debt Service shall not include any amounts which are payable into the Sinking Fund pursuant to the terms of paragraph Second below;
>
> Second: Into the Sinking Fund, to the extent, if any, needed to increase the amount which is on deposit in the Sinking Fund so that said amount equals the amount of all Sinking Fund Installments which are due and payable on or before the next Interest Payment Date.

5. As soon as reasonably practicable following receipt of such funds following a non-payment of Debt Service resulting from the occurrence of an Event of Non-Appropriation, the Trustee shall withdraw from the Trust Fund and make the payments into the Debt Service Fund and/or the Sinking Fund in an amount equal to any such unpaid Debt Service on the applicable Bonds.

6. Any amount on deposit in the Trust Fund, derived from State appropriations made for the purpose of paying Debt Service on the Bonds, not required for the purpose of paying such Debt Service or making transfers to the Debt Service Fund or the Sinking Fund for such purpose, shall be promptly withdrawn from the Trust Fund and paid to the State Treasurer. Any other amounts on deposit in the Trust Fund not required for the purposes of the Trust Fund may be withdrawn from the Trust Fund and paid by the Trustee to the Authority as the Authority so directs in writing consistent with the Act.

Section 505 was amended by the Authority's Third Supplemental Bond Resolution adopted August 13, 2014, to add two new subsections prior to the last subsection of Section 505. Prior to such amendment, Section 505 read as follows:

Section 505. Application and Investment of Debt Service Fund.

1. Immediately prior to each Interest Payment Date established for the Bonds, the Trustee shall withdraw from the Debt Service Fund an amount which is equal to the interest which

is due and payable on the Bonds on such Interest Payment Date, and shall cause the same to be deposited with the Paying Agent who shall apply the same to the payment of said interest when due.

2. If the withdrawals which are required to be made under the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Section with respect to the same and every prior date shall have been made, the Trustee shall withdraw from the Debt Service Fund, prior to each principal maturity date of the Bonds, an amount which is equal to the principal amount of Bonds, if any, maturing on said day, and shall cause the same to be deposited with the Paying Agent who shall apply such amounts to the payment of the principal of said Bonds when due.

3. If the withdrawals which are required to be made under the provisions of paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 of this Section with respect to the same and every prior date shall have been made, the Trustee shall withdraw from time to time from the Debt Service Fund and pay into any account which is maintained in the Sinking Fund the amount which is sufficient to reimburse said account for any amounts which have been theretofore paid from said account for or on account of accrued interest on Bonds which have been purchased in accordance with the provisions of Section 506 hereof.

4. Any moneys which are on deposit in the Debt Service Fund shall be invested, at the oral direction of an Authorized Authority Representative (promptly confirmed in writing), by the Trustee in Investment Obligations; provided, however, that the maturity of every such Investment Obligation shall not be later than the time when such funds are needed to be applied to pay the interest on or the principal of any Bonds. Any investment earnings or interest income which is derived from the investment of moneys which are on deposit in the Debt Service Fund shall be deposited in the Trust Fund or the Rebate Fund, as may be required.

5. No amount shall be withdrawn from or paid out of the Debt Service Fund except as expressly provided in this Section or Section 406 hereof.

From and after August 13, 2014, Section 505 reads as follows:

Section 505. Application and Investment of Debt Service Fund.

1. Immediately prior to each Interest Payment Date established for the Bonds, the Trustee shall withdraw from the Debt Service Fund an amount which is equal to the interest which is due and payable on the Bonds on such Interest Payment Date, and shall cause the same to be deposited with the Paying Agent who shall apply the same to the payment of said interest when due.

2. If the withdrawals which are required to be made under the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Section with respect to the same and every prior date shall have been made, the Trustee shall withdraw from the Debt Service Fund, prior to each principal maturity date of the Bonds, an amount which is equal to the principal amount of Bonds, if any, maturing on said day, and shall cause the same to be deposited with the Paying Agent who shall apply such amounts to the payment of the principal of said Bonds when due.

3. If the withdrawals which are required to be made under the provisions of paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 of this Section with respect to the same and every prior date shall have been made, the Trustee shall withdraw from time to time from the Debt Service Fund and pay into any account which is maintained in the Sinking Fund the amount which is sufficient to reimburse said account for any amounts which have been theretofore paid from said account for or on account of accrued interest on Bonds which have been purchased in accordance with the provisions of Section 506 hereof.

4. Any moneys which are on deposit in the Debt Service Fund shall be invested, at the oral direction of an Authorized Authority Representative (promptly confirmed in writing), by the Trustee in Investment Obligations; provided, however, that the maturity of every such Investment Obligation shall not be later than the time when such funds are needed to be applied to pay the interest on or the principal of any Bonds. Any investment earnings or interest income which is derived from the investment of moneys which are on deposit in the Debt Service Fund shall be deposited in the Trust Fund or the Rebate Fund, as may be required.

5. Notwithstanding the foregoing, as soon as reasonably practicable following receipt of any funds pursuant to paragraph 5 of Section 504 hereof, the Trustee shall withdraw such amount from the Debt Service Fund and shall cause the same to be deposited with the Paying Agent, who shall apply such amounts to the payment of such unpaid Debt Service on the applicable Bonds.

6. Any amount on deposit in the Debt Service Fund, derived from State appropriations made for the purpose of paying Debt Service on the Bonds, not required for the purpose of paying such Debt Service, shall be promptly withdrawn from the Debt Service Fund and paid to the State Treasurer.

7. No amount shall be withdrawn from or paid out of the Debt Service Fund except as expressly provided in this Section or Section 406 hereof.

Section 506 was amended in the Authority's Third Supplemental Bond Resolution adopted August 13, 2014, to add two new subsections prior to the last subsection of Section 506. Prior to such amendment, Section 506 read as follows:

Section 506. Application and Investment of Sinking Fund.

1. The Trustee shall establish and shall maintain in the Sinking Fund a separate account for each Series of Term Bonds for which Sinking Fund Installments are established in accordance with the terms of the Resolution. Moneys which are paid into the Sinking Fund pursuant to the terms of Section 504 hereof shall, upon receipt, be segregated and shall be set aside in such accounts in proportion to the respective amounts of the Sinking Fund Installments which are payable at the next Payment Date with respect to the particular Term Bonds for which each such account is maintained. Moneys which are paid into the Sinking Fund pursuant to the terms of Section 505 hereof shall, upon receipt, be set aside in the account which is maintained therein with respect to which such payment is a reimbursement. Moneys which are paid into the Sinking Fund pursuant to the terms of paragraph 2 of this Section on account of any particular Sinking

Fund Installment shall be set aside in the account which is maintained therein for the particular Term Bonds which are entitled to said Sinking Fund Installment.

2. The Trustee shall apply the moneys in any account which has been established in the Sinking Fund, as provided in paragraph 1 of this Section, to the purchase or the redemption of the Bonds for which such account is maintained, in the manner provided in this Section, or to the payment of the principal thereof at maturity, as the case may be. If on any date there shall be moneys in any such account and none of the Term Bonds for which such account was established shall be Outstanding, said account shall be closed and the moneys which are on deposit therein shall (upon the written direction of the Authority) be withdrawn therefrom by the Trustee and (a) shall be segregated and set aside in the other accounts in the Sinking Fund as if and with the same effect as if paid into the Sinking Fund by the Authority on said date pursuant to the terms of Section 504 hereof, or (b) if no other accounts shall be maintained in the Sinking Fund, such amount shall be paid into the Trust Fund or the Rebate Fund as may be required.

3. The purchase price which shall be paid by the Trustee (excluding accrued interest but including any brokerage and other charges) for any Bond which shall be purchased pursuant to the terms of this Section shall not exceed the Redemption Price of such Bond which is applicable upon its redemption through the application of the moneys which are available for such purpose on the next date on which such Bond could be redeemed in accordance with its terms by operation of the Sinking Fund. Subject to the limitations hereinbefore set forth or referred to in this Section, at the written direction of the Authority, the Trustee shall purchase Bonds at such times, for such prices, in such amounts and in such manner (whether after advertisement for tenders or otherwise) as the Trustee in its sole discretion may determine and as may be possible with the amount of moneys which are available therefor in the Sinking Fund.

4. As soon as practicable after the sixtieth (60^{th}) day and before the thirtieth (30^{th}) day prior to the date of each Sinking Fund Installment, the Trustee shall select for redemption on such Sinking Fund Installment due date such amount of Term Bonds of the Series for which the Sinking Fund Installment was established as will exhaust all moneys which are required to have been deposited in the Sinking Fund as of such Sinking Fund Installment due date. In addition, if the Authority delivers to the Trustee prior to such sixtieth (60^{th}) day Bonds subject to redemption by operation of the Sinking Fund on the date of the next Sinking Fund Installment, the amount of such Sinking Fund Installment shall be reduced by an amount equal to the principal amount of the Bonds so delivered. Accrued interest on the Bonds which are to be redeemed shall be paid from the Debt Service Fund and all expenses which are incurred by the Trustee in connection with such redemption shall be paid by the Authority. All Bonds which are redeemed under the provisions of this Section shall be redeemed in the manner provided in Article IV of the Resolution, and prior to the date fixed for redemption the Trustee shall withdraw from the Sinking Fund the amount of the Redemption Price of such Bonds, and such amount shall be transferred to the Paying Agent by the Trustee and such amount shall be applied by the Paying Agent to the redemption of such Bonds on the date fixed for redemption.

5. In lieu of purchasing or redeeming Term Bonds prior to their stated maturity date pursuant to the terms of paragraphs (3) through (5) hereof, the Authority may elect to retain the

funds which have been deposited into the Sinking Fund, or any portion thereof, until the stated maturity date of such Bonds, and an Authorized Authority Representative may direct the Trustee to invest such funds in Investment Obligations; provided, however, that each such Investment Obligation shall mature not later than the stated maturity date of such Bonds. Such election shall be made, as to all or part of the Term Bonds of such Series, on or prior to the date that such Term Bonds are authenticated and delivered. Funds which are retained in the Sinking Fund at the election of the Authority pursuant to the terms of this paragraph shall be invested by the Trustee at the oral direction of the Authority (promptly confirmed in writing). In the event that any Investment Obligations which are purchased pursuant to the terms of this paragraph mature or are redeemed by the issuer thereof prior to the maturity date of the Term Bonds for which the Sinking Fund Installments were made, the Trustee, at the oral direction of the Authority (promptly confirmed in writing), shall either (i) reinvest the moneys in accordance with the terms of this paragraph, or (ii) purchase Term Bonds with respect to which the Sinking Fund Installments were made at any time at prices not exceeding the principal amount thereof, or (iii) redeem such Term Bonds in accordance with the provisions of the Resolution. Moneys which are on deposit in the Sinking Fund shall not be used to pay more than the principal amount of the Bonds which are to be redeemed. The Authority shall not make any election which is authorized herein unless, in the opinion of Bond Counsel to the Authority, such election and investment will not cause the interest on the Bonds to become subject to Federal income taxation.

6. Investment income which is derived from the investment of any funds which are held in the Sinking Fund shall be deposited by the Trustee, upon receipt, in the Trust Fund or the Rebate Fund as may be required.

7. Any moneys which are on deposit in the Sinking Fund shall be invested at the oral direction of an Authorized Authority Representative (promptly confirmed in writing) in Investment Obligations; provided, however, that, other than moneys which are invested pursuant to paragraph (6) above, the maturity of every such Investment Obligation shall not be later than the time when such funds are needed for the purposes of the Sinking Fund.

8. If, immediately prior to the date which is established for the payment of a Sinking Fund Installment, all withdrawals or payments from the Sinking Fund which are required to be made pursuant to any other provision of the Resolution with respect to the same and every prior date shall have been made, and the amount which is on deposit in the Sinking Fund exceeds the aggregate principal amount of all Bonds which are then Outstanding for which Sinking Fund Installments have been established, such excess may be transferred by the Trustee, upon the written direction of the Authority, and paid into the Trust Fund.

9. No amount, if any, shall be withdrawn from or paid out of the Sinking Fund except as expressly provided in this Section or Section 406 hereof.

From and after August 13, 2014, Section 506 reads as follows:

Section 506. Application and Investment of Sinking Fund.

1. The Trustee shall establish and shall maintain in the Sinking Fund a separate account for each Series of Term Bonds for which Sinking Fund Installments are established in accordance with the terms of the Resolution. Moneys which are paid into the Sinking Fund pursuant to the terms of Section 504 hereof shall, upon receipt, be segregated and shall be set aside in such accounts in proportion to the respective amounts of the Sinking Fund Installments which are payable at the next Payment Date with respect to the particular Term Bonds for which each such account is maintained. Moneys which are paid into the Sinking Fund pursuant to the terms of Section 505 hereof shall, upon receipt, be set aside in the account which is maintained therein with respect to which such payment is a reimbursement. Moneys which are paid into the Sinking Fund pursuant to the terms of paragraph 2 of this Section on account of any particular Sinking Fund Installment shall be set aside in the account which is maintained therein for the particular Term Bonds which are entitled to said Sinking Fund Installment.

2. The Trustee shall apply the moneys in any account which has been established in the Sinking Fund, as provided in paragraph 1 of this Section, to the purchase or the redemption of the Bonds for which such account is maintained, in the manner provided in this Section, or to the payment of the principal thereof at maturity, as the case may be. If on any date there shall be moneys in any such account and none of the Term Bonds for which such account was established shall be Outstanding, said account shall be closed and the moneys which are on deposit therein shall (upon the written direction of the Authority) be withdrawn therefrom by the Trustee and (a) shall be segregated and set aside in the other accounts in the Sinking Fund as if and with the same effect as if paid into the Sinking Fund by the Authority on said date pursuant to the terms of Section 504 hereof, or (b) if no other accounts shall be maintained in the Sinking Fund, such amount shall be paid into the Trust Fund or the Rebate Fund as may be required.

3. The purchase price which shall be paid by the Trustee (excluding accrued interest but including any brokerage and other charges) for any Bond which shall be purchased pursuant to the terms of this Section shall not exceed the Redemption Price of such Bond which is applicable upon its redemption through the application of the moneys which are available for such purpose on the next date on which such Bond could be redeemed in accordance with its terms by operation of the Sinking Fund. Subject to the limitations hereinbefore set forth or referred to in this Section, at the written direction of the Authority, the Trustee shall purchase Bonds at such times, for such prices, in such amounts and in such manner (whether after advertisement for tenders or otherwise) as the Trustee in its sole discretion may determine and as may be possible with the amount of moneys which are available therefor in the Sinking Fund.

4. As soon as practicable after the sixtieth (60^{th}) day and before the thirtieth (30^{th}) day prior to the date of each Sinking Fund Installment, the Trustee shall select for redemption on such Sinking Fund Installment due date such amount of Term Bonds of the Series for which the Sinking Fund Installment was established as will exhaust all moneys which are required to have been deposited in the Sinking Fund as of such Sinking Fund Installment due date. In addition, if the

Authority delivers to the Trustee prior to such sixtieth (60^{th}) day Bonds subject to redemption by operation of the Sinking Fund on the date of the next Sinking Fund Installment, the amount of such Sinking Fund Installment shall be reduced by an amount equal to the principal amount of the Bonds so delivered. Accrued interest on the Bonds which are to be redeemed shall be paid from the Debt Service Fund and all expenses which are incurred by the Trustee in connection with such redemption shall be paid by the Authority. All Bonds which are redeemed under the provisions of this Section shall be redeemed in the manner provided in Article IV of the Resolution, and prior to the date fixed for redemption the Trustee shall withdraw from the Sinking Fund the amount of the Redemption Price of such Bonds, and such amount shall be transferred to the Paying Agent by the Trustee and such amount shall be applied by the Paying Agent to the redemption of such Bonds on the date fixed for redemption.

5. In lieu of purchasing or redeeming Term Bonds prior to their stated maturity date pursuant to the terms of paragraphs (3) through (5) hereof, the Authority may elect to retain the funds which have been deposited into the Sinking Fund, or any portion thereof, until the stated maturity date of such Bonds, and an Authorized Authority Representative may direct the Trustee to invest such funds in Investment Obligations; provided, however, that each such Investment Obligation shall mature not later than the stated maturity date of such Bonds. Such election shall be made, as to all or part of the Term Bonds of such Series, on or prior to the date that such Term Bonds are authenticated and delivered. Funds which are retained in the Sinking Fund at the election of the Authority pursuant to the terms of this paragraph shall be invested by the Trustee at the oral direction of the Authority (promptly confirmed in writing). In the event that any Investment Obligations which are purchased pursuant to the terms of this paragraph mature or are redeemed by the issuer thereof prior to the maturity date of the Term Bonds for which the Sinking Fund Installments were made, the Trustee, at the oral direction of the Authority (promptly confirmed in writing), shall either (i) reinvest the moneys in accordance with the terms of this paragraph, or (ii) purchase Term Bonds with respect to which the Sinking Fund Installments were made at any time at prices not exceeding the principal amount thereof, or (iii) redeem such Term Bonds in accordance with the provisions of the Resolution. Moneys which are on deposit in the Sinking Fund shall not be used to pay more than the principal amount of the Bonds which are to be redeemed. The Authority shall not make any election which is authorized herein unless, in the opinion of Bond Counsel to the Authority, such election and investment will not cause the interest on the Bonds to become subject to Federal income taxation.

6. Investment income which is derived from the investment of any funds which are held in the Sinking Fund shall be deposited by the Trustee, upon receipt, in the Trust Fund or the Rebate Fund as may be required.

7. Any moneys which are on deposit in the Sinking Fund shall be invested at the oral direction of an Authorized Authority Representative (promptly confirmed in writing) in Investment Obligations; provided, however, that, other than moneys which are invested pursuant to paragraph (6) above, the maturity of every such Investment Obligation shall not be later than the time when such funds are needed for the purposes of the Sinking Fund.

8. If, immediately prior to the date which is established for the payment of a Sinking Fund Installment, all withdrawals or payments from the Sinking Fund which are required to be made pursuant to any other provision of the Resolution with respect to the same and every prior date shall have been made, and the amount which is on deposit in the Sinking Fund exceeds the aggregate principal amount of all Bonds which are then Outstanding for which Sinking Fund Installments have been established, such excess may be transferred by the Trustee, upon the written direction of the Authority, and paid into the Trust Fund.

9. Notwithstanding the foregoing, as soon as reasonably practicable following receipt of any funds pursuant to paragraph 5 of Section 504 hereof, the Trustee shall withdraw such amount from the Sinking Fund and shall cause the same to be deposited with the Paying Agent, who shall apply such amounts to the payment of such unpaid Debt Service on the applicable Bonds.

10. Any amount on deposit in the Sinking Fund, derived from State appropriations made for the purpose of paying Debt Service on the Bonds, not required for the purpose of paying such Debt Service, shall be promptly withdrawn from the Sinking Fund and paid to the State Treasurer.

11. No amount, if any, shall be withdrawn from or paid out of the Sinking Fund except as expressly provided in this Section or Section 406 hereof.

Section 507 was amended in the Authority's Third Supplemental Bond Resolution adopted August 13, 2014, to delete the last subsection and insert two new subsections at the end of Section 507. Prior to such amendment, Section 507 read as follows:

Section 507. Application and Investment of Rebate Fund.

1. All moneys which are subject to rebate to the United States Government pursuant to the provisions of the Code (in order to ensure that interest on the Bonds is exempt from Federal income taxation), as determined in accordance with the terms of this Section, shall be deposited in the Rebate Fund. Moneys which are on deposit in the Rebate Fund shall be invested by the Trustee, at the oral direction of an Authorized Authority Representative (promptly confirmed in writing), in Investment Obligations; provided, however, that such investments shall mature in such amounts and at such times as will permit funds to be available when needed to make payments to the United States Government in accordance with the terms of this Section. All income from such Investment Obligations shall be held within the Rebate Fund.

2. Amounts in the Rebate Fund shall be applied to make rebate payments from time to time as required by the Code. If moneys in the Rebate Fund are not sufficient to make any required rebate payment, the Authority shall make moneys available for such payment from any source available for such purpose.

From and after August 13, 2014, Section 507 reads as follows:

Section 507. Application and Investment of Rebate Fund.

1. All moneys which are subject to rebate to the United States Government pursuant to the provisions of the Code (in order to ensure that interest on the Bonds is exempt from Federal income taxation), as determined in accordance with the terms of this Section, shall be deposited in the Rebate Fund. Moneys which are on deposit in the Rebate Fund shall be invested by the Trustee, at the oral direction of an Authorized Authority Representative (promptly confirmed in writing), in Investment Obligations; provided, however, that such investments shall mature in such amounts and at such times as will permit funds to be available when needed to make payments to the United States Government in accordance with the terms of this Section. All income from such Investment Obligations shall be held within the Rebate Fund.

2. The Authority and the Trustee shall deposit amounts in the Rebate Fund, and the Trustee shall apply such amounts to make payments to the United States pursuant to Section 148 of the Code, at the times and in the amounts set forth in the arbitrage and tax certificate or similar certificates delivered in connection with each Series of Bonds or as otherwise advised in writing by Bond Counsel.

3. The Trustee shall, at the written direction of the Authority, withdraw from and pay out of the Rebate Fund, any amount which is then on deposit in the Rebate Fund in excess of the amount which is then reasonably required, in the opinion of the Authority, to be reserved for payment to the United States in respect of such Bonds pursuant to Section 148 of the Code. All amounts which are so withdrawn by the Trustee from the Rebate Fund shall forthwith upon withdrawal be paid and/or deposited in accordance with the written direction of the Authority.

Section 508. Funds Held for Payment of Bonds. The amounts which are held by the Trustee or which are applied by the Paying Agent for the payment of the principal or Redemption Price of or interest which is due on any date with respect to particular Bonds shall, subsequent to the payment date and pending such payment, be set aside and held in trust for the holders of the Bonds, who are entitled to such payment, and for the purposes of the Resolution, such principal or Redemption Price, and interest after the date fixed for the payment thereof, shall no longer be considered to be unpaid.

Section 509. Cancellation of Bonds. All Bonds, which are purchased, redeemed or paid shall, if surrendered to the Authority or to any Paying Agent, shall be cancelled and delivered to the Registrar; or if such Bonds shall be surrendered to the Registrar, shall be cancelled by it. Such Bonds shall not be deemed to be Outstanding under the terms of the Resolution and no Bonds shall be issued in lieu thereof. All such Bonds shall be cancelled by the Registrar and may be destroyed or returned and a certificate thereof shall be delivered by the Registrar to the Authority.

Section 510. Annual Request for Appropriation.

1. The Authority shall request in each State fiscal year, in time to be included in the Governor's budget message to the State legislature for the ensuing State fiscal year, an appropriation of all amounts necessary for payment of Debt Service on the Bonds. If such amount is not included in the enacted General Appropriations Act of the State for such ensuing State fiscal year, the Authority shall request the Governor to ask the State legislature for a supplemental appropriation of such amount. The Authority shall give the Trustee written notice within thirty

(30) business days of (i) any failure of the State to include an appropriation for such Debt Service in any General Appropriations Act and (ii) the enactment of any such supplemental appropriation.

2. The Bonds shall not, in any way, be a debt or liability of the State or any political subdivision thereof except the Authority, and shall not create or constitute any indebtedness, liability or obligation of the State or any political subdivision thereof, except the Authority, or be or constitute a pledge of the faith and credit of the State or any political subdivision thereof. The State has no legal obligation to appropriate any amount for Debt Service on the Bonds. If the State fails to appropriate the required amounts, there is no other source of payment for the Bonds, except proceeds of the Bonds and investment earnings and income that may be on deposit in the Trust Fund from time to time.

3. The Bonds are payable solely from appropriations made by the State in each State fiscal year and other funds held pledged to secure the Bonds pursuant to Section 502. The State is not legally obligated to make any such appropriation in any such fiscal year. If the State fails to make any such appropriation, the Authority is not obligated to provide funds for payment of Debt Service.

ARTICLE VI

PARTICULAR COVENANTS OF THE AUTHORITY

Section 601. Payment of Bonds. The Authority shall duly and punctually pay or cause to be paid, but solely from the Trust Fund, the Debt Service Fund and the Sinking Fund, the principal or Redemption Price of every Bond and the interest thereon, at the dates and places and in the manner provided in the Bonds, according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

Section 602. Offices for Servicing Bonds. The Authority shall at all times maintain one or more agencies in the State of New Jersey, and may maintain one or more such agencies in any other state or states, where Bonds may be presented for payment. The Authority hereby appoints the Trustee as a Bond Registrar, and the Authority shall at all times maintain one or more agencies where Bonds may be presented for registration or transfer and where notices, demands and other documents may be served upon the Authority in respect of the Bonds or of this Resolution, and the Trustee shall continuously maintain or make arrangements to provide such services.

Section 603. Further Assurances. At any and all times the Authority shall, as far as it may be authorized by law, comply with any reasonable request of the Trustee to pass, make, do, execute, acknowledge and deliver all and every such further resolutions, acts, deeds, conveyances, assignments, transfers and assurances as may be necessary or desirable for the better assuring, conveying, granting, pledging, assigning and confirming all and singular the rights, moneys, securities and funds hereby pledged, or intended so to be, or which the Authority may become bound to pledge.

Section 604. Creation of Liens. The Authority shall not issue any bonds, notes, debentures or other evidences of indebtedness of similar nature, other than the Bonds, payable out of or secured by a pledge or assignment of the funds held or set aside by the Authority or by Fiduciaries under this Resolution.

Section 605 was deleted in its entirety by the Authority's Third Supplemental Bond Resolution adopted August 13, 2014. Prior to such deletion, Section 605 read as follows:

Section 605. Tax Covenant.

1. The Authority covenants to maintain the exclusion of interest on the Bonds from gross income for Federal income tax purposes. In furtherance of the covenant contained in the preceding sentence, the Authority will, among other things, comply with the instructions as to compliance with rebate contained in the tax certificate delivered by the Authority as of the date of, and with respect to, the first issuance and delivery of the Bonds, as a source of guidance for achieving compliance with the Code. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Resolution to the contrary, so long as is necessary in order to maintain the exclusion from gross income for Federal income tax purposes of interest on each of the Bonds, the covenants contained in this Section shall survive the payment or discharge thereof pursuant to Section 1101 of this Resolution.

2. The Authority hereby particularly covenants and agrees with the Holders of the Bonds which are issued as Tax-Exempt Obligations that (a) no part of the proceeds which are derived from the sale of any Series of the Bonds which are issued as Tax-Exempt Obligations shall be used directly or indirectly to acquire any "investment property", as such term is defined in the Code, or any securities or obligations the acquisition of which would cause any such Bond to be an "arbitrage bond", as such term is defined in Section 148 of the Code, and (b) it will not take, and shall to the extent reasonably possible prohibit all other persons from taking, any actions which, if taken, would cause any such Bond to be an "arbitrage bond".

ARTICLE VII

DEFAULT PROVISIONS AND REMEDIES OF BONDHOLDERS

Section 701 was amended by the Authority's Third Supplemental Bond Resolution adopted August 13, 2014, to delete the last two paragraphs of Section 701 and insert in their place a new paragraph. Prior to such amendment, Section 701 read as follows:

Section 701. Events of Default. Each of the following events shall constitute an Event of Default under this Resolution:

(i) if default shall be made by the Authority in the due and punctual payment of the principal or Redemption Price of any Bond when and as the same shall become due and payable, whether at maturity or by call for redemption, or otherwise, as applicable;

(ii) if default shall be made by the Authority in the due and punctual payment of any installment of interest on any Bond or the unsatisfied balance of any Sinking Fund Installment therefor, when and as such interest installment or Sinking Fund Installment shall become due and payable;

(iii) if default shall be made by the Authority in the performance or observance of any other of the covenants, agreements or conditions on its part in this Resolution or in the Bonds contained, and such default shall continue for a period of sixty (60) days after written notice thereof to the Authority by the Trustee or to the Authority and to the Trustee by the Holders of not less than fifty-one percent (51%) in principal amount of the Bonds Outstanding.

So long as such Event of Default shall not have been remedied, unless the principal of all the Bonds shall have already become due and payable, the Trustee by notice in writing to the Authority may, or upon receipt of a direction in writing from the Holders of not less than fifty-one percent (51%) in principal amount of the Bonds Outstanding, shall declare the principal of all the Bonds then Outstanding, and the interest accrued thereon, to be due and payable immediately, and upon any such declaration, the same shall become and be immediately due and payable, anything in this Resolution or in any of the Bonds contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

The right of the Trustee or of the Holders of not less than fifty-one percent (51%) in principal amount of the Bonds to make any such declaration as aforesaid, however, is subject to the condition that if, at any time after such declaration, but before the Bonds shall have matured by their terms, all overdue installments of interest upon the Bonds, together with interest on such overdue installments of interest (to the extent permitted by law) and the reasonable and proper fees, charges, expenses and liabilities of the Trustee, and all other sums then payable by the Authority under this Resolution (except the principal of, and interest accrued since the next preceding Interest Payment Date on, the Bonds due and payable solely by virtue of such declaration) shall be paid by or for the account of the Authority or provision satisfactory to the Trustee shall be made for such payment, and all defaults under the Bonds or under this Resolution (other than the payment of principal and interest due and payable solely by reason of such

declaration) shall be made good or be secured to the satisfaction of the Trustee or provision deemed by the Trustee to be adequate shall be made therefor, then and in every such case the Holders of fifty-one percent (51%) in principal amount of the Bonds Outstanding, by written notice to the Authority and the Trustee, may rescind such declaration and annul such default in its entirety, or, if the Trustee shall have acted itself, and if there shall not have been theretofore delivered to the Trustee written direction to the contrary by the Holders of fifty-one percent (51%) in principal amount of the Bonds Outstanding, then any such declaration shall ipso facto be deemed to be rescinded and any such default shall be deemed to be annulled, but no such rescission or annulment shall extend to or affect any subsequent default or impair or exhaust any right or power consequent thereon.

From and after August 13, 2014, Section 701 reads as follows:

Section 701. Events of Default. Each of the following events shall constitute an Event of Default under this Resolution:

(i) if default shall be made by the Authority in the due and punctual payment of the principal or Redemption Price of any Bond when and as the same shall become due and payable, whether at maturity or by call for redemption, or otherwise, as applicable;

(ii) if default shall be made by the Authority in the due and punctual payment of any installment of interest on any Bond or the unsatisfied balance of any Sinking Fund Installment therefor, when and as such interest installment or Sinking Fund Installment shall become due and payable;

(iii) if default shall be made by the Authority in the performance or observance of any other of the covenants, agreements or conditions on its part in this Resolution or in the Bonds contained, and such default shall continue for a period of sixty (60) days after written notice thereof to the Authority by the Trustee or to the Authority and to the Trustee by the Holders of not less than fifty-one percent (51%) in principal amount of the Bonds Outstanding.

NOTWITHSTANDING ANYTHING CONTAINED IN THIS SECTION 701 TO THE CONTRARY, A FAILURE BY THE AUTHORITY TO PAY WHEN DUE ANY PRINCIPAL OR REDEMPTION PRICE OF OR INTEREST ON ANY BONDS REQURIED TO BE MADE UNDER THIS RESOLUTION OR THE BONDS, OR A FAILURE BY THE AUTHORITY TO OBSERVE AND PERFORM ANY COVENANT, CONDITION OR AGREEMENT ON ITS PART TO BE OBSERVED OR PERFORMED UNDER THIS RESOLUTION OR THE BONDS, RESULTING FORM THE OCCURRENCE OF AN EVENT OF NONAPPROPRIATION, SHALL NOT CONSTITUTE AN EVENT OF DEFAULT UNDER THIS SECTION 701.

Section 702 was amended in its entirety by the Authority's Third Supplemental Bond Resolution adopted August 13, 2014. Prior to such amendment, Section 702 read as follows:

Section 702. Application of Funds.

1. During the continuance of an Event of Default, the Trustee shall apply all moneys, securities and funds received by the Trustee pursuant to any right given or action taken under the provisions of this Article together with all Funds held by the Trustee under this Resolution as follows and in the following order:

(i) Expenses of Fiduciaries – to the payment of the reasonable and proper fees (including reasonable attorneys fees), charges, expenses and liabilities of the Fiduciaries;

(ii) Principal and Interest – to the payment of the interest and principal then due on the Bonds, as follows:

(a) unless the principal of all of the Bonds shall have become or have been declared due and payable:

First: Interest – To the payment to the persons entitled thereto of all installments of interest then due in the order of the maturity of such installments, together with accrued and unpaid interest on the Bonds, and, if the amount available shall not be sufficient to pay in full any installment or installments maturing on the same date, then to the payment thereof ratably, according to the amounts due thereon, to the persons entitled thereto, without any discrimination or preference; and

Second: Principal – To the payment to the persons entitled thereto of the unpaid principal of any Bonds which shall have become due in the order of their due dates, and, if the amount available shall not be sufficient to pay in full all the Bonds due on any date, then to the payment thereof ratably, according to the amounts of principal due on such date, to the persons entitled thereto, without any discrimination or preference.

(b) If the principal of all of the Bonds shall have become or have been declared due and payable, to the payment of the principal and interest then due and unpaid upon the Bonds without preference or priority of principal over interest or of interest over principal, or of any installment of interest over any other installment of interest, or of any Bond over any other Bond, ratably, according to the amounts due respectively for principal and interest, to the persons entitled thereto without any discrimination or preference except as to any difference in the respective rates of interest specified in the Bonds.

2. Whenever all overdue installments of all Bonds, together with the reasonable and proper charges, fees (including reasonable attorney fees), expenses and liabilities of the Trustee, and all other sums payable by the Authority under this Resolution, including the principal of and accrued unpaid interest on all Bonds which shall then be payable, by declaration or otherwise shall either be paid by or for the account of the Authority, or provisions satisfactory to the Trustee shall be made for such payment, and all defaults under this Resolution or the Bonds shall be made good or secured to the satisfaction of the Trustee or provision deemed by the Trustee to be adequate shall be made therefor, the Trustee shall pay over to the Authority all moneys, securities and funds

then remaining unexpended in the hands of the Trustee (except moneys, securities and funds deposited or pledged, or required by the terms of this Resolution to be deposited or pledged, with the Trustee) and thereupon the Authority and the Trustee shall be restored, respectively, to their former positions and rights under this Resolution. No such payment over to the Authority by the Trustee nor such restoration of the Authority and the Trustee to their former positions and rights shall extend to or affect any subsequent default under this Resolution or impair any right consequent thereon.

From and after August 13, 2014, Section 702 reads as follows:

Section 702. Application of Funds after an Event of Default; Application of Funds after an Event of Non-Appropriation.

(a) Application of Funds After an Event of Default: If an Event of Default has occurred and is continuing, the Trustee shall apply all moneys, securities and funds received by the Trustee pursuant to any right given or action taken under the provisions of this Article VII together with all Funds held by the Trustee under this Resolution as follows and in the following order:

(i) Expenses of Fiduciaries – to the payment of the reasonable and proper fees (including reasonable attorneys' fees), charges, expenses and liabilities of the Fiduciaries.

(ii) Principal and Interest – to the payment of the interest and principal or Redemption Price then due on the Bonds, as follows:

First: Interest – To the payment to the persons entitled thereto of all installments of interest then due in the order of the maturity of such installments, together with accrued and unpaid interest on the Bonds, and, if the amount available shall not be sufficient to pay in full any installment or installments maturing on the same date, then to the payment thereof ratably, according to the amounts due thereon, to the persons entitled thereto, without any discrimination or preference; and

Second: Principal – To the payment to the persons entitled thereto of the unpaid principal or Redemption Price of any Bonds which shall have become due in the order of their due dates, and, if the amount available shall not be sufficient to pay in full all the Bonds due on any date, then to the payment thereof ratably, according to the amounts of principal or Redemption Price due on such date, to the persons entitled thereto, without any discrimination or preference.

(iii) If any amounts remain after all payments under paragraphs (i) and (ii) have been made, the balance shall be paid to the State Treasurer.

If and whenever all Events of Default under Section 701 shall be cured to the satisfaction of the Trustee and all amounts due and payable to the Bondholders and the Trustee have been paid or provision deemed to be adequate by the Trustee for such cure or payment shall be made, the Authority and the Trustee shall be restored, respectively, to their former positions and rights with respect to Bonds under this Resolution. No such restoration of the Authority and the Trustee to

their former positions and rights shall extend to or affect any subsequent Event of Default or impair any right consequent thereon

(b) Application of Funds after Event of Non-Appropriation: From and after the occurrence of an Event of Non-Appropriation, and provided that there shall not have occurred and then be continuing any Event of Default, all applicable moneys, securities and funds received by the Trustee shall be applied as follows and in the following order:

(i) Expenses of Fiduciaries – to the payment of the reasonable and proper fees (including reasonable attorneys' fees), charges, expenses and liabilities of the Fiduciaries.

(ii) Principal and Interest – to the payment of the interest and principal or Redemption Price then due on the Bonds, as follows:

First: Interest – To the payment to the persons entitled thereto of all installments of interest then due in the order of the maturity of such installments, together with accrued and unpaid interest on the Bonds, and, if the amount available shall not be sufficient to pay in full any installment or installments maturing on the same date, then to the payment thereof ratably, according to the amounts due thereon, to the persons entitled thereto, without any discrimination or preference; and

Second: Principal – To the payment to the persons entitled thereto of the unpaid principal or Redemption Price of any Bonds which shall have become due in the order of their due dates, and, if the amount available shall not be sufficient to pay in full all the Bonds due on any date, then to the payment thereof ratably, according to the amounts of principal or Redemption Price due on such date, to the persons entitled thereto, without any discrimination or preference.

(iii) If any amounts remain after all payments under paragraphs (i) and (ii) have been made, the balance shall be paid to the State Treasurer.

If and whenever all amounts due and payable to the Bondholders and the Trustee as a result of an Event of Non-Appropriation have been paid or provision deemed to be adequate by the Trustee for such payment shall be made, the Authority and the Trustee shall be restored, respectively, to their former positions and rights with respect to the Bonds under this Resolution. No such restoration of the Authority and the Trustee to their former positions and rights shall extend to or affect any subsequent Event of Non-Appropriation or impair any right consequent thereon.

Section 703. Proceedings Brought by Trustee.

1. If an Event of Default shall happen and shall not have been remedied, then and in every such case, the Trustee, by its agents and attorneys, may proceed, and upon written request of the Holders of not less than fifty-one percent (51%) in principal amount of the Bonds Outstanding shall proceed, to protect and enforce its rights and the rights of the Holders of the Bonds under this Resolution forthwith by a suit or suits in equity or at law, whether for the specific

performance of any covenant herein contained, or in aid of the execution of any power herein granted, or for an accounting against the Authority as if the Authority were the trustee of an express trust, or in the enforcement of any other legal or equitable right as the Trustee, being advised by counsel, shall deem most effectual to enforce any of its rights or to perform any of its duties under this Resolution.

2. All rights of action under this Resolution may be enforced by the Trustee without the possession of any of the Bonds or the production thereof at the trial or other proceedings, and any such suit or proceedings instituted by the Trustee shall be brought in its name.

3. The Holders of fifty-one percent (51%) in principal amount of the Bonds at the time Outstanding may direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the Trustee, or exercising any trust or power conferred upon the Trustee, provided that the Trustee shall have the right to decline to follow any such direction if the Trustee shall be advised by counsel that the action or proceeding so directed may not lawfully be taken, or if the Trustee in good faith shall determine that the action or proceeding so directed would involve the Trustee in personal liability or be unjustly prejudicial to the Bondholders not parties to such direction.

4. Upon commencing a suit in equity or upon other commencement of judicial proceedings by the Trustee to enforce any right under this Resolution, the Trustee shall be entitled to exercise any and all rights and powers conferred in this Resolution and provided to be exercised by the Trustee upon the occurrence of any Event of Default.

5. Regardless of the happening of an Event of Default, the Trustee shall have power to, but unless requested in writing by the Holders of fifty-one percent (51%) in principal amount of the Bonds then Outstanding and furnished with adequate security and indemnity satisfactory to the Trustee, shall be under no obligation to, institute and maintain such suits and proceedings as it may be advised shall be necessary or expedient to prevent any impairment of the security under this Resolution by any acts which may be unlawful or in violation of this Resolution, and such suits and proceedings as the Trustee may be advised shall be necessary or expedient to preserve or protect its interests and the interests of the Bondholders.

Section 704. Restrictions on Bondholder's Action. No Holder of any Bond shall have any right to institute any suit, action or proceeding at law or in equity for the enforcement of any provision of this Resolution or the execution of any trust under this Resolution or for any remedy under this Resolution, unless such Holder shall have previously given to the Trustee written notice of the happening of an Event of Default, as provided in this Article, and the Holders of at least fifty-one percent (51%) in principal amount of the Bonds then Outstanding shall have filed a written request with the Trustee, and shall have offered it reasonable opportunity, either to exercise the powers granted in this Resolution or by the Act or by the laws of the State or to institute such action, suit or proceeding in its own name, and unless such Holders shall have offered to the Trustee adequate security and indemnity satisfactory to the Trustee against the costs, fees (including reasonable attorney fees), expenses and liabilities to be incurred therein or thereby, and the Trustee shall have refused to comply with such request for a period of sixty (60) days after

receipt by it of such notice, request and offer of indemnity, it being understood and intended that no one or more Holders of Bonds shall have any right in any manner whatever by his or their action to affect, disturb or prejudice the pledge created by this Resolution, or to enforce any right under this Resolution, except in the manner therein provided; and that all proceedings at law or in equity to enforce any provision of this Resolution shall be instituted, had and maintained in the manner provided in this Resolution and for the equal benefit of all Holders of the Outstanding Bonds, subject only to the provisions of Section 902.

Section 705. Remedies Not Exclusive. No remedy by the terms of this Resolution conferred upon or reserved to the Trustee or the Bondholders is intended to be exclusive of any other remedy, but each and every such remedy shall be cumulative and shall be in addition to every other remedy given under this Resolution or existing at law or in equity or by statute on or after the date of execution and delivery of this Resolution.

Section 706. Effect of Waiver and Other Circumstances.

1. No delay or omission of the Trustee or any Bondholder to exercise any right or power arising upon the happening of an Event of Default shall impair any right or power or shall be construed to be a waiver of any such Event of Default or be an acquiescence therein; and every power and remedy given by this Article to the Trustee or to the Bondholders may be exercised from time to time and as often as may be deemed expedient by the Trustee or by the Bondholders.

2. Prior to the declaration of maturity of the Bonds as provided in Section 701, the Holders of fifty-one percent (51%) in principal amount of the Bonds at the time Outstanding, or their attorneys-in-fact duly authorized, may on behalf of the Holders of all of the Bonds waive any past default under this Resolution and its consequences, except a default in the payment of interest on or principal or Redemption Price of any of the Bonds. No such waiver shall extend to any subsequent or other default or impair any right consequent thereon.

Section 707. Notice of Default. The Trustee shall promptly mail written notice of the occurrence of any Event of Default of which the Trustee has actual knowledge to each registered owner of Bonds then Outstanding at his address, if any, appearing upon the registry books of the Authority.

ARTICLE VIII

CONCERNING THE FIDUCIARIES

Section 801. Trustee; Appointment and Acceptance of Duties. Commerce Bank, National Association, Cherry Hill, New Jersey is hereby appointed Trustee under this Resolution. The Trustee shall signify its acceptance of the duties and obligations imposed upon it by this Resolution by executing and delivering to the Authority a written acceptance thereof, and by executing such acceptance the Trustee shall be deemed to have accepted such duties and obligations with respect to all the Bonds thereafter to be issued, but only, however, upon the terms and conditions set forth in this Resolution.

Section 802. Paying Agents; Appointment and Acceptance of Duties; Bond Registrar.

1. The Authority shall appoint one or more Paying Agents for the Bonds, and may at any time or from time to time appoint one or more other Paying Agents. All Paying Agents appointed shall have the qualifications set forth in Section 813 for a successor Paying Agent. The Trustee is hereby appointed a Paying Agent.

2. Unless otherwise provided, the principal corporate trust offices of the Paying Agents are designated as the respective offices or agencies of the Authority for the payment of the interest on and principal or Redemption Price of the Bonds.

3. Each Paying Agent shall signify its acceptance of the duties and obligations imposed upon it by this Resolution by executing and delivering to the Authority and to the Trustee a written acceptance thereof. No Paying Agent shall be liable for the acts or omissions of any other Paying Agent.

4. The Authority shall appoint a Bond Registrar, which shall be the Trustee. The Bond Registrar shall have the duties and the responsibilities provided in this Resolution. The Bond Registrar shall accept the responsibilities of a Bond Registrar hereunder with respect to all Bonds by executing a certificate to be delivered to the Trustee and the Authority.

Section 803. Responsibilities of Fiduciaries.

1. The recitals of fact herein and in the Bonds contained shall be taken as the statements of the Authority and no Fiduciary assumes any responsibility for the correctness of the same. No Fiduciary makes any representations as to the validity or sufficiency of this Resolution or of any Bonds issued hereunder or as to the security afforded by this Resolution, and no Fiduciary shall incur any liability in respect thereof. The Trustee or Bond Registrar shall, however, be responsible for its representations contained in its certificate of authentication on the Bonds. No Fiduciary shall be under any responsibility or duty with respect to the application of any moneys paid by such Fiduciary in accordance with the provisions of this Resolution to the Authority or to any other Fiduciary. No Fiduciary shall be under any obligation or duty to perform any act which would involve it in expense or liability or to institute or defend any suit in respect thereof, or to advance any of its own moneys, unless properly indemnified to its satisfaction. Subject to the

provisions of subsection 2 of this Section 803, no Fiduciary shall be liable in connection with the performance of its duties hereunder except for its own negligence, willful misconduct or default.

2. The Trustee, prior to the occurrence of an Event of Default and after the curing of all Events of Default which may have occurred, undertakes to perform such duties and only such duties as are specifically set forth in this Resolution. In case an Event of Default has occurred (which has not been cured) the Trustee shall exercise such of the rights and powers vested in it by this Resolution, and use the same degree of care and skill in their exercise, as a prudent man would exercise or use under the circumstances in the conduct of his own affairs. Any provision of this Resolution relating to action taken or to be taken by the Trustee or to evidence upon which the Trustee may rely shall be subject to the provisions of this Section 803 and Section 804.

Section 804. Evidence on Which Fiduciaries May Act.

1. Each Fiduciary, upon receipt of any notice, resolution, request, consent, order, certificate, report, opinion, bond or other paper or document furnished to it pursuant to any provision of this Resolution, shall examine such instrument to determine whether it conforms to the requirements of this Resolution and shall be protected in acting upon any such instrument believed by it in good faith to be genuine and to have been signed or presented by the proper party or parties. Each Fiduciary may consult with counsel, who may or may not be counsel to the Authority, and the opinion of such counsel shall be full and complete authorization and protection in respect of any action taken or suffered by it under this Resolution in good faith and in accordance therewith.

2. Whenever any Fiduciary shall deem it necessary or desirable that a matter be proved or established prior to taking or suffering any action under this Resolution, such matter (unless other evidence in respect thereof be therein specifically prescribed) may be deemed to be conclusively proved and established by a certificate of an Authorized Authority Representative, and such certificate shall be full warrant for any action taken or suffered in good faith under the provisions of this Resolution upon the faith thereof; but in its discretion the Fiduciary may in lieu thereof accept other evidence of such fact or matter or may require such further or additional evidence as it may deem reasonable.

3. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Resolution, any request, order, notice or other direction required or permitted to be furnished pursuant to any provision hereof by the Authority to any Fiduciary shall be sufficiently executed in the name of the Authority when signed by an Authorized Authority Representative.

Section 805. Compensation and Indemnification.

1. The Authority shall pay to each Fiduciary from time to time reasonable compensation for all services rendered under the Resolution, and also all reasonable expenses, charges, counsel fees and other disbursements, including without limitation those of its attorneys, agents and employees, incurred in and about the performance of their powers and duties under the Resolution, in accordance with the agreements made from time to time between the Authority and the Fiduciary.

2. The Authority hereby agrees to the extent permitted by law to reimburse and hold harmless each Fiduciary from and against any and all claims, damages, losses, liabilities, costs or reasonable expenses whatsoever which such Fiduciary may incur in connection with the performance by such Fiduciary of its obligations under the Resolution; provided, however, that the Authority shall not be required to reimburse and hold harmless any Fiduciary for any claims, damages, losses, liabilities, costs or expenses caused in whole or in part by such Fiduciary's negligence, bad faith, breach of contract or misconduct arising out of or as a result of such Fiduciary's performing its obligations under the Resolution or undertaking any transaction contemplated by the Resolution; and further provided, that the foregoing is subject to the limitations of the provisions of the New Jersey Tort Claims Act, N.J.S.A. 59:2-1 et seq. and the New Jersey Contractual Liability Act, N.J.S.A. 59:13-1 et seq.

3. Each Fiduciary, by accepting its appointment as such under the Resolution, agrees that such Fiduciary (i) shall give the Authority prompt notice in writing of any actual or potential claim described above, and the institution of any suit or action; (ii) shall not adjust, settle or compromise any such claim, suit or action without the consent of the Authority; and (iii) shall permit the Authority, at the Authority's sole discretion, to assume full control of the adjustment, settlement, compromise or defense of each such claim, suit or action.

4. While the New Jersey Contractual Liability Act, N.J.S.A. 59:13-1 et seq. is not applicable by its terms to claims arising under contracts with the Authority, each Fiduciary, by accepting its appointment as such under the Resolution, agrees that such statute (except N.J.S.A. 59:13-9) shall be applicable to all claims against the Authority arising under this Section.

5. The indemnification provided in this Section does not apply to or extend to any indemnification which may be given by any Fiduciary to any other person.

Section 806. Certain Permitted Acts. Any Fiduciary, individually or otherwise, may become the owner of any Bonds, with the same rights it would have if it were not a Fiduciary. To the extent permitted by law, any Fiduciary may act as depository for, and permit any of its officers or directors to act as a member of, or in any other capacity with respect to, any committee formed to protect the rights of Bondholders or to effect or aid in any reorganization growing out of the enforcement of the Bonds or this Resolution, whether or not any such committee shall represent the Holders of a majority in principal amount of the Bonds then Outstanding. To the extent permitted by law, any Fiduciary may provide banking, financial and similar services to the Authority.

Section 807. Resignation of Trustee. The Trustee may at any time resign and be discharged of the duties created by this Resolution by giving not less than sixty (60) days prior written notice thereof to the Authority, and mailing notice thereof to the Holders of Bonds then Outstanding, specifying the date when such resignation shall take effect, and such resignation shall take effect upon the day specified in such notice unless (i) previously a successor shall have been appointed by the Authority or the Bondholders as provided in Section 809 hereof, in which event such resignation shall take effect immediately on the appointment of such successor, or (ii) a successor shall not have been appointed by the Authority or the Bondholders as provided in Section

809 on such date, in which event such resignation shall not take effect until a successor is appointed.

Section 808. Removal of the Trustee. The Trustee may be removed at any time by an instrument or concurrent instruments in writing, filed with the Trustee, and signed by the Holders of fifty-one percent (51%) in principal amount of the Bonds then Outstanding or their attorneys-in-fact duly authorized, excluding any Bonds held by or for the account of the Authority. So long as no Event of Default, or an event which, with notice or passage of time, or both, would become an Event of Default, shall have occurred and be continuing, the Trustee may be removed at any time with or without cause by a resolution of the Authority filed with the Trustee.

Section 809. Appointment of Successor Trustee.

1. In case at any time the Trustee shall resign or shall be removed or shall become incapable of acting, or shall be adjudged a bankrupt or insolvent, or if a receiver, liquidator or conservator of the Trustee, or of its property, shall be appointed, or if any public officer shall take charge or control of the Trustee, or of its property or affairs, a successor Trustee may be appointed by the Authority by a duly executed written instrument signed by an Authorized Authority Representative, but if the Authority does not appoint a successor Trustee within sixty (60) days, then by the Holders of fifty-one percent (51%) in principal amount of the Bonds then Outstanding, excluding any Bonds held by or for the account of the Authority, by an instrument or concurrent instruments in writing signed and acknowledged by such Bondholders or by their attorneys-in-fact duly authorized and delivered to such successor Trustee, notification thereof being given to the Authority and the predecessor Trustee.

2. If no appointment of a successor Trustee shall be made pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this Section within forty-five (45) days after the Trustee shall have given to the Authority written notice as provided in Section 807 hereof or after a vacancy in the office of the Trustee shall have occurred by reason of its inability to act, removal, or for any other reason whatsoever, the Trustee or the Holder of any Bond may apply to any court of competent jurisdiction to appoint a successor Trustee. Said court may thereupon, after such notice, if any, as such court may deem proper, appoint a successor Trustee.

3. Any Trustee appointed under the provisions of this Section 809 in succession to the Trustee shall be a bank or trust company organized under the laws of any state or a national banking association and shall have capital stock, surplus and undivided earnings aggregating at least $100,000,000 if there be such a bank or trust company or national banking association willing and able to accept the office on reasonable and customary terms and authorized by law to perform all the duties imposed upon it by this Resolution.

Section 810. Transfer of Rights and Property to Successor Trustee. Any successor Trustee appointed under this Resolution shall execute, acknowledge and deliver to its predecessor Trustee, and also to the Authority, an instrument accepting such appointment, and thereupon such successor Trustee, without any further act, deed or conveyance, shall become fully vested with all moneys, estates, properties, rights, powers, duties and obligations of such predecessor Trustee, with like effect as if originally named as Trustee; but the Trustee ceasing to act shall nevertheless,

on the written request of the Authority or of the successor Trustee, execute, acknowledge and deliver such instrument of conveyance and further assurance and do such other things as may reasonably be required for more fully and certainly vesting and confirming in such successor Trustee all the right, title and interest of the predecessor Trustee in and to any property, rights, interests and estates held by it under this Resolution, and shall pay over, assign and deliver to the successor Trustee any money or other property subject to the trusts and conditions herein set forth. Should any deed, conveyance or instrument in writing from the Authority be required by such successor Trustee for more fully and certainly vesting in and confirming to such successor Trustee any such estates, rights, powers and duties, any and all such deeds, conveyances and instruments in writing shall, on request, and so far as may be authorized by law, be executed, acknowledged and delivered by the Authority. Any such successor Trustee shall promptly notify the Paying Agents of its appointment as Trustee.

Section 811. Merger or Consolidation. Any company into which any Fiduciary may be merged or converted or with which it may be consolidated or any company resulting from any merger, conversion or consolidation to which it shall be a party or any company to which any Fiduciary may sell or transfer all or substantially all of its corporate trust business, provided such company shall be a bank or trust company organized under the laws of any state of the United States or a national banking association and shall be authorized by law to perform all the duties imposed upon it by this Resolution, shall be the successor to such Fiduciary without the execution or filing of any paper or the performance of any further act.

Section 812. Adoption of Authentication. In case any of the Bonds contemplated to be issued under this Resolution shall have been authenticated but not delivered, any successor Trustee may adopt the certificate of authentication of any predecessor Trustee so authenticating such Bonds and deliver such Bonds so authenticated; and in case any of the said Bonds shall not have been authenticated, any successor Trustee may authenticate such Bonds in the name of the predecessor Trustee, or in the name of the successor Trustee, and in all such cases such certificate shall have the full force which it is anywhere in said Bonds or in this Resolution provided that the certificate of the Trustee shall have.

Section 813. Resignation or Removal of Paying Agent or Bond Registrar and Appointment of Successor.

1. Any Paying Agent or Bond Registrar may at any time resign and be discharged of the duties and obligations created by this Resolution by giving at least sixty (60) days prior written notice thereof to the Authority, the Trustee and the Paying Agent or Bond Registrar. Any Paying Agent or Bond Registrar may be removed by the Authority at any time by an instrument filed with such Paying Agent or Bond Registrar and the Trustee and signed by an Authorized Authority Representative. Any successor Paying Agent or Bond Registrar shall be appointed by the Authority with the approval of the Trustee and shall be a commercial bank or trust company organized under the laws of any state of the United States or a national banking association, having capital stock, surplus and undivided earnings aggregating at least $100,000,000, and willing and able to accept the office on reasonable and customary terms and authorized by law to perform all the duties imposed upon it by this Resolution.

2. In the event of the resignation or removal of any Paying Agent or Bond Registrar, such Paying Agent or Bond Registrar shall pay over, assign and deliver any moneys held by it as Paying Agent or Bond Registrar to its successor, or if there be no successor, to the Trustee. In the event that for any reason there shall be a vacancy in the office of any Paying Agent or Bond Registrar, the Trustee shall act as such Paying Agent or Bond Registrar.

ARTICLE IX

SUPPLEMENTAL RESOLUTIONS

Section 901 was amended by the Authority's Third Supplemental Bond Resolution adopted August 13, 2014, to add a new subsection prior to the last subsection of Section 901. Prior to such amendment, Section 901 read as follows:

Section 901. Supplemental Resolutions Effective Upon Filing With the Trustee. For any one or more of the following purposes and at any time or from time to time, a Supplemental Resolution of the Authority may be adopted, which, upon the filing with the Trustee of a copy thereof certified by an Authorized Authority Representative, shall be fully effective in accordance with its terms:

1. To close this Resolution against, or provide limitations and restrictions in addition to the limitations and restrictions contained in this Resolution on, the authentication and delivery of Bonds or the issuance of other evidences of indebtedness;

2. To add to the covenants and agreements of the Authority in this Resolution, other covenants and agreements to be observed by the Authority which are not contrary to or inconsistent with the Resolution;

3. To add to the limitations and restrictions in this Resolution, other limitations and restrictions to be observed by the Authority which are not contrary to or inconsistent with this Resolution as theretofore in effect;

4. To authorize Bonds of a Series and, in connection therewith, specify and determine, or delegate to an Authorized Authority Representative the power to specify and determine, the matters and things referred to in Section 202 and also any other matters and things relative to such Bonds which are not contrary to or inconsistent with this Resolution as theretofore in effect, or to amend, modify or rescind any such authorization, specification or determination at any time prior to the first authentication and delivery of such Bonds;

5. To authorize, in compliance with all applicable law, Bonds of each Series to be issued in the form of coupon Bonds and, in connection therewith, specify and determine the matters and things relative to the issuance of such coupon Bonds, including provisions relating to the timing and manner of provision of any notice required to be given hereunder to the Holders of such coupon Bonds, which are not contrary to or inconsistent with this Resolution as theretofore in effect, or to amend, modify or rescind any such authorization, specification or determination at any time prior to the first authentication and delivery of such coupon Bonds;

6. To authorize, in compliance with all applicable law, Bonds to be issued in the form of Bonds issued and held in book-entry form on the books of the Authority, any Fiduciary or custodian appointed for that purpose by the Authority and, in connection therewith, make such additional changes herein, not adverse to the rights of the Holders of the Bonds, as are necessary or appropriate to accomplish or recognize such book-entry form Bonds, substitute for any such

Fiduciary or custodian, provide for in, and amend any provisions in, this Resolution relating to the giving of notice, and specify and determine the matters and things relative to the issuance of such book-entry form Bonds as are appropriate or necessary;

7. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Resolution, to authorize Bonds of a Series having terms and provisions different than the terms and provisions theretofore provided in this Resolution, including but not limited to provisions relating to the timing of the payment of interest, maturity amounts and valuation as of a given time, and authorizing the form of bond for such Series of Bonds; provided that the authorization and issuance of such Series of Bonds shall not in any manner impair or adversely affect the rights or security of the Bondholders under this Resolution;

8. To confirm, as further assurance, any pledge under, and the subjection to any lien or pledge created or to be created by the Resolution, of any moneys, securities or funds;

9. To confirm, as further assurance, any pledge or assignment under, and the subjection to any security interest, pledge or assignment created or to be created by, this Resolution of the Pledged Property and to pledge any additional revenues, moneys, securities or other agreements;

10. To modify any of the provisions of this Resolution in any other respect whatever, provided that (i) such modification shall be, and be expressed to be, effective only after all Bonds adversely affected by such Supplemental Resolution Outstanding at the date of the adoption of such Supplemental Resolution shall cease to be Outstanding, or (ii) unless such modification shall become effective prior to the authentication and delivery of the first Bond authorized to be issued pursuant to this Resolution, each Supplemental Resolution shall be specifically referred to in the text of all Bonds authenticated and delivered after the date of the adoption of such Supplemental Resolution and of Bonds issued in exchange therefor or in place thereof; and

11. To modify any of the provisions of this Resolution in any respect whatever provided that the Authority obtains and delivers to the Trustee an opinion of Bond Counsel to the effect that such Supplemental Resolution does not adversely affect the holders of any Bonds that are Outstanding at the time such Supplemental Resolution is adopted.

From and after August 13, 2014, Section 901 reads as follows:

Section 901. Supplemental Resolutions Effective Upon Filing With the Trustee. For any one or more of the following purposes and at any time or from time to time, a Supplemental Resolution of the Authority may be adopted, which, upon the filing with the Trustee of a copy thereof certified by an Authorized Authority Representative, shall be fully effective in accordance with its terms:

1. To close this Resolution against, or provide limitations and restrictions in addition to the limitations and restrictions contained in this Resolution on, the authentication and delivery of Bonds or the issuance of other evidences of indebtedness;

2. To add to the covenants and agreements of the Authority in this Resolution, other covenants and agreements to be observed by the Authority which are not contrary to or inconsistent with the Resolution;

3. To add to the limitations and restrictions in this Resolution, other limitations and restrictions to be observed by the Authority which are not contrary to or inconsistent with this Resolution as theretofore in effect;

4. To authorize Bonds of a Series and, in connection therewith, specify and determine, or delegate to an Authorized Authority Representative the power to specify and determine, the matters and things referred to in Section 202 and also any other matters and things relative to such Bonds which are not contrary to or inconsistent with this Resolution as theretofore in effect, or to amend, modify or rescind any such authorization, specification or determination at any time prior to the first authentication and delivery of such Bonds;

5. To authorize, in compliance with all applicable law, Bonds of each Series to be issued in the form of coupon Bonds and, in connection therewith, specify and determine the matters and things relative to the issuance of such coupon Bonds, including provisions relating to the timing and manner of provision of any notice required to be given hereunder to the Holders of such coupon Bonds, which are not contrary to or inconsistent with this Resolution as theretofore in effect, or to amend, modify or rescind any such authorization, specification or determination at any time prior to the first authentication and delivery of such coupon Bonds;

6. To authorize, in compliance with all applicable law, Bonds to be issued in the form of Bonds issued and held in book-entry form on the books of the Authority, any Fiduciary or custodian appointed for that purpose by the Authority and, in connection therewith, make such additional changes herein, not adverse to the rights of the Holders of the Bonds, as are necessary or appropriate to accomplish or recognize such book-entry form Bonds, substitute for any such Fiduciary or custodian, provide for in, and amend any provisions in, this Resolution relating to the giving of notice, and specify and determine the matters and things relative to the issuance of such book-entry form Bonds as are appropriate or necessary;

7. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Resolution, to authorize Bonds of a Series having terms and provisions different than the terms and provisions theretofore provided in this Resolution, including but not limited to provisions relating to the timing of the payment of interest, maturity amounts and valuation as of a given time, and authorizing the form of bond for such Series of Bonds; provided that the authorization and issuance of such Series of Bonds shall not in any manner impair or adversely affect the rights or security of the Bondholders under this Resolution;

8. To confirm, as further assurance, any pledge under, and the subjection to any lien or pledge created or to be created by the Resolution, of any moneys, securities or funds;

9. To confirm, as further assurance, any pledge or assignment under, and the subjection to any security interest, pledge or assignment created or to be created by, this Resolution

of the Pledged Property and to pledge any additional revenues, moneys, securities or other agreements;

10. To modify any of the provisions of this Resolution in any other respect whatever, provided that (i) such modification shall be, and be expressed to be, effective only after all Bonds adversely affected by such Supplemental Resolution Outstanding at the date of the adoption of such Supplemental Resolution shall cease to be Outstanding, or (ii) unless such modification shall become effective prior to the authentication and delivery of the first Bond authorized to be issued pursuant to this Resolution, each Supplemental Resolution shall be specifically referred to in the text of all Bonds authenticated and delivered after the date of the adoption of such Supplemental Resolution and of Bonds issued in exchange therefor or in place thereof; and

11. To make such changes in connection with the issuance of a Financing Facility in support of any Bonds as may be required to provide for application of the applicable Financing Facility Revenues and the security and payment of the applicable Financing Facility Payment Obligations on either a parity or subordinate basis vis-à-vis Debt Service.

12. To modify any of the provisions of this Resolution in any respect whatever provided that the Authority obtains and delivers to the Trustee an opinion of Bond Counsel to the effect that such Supplemental Resolution does not adversely affect the holders of any Bonds that are Outstanding at the time such Supplemental Resolution is adopted.

Section 902. Supplemental Resolutions Effective Upon Consent of Trustee. For any one or more of the following purposes and at any time or from time to time, a Supplemental Resolution may be adopted, which, upon (i) the filing with the Trustee of a copy thereof certified by an Authorized Authority Representative, and (ii) the filing with the Trustee and the Authority of instruments in writing made by the Trustee consenting thereto, shall be fully effective in accordance with its terms:

1. To cure any ambiguity, supply any omission, or cure or correct any defect or inconsistent provision in this Resolution; or

2. To insert such provisions clarifying matters or questions arising under this Resolution as are necessary or desirable and are not contrary to or inconsistent with this Resolution as theretofore in effect.

Section 903. Supplemental Resolutions Effective With Consent of the Bondholders. At any time or from time to time, a Supplemental Resolution may be adopted subject to consent by Bondholders and in accordance with and subject to the provisions of Article X, which Supplemental Resolution, upon the filing with the Trustee of a copy thereof certified by an Authorized Authority Representative and upon compliance with the provisions of said Article X, shall become fully effective in accordance with its terms as provided in said Article X upon the filing with the Trustee of a copy thereof certified by an Authorized Authority Representative and upon compliance with the provisions of such Article X.

Section 904. General Provisions. 1. This Resolution shall not be modified or amended in any respect except as provided in and in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this Article IX and Article X. Nothing contained in this Article IX or Article X shall affect or limit the right or obligation of the Authority to adopt, make, do, execute, acknowledge or deliver any resolution, act or other instrument pursuant to the provisions of Section 804 or the right or obligation of the Authority to execute and deliver to any Fiduciary any instrument which elsewhere in this Resolution it is provided shall be delivered to said Fiduciary.

2. Any Supplemental Resolution referred to and permitted or authorized by Sections 901 and 902 may be adopted by the Authority without the consent of any of the Bondholders, but shall become effective only on the conditions, to the extent and at the time provided in said Sections, respectively. The copy of every Supplemental Resolution when filed with the Trustee shall be accompanied by an opinion of Bond Counsel stating that such Supplemental Resolution has been duly and lawfully adopted in accordance with the provisions of this Resolution, is authorized or permitted by this Resolution, and is valid and binding upon the Authority and enforceable in accordance with its terms subject to any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or other laws affecting creditors' rights generally.

3. The Trustee is hereby authorized to accept the delivery of a certified copy of any Supplemental Resolution referred to and permitted or authorized by Section 901, 902 or 903 and to make all further agreements and stipulations which may be therein contained, and the Trustee, in taking such action, shall be fully protected in relying on an opinion of Bond Counsel that such Supplemental Resolution is authorized or permitted by the provisions of this Resolution.

4. No Supplemental Resolution shall change or modify any of the rights or obligations of any Fiduciary without its written consent.

ARTICLE X

AMENDMENTS

Section 1001. Mailing and Publication.

1. Any provision in this Article for the mailing of a notice or other matter to Bondholders by the Authority shall be fully complied with if it is mailed postage prepaid only to each registered owner of Bonds then Outstanding at his address, if any, appearing upon the registry books of the Authority and to the Trustee. If the Bonds are rated by Moody's, S&P and Fitch, then the Authority shall give notice to the rating agency or agencies that rated the Bonds of any material amendments to this Resolution.

2. Any provision in this Article for publication of a notice or other matter shall require the publication thereof only in an Authorized Newspaper.

Section 1002. Powers of Amendment. Any modification or amendment of this Resolution and of the rights and obligations of the Authority and of the Holders of the Bonds hereunder in any particular, may be made by a Supplemental Resolution with the written consent, given as provided in Section 1003, of the Holders of at least fifty-one percent (51%) in principal amount of the Bonds Outstanding at the time such consent is given; provided, however, that if such modification or amendment will, by its terms, not take effect so long as any Bonds of any specified maturity remain Outstanding, the consent of the Holders of such Bonds shall not be required and such Bonds shall not be deemed to be Outstanding for the purpose of any calculation of Outstanding Bonds under this Section. No such modification or amendment shall permit a change in the maturity of the principal of any Outstanding Bond or of any installment of interest thereon or a reduction in the principal amount or in the rate of interest thereon without the consent of the Holder of such Bond, or shall reduce the percentages or otherwise affect the classes of Bonds the consent of the Holders of which is required to effect any such modification or amendment, or shall change or modify any of the rights or obligations of any Fiduciary without its written consent. The Trustee may in its discretion determine whether or not, in accordance with the foregoing powers of amendment, Bonds of any particular maturity would be affected by any modification or amendment of this Resolution and any such determination shall be binding and conclusive on the Authority and all Holders of Bonds.

Section 1003. Consent of Bondholders. The Authority may at any time adopt a Supplemental Resolution making a modification or amendment permitted by the provisions of Section 1002 to take effect when and as provided in this Section 1003. A copy of such Supplemental Resolution (or brief summary thereof or reference thereto approved by the Trustee), together with a request to Bondholders for their consent thereto in form satisfactory to the Trustee, shall be mailed by the Authority to Bondholders (but failure to mail such copy and request shall not affect the validity of the Supplemental Resolution when consented to as in this Section 1003 provided). Such Supplemental Resolution shall not be effective unless and until (i) there shall have been filed with the Trustee (a) the written consents of the Holders of the percentages of Outstanding Bonds specified in Section 1002 and (b) an opinion of Bond Counsel stating that such

Supplemental Resolution has been duly and lawfully adopted and filed by the Authority in accordance with the provisions of this Resolution, is authorized or permitted by this Resolution, and is valid and binding upon the Authority and enforceable in accordance with its terms, subject to any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency or other laws affecting creditors' rights generally, and (ii) a notice shall have been given as hereinafter in this Section 1003 provided. The consent of the Holders of the Bonds shall be effective only if accompanied by proof of the holding, at the date of such consent, of the Bonds with respect to which such consent is given, which proof shall be such as is permitted by Section 1103. A certificate or certificates executed by the Trustee and filed with the Authority stating that it has examined such proof and that such proof is sufficient in accordance with Section 1103 shall be conclusive that the consents have been given by the Holders of the Bonds described in such certificate or certificates of the Trustee. Any such consent shall be binding upon the Holder of the Bonds giving such consent and, anything in Section 1103 to the contrary notwithstanding, upon any subsequent Holder of such Bonds and of any Bonds issued in exchange therefor (whether or not such subsequent Holder thereof has notice thereof) unless such consent is revoked in writing by the Holder of such Bonds giving such consent or a subsequent Holder thereof by filing with the Trustee, prior to the time when the written statement of the Trustee hereinafter in this Section 1003 provided for is filed, such revocation and, if such Bonds are transferable by delivery, proof that such Bonds are held by the signer of such revocation in the manner permitted by this Section 1003. The fact that a consent has not been revoked may likewise be proved by a certificate of the Trustee filed with the Authority to the effect that no revocation thereof is on file with the Trustee. At any time after the Holders of the required percentages of Bonds shall have filed their consents to the Supplemental Resolution, the Trustee shall make and file with the Authority a written statement that the Holders of such required percentages of Bonds have filed such consents. Such written statements shall be conclusive that such consents have been so filed. At any time thereafter, notice stating in substance that the Supplemental Resolution (which may be referred to as a Supplemental Resolution adopted by the Authority on a stated date, a copy of which is on file with the Trustee) has been consented to by the Holders of the required percentages of Bonds and will be effective as provided in this Section 1003, may be given to Bondholders by the Authority by mailing such notice to Bondholders (but failure to mail such notice shall not prevent such Supplemental Resolution from becoming effective and binding as in this Section 1003 provided). The Authority shall file with the Trustee proof of the mailing thereof. A record, consisting of the certificates or statements required or permitted by this Section 1003 to be made by the Trustee, shall be proof of the matters therein stated. Such Supplemental Resolution making such amendment or modification shall be deemed conclusively binding upon the Authority, the Fiduciaries and the Holders of all Bonds at the expiration of forty (40) days after the filing with the Trustee of the proof of the mailing of such last mentioned notice, except in the event of a final decree of a court of competent jurisdiction setting aside such Supplemental Resolution in a legal action or equitable proceeding for such purpose commenced within such forty (40) day period; provided, however, that any Fiduciary and the Authority during such forty(40) day period and any such further period during which any such action or proceeding may be binding shall be entitled in their absolute discretion to take such action, or to refrain from taking such action, with respect to such Supplemental Resolution as they may deem expedient.

Section 1004. Modifications by Unanimous Consent. The terms and provisions of this Resolution and the rights and obligations of the Authority and of the Holders of the Bonds thereunder may be modified or amended in any respect upon the adoption and filing by the Authority of a Supplemental Resolution and the consents of the Holders of all of the Bonds then Outstanding, such consents to be given as provided in Section 1003, except that no notice to Bondholders shall be required; provided, however, that no such modification or amendment shall change or modify any of the rights or obligations of any Fiduciary without the filing with the Trustee of the written consent of such Fiduciary of the Bondholders.

Section 1005. Exclusion of Bonds. Bonds owned or held by or for the account of the Authority shall not be deemed Outstanding for the purpose of consent or other action or any calculation of Outstanding Bonds provided for in this Article X, and the Authority shall not be entitled with respect to such Bonds to give any consent or take any other action provided for in this Article. At the time of any consent or other action taken under this Article, the Authority shall furnish the Trustee a certificate of an Authorized Authority Representative, upon which the Trustee may rely, describing all Bonds so to be excluded.

Section 1006. Notation on Bonds. Bonds authenticated and delivered after the effective date of any action taken as in Article IX or this Article X provided may, and, if the Trustee so determines, shall, bear a notation by endorsement or otherwise in form approved by the Authority and the Trustee as to such action, and in that case upon demand of the Holder of any Bond Outstanding at such effective date and presentation of his Bond for the purpose at the principal corporate trust office of the Trustee or upon any transfer or exchange of any Bond Outstanding at such effective date, suitable notation shall be made on such Bond or upon any Bond issued upon any such transfer or exchange by the Trustee as to any such action. If the Authority or the Trustee shall so determine, new Bonds so modified as in the opinion of the Trustee and the Authority to conform to such action shall be prepared, authenticated and delivered, and upon demand of the Holder of any Bond then Outstanding shall be exchanged, without cost to such Bondholder, for Bonds of the same maturity then Outstanding, upon surrender of such Bonds.

ARTICLE XI

MISCELLANEOUS

The definition of "Defeasance Securities", which was previously set forth in the fourth sentence of Section 1101(2), was amended by the Authority's Third Supplemental Bond Resolution adopted August 13, 2014, and was moved to Section 101 hereof. Prior to such amendment, the fourth sentence of Section 1101(2) read as follows: "For purposes of this Section 1101, the term "Defeasance Securities" shall mean only direct obligations of, or obligations guaranteed by the United States of America, which are not subject to redemption prior to maturity."

From and after August 13, 2014, Section 1101 reads as follows, and the deletion of the former fourth sentence of Section 1101(2) is marked thus: [*]:

Section 1101. Defeasance.

1. If, subject to the provisions set forth in the next succeeding sentence, the Authority shall pay or cause to be paid, or there shall otherwise be paid, to or for the account of the Holders of all Bonds the principal or Redemption Price of, and interest due or to become due thereon, at the times and in the manner stipulated in the Bonds and in this Resolution, then the pledge of moneys and securities pledged under this Resolution and all covenants, agreements and other obligations of the Authority to the Bondholders, shall thereupon cease, terminate and become void and be discharged and satisfied. In such event, the Trustee shall cause an accounting for such period or periods as shall be requested by the Authority to be prepared and filed with the Authority and, upon the request of the Authority, shall execute and deliver to the Authority all such instruments as may be desirable to evidence such discharge and satisfaction, and, the Fiduciaries shall pay over or deliver to the Authority all moneys or securities held by them pursuant to this Resolution which are not required for the payment of principal or Redemption Price of and interest on Bonds not theretofore surrendered for such payment or redemption. If the Authority shall pay or cause to be paid, or there shall otherwise be paid, to the Holders of the Outstanding Bonds of a particular maturity or particular Bonds within a maturity, the principal, or Redemption Price of, and interest due or to become due thereon, at the times and in the manner stipulated therein and in this Resolution, such Bonds shall cease to be entitled to any lien, benefit or security under this Resolution, and all covenants, agreements and obligations of the Authority to the Holders of such Bonds shall thereupon cease, terminate and become void and be discharged and satisfied.

2. Bonds or interest installments for the payment or redemption of which moneys or Defeasance Securities shall have been set aside and shall be held in trust by the Paying Agents (through deposit by the Authority of funds for such payment or redemption or otherwise) at the maturity date thereof shall be deemed to have been paid within the meaning and with the effect expressed in subsection 1 of this Section. Subject to the provisions of subsection 3 through subsection 5 of this Section, any Outstanding Bonds shall, prior to the maturity date thereof, be deemed to have been paid within the meaning and with the effect expressed in subsection 1 of this Section if (a) there shall have been deposited with the Trustee either moneys in an amount which

shall be sufficient, or Defeasance Securities the principal of and the interest on which when due will provide moneys which, together with the moneys, if any, deposited with the Trustee at the same time, the principal of and the interest on which when due will provide moneys which shall be sufficient to pay when due the principal or Redemption Price of and interest due and to become due on said Bonds on or prior to the redemption date or maturity date thereof, as the case may be and (b) in the event said Bonds are not by their terms subject to redemption within the next succeeding sixty (60) days, the Authority shall have given the Trustee, in form satisfactory to it, instructions to mail as provided in Article IV hereof a notice to the Holders of such Bonds that the deposit required by (a) above has been made with the Trustee and that said Bonds are deemed to have been paid in accordance with this Section 1101 and stating such maturity or redemption date upon which moneys are expected, subject to the provisions of subsection 6 of this Section 1101, to be available for the payment of the principal or Redemption Price, if applicable, on said Bonds, and (c) in case any of said Bonds are to be redeemed on any date prior to their maturity, the Authority shall have given to the Trustee, in form satisfactory to it, instructions to mail as provided in Article IV hereof notice of redemption of such Bonds (other than Bonds which have been purchased by the Trustee at the direction of the Authority or purchased or otherwise acquired by the Authority and delivered to the Trustee as hereinafter provided prior to the mailing of such notice of redemption) on said date. Any notice of redemption mailed pursuant to the preceding sentence with respect to Bonds which constitute less than all of the Outstanding Bonds of any maturity within a Series shall specify the letter and number or other distinguishing mark of each such Bond. [*] The Trustee shall, if so directed by the Authority prior to the maturity date of Bonds deemed to have been paid in accordance with this Section 1101 which are not to be redeemed prior to their maturity date or prior to the maturity date of any Bonds deemed to have been paid in accordance with this Section 1101 which are to be redeemed on any date prior to their maturity, apply moneys deposited with the Trustee in respect of such Bonds and redeem or sell Defeasance Securities so deposited with the Trustee and apply the proceeds thereof to the purchase of such Bonds so purchased; provided, however, that the moneys and Defeasance Securities remaining on deposit with the Trustee after the purchase and cancellation of such Bonds shall be sufficient (as verified by an independent certified public accountant) to pay when due the Principal or Redemption Price of and interest due or to become due on all Bonds, in respect of which such moneys and Defeasance Securities are being held by the Trustee on or prior to the redemption date or maturity date thereof, as the case may be. If, at any time prior to the maturity date or redemption date of Bonds deemed to have been paid in accordance with this Section, the Authority shall purchase or otherwise acquire any such Bonds and deliver such Bonds to the Trustee prior to their maturity date, the Trustee shall immediately cancel all such Bonds so delivered. Such delivery of Bonds to the Trustee shall be accompanied by directions from the Authority to the Trustee as to the manner in which such Bonds are to be applied against the obligation of the Trustee to pay Bonds deemed paid in accordance with this Section. The directions given by the Authority to the Trustee referred to in the preceding sentences shall also specify the portion, if any, of such Bonds so purchased or delivered and cancelled to be applied against the obligation of the Trustee to pay Bonds deemed paid in accordance with this Section 1101 upon their maturity date or dates and the portion, if any, of such Bonds so purchased or delivered and cancelled to be applied against the obligation of the Trustee to redeem Bonds deemed paid in accordance with this Section 1101 on any date or dates prior to their maturity. In the event that on any date as a result of any purchases, acquisitions and cancellations of Bonds as provided in this Section 1101, the amount on deposit

with the Trustee in excess (as verified by an independent certified public accountant) of the total amount which would have been required to be deposited with the Trustee on such date in respect of the remaining Bonds in order to satisfy subclause (a) of this subsection 2 of this Section 1101, the Trustee shall, if requested by the Authority, pay the amount of such excess to the Authority free and clear of any trust, lien, pledge or assignment securing said Bonds or otherwise existing under this Resolution. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection and in subsection 3 through subsection 5 of this Section, neither Defeasance Securities nor moneys deposited with the Trustee pursuant to this Section nor principal or interest payments on any such Defeasance Securities shall be withdrawn or used for any purpose other than, and shall be held in trust for, the payment of the principal or Redemption of and interest on said Bonds; provided that any cash received from such principal or interest payments on such Defeasance Securities deposited with the Trustee, (A) to the extent such cash will not be required (as verified by an independent certified public accountant) at any time for such purpose shall be paid over to the Authority, free and clear of any trust, lien or pledge securing said Bonds and (B) to the extent such cash will be required for such purpose at a later date, shall, to the extent practicable, be reinvested in Defeasance Securities maturing at times and in amounts sufficient (as verified by an independent certified public accountant) to pay when due the principal or Redemption Price of and interest to become due on said Bonds on or prior to such maturity date or redemption date thereof, as the case may be, and interest earned from such reinvestment shall be paid over to the Authority, as received by the Trustee, free and clear of any trust, lien, pledge or assignment securing said Bonds.

3. If the Bonds are rated by Moody's, S&P and/or Fitch, then the Authority shall give notice to the rating agency or agencies that rated the Bonds of any defeasance of all or any of the Bonds.

Section 1102. Unclaimed Funds. Unless otherwise required by law, any moneys held by a Fiduciary in trust for the payment and discharge of any of the Bonds which remain unclaimed for two (2) years after the date when such Bonds have become due and payable, if such moneys were held by the Fiduciary at such date, or for two (2) years after the date of deposit of such moneys if deposited with the Fiduciary after the said date when such Bonds became due and payable, shall be repaid by the Fiduciary to the Authority, as its absolute property and free from trust, and the Fiduciary shall thereupon be released and discharged with respect thereto and the Bondholders shall look only to the Authority for the payment of such Bonds; provided, however, that before being required to make any such payment to the Authority the Fiduciary shall, at the expense of the Authority, cause to be published at least twice, at an interval of not less than seven (7) days between publications, in an Authorized Newspaper, a notice that said moneys remain unclaimed and that, after a date named in said notice, which date shall be not less than thirty (30) days after the date of the first publication of such notice, the balance of such moneys then unclaimed will be returned to the Authority.

Section 1103. Evidence of Signatures of Bondholders and Ownership of Bonds.

1. Any request, consent, revocation of consent or other instrument which this Resolution may require or permit to be signed and executed by the Bondholders may be in one or more instruments of similar tenor, and shall be signed or executed by such Bondholders in person

or by their attorneys appointed in writing. Proof of (i) the execution of any such instrument, or of an instrument appointing any such attorney, or (ii) the holding by any person of the Bonds shall be sufficient for any purpose of this Resolution (except as otherwise therein expressly provided) if made in the following manner, or in any other manner satisfactory to the Trustee, which may nevertheless in its discretion require further or other proof in cases where it deems the same desirable:

(a) The fact and date of the execution by any Bondholder or his attorney of such instruments may be proved by a guarantee of the signature thereon by a bank or trust company or by the certificate of any notary public or other officer authorized to take acknowledgements of deeds, that the person signing such request or other instrument acknowledged to him the execution thereof, or by an affidavit of a witness of such execution, duly sworn to before such notary public or other officer. Where such execution is by an officer of a corporation or association or a member of a partnership, on behalf of such corporation, association or partnership, such signature, guarantee, certificate or affidavit shall also constitute sufficient proof of his authority.

(b) The amount of Bonds transferable by delivery held by any person executing any instrument as a Bondholder, the date of his holding such Bonds, and the numbers and other identification thereof, may be proved by a certificate, which need not be acknowledged or verified, in form satisfactory to the Trustee, executed by the Trustee or by a member of a financial firm or by an officer of a bank, trust company, insurance company, or financial corporation or other depositary wherever situated, showing at the date therein mentioned that such person exhibited to such member or officer or had on deposit with such depositary the Bonds described in such certificate. Such certificate may be given by a member of a financial firm or by an officer of any bank, trust company, insurance company or financial corporation or depositary with respect to Bonds owned by it, if acceptable to the Trustee. In addition to the foregoing provisions, the Trustee may from time to time make such reasonable regulations as it may deem advisable permitting other proof of holding of Bonds transferable by delivery.

2. The ownership of Bonds registered otherwise than to bearer and the amount, numbers and other identification, and date of holding the same shall be provided by the registry books.

3. Any request or consent by the owner of any Bond shall bind all future owners of such Bond in respect of anything done or suffered to be done by the Authority or any Fiduciary in accordance therewith.

Section 1104. Moneys Held for Particular Bonds. The amounts held by any Fiduciary for the payment of the interest or principal due on any date with respect to particular Bonds shall, on and after such date and pending such payment, be set aside on its books and held in trust by it for the Holders of the Bonds entitled thereto.

Section 1105. Preservation and Inspection of Documents. All documents received by any Fiduciary under the provisions of this Resolution shall be retained in its possession and shall be subject at all reasonable times to the inspection of the Authority any other Fiduciary and any Bondholder and their agents and their representatives, any of whom may make copies thereof.

Section 1106. Parties Interest Therein. Nothing in this Resolution expressed or implied is intended or shall be construed to confer upon, or to give to, any person or corporation, other than the Authority, the Fiduciaries and the Holders of the Bonds, any right, remedy or claim under or by reason of this Resolution or any covenant, condition or stipulation thereof; and all the covenants, stipulations, promises and agreements in this Resolution contained by and on behalf of the Authority shall be for the sole and exclusive benefit of the Authority, the Fiduciaries and the Holders of the Bonds.

Section 1107. No Recourse on the Bonds. No recourse shall be had for the payment of the principal of or interest on the Bonds or for any claim based thereon or on this Resolution against any member or officer of the Authority or any person executing the Bonds.

Section 1108. Publication of Notice; Suspension of Publication.

1. Any publication to be made under the provisions of this Resolution in successive weeks or on successive dates may be made in each instance upon any Business Day of the week and need not be made in the same Authorized Newspaper for any or all of the successive publications but may be made in a different Authorized Newspaper.

2. If, because of the temporary or permanent suspension of the publication or general circulation of any Authorized Newspaper or for any other reason, it is impossible or impractical to publish any notice pursuant to this Resolution in the manner herein provided, then such publication in lieu thereof as shall be made with the approval of the Trustee shall constitute a sufficient publication of such notice.

Section 1109. Severability of Invalid Provisions. If any one or more of the covenants or agreements provided in this Resolution on the part of the Authority or any Fiduciary to be performed should be contrary to law, then such covenant or covenants or 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 Resolution.

Section 1110. Holidays. Except with respect to the computation of a Record Date, if the date for making any payment or the last date for performance of any act or the exercising of any right, as provided in this Resolution, shall be a legal holiday or a day on which banking institutions in the municipality in which is located the principal office of the Trustee or the operational office of the Authority are authorized by law to remain closed, such payment may be made or act performed or right exercised on the next succeeding day not a legal holiday or a day on which such banking institutions are authorized by law to remain closed, with the same force and effect as if done on the nominal date provided in this Resolution, and no interest shall accrue for the period after such nominal date.

ARTICLE XII

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section 1201. Effective Date. This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon its adoption in accordance with the Act.

NEW JERSEY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AUTHORITY

SIXTH SUPPLEMENTAL HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES TRUST FUND RESOLUTION

Adopted October 27, 2026

A SUPPLEMENTAL RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING NOT TO EXCEED $142,000,000 HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES TRUST FUND BONDS, SERIES 2026, OF THE NEW JERSEY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AUTHORITY, AND PROVIDING FOR OTHER MATTERS IN CONNECTION THEREWITH

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SIXTH SUPPLEMENTAL HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES TRUST FUND RESOLUTION

Adopted October 27, 2026

A SUPPLEMENTAL RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING NOT TO EXCEED $142,000,000 HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES TRUST FUND BONDS, SERIES 2026, OF THE NEW JERSEY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AUTHORITY, AND PROVIDING FOR OTHER MATTERS IN CONNECTION THEREWITH

WHEREAS, in accordance with the Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund Act (P.L. 1993, c. 375, as amended by P.L. 1995, c. 146, P.L. 2009, c. 308, P.L. 2012, c. 42, and P.L. 2017, c. 98, and codified at N.J.S.A. 18A:72A-49 et seq.) (the "HEFT Act"), which amended and supplemented the New Jersey Educational Facilities Authority Law (N.J.S.A. 18A:72A-1 et seq., as amended and supplemented) (collectively with the HEFT Act, the "Act") and pursuant to a resolution of the New Jersey Educational Facilities Authority (the "Authority") adopted November 15, 1995 and entitled, "Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund General Bond Resolution" (the "General Bond Resolution" and, as heretofore amended and supplemented, the "General Resolution"), the Authority has authorized the issuance of its Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund Bonds from time to time for the purposes set forth therein; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to a First Supplemental Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund Resolution adopted November 15, 1995 (the "First Supplemental Resolution"), the Authority authorized and issued its Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund Bonds, Series 1995 A (the "Series 1995 A Bonds") in an original aggregate principal amount of $220,000,000, none of which remain Outstanding; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to a Second Supplemental Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund Resolution adopted March 24, 2004 and an Amended and Restated Second Supplemental Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund Resolution adopted February 23, 2005 (as so amended and restated, the "Second Supplemental Resolution"), the Authority authorized and issued its Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund Refunding Bonds, Series 2005 A (the "Series 2005 A Bonds") in an original aggregate principal amount of $90,980,000, none of which remain Outstanding; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to a Third Supplemental Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund Resolution adopted August 13, 2014 (the "Third Supplemental Resolution"), the Authority authorized and issued its Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund Bonds, Series 2014 (the "Series 2014 Bonds") in an original aggregate principal amount of $199,855,000, none of which remain Outstanding; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to a Fourth Supplemental Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund Resolution adopted December 19, 2023 (the "Fourth Supplemental Resolution"), the Authority authorized and issued its Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund Bonds, Series 2024 (the "Series 2024 Bonds") in an original aggregate principal amount of $78,200,000, of which $71,390,000 in aggregate principal amount remains Outstanding; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to a Fifth Supplemental Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund Resolution adopted October 22, 2024 (the "Fifth Supplemental Resolution"), the Authority authorized and issued its Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund Refunding Bonds, Series 2024 A (the "Series 2024 A Bonds") in an original aggregate principal amount of $85,455,000, of which $52,205,000 in aggregate principal amount remains Outstanding; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Higher Education Capital Facilities Programs Joint Solicitation for Grant Applications, Summer 2025 Cycle (the "Summer 2025 Cycle"), and the Higher Education Capital Facilities Programs Joint Solicitation for Grant Applications, Fall 2025 Cycle (the "Fall 2025 Cycle"), both issued by the New Jersey Office of the Secretary of Higher Education ("OSHE") pursuant to the HEFT Act and the hereinafter defined CIF Act (collectively, the "Higher Education Capital Facilities Programs"), certain Public Institutions of Higher Education (as hereinafter defined) and Private Institutions of Higher Education (as hereinafter defined) within the State (collectively, the "Institutions") submitted applications for funding to finance the costs, or a portion of the costs, of certain proposed projects of the Institutions; and

WHEREAS, on October 28, 2025, the Authority adopted a resolution (as the same may be amended or supplemented, the "Grant Agreement Resolution"), authorizing the forms of the grant agreements (collectively, the "Grant Agreements") to be executed and delivered by the Authority and the Institutions to implement the funding of the approved projects of the Institutions pursuant to the HEFT Act; and

WHEREAS, on October 28, 2025, the Authority adopted a resolution declaring the Authority's official intent, in compliance with Federal tax law, to reimburse expenditures for costs of approved projects of the Institutions from proceeds of the hereinafter defined Series 2026 Bonds (the "Reimbursement Resolution"); and

WHEREAS, OSHE certified and submitted to the New Jersey State Legislature (the "State Legislature"), and provided a copy to the Authority, a list of proposed approved projects and award amounts for the Institutions under the Summer 2025 Cycle (the "Summer 2025 Cycle Certified List"), to be funded through the issuance of bonds pursuant to the HEFT Act, for review in accordance with N.J.S.A. 18A:72A-54; and

WHEREAS, the statutory review period expired without the State Legislature adopting a concurrent resolution disapproving any grants included on the Summer 2025 Cycle Certified List, and, accordingly, such grants are deemed authorized by the State Legislature pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:72A-54; and

WHEREAS, OSHE certified and submitted to the State Legislature, and provided a copy to the Authority, a list of proposed approved projects and award amounts for the Institutions under the Fall 2025 Cycle (the "Fall 2025 Cycle Certified List"), to be funded through the issuance of bonds pursuant to the HEFT Act, for review in accordance with N.J.S.A. 18A:72A-54; and

WHEREAS, the statutory review period expired without the State Legislature adopting a concurrent resolution disapproving any grants included on the Fall 2025 Cycle Certified List,

and, accordingly, such grants are deemed authorized by the State Legislature pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:72A-54; and

WHEREAS, attached hereto as Exhibit A is a complete combined list (the "Certified List") of all approved projects and award amounts set forth in the Summer 2025 Cycle Certified List and the Fall 2025 Cycle Certified List (collectively, the "2026 Projects") of the Institutions (collectively, the "2026 Grantees"); and

WHEREAS, in accordance with the provisions of the General Resolution, the Authority desires to (i) authorize the issuance and sale of its Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund Bonds, Series 2026, in one or more series (collectively, the "Series 2026 Bonds"), for the purposes described herein, and (ii) provide terms and conditions with respect to the Series 2026 Bonds in addition to those which have been previously established by the General Resolution.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the New Jersey Educational Facilities Authority that the General Resolution shall, in accordance with its terms and the terms hereof, be further amended and supplemented as follows (hereinafter, collectively called the "Resolution"):

ARTICLE I
DEFINITIONS AND AUTHORITY

Section 1.1 Definitions.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in the recitals hereto or in this Section 1.1, all terms defined in Section 101 of the General Resolution shall have the same meanings in this Sixth Supplemental Resolution as such terms are given in the General Resolution. In addition, unless the context shall otherwise require, the following terms shall have the following respective meanings in this Sixth Supplemental Resolution:

"Act" shall mean the New Jersey Educational Facilities Authority Law, N.J.S.A. 18A:72A-1 et seq., as amended and supplemented, including by the HEFT Act, as the same may be amended and supplemented.

"Annual Administrative Fee – 2025 Solicitation Cycle" shall mean an annual administrative fee to be paid to the Authority pursuant to the Memorandum of Understanding, in an aggregate amount equal to eighty (80) basis points of par value issued of Series 2026 Bonds, such amount to be paid in equal installments over a ten-year period following the issuance of the Series 2026 Bonds, from interest earnings, excess costs of issuance, premium and/or stranded project funds.

"Authority Administrative Expenses" shall mean, with respect to the Series 2026 Bonds, the expenses of the Authority and its agents and employees incurred or to be incurred by or on behalf of the Authority in the administration of its responsibilities pursuant to the 2025 Solicitation Cycle, the Resolution, and the Grant Agreements, including, but not limited to (i) the Initial Administrative Fee-2025 Solicitation Cycle, and (ii) the Annual Administrative Fee-2025 Solicitation Cycle.

"Authorized Authority Representative" shall mean the Chair, Vice Chair, Executive Director, Deputy Executive Director, Treasurer, Director of Project Management, Director of Compliance Management, Secretary, Assistant Treasurer, or any Assistant Secretary of the Authority, and any other person authorized by resolution of the Authority and any of such officers designated as "acting" or "interim".

"Bond Counsel" with respect to the issuance and delivery of the Series 2026 Bonds shall mean Chiesa Shahinian & Giantomasi PC, having its offices at 105 Eisenhower Parkway, Roseland, New Jersey 07068, and subsequent thereto, such nationally recognized bond counsel reasonably satisfactory to the Authority and the Trustee.

"Bond Insurance Policy" shall mean the respective policy, if any, insuring payment of all or a portion of the principal of and interest on the Series 2026 Bonds by a Bond Insurer.

"Bond Insurer" shall mean a company or companies issuing any Bond Insurance Policy.

"Bond Purchase Contract" shall mean the Bond Purchase Contract for the Series 2026

Bonds, to be dated the date of sale of the Series 2026 Bonds and to be executed by the Authority and Siebert Williams Shank & Co., LLC, as manager on behalf of itself and any other underwriters named therein.

"CIF Act" shall mean the Higher Education Capital Improvement Fund Act, N.J.S.A. 18A:72A-72 et seq.

"Continuing Disclosure Agreement" shall mean the Continuing Disclosure Agreement, by and among the Authority, the Treasurer and the Dissemination Agent named therein, relating to the Series 2026 Bonds, as the same may be amended from time to time.

"DTC" shall mean The Depository Trust Company, and its successors and assigns.

"Grant" or "Grants" shall mean one or more of the grants funded pursuant to the Grant Agreements and the HEFT Act.

"Initial Administrative Fee – 2025 Solicitation Cycle" shall mean the Initial Administrative Fee to be paid to the Authority pursuant to the Memorandum of Understanding at the closing of the issuance of a Series of Series 2026 Bonds in an amount equal to twenty (20) basis points of par value issued of Series 2026 Bonds, all as set forth in the Memorandum of Understanding.

"Memorandum of Understanding" shall mean that certain "Memorandum of Understanding by and between the Office of the Secretary of Higher Education of the State of New Jersey and the New Jersey Educational Facilities Authority Relating to Bonds Issued and Grants Funded Pursuant to the Higher Education Capital Improvement Fund Act and the Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund Act" dated and effective August 26, 2025.

"Official Statement" means the Official Statement relating to the Series 2026 Bonds, authorized pursuant to Section 4.1 of this Sixth Supplemental Resolution.

"Participants" or "participants" means those financial institutions for whom the Securities Depository effects book-entry transfers and pledges of securities deposited with the Securities Depository, as such listing of Participants exists at the time of such reference.

"Preliminary Official Statement**"** means the Preliminary Official Statement relating to the Series 2026 Bonds, authorized pursuant to Section 4.1 of this Sixth Supplemental Resolution.

"Private Institutions of Higher Education" shall mean, in accordance with N.J.S.A. 18A:72A-3, independent colleges or universities incorporated and located in New Jersey, which by virtue of law or character or license, are nonprofit educational institutions authorized to grant academic degrees and which provide a level of education which is equivalent to the education provided by the State's Public Institutions of Higher Education as attested by the receipt of and continuation of regional accreditation by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools, and which are eligible to receive State aid.

"Public Institutions of Higher Education" shall mean, in accordance with N.J.S.A. 18A:72A-3, Rutgers, The State University, the State colleges, the New Jersey Institute of Technology, Rowan University, Montclair State University, Kean University, the county colleges and any other public university or college now or hereafter established or authorized by law.

"Regulations" shall mean N.J.A.C. 9A:15-1.1 et seq., and such other regulations as may be promulgated pursuant to the HEFT Act, as the same may be amended and supplemented from time to time.

"Securities Depository" shall mean DTC, until a successor Securities Depository shall have become such pursuant to the applicable provisions of this Sixth Supplemental Resolution, and, thereafter, "Securities Depository" shall mean the successor Securities Depository. Any Securities Depository shall be a securities depository that is a clearing agency under federal law operating and maintaining, with its participants or otherwise, a book-entry system to record ownership of beneficial interests in the Series 2026 Bonds in book-entry form.

"Series 2026 Bonds" shall mean not to exceed $142,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund Bonds, Series 2026, in one or more series, authorized pursuant to the General Resolution and Article II of this Sixth Supplemental Resolution. If the designation of any Series 2026 Bonds is changed or supplemented pursuant to Sections 2.1 or 5.1 hereof, all references to such designations in this Sixth Supplemental Resolution shall be deemed to be changed to conform to such designation.

"Series 2026 Certificate" shall mean one or more certificates executed by an Authorized Authority Representative of the Authority, approved in writing by the Treasurer, and delivered in connection with the sale and issuance of the Series 2026 Bonds.

"Sixth Supplemental Resolution" shall mean this Sixth Supplemental Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund Resolution adopted in connection with the issuance of the Series 2026 Bonds.

"Trustee" shall mean the entity appointed as Trustee pursuant to Section 7.1 hereof.

"2025 Solicitation Cycle" shall mean the Higher Education Capital Facilities Programs Joint Solicitation, Summer 2025 Cycle and Fall 2025 Cycle, collectively.

(b) Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, words importing the singular number include the plural number, and vice versa.

Section 1.2 Authority for this Sixth Supplemental Resolution.

This Sixth Supplemental Resolution is adopted pursuant to the provisions of the Act and the General Resolution, specifically Sections 901 and 904 of the General Resolution.

ARTICLE II
AUTHORIZATION AND TERMS OF SERIES 2026 BONDS

Section 2.1 Authorization for Series 2026 Bonds; Principal Amounts; Designation; Series; Payment Dates; Maturities; Interest Rates.

(a) The Series 2026 Bonds are authorized to be issued and sold in one or more series pursuant to the provisions of the Act, the General Resolution and this Sixth Supplemental Resolution. The Series 2026 Bonds shall be designated "Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund Bonds, Series 2026", with such additional series designation or designations as may be determined by an Authorized Authority Representative in the Series 2026 Certificate. The Series 2026 Bonds may be issued in one or more Series and may be issued as tax-exempt bonds or as taxable bonds, or a combination thereof, as shall be determined by an Authorized Authority Representative in the Series 2026 Certificate. The Series 2026 Bonds shall be issued in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed $142,000,000. The Series 2026 Bonds shall be issued pursuant to the provisions of Section 202 of the General Resolution and this Section 2.1.

(b) Each Series of the Series 2026 Bonds shall be issued as tax-exempt bonds or as taxable bonds with a fixed rate or rates of interest to maturity and shall be dated, shall mature on such dates and in such principal amounts, shall bear interest from their date at such rate or rates payable on such dates, and shall be subject to redemption prior to maturity on such terms and conditions, as shall be determined by an Authorized Authority Representative in the Series 2026 Certificate and approved in writing by the Treasurer; provided, however, that (i) the final maturity of the Series 2026 Bonds shall not be later than fifteen (15) years from the date of issuance of the Series 2026 Bonds; (ii) the true interest cost of the Series 2026 Bonds issued on a tax-exempt basis shall not exceed six percent (6.00%) per annum; (iii) the true interest cost of the Series 2026 Bonds issued as taxable bonds shall not exceed seven percent (7.00%) per annum; and (iv) the Redemption Price of any Series 2026 Bonds shall not exceed one hundred percent (100%) of the Principal Amount of such Series 2026 Bonds; provided, however, that any taxable Series 2026 Bonds may be subject to optional redemption pursuant to a "make whole" provision which may exceed one hundred percent (100%) of the principal amount of such taxable Series 2026 Bonds, if and as provided in the Series 2026 Certificate.

Section 2.2 Purpose.

The Series 2026 Bonds shall be issued for the purposes of the General Resolution and this Sixth Supplemental Resolution, specifically to: (i) finance all or a portion of the costs of making Grants to Public Institutions of Higher Education and Private Institutions of Higher Education within the State in accordance with the HEFT Act, including capitalized interest on the Series 2026 Bonds, if so determined by the Authority in consultation with the Treasurer; and (ii) pay costs of issuance of the Series 2026 Bonds, which may include a portion of the Authority Administrative Expenses.

Section 2.3 Sale and Delivery of the Series 2026 Bonds.

(a) The power to fix the date and place for the sale of all or any part of the Series 2026 Bonds in such manner as he or she shall deem to be in the best interests of the Authority is

hereby delegated to an Authorized Authority Representative and shall be determined by an Authorized Authority Representative in the Series 2026 Certificate.

(b) In accordance with Executive Order No. 26 (Whitman 1994) ("Executive Order 26"), the Authority hereby determines to sell the Series 2026 Bonds pursuant to a "negotiated sale" and finds that a negotiated sale is permissible as a result of the complex financing structure and volatile market conditions. Upon recommendation of the Treasurer based upon the Department of the Treasury's competitive RFP process and in accordance with Executive Order 26, the Authority hereby (i) approves the selection of and appoints Siebert Williams Shank & Co., LLC as Manager (the "Manager") for the Series 2026 Bonds, and (ii) authorizes an Authorized Authority Representative to select and appoint any additional co-senior manager(s), co-manager(s) and/or underwriter(s) of the Series 2026 Bonds, upon recommendation of the Treasurer based upon the Department of the Treasury's competitive RFP process, such appointment(s) to be evidenced by the execution of the Bond Purchase Contract.

(c) Any Authorized Authority Representative, in consultation with Bond Counsel and the Attorney General of the State (the "State Attorney General"), is hereby authorized and directed to negotiate and approve the Bond Purchase Contract for the Series 2026 Bonds, to be executed by the Manager on behalf of itself and any other members of an underwriting syndicate headed by such firm (the "Underwriters"), which terms shall be consistent with the General Resolution, this Sixth Supplemental Resolution and the Series 2026 Certificate. The Authority hereby approves the form of and authorizes the execution and delivery of the Bond Purchase Contract in substantially the form presented at this meeting with such changes, omissions, insertions and revisions as an Authorized Authority Representative shall deem necessary or advisable or as advised by Bond Counsel or the State Attorney General, such approval to be evidenced by such Authorized Authority Representative's execution thereof; provided, however, that the Underwriters' discount for the Series 2026 Bonds shall not exceed $5.00 per $1,000 of principal amount.

(d) Any Authorized Authority Representative, in consultation with the Treasurer, is hereby authorized to select one or more Bond Insurers for the Series 2026 Bonds, if any, execute a commitment letter for the issuance of a Bond Insurance Policy with each such Bond Insurer and carry out the Authority's obligations thereunder (including payment of the premium for the respective Bond Insurance Policy), accept terms and conditions relating to the Series 2026 Bonds required by each Bond Insurer as a condition to the issuance of the respective Bond Insurance Policy (including deeming each Bond Insurer the holder of its respective portion of the Series 2026 Bonds for the purpose of providing consents under the General Resolution), include in the Series 2026 Certificate such provisions relating to the Bond Insurance Policy as such Authorized Officer of the Authority, with the advice of Bond Counsel and the State Attorney General, deems appropriate and to include on the form of any Series 2026 Bond that is insured by a Bond Insurance Policy a statement of insurance in the form requested by the Bond Insurer, as such Authorized Officer deems necessary and appropriate with the advice of Bond Counsel and the State Attorney General.

(e) Any Authorized Authority Representative is hereby authorized and directed to deliver the Series 2026 Bonds to the Trustee for authentication and, after authentication, to deliver the Series 2026 Bonds to the Underwriters thereof against receipt of the purchase price

or the unpaid balance thereof, and to approve, execute and deliver all documents and instruments required in connection therewith, with such changes, omissions, insertions and revisions as shall be deemed necessary or advisable by the Authorized Officer of the Authority executing same.

Section 2.4 Redemption Provisions.

(a) The Series 2026 Bonds of each Series shall be subject to redemption prior to maturity on such terms and conditions as shall be provided in the Series 2026 Certificate relating to such Series.

(b) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the General Resolution, if at the time of the mailing of a notice of redemption the Authority shall not have deposited with the Trustee or the Paying Agent, as applicable, moneys sufficient to redeem all of the Series 2026 Bonds called for redemption, such notice shall state that it is conditional and subject to the deposit of the redemption moneys with the Trustee or the Paying Agent, as applicable, on the redemption date and such notice shall be of no effect unless such moneys are so deposited.

(c) Notice of Redemption shall be given at the times and in the manner as set forth in the form of the Series 2026 Bond contained in Section 3.2 hereof.

Section 2.5 Place of Payment.

The principal of the Series 2026 Bonds shall be payable at the designated corporate trust office of the Trustee, as Paying Agent, or in accordance with practices established by the Trustee and approved by the Authority. Interest on the Series 2026 Bonds shall be payable (i) by check or draft mailed by the Trustee, as Paying Agent, to the registered owners thereof as the same appear as of the Record Date on the registration books of the Authority maintained by the Trustee, as Bond Registrar, or (ii) by electronic transfer in immediately available funds, if the Series 2026 Bonds are held by a Securities Depository, or at the written request addressed to the Trustee by any holder of Series 2026 Bonds in the aggregate principal amount of at least $1,000,000, such request to be signed by such holder, containing the name of the bank (which shall be in the continental United States), its address, its ABA routing number, the name and account number to which credit shall be made and an acknowledgment that an electronic transfer fee is payable, and to be filed with the Trustee no later than ten (10) Business Days before the applicable Record Date preceding such Interest Payment Date.

Section 2.6 The Depository Trust Company; Book-Entry Only System.

(a) Except as provided in subparagraph (e) of this Section 2.6, the registered owner of all of the Series 2026 Bonds shall be, and the Series 2026 Bonds shall be registered in the name of, Cede & Co. ("Cede") as nominee of DTC. With respect to all Series 2026 Bonds for which Cede shall be the registered owner, payment of semiannual interest on such Series 2026 Bonds shall be made by wire transfer to the account of Cede on the Interest Payment Dates for the Series 2026 Bonds at the address indicated for Cede in the register maintained by the Trustee, as Bond Registrar.

(b) The Series 2026 Bonds shall be initially issued in the form of a separate fully registered bond in the amount of each separate maturity and, if applicable, Series, of the Series 2026 Bonds. Upon initial issuance, the ownership of each such Series 2026 Bond shall be registered in the registration books of the Authority kept by the Trustee, as Bond Registrar, in the name of Cede, as nominee of DTC. With respect to Series 2026 Bonds so registered in the name of Cede, the Authority and the Trustee shall have no responsibility or obligation to any DTC participant, indirect DTC participant, or any beneficial owner of such Series 2026 Bonds. Without limiting the immediately preceding sentence, the Authority and the Trustee shall have no responsibility or obligation with respect to (i) the accuracy of the records of DTC, Cede or any DTC participant or indirect DTC participant with respect to any beneficial ownership interest in the Series 2026 Bonds, (ii) the delivery to any DTC participant, indirect DTC participant, beneficial owner or any other person, other than DTC or Cede, of any notice with respect to such Series 2026 Bonds, or (iii) the payment to any DTC participant, indirect DTC participant, beneficial owner or any other person, other than DTC or Cede, of any amount with respect to the principal or Redemption Price of or interest on such Series 2026 Bonds. The Authority and the Trustee may treat DTC as, and deem DTC to be, the absolute registered Holder of each such Series 2026 Bond for the purpose of (i) payment of the principal or Redemption Price of and interest on the Series 2026 Bond, (ii) giving notices with respect to such Series 2026 Bonds, (iii) registering transfers with respect to the Series 2026 Bonds, and (iv) for all other purposes whatsoever. The Trustee shall pay the principal or Redemption Price of and interest on such Series 2026 Bonds only to or upon the order of DTC, and all such payments shall be valid and effective to fully satisfy and discharge the Authority's obligations with respect to such principal, redemption premium, if any, and interest to the extent of the sum or sums so paid. Except as otherwise set forth in this Section 2.6, no person other than DTC shall receive a Bond certificate evidencing the obligation of the Authority to make payments of principal thereof, redemption premium, if any, and interest thereon pursuant to the General Resolution and this Sixth Supplemental Resolution. Upon delivery by DTC to the Trustee of written notice to the effect that DTC has determined to substitute a new nominee in place of Cede, and subject to the transfer provisions hereof, the word "Cede" in this Sixth Supplemental Resolution shall refer to such new nominee of DTC.

(c) DTC may determine to discontinue providing its services with respect to all or any portion of the Series 2026 Bonds at any time by giving written notice to the Authority and discharging its responsibilities with respect thereto under applicable law. Upon receipt of such notice, the Authority shall promptly deliver a copy of same to the Trustee.

(d) The Authority (i) in its sole discretion and without the consent of any other person, may discontinue the use of the system of book-entry only transfers through DTC (or a successor Securities Depository) with respect to the Series 2026 Bonds, in which event physical Series 2026 Bonds are required to be printed and delivered to DTC, and (ii) shall terminate the services of DTC with respect to such Series 2026 Bonds upon receipt by the Authority and the Trustee of written notice from DTC to the effect that DTC has received written notice from DTC participants or indirect DTC participants having interests, as shown in the records of DTC, of not less than fifty percent (50%) of the aggregate principal amount of the then Outstanding Series 2026 Bonds so registered in the name of Cede to the effect, that (A) DTC is unable to discharge its responsibilities with respect to such Series 2026 Bonds; or (B) a continuation of the requirement that all such Outstanding Series 2026 Bonds be registered in the registration books

kept by the Trustee, as Bond Registrar, in the name of Cede, as nominee of DTC, is not in the best interest of the beneficial owners of such Series 2026 Bonds.

(e) Upon the termination of the services of DTC with respect to all or any portion of such Series 2026 Bonds pursuant to subsection (d)(ii)(A) of this Section 2.6 or upon the discontinuance or termination of the services of DTC with respect to all or any portion of such Series 2026 Bonds pursuant to subsections (c) or (d)(ii)(B) of this Section 2.6, after which no substitute Securities Depository willing to undertake the functions of DTC hereunder can be found which, in the opinion of the Authority, is willing and able to undertake such functions upon reasonable and customary terms, such Series 2026 Bonds (or the applicable portion thereof) shall no longer be restricted to being registered in the registration books kept by the Trustee, as Bond Registrar, in the name of Cede, as nominee of DTC, but may be registered in whatever name or names the Bondholders transferring or exchanging such Series 2026 Bonds shall designate, in accordance with the provisions of the General Resolution and this Sixth Supplemental Resolution. Upon the determination by any party authorized herein that such Series 2026 Bonds (or any portion thereof) shall no longer be registered in the name of Cede, DTC shall immediately provide or cause to be provided to the Trustee all information necessary to allow the Trustee to comply with any applicable tax reporting obligations, including without limitation any cost basis reporting obligations under Internal Revenue Code Section 6045, as amended; whereupon the Trustee shall register in the name of, and authenticate and deliver replacement Series 2026 Bonds to, the beneficial owners or their nominees in principal amounts representing the interest of each. The Trustee may conclusively rely on information from DTC and its Participants and shall have no responsibility to verify or ensure the accuracy of such information.

(f) Notwithstanding any other provision of the General Resolution or this Sixth Supplemental Resolution to the contrary, so long as any Series 2026 Bonds are registered in the name of Cede, as nominee of DTC, all payments with respect to the principal or Redemption Price of and interest on, and all notices with respect to, such Series 2026 Bonds shall be made and given, respectively, to DTC as provided in the Letter of Representations of the Authority and the Trustee, addressed to DTC, with respect to the Series 2026 Bonds.

(g) In connection with any notice or other communication to be provided to Bondholders pursuant to the General Resolution or this Sixth Supplemental Resolution by the Authority or the Trustee with respect to any consent or other action to be taken by Bondholders, the Authority or the Trustee, as the case may be, shall establish a record date for such consent or other action and give DTC notice of such record date not less than fifteen (15) calendar days in advance of such record date to the extent possible.

(h) The Authority hereby authorizes the Treasurer, on behalf of the Authority and in consultation with an Authorized Authority Representative, to determine from time to time, subject to confirmation and ratification by the Authority, whether or not it is advisable for the Authority to continue the book-entry only system for the Series 2026 Bonds or to replace DTC with another qualified Securities Depository as successor to DTC.

Section 2.7 Execution.

The Series 2026 Bonds shall be executed in the manner set forth in Section 303 of the General Resolution.

ARTICLE III
FORM OF SERIES 2026 BONDS

Section 3.1 Denominations; Numbers and Letters.

The Series 2026 Bonds shall be issued in the denominations of $5,000 or any integral multiple thereof not to exceed the maximum amount of each stated maturity. Each Series 2026 Bond shall be identified by the letter "R" and the number of such Bond and shall be numbered consecutively from 1 upwards.

Section 3.2 Form of Series 2026 Bonds and Trustee's Certificate of Authentication.

The form of the Series 2026 Bonds and the Trustee's Certificate of Authentication therefor shall be of substantially the form set forth below, with necessary or appropriate variations, omissions and insertions as permitted or required hereby:

[Remainder of page intentionally blank. The form of the Series 2026 Bond follows.]

[Form of Series 2026 Bond]

UNLESS THIS CERTIFICATE IS PRESENTED BY THE AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEPOSITORY TRUST COMPANY TO THE AUTHORITY OR ITS AGENT FOR REGISTRATION OF TRANSFER, EXCHANGE OR PAYMENT, AND ANY CERTIFICATE ISSUED IS REGISTERED IN THE NAME OF CEDE & CO., OR ANY OTHER NAME AS REQUESTED BY AN AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEPOSITORY TRUST COMPANY (AND ANY PAYMENT IS MADE TO CEDE & CO., OR TO SUCH OTHER ENTITY AS IS REQUESTED BY AN AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEPOSITORY TRUST COMPANY), ANY TRANSFER, PLEDGE, OR OTHER USE HEREOF, FOR VALUE OR OTHERWISE, BY OR TO ANY PERSON, IS WRONGFUL SINCE THE REGISTERED OWNER HEREOF, CEDE & CO., HAS AN INTEREST HEREIN.

NEITHER THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY (THE "STATE") NOR ANY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION THEREOF (OTHER THAN THE AUTHORITY TO THE LIMITED EXTENT SET FORTH IN THE RESOLUTION) IS OBLIGATED TO PAY, AND NEITHER THE FAITH AND CREDIT NOR THE TAXING POWER OF THE STATE OR ANY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION THEREOF (OTHER THAN THE AUTHORITY TO THE LIMITED EXTENT SET FORTH IN THE RESOLUTION) IS PLEDGED TO THE PAYMENT OF, THE PRINCIPAL OR REDEMPTION PRICE, IF ANY, OF OR INTEREST ON THIS BOND. THIS BOND IS A SPECIAL AND LIMITED OBLIGATION OF THE AUTHORITY, PAYABLE SOLELY OUT OF THE REVENUES OR OTHER RECEIPTS, FUNDS OR MONEYS OF THE AUTHORITY PLEDGED UNDER THE RESOLUTION AND FROM ANY OTHER AMOUNTS AVAILABLE UNDER THE RESOLUTION. THIS BOND DOES NOT NOW AND SHALL NEVER CONSTITUTE A CHARGE AGAINST THE GENERAL CREDIT OF THE AUTHORITY. THE AUTHORITY HAS NO TAXING POWER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

NEW JERSEY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AUTHORITY
HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES TRUST FUND BONDS,
SERIES 2026

R-__ $_____

Interest Rate	Maturity Date	Dated Date	CUSIP

REGISTERED OWNER: CEDE & CO.

PRINCIPAL AMOUNT:

The NEW JERSEY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AUTHORITY, a public body corporate and politic with corporate succession (hereinafter called the "Authority"), constituting a political subdivision organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New Jersey (the "State"), acknowledges itself indebted and for value received hereby promises to pay to the Registered Owner named above, or registered assigns, on the Maturity Date stated above, upon presentation and surrender of this Bond at the designated corporate trust office of the Trustee hereinafter mentioned, in lawful money of the United States of America, the Principal Amount set forth above and to pay interest thereon until the Principal Amount is paid from the most recent Interest Payment Date (as defined in the Resolution) next preceding the date of authentication hereof, unless the date of authentication hereof is an Interest Payment Date, in which case from the date of authentication hereof, or unless the date of authentication hereof is prior to the first interest payment, in which case from the Dated Date or unless the date of authentication hereof is between a record date for such interest, which shall be the first (1st) day (whether or not a Business Day) of the calendar month next preceding an Interest Payment Date (the "Record Date"), and the next succeeding Interest Payment Date, in which case from such Interest Payment Date, at the Interest Rate stated above, payable on [_____ __] and [_____ __] of each year (each, an "Interest Payment Date"), commencing _____ __, 2027 until maturity or earlier redemption. Interest on the Series 2026 Bonds shall be payable (i) by check or draft mailed by the Trustee, as Paying Agent, to the Registered Owners thereof as the same appear as of the Record Date on the registration books of the Authority maintained by the Trustee, as Registrar, or (ii) by electronic transfer in immediately available funds, if the Series 2026 Bonds are held by a Securities Depository, or at the written request addressed to the Trustee by any holder of Series 2026 Bonds in the aggregate principal amount of at least $1,000,000, such request to be signed by such holder, containing the name of the bank (which shall be in the continental United States), its address, its ABA routing number, the name and account number to which credit shall be made and an acknowledgment that an electronic transfer fee is payable, and to be filed with the Trustee no later than ten (10) Business Days before the applicable Record Date. The principal of this Bond is payable upon surrender at the designated corporate trust office of The Bank of New York Mellon, Jersey City, New Jersey, the Trustee, Paying Agent and Bond Registrar. However, so long as the Bonds are registered in the name of Cede, the procedures of DTC shall govern repayment of principal of, Redemption Price, if any, and interest on the Bonds. Interest on this Bond shall be calculated based upon a 360-day year comprised of twelve 30-day months.

This Bond is one of a duly authorized issue of bonds of the Authority designated "New Jersey Educational Facilities Authority Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund Bonds, Series 2026" (the "Bonds"), which have been duly issued by the Authority under and pursuant to the laws of the State of New Jersey, particularly the Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund Act (being Chapter 375 of the Laws of the State of 1993, as amended and supplemented by Chapter 146 of the Laws of the State of 1995, Chapter 308 of the Laws of the State of 2009, Chapter 42 of the Laws of the State of 2012, and Chapter 98 of the Laws of the State of 2017) (the "HEFT Act"), which amended and supplemented the New Jersey Educational Facilities Authority Law (being Chapter 72A of Title 18A, Education Law of the New Jersey Statutes, as amended and supplemented) (hereinafter, collectively called the "Act") and pursuant to the Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund General Bond Resolution adopted by the Authority on November 15, 1995, as amended and supplemented, including by the Sixth Supplemental Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund Resolution adopted by the Authority on October 27, 2026 and a certificate executed

by an Authorized Authority Representative dated the date of sale of the Series 2026 Bonds (hereinafter, collectively called the "Resolution"). This Bond and the issue of which it is a part is a special and limited obligation of the Authority payable from and secured by a pledge of and lien on the Revenues (as defined in the Resolution) and all moneys, securities and funds which are held or set aside or which are to be held or set aside pursuant to the Resolution except the Rebate Fund or which are held in any funds which are established and created under the Resolution, equally and ratably with all other Bonds of this issue and any additional bonds to be issued as permitted by the Resolution. The payment of the principal or Redemption Price of and interest on this Bond is to be derived from payments made by the State to the Authority pursuant to the Act and amounts held under the Resolution.

ALL AMOUNTS PAID TO THE AUTHORITY TO PAY THE PRINCIPAL OR REDEMPTION PRICE OF AND INTEREST ON THE BONDS ARE SUBJECT TO AND DEPENDENT UPON APPROPRIATIONS BEING MADE FROM TIME TO TIME BY THE NEW JERSEY STATE LEGISLATURE (THE "STATE LEGISLATURE") FOR SUCH PURPOSE. THE STATE LEGISLATURE HAS NO LEGAL OBLIGATION TO MAKE ANY SUCH APPROPRIATIONS.

NEITHER THE STATE NOR ANY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION THEREOF (OTHER THAN THE AUTHORITY TO THE LIMITED EXTENT SET FORTH IN THE RESOLUTION) IS OBLIGATED TO PAY, AND NEITHER THE FAITH AND CREDIT NOR THE TAXING POWER OF THE STATE OR ANY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION THEREOF (OTHER THAN THE AUTHORITY, TO THE LIMITED EXTENT SET FORTH IN THE RESOLUTION) IS PLEDGED TO THE PAYMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL OR REDEMPTION PRICE, IF ANY, OF OR INTEREST ON THIS BOND. THIS BOND IS A SPECIAL AND LIMITED OBLIGATION OF THE AUTHORITY, PAYABLE SOLELY OUT OF THE REVENUES AND OTHER RECEIPTS, FUNDS OR MONEYS OF THE AUTHORITY PLEDGED UNDER THE RESOLUTION AND FROM ANY AMOUNTS OTHERWISE AVAILABLE UNDER THE RESOLUTION FOR THE PAYMENT OF THIS BOND. THIS BOND DOES NOT NOW AND SHALL NEVER CONSTITUTE A CHARGE AGAINST THE GENERAL CREDIT OF THE AUTHORITY. THE AUTHORITY HAS NO TAXING POWER.

Reference to the Resolution and any and all resolutions supplemental thereto and any modifications and amendments thereof and to the Act is made for a description of the nature and extent of the security for the Bonds, the funds pledged for the payment thereof, the nature manner and extent of the enforcement of such pledge, the rights and remedies of the holders of the Bonds with respect thereto, the terms and conditions upon which the Bonds are issued and upon which they may be issued thereunder, and a statement of the rights, duties, immunities and obligations of the Authority and of the Trustee. Certified copies of the Resolution are on file in the designated corporate trust office of the Trustee and in the office of the Authority.

This Bond is one of an authorized issue of Bonds, all of like date and tenor except as to number, interest rate, maturity date, denomination and redemption provisions, issued to obtain funds to make Grants to Public Institutions of Higher Education and Private Institutions of Higher Education within the State pursuant to the Act and to pay the costs of issuing the Bonds.

Pursuant to the Resolution, the Authority may hereafter issue additional bonds (herein called "Additional Bonds") for the purposes, in the amounts and on the conditions prescribed in the Resolution. All bonds issued and to be issued under the Resolution, including Additional Bonds, are and will be equally secured by the pledge of funds and Revenues provided in the Resolution except as otherwise provided in or pursuant to the Resolution. The aggregate principal amount of Bonds which may be Outstanding (as defined in the Resolution) at any one time, exclusive of certain refunding bonds, may not exceed $220,000,000.

[The Series 2026 Bonds maturing on or after _____ __, 20__ are subject to optional redemption prior to their stated maturities at the option of the Authority, in whole or in part, in any order of maturity and by lot within a maturity if less than all the Bonds of such maturity are to be redeemed, on any date on and after _____ __, 20__, at a Redemption Price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Bonds to be so redeemed, plus accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption.]

[The Series 2026 Bonds maturing on _____ __, 20__ shall be subject to mandatory redemption prior to maturity from Sinking Fund Installments, which shall be accumulated in the Sinking Fund, at a Redemption Price equal to 100% of the principal amount to be redeemed, plus accrued interest to the redemption date, on the dates and in the respective principal amounts set forth opposite such dates as set forth below. Bonds within a maturity to be redeemed shall be selected by lot by the Trustee.

Year (_____ __)	Principal Amount

(*Final maturity)]

A notice of redemption shall be given at least once not less than thirty (30) days nor more than sixty (60) days prior to the redemption date, by mail, postage prepaid, to the Registered Owner of any Bonds all or a portion of which are to be redeemed, at such Registered Owner's last address, if any, appearing upon the registration books of the Authority held by the Trustee, as Bond Registrar. Any notice of redemption (other than a notice of mandatory sinking fund redemption) may specify that the redemption is contingent upon the deposit of moneys with the Trustee in an amount sufficient to pay the Redemption Price of all Bonds or portions thereof which are to be redeemed on such date. If notice of redemption shall have been given as aforesaid, the Bonds which are specified in said notice shall become due and payable at the applicable Redemption Price on the redemption date therein designated, and if, on the redemption date, moneys for payment of the Redemption Price of all of the Bonds which are to be redeemed, together with interest accrued thereon to the redemption date, shall be available for such payment on said date, then from and after the redemption date, interest on such Bonds shall cease to accrue and become payable to the holders who are entitled to receive payment thereof upon such redemption.

To the extent and in the respects permitted by the Resolution, the provisions of the Resolution or any resolution amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto may be modified or amended by action taken on behalf of the Authority in the manner and subject to the conditions

and exceptions which are set forth in the Resolution. The pledge of moneys and securities and other obligations of the Authority under the terms of the Resolution may be discharged at or prior to the maturity or redemption of the Bonds upon the making of provision for the payment thereof on the terms set forth in the Resolution.

This Bond is transferable, as provided in the Resolution, only upon the registration books of the Authority which are kept and maintained for that purpose at the designated corporate trust office of the Trustee, as Bond Registrar, or its successor as Bond Registrar, by the Registered Owner hereof in person or by such Registered Owner's attorney duly authorized in writing, upon surrender hereof together with a written instrument of transfer which is satisfactory to the Trustee, as Bond Registrar and which is duly executed by the Registered Owner or by such duly authorized attorney, together with the required signature guarantee, and thereupon the Authority shall issue in the name of the transferee a new registered bond or bonds, of the same aggregate principal amount and series, designation, maturity and interest rate as the surrendered bond as provided in the Resolution upon payment of the charges therein prescribed. The Authority, the Trustee, the Bond Registrar and any Paying Agent of the Authority may treat and consider the person in whose name this Bond is registered as the Holder and absolute owner of this Bond for the purpose of receiving payment of the principal or Redemption Price of and interest due thereon and for all other purposes whatsoever.

In case an Event of Default, as defined in the Resolution, shall occur, the principal of this Bond may be declared due and payable in the manner and with the effect provided in the Resolution.

No recourse shall be had for the payment of the principal of, redemption premium, if any, or interest on this Bond against any member, employee or officer of the Authority, or any person executing this Bond, all such liability, if any, being hereby expressly waived and released by every Registered Owner of this Bond by the acceptance hereof and as a part of the consideration hereof, as provided in the Resolution.

THIS BOND SHALL NOT, IN ANY WAY, BE A DEBT OR LIABILITY OF THE STATE OR ANY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION THEREOF (OTHER THAN THE AUTHORITY TO THE LIMITED EXTENT SET FORTH IN THE RESOLUTION) AND SHALL NOT CREATE OR CONSTITUTE ANY INDEBTEDNESS, LIABILITY OR OBLIGATION OF THE STATE OR ANY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION THEREOF (OTHER THAN THE AUTHORITY TO THE LIMITED EXTENT SET FORTH IN THE RESOLUTION), OR BE OR CONSTITUTE A PLEDGE OF THE FAITH AND CREDIT OF THE STATE OR OF ANY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION THEREOF.

PAYMENT OF THIS BOND IS DEPENDENT ON APPROPRIATIONS BY THE STATE LEGISLATURE FROM TIME TO TIME FOR SUCH PURPOSE. THE STATE LEGISLATURE IS NOT LEGALLY OBLIGATED TO MAKE ANY SUCH APPROPRIATIONS.

It is hereby certified, recited and declared by the Authority that all acts, conditions and things required by the Constitution and statutes of the State and the Resolution to exist, to happen and to be performed precedent to and in the issuance of the Bonds of the issue of which

this Bond is a part in order to make them the legal, valid and binding obligations of the Authority in accordance with their terms, exist, have happened and have been performed in regular and due time, form and manner as required by law, and that the issuance of such Bonds does not exceed or violate any constitutional, statutory or other limitation upon the amount of the bonded indebtedness of the Authority.

This Bond shall not be entitled to any benefit under the Resolution or be valid or become obligatory for any purpose until this Bond shall have been authenticated by the execution by the Trustee, or by any authenticating agent of the Trustee approved by the Authority, of the Trustee's Certificate of Authentication hereon.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the New Jersey Educational Facilities Authority has caused this Bond to be executed in its name by the manual or facsimile signature of its Chair, Vice Chair or Executive Director and its corporate seal (or a facsimile thereof) to be hereunto affixed, imprinted, engraved or otherwise reproduced and attested by the manual or facsimile signature of its Secretary or Assistant Secretary, all as of the Dated Date hereof.

[SEAL]

NEW JERSEY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AUTHORITY

By:_____
Name:
Title:

ATTEST:

By:_____
Name:
Title:

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICATION

This Bond is one of the Series 2026 Bonds described herein and secured by the within-mentioned Resolution.

THE BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON,
as Trustee

By:_____

Date of Authentication: _____, 202_

ASSIGNMENT

FOR VALUE RECEIVED, _____
(the "Assignor" hereby sells, assigns and transfers unto _____
the within Series 2026 Bond issued by the New Jersey Educational Facilities Authority, and all rights thereunder, hereby irrevocably appointing _____
attorney to transfer said Series 2026 Bond on the bond register, with full power of substitution in the premises.

Dated:_____

Signature Guaranteed:

_____ _____

Notice: The Assignor's signature to this assignment must correspond with the name as it appears upon the face of the within Series 2026 Bond in every particular without alteration or any change whatever

ARTICLE IV
APPROVAL OF DOCUMENTS

Section 4.1 Approval of Preliminary Official Statement and Official Statement.

The Authority hereby approves the form and content of the Preliminary Official Statement, substantially in the form presented to this meeting, with such necessary, desirable or appropriate changes, insertions or deletions and such completion of blanks therein as an Authorized Authority Representative, with the advice of Bond Counsel and the State Attorney General, may approve; provided that APPENDIX I, as supplemented, to the Preliminary Official Statement (which is provided by the State) shall be included therein. An Authorized Authority Representative is hereby authorized, with the advice of Bond Counsel and the State Attorney General, to deem the Preliminary Official Statement for the Series 2026 Bonds "final" as of its date, within the meaning of SEC Rule 15(c)(2)-12 of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and to provide written evidence relating thereto in a form acceptable to Bond Counsel and the State Attorney General. The preparation and execution of the final Official Statement relating to the Series 2026 Bonds (the "Official Statement"), and its use, substantially in the form of the Preliminary Official Statement for such Series 2026 Bonds submitted to the Authority, are hereby approved. The Official Statement is and will be hereby deemed to be a final "Official Statement," as of its date, within the meaning of SEC Rule 15(c)(2)-12.

Section 4.2 Authorization of Printing and Distribution (Including Electronic Posting) of Preliminary Official Statement and Official Statement.

The printing and distribution (including electronic posting) in connection with the sale of the Series 2026 Bonds of the Preliminary Official Statement and the Official Statement is hereby approved, with such changes, insertions and omissions in the Preliminary Official Statement and the Official Statement as an Authorized Authority Representative, with the advice of Bond Counsel and the State Attorney General, shall approve. An Authorized Authority Representative is further authorized and directed to take all such other actions as such Authorized Authority Representative shall deem necessary, desirable or appropriate to effect the sale of the Series 2026 Bonds.

Section 4.3 Approval of Continuing Disclosure Agreement.

The Continuing Disclosure Agreement relating to the Series 2026 Bonds, substantially in the form presented to this meeting, is hereby approved, provided that an Authorized Authority Representative is hereby authorized, with the advice of the State Attorney General and Bond Counsel, to make such changes and insertions to, and omissions from, such form of the Continuing Disclosure Agreement as such Authorized Authority Representative may deem necessary, desirable or appropriate. The Authorized Authority Representatives are hereby authorized and directed, with the advice of the State Attorney General and Bond Counsel, to execute such documents and instruments relating to continuing disclosure, if any, as may be necessary or desirable to enable brokers, dealers and municipal securities dealers to comply with SEC Rule 15(c)(2)-12.

Section 4.4 Execution of Other Necessary Documents.

The Authorized Authority Representatives are hereby authorized and directed to execute and deliver such documents and to take such actions as may be necessary, advisable or appropriate in order to effectuate the issuance and sale of the Series 2026 Bonds and consummate the transactions approved by this Sixth Supplemental Resolution or as advised by the State Attorney General and Bond Counsel, including, without limitation, the execution and delivery of all closing documents and certificates.

ARTICLE V
AUTHORIZATION OF CERTAIN OTHER TRANSACTIONS AND PROCEEDINGS

Section 5.1 Additional Proceedings.

As additional proceedings of the Authority in connection with the issuance, sale and delivery of the Series 2026 Bonds and the other transactions authorized by this Sixth Supplemental Resolution, there is hereby delegated to the Authorized Authority Representatives the power to take the following actions and make the following determinations as to the Series 2026 Bonds by one or more Series 2026 Certificates executed by any one such Authorized Authority Representative and approved in writing by the Treasurer and delivered in connection with the sale and issuance of the Series 2026 Bonds:

(a) To determine, subject to the provisions of this Sixth Supplemental Resolution and in consultation with the Treasurer, the appropriate series designation(s), the date(s) and time(s) of sale, the respective principal amounts, the interest rate or rates, the dated dates, the interest and principal payment and maturity dates, the denomination or denominations (not to exceed the aggregate principal amount of Series 2026 Bonds specified herein) of the Series 2026 Bonds, the redemption provisions, to make such modifications or amendments to the title of the Series 2026 Bonds as deemed necessary, desirable or appropriate by such Authorized Authority Representative in connection with the issuance and sale of the Series 2026 Bonds, and any other provisions deemed necessary, desirable or appropriate by such person not in conflict with or in substitution for the provisions of the Resolution or the Act;

(b) To make the determination, in consultation with the Treasurer, of the amount of the Series 2026 Bonds of each Series to be issued and sold;

(c) To omit from, add to or incorporate into the designation and title of the Series 2026 Bonds set forth in Section 2.1 of this Sixth Supplemental Resolution any provision, or modify such designation or title in any other manner, which may be deemed necessary or advisable by such Authorized Authority Representative in connection with the issuance, sale and delivery of, and security for the Series 2026 Bonds and which is not inconsistent with the provisions of the Resolution or the Act;

(d) To execute a final Official Statement of the Authority relating to the Series 2026 Bonds, substantially in the form of the Preliminary Official Statement relating to the Series 2026 Bonds, with such insertions, revisions and omissions as may be authorized by the Authorized Authority Representative executing the same, with the advice of Bond Counsel and the State Attorney General, to deliver the final Official Statement to the Underwriters and to authorize the use of the final Official Statement and the information contained therein in connection with the offering and sale of the Series 2026 Bonds;

(e) To determine the application of the proceeds of the Series 2026 Bonds for the purposes stated in Section 2.2 of this Sixth Supplemental Resolution;

(f) In connection with any of the transactions authorized by this Sixth Supplemental Resolution, to make such amendments, modifications and revisions to the Resolution prior to or simultaneously with the issuance of the Series 2026 Bonds as (i) may be requested by any Rating

Agency in connection with obtaining a rating on the Series 2026 Bonds from such Rating Agency, (ii) may be requested by a Bond Insurer issuing a Bond Insurance Policy insuring any of the Series 2026 Bonds, or (iii) such Authorized Authority Representative may determine, in consultation with the Treasurer, the State Attorney General and Bond Counsel, are necessary or advisable in order to (1) reflect the actual provisions of the Resolution that shall be applicable to the Series 2026 Bonds, and/or (2) facilitate the issuance and sale of the Series 2026 Bonds; provided, however, that (A) the provisions of Section 2.1 of this Sixth Supplemental Resolution relating to the maximum aggregate principal amount, true interest cost, final maturity date, and Redemption Price of the Series 2026 Bonds shall not be so amended, modified or revised, and (B) no such amendments, modifications or revisions shall be inconsistent with the provisions of the Resolution;

(g) To authorize the electronic posting of the Official Statement(s) on the State's website, upon the request of the Treasurer or the Treasurer's designee;

(h) To determine whether the Series 2026 Bonds shall be issued in one or more Series for purposes of issuance and sale;

(i) To determine whether the Series 2026 Bonds will be issued as tax-exempt bonds or as taxable bonds, or a combination thereof;

(j) To sell the Series 2026 Bonds on one or more dates;

(k) To submit an excerpt of the minutes of the meeting of the Authority at which this Sixth Supplemental Resolution was adopted to the Governor of the State (the "Governor") as required pursuant to the Act, and to receive, on behalf of the Authority, an approval letter from the Governor, if delivered to the Authority, of said excerpt as it relates to all actions taken by the Authority in connection with the issuance and sale of the Series 2026 Bonds;

(l) To file with the Trustee a copy of this Sixth Supplemental Resolution certified by an Authorized Authority Representative, along with an opinion of Bond Counsel, which filing is required by Article IX of the General Resolution; and

(m) To make such other determinations, to execute such other documents, instruments and papers and to do such acts and things as may be necessary or advisable in connection with (i) the issuance, sale and delivery of, and security for, the Series 2026 Bonds or (ii) any of the other transactions authorized by this Sixth Supplemental Resolution, and which are not inconsistent with the provisions of the Resolution, including this Sixth Supplemental Resolution.

Any and all actions heretofore taken by the Authorized Authority Representatives in connection with the transactions authorized and contemplated by this Sixth Supplemental Resolution are hereby ratified.

All matters determined by an Authorized Authority Representative under the authority of this Sixth Supplemental Resolution shall constitute and be deemed matters incorporated into this Sixth Supplemental Resolution and approved by the Authority, and, whenever an Authorized Authority Representative is authorized or directed to take any action pursuant to this Sixth Supplemental Resolution with or upon the advice, consent or consultation with or by any other

person, agency, office or official, a certificate of such Authorized Authority Representative may be relied upon as being determinative that such advice, consultation or consent has in fact occurred and that such actions of the Authorized Authority Representative are valid and binding.

Section 5.2 Execution and Delivery of Grant Agreements.

(a) The Authority hereby authorizes the execution and delivery of the Grant Agreements with the 2026 Grantees for their respective 2026 Projects, as shall be set forth in an exhibit to the Series 2026 Certificate. The Grant Agreements shall be substantially in the forms approved pursuant to the Grant Agreement Resolution, with such insertions, revisions and omissions and any supplements thereto as an Authorized Authority Representative shall deem necessary or advisable in consultation with the State Attorney General and Bond Counsel.

(b) Such execution and delivery of the Grant Agreements shall occur prior to, on the same day as, or after the date of issuance of the Series 2026 Bonds, as shall be determined by an Authorized Authority Representative in consultation with the State Attorney General and Bond Counsel; provided, however, that the execution and delivery of any Grant Agreement shall not obligate the Authority to fund any Grant for any 2026 Project other than from the proceeds of the Series 2026 Bonds, if, when, and as issued.

Section 5.3 Authorization Regarding Amendments to Grant Agreements.

The Authorized Authority Representatives are hereby authorized to execute and deliver amendments to Grant Agreements provided that, with respect to any such amendment (each, an "Amendment"), (i) the Amendment consists of non-material modifications to a 2026 Project and/or a decrease in the amount of the Grant required by such 2026 Project; (ii) the Secretary of Higher Education has approved the Amendment; (iii) the Amendment would not be in violation of the HEFT Act and Regulations; (iv) such Authorized Authority Representative or Authorized Authority Representatives have consulted with the State Attorney General with respect to such Amendment; (v) if deemed necessary by the State Attorney General, such Authorized Authority Representative or Authorized Authority Representatives have consulted with Bond Counsel with respect to such Amendment; and (vi) if deemed necessary by the State Attorney General, the Authority has received an opinion of Bond Counsel to the effect that the Amendment will not adversely affect the tax-exempt status of the applicable Series 2026 Bonds and any bonds issued to refund such Series 2026 Bonds.

ARTICLE VI
APPLICATION OF THE SERIES 2026 BOND PROCEEDS

Section 6.1 Application of Bond Proceeds.

Simultaneously with the delivery of the Series 2026 Bonds, the proceeds thereof shall be applied as follows, all as more specifically set forth in the Series 2026 Certificate (which may include a direction to establish separate accounts or subaccounts in respect of separate Series of the Series 2026 Bonds):

(a) There shall be deposited in a Cost of Issuance account within the Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund, the amount specified in the Series 2026 Certificate to pay costs of issuance of the Series 2026 Bonds;

(b) There shall be deposited in the Debt Service Fund, the amount (if any) specified in the Series 2026 Certificate; and

(c) The balance of the proceeds of the Series 2026 Bonds shall be deposited in the Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund.

ARTICLE VII
MISCELLANEOUS

Section 7.1 Appointment of Trustee, Paying Agent, Registrar, and Dissemination Agent.

The Bank of New York Mellon, Jersey City, New Jersey, is hereby appointed to serve as (i) Trustee under the Resolution and Paying Agent and Bond Registrar for the Series 2026 Bonds, and (ii) Dissemination Agent under the Continuing Disclosure Agreement. Such appointment shall become effective upon execution and delivery to the Authority of an acceptance thereof and, in addition, with respect to the appointment as Trustee, execution of the Certificate of Authentication endorsed upon the Series 2026 Bonds upon original issuance.

Section 7.2 Severability of Invalid Provisions.

If any one or more of the covenants or agreements provided in this Sixth Supplemental Resolution on the part of the Authority or any Fiduciary to be performed should be contrary to law, then such covenant or covenants or 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 Sixth Supplemental Resolution.

Section 7.3 Registration or Qualification of the Series 2026 Bonds under Blue Sky Laws of Various Jurisdictions.

The Authorized Authority Representatives are authorized and directed on behalf of the Authority to take any and all action which they deem necessary or advisable in order to effect the registration or qualification (or exemption therefrom) of the Series 2026 Bonds for issue, offer, sale or trade under the blue sky or securities laws of any of the states of the United States of America and in connection therewith to execute, acknowledge, verify, deliver, file or cause to be published any applications, reports (except consents to service of process in any jurisdiction outside the State) and other papers and instruments which may be required under such laws, and to take any and all further action which they may deem necessary or advisable in order to maintain any such registration or qualification for as long as they deem necessary or as required by law or by the underwriters of such securities; provided however, that the Authority will not be required to qualify as a foreign corporation or to file any general or special consents to service of process under the laws of any state; and any such action previously taken is hereby ratified, confirmed and approved.

Section 7.4 Conflict.

All resolutions or parts of resolutions or other proceedings in conflict herewith are repealed insofar as such conflict exists.

Section 7.5 Ratification.

Any actions heretofore taken by any Authorized Authority Representative in connection with the transactions contemplated herein are hereby ratified and reaffirmed.

Section 7.6 Effective Date.

This Sixth Supplemental Resolution shall take effect immediately upon its adoption in accordance with the Act.

Exhibit A

Certified List of 2026 Projects and 2026 Grantees

Note: Kean University ("Kean") and New Jersey City University ("NJCU") entered into an agreement dated as of October 1, 2025 (the "Merger Agreement"), pursuant to which Kean agreed to acquire NJCU and NJCU's campus would become an additional location of Kean. Effective July 1, 2026, pursuant to the Merger Agreement, all property of NJCU became property of Kean, and all debts, liabilities, and duties of NJCU became obligations of Kean. Accordingly, all Grants identified as having been awarded to NJCU in the attached Summer 2025 Cycle Certified List and Fall 2025 Cycle Certified List shall be deemed to be Grants to Kean, as successor to NJCU.

HIGHER EDUCATION CAPITAL FACILITIES PROGRAMS JOINT SOLICITATION SUMMER 2025 CYCLE
Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund (HEFT) List of Approved Projects

Institution	Project Name	Project Synopsis	HEFT Approved Funding:
Union College	Lessner Building at the Elizabeth campus.	HVAC rooftop units are well beyond life expectancy and need to be replaced. New, efficient units will improve overall indoor air quality and enhance air distribution. Also mentioned in both plans is the need to replace the escalator between floors two and five.	$ 15,000,000.00
Rowan College of South Jersey	Rooftop System and Boiler Replacement Gloucester Campus	RCSJ–Gloucester Campus proposes a comprehensive rooftop HVAC system and boiler replacement to modernize aging mechanical infrastructure in the College Center and medical buildings. This renewal project will replace the existing glycol-chilled water system and multizone air-handling units (AHUs) with high-efficiency Trane packaged rooftop units (RTUs) and variable-air-volume (VAV) distribution, fully compliant with ASHRAE Standard 90.1 energy-efficiency requirements.	$ 10,620,000.00
Montclair State University	Montclair State University Higher Education Capital Facilities Grant Program Summer 2025 Cycle - Sprague Library	For the Sprague Library, proposed mechanical improvements include HVAC upgrades for Air Handler Unit #5. Recommended items are the installation of an outdoor grade AHU to serve the core building, installation of new RTUs with CHW coils to serve the north wing, and installation of a new AHU in the basement mechanical room with dual DX/CHW cooling coils and HW heating coil.	$ 9,075,000.00
Rowan College of South Jersey	Comprehensive Heating, Ventilation, & Air Conditioning (HVAC) Renovation Cumberland Campus (Priority Level 1)	Upgrading the campus-wide HVAC systems will create a safe, comfortable, and healthy learning environment across classrooms, laboratories, and student support spaces. Reliable climate control & improved air quality directly enhance the teaching & learning experience, ensuring students can fully engage in coursework year-round without disruptions caused by system failures.	$ 9,070,363.00
New Jersey Institute of Technology	Comprehensive Renewal and Improvement of Tiernan Hall Addressing Deferred Maintenance	Project addresses the "Poor" condition of Tiernan Hall and the substantial deferred maintenance backlog, proposed to modernize core systems, ensuring a safe & healthy bldg.	$ 7,750,000.00
Rowan University	Robinson Hall Electrical Upgrades	Robinson Hall Electrical Upgrades Project to modernize the facility's core electrical infrastructure and ensure it can fully support a 21st Century Computer Science building. The project includes the complete replacement of the original main electrical switchgear and distribution panels, which are essential to accommodating cutting-edge computing disciplines such as cybersecurity, big data, machine and deep learning, mobile development, cloud computing, parallel processing, bioinformatics, virtual reality, computer game design, robotics, artificial intelligence, database systems, and blockchain technologies.	$ 7,577,160.00
County College of Morris	CCM Fire & Life Safety Notification, Control, and Alarm System Replacement	This Project will address critical safety and compliance issues, prevent potential life-threatening situations and ensure the institution meets all necessary fire and life safety codes. The fire alarm systems in question include those in Cohen Hall, Sheffield Hall, DeMare Hall, Emeriti Hall, and connected areas. The Project also includes visual emergency notification system upgrades installed at all institutional entrances and across interior and exterior buildings to ensure effective emergency communication. This Project will bring outdated systems into alignment with current code standards.	$ 6,175,000.00
William Paterson University	William paterson -Atrium Learning Lab Hub Renovation	The Atrium Learning Lab Hub renovation project at William Paterson University aims to modernize and transform a portion of the 42,000-square-foot Atrium, a 1996 academic and office building, into a dynamic, technology-enhanced learning environment that supports innovative education and collaboration. The project focuses on reconfiguring the ground level and second floor to optimize space utilization, enhance accessibility, and upgrade critical building systems, aligning with the institution's commitment to advanced pedagogy and student engagement.	$ 4,287,775.00
New Jersey City University	Corridors and Common Spaces flooring. Lighting, Painting, Ceiling Tiles- Hepburn Hall, Karnoutsos Hall, Rossey Hall, Guarini Library, Pro Studies Building, VAB, Fries Hall	Upgrading the flooring, lighting, painting, and ceiling tiles in the corridors and common spaces of Hepburn Hall, Karnoutsos Hall, Rossey Hall, Guarini Library, Professional Studies Building, VAB, and Fries Hall is vital for enhancing the functionality and aesthetics of these heavily trafficked areas. Improved lighting and fresh paint will create a welcoming atmosphere, while new flooring and ceiling tiles will increase safety, reduce maintenance costs, and contribute to a more cohesive and modern appearance. These enhancements will not only elevate the overall campus experience for students, faculty, and visitors but also reflect a commitment to providing a high-quality, engaging environment that supports academic and social interactions.	$ 4,239,242.00

HIGHER EDUCATION CAPITAL FACILITIES PROGRAMS JOINT SOLICITATION SUMMER 2025 CYCLE
Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund (HEFT) List of Approved Projects

Institution	Project Name	Project Synopsis	HEFT Approved Funding:
New Jersey City University	Classrooms and Labs - Refresh (furniture, paint, flooring, Ceiling Tiles & lighting) for 40 Classrooms	Refreshing the classrooms and labs across 40 rooms by updating furniture, paint, flooring, ceiling tiles, and lighting is essential to create an engaging and conducive learning environment. Modern, comfortable furniture and fresh decor will enhance student focus and participation, while updated lighting and flooring will improve visibility and safety. These improvements not only elevate the aesthetic appeal but also align with contemporary educational standards, fostering a more dynamic and inspiring atmosphere for students and faculty. This investment is crucial for supporting effective teaching and learning, promoting a positive educational experience, and attracting prospective students.	$ 4,192,034.00
Saint Elizabeth University	Saint Elizabeth University Mission Forward: Soaring to Greater Heights Facilities Modernization Project	HEFT grant application seeks to expand and integrate modern technology, research, & educational opportunities to improve communication, learning & research, professional development skills, college degree completion, campus experiences, community outreach, & student life & engagement. To achieve this, the Project is vital to implement and complete necessary critical deferred maintenance needs and construction to promote the expansion & advancement of literacy, writing & research skill, classroom and library instruction, tutoring, peer-to-peer support, student and community collaboration, online resources & tutorials, professional development, and degree completion.	$ 4,000,000.00
Middlesex College	Deferred Maintenance Health, Safety, Fire & Communications Facility Project to advance Middlesex College's Academic, Research & Experiential Learning and Workforce Training Objectives	The Project comprises Sprinkler System, Fire Protection, Security, & Communications Facility Emergency Equipment Improvements to advance educational objectives for six instructional, laboratory, communication and research facilities comprising 332,084 square feet, and totaling $3,756,400 of high priority deferred maintenance scope work. The college's Facilities Condition Audit conducted by Entech Engineering indicates immediate action is required to upgrade the fire, safety and communications facility emergency equipment that will ensure safe & secure use of the buildings by students and faculty engaged in the Educational Objectives activities.	$ 3,756,400.00
Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey	Rutgers New Brunswick Murray Hall Roof	Murray Hall, constructed c. 1908, is located at 510 George Street, City of New Brunswick, on the College Avenue Campus of Rutgers University- New Brunswick. The project entails the replacement of a variety of dated roofs on this 50,200 gross square foot three-story plus basement building.	$ 3,600,000.00
Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey	Walters Hall Roof	The project will include removal of existing roofing and insulation and wholesale replacement of thermal insulation and the roofing membrane with modern systems that comport with RU Desing Standards. Copings, curbs, and flashings are within the scope, to provide for a complete new roofing system that will provide for a 20-year warranty. The targeted work will have significant impact, stopping water penetration and the resultant interior damage issues.	$ 3,400,000.00
New Jersey City University	High Voltages Safety Compliance 480v-Campus Wide (Coordination Study/ Thermal testing/Exercise/cleaning, & Replace)	Conducting a coordination study, thermal testing, exercising, cleaning, and, if necessary, replacing high voltage switch gears (480v) campus-wide is crucial for maintaining electrical safety and efficiency. These activities ensure the reliability and performance of the electrical distribution system, preventing unexpected outages and reducing the risk of electrical hazards. Regular maintenance and testing help identify potential issues before they escalate, safeguarding against costly disruptions and ensuring compliance with safety standards. This proactive approach is essential for the seamless operation of campus facilities, protecting both infrastructure and the well-being of students, staff, and visitors.	$ 3,211,218.00
New Jersey City University	HVAC Infrastructure Replacement- Campus Wide BMS System Controls and Infrastructure	Replacing the campus-wide HVAC infrastructure and upgrading the BMS system controls is essential due to the current system's lack of BACnet compatibility and improper operation. This modernization will enhance energy efficiency, improve climate control, and ensure reliable system performance, providing a comfortable and healthy environment for all building occupants. By integrating BACnet, the new system will facilitate seamless communication between devices, optimizing building management and reducing operational costs. This investment is crucial for maintaining sustainable, efficient campus operations and meeting modern standards for facility management.	$ 3,013,009.00
Montclair State University	Montclair State University Higher Education Capital Facilities Grant Program Summer 2025 Cycle - Dickson Hall	Dickson Hall Main Rooftop, proposed HVAC system improvements will include control systems upgrade, rooftop AHU replacement, VAV terminal replacement, and ancillary improvements.	$ 3,000,000.00

HIGHER EDUCATION CAPITAL FACILITIES PROGRAMS JOINT SOLICITATION SUMMER 2025 CYCLE
Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund (HEFT) List of Approved Projects

Institution	Project Name	Project Synopsis	HEFT Approved Funding:
Stevens Institute of Technology	Stevens Institute of Technology Morton-Peirce-Kidde Complex Safety and Deferred Maintenance Project	Piece & Kiddie Halls project funding for both Peirce and Kidde Halls, Stevens will replace the copper roof gutter system, fully repoint the limestone water table and replace the slate roof from the dormer base to the gutter to achieve a watertight, long-lasting assembly	$ 2,910,193.00
Felician University	Felician Forward	The project request is for CIF & HEFT entirely of "renewal and renovation" needs, significantly simplifying implementation and reducing the likelihood of delays commonly associated with facility construction and reconstruction projects. "Felician Forward" project will stabilize core systems, safeguard the campus community. Goal 1: Mitigate emergent, critical safety hazards by replacing aging electrical systems & renovating structural elements that pose fire, structural, or operational risks. Goal 2: Advance universal access and compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) by upgrading elevators, entryways, and accessibility layouts to ensure inclusive navigation and equitable participation.	$ 2,752,909.00
New Jersey City University	HVAC Infrastructure Replacement - Chiller in Visual Arts Building-Air cooled chiller preferred	Replacing the HVAC chiller in Karnoutsos Hall is critical to eliminate its dependency on Hepburn Hall's chiller for HVAC needs. A dedicated chiller will ensure independent and efficient climate control, enhancing comfort for building occupants. This upgrade will increase energy efficiency, reduce operational costs, and improve system reliability, aligning with building modernization and sustainability objectives.	$ 2,600,000.00
New Jersey City University	New Install- Life Safety Building Generator-Grossnickle Hall	Installing a generator in Grossnickle Hall is crucial to ensure continuous power supply, particularly considering the special needs occupants from A. Harry Moore and the incoming Jersey City Board of Education high school students. A reliable backup power system will provide essential support during outages, maintaining critical systems such as lighting, HVAC, and emergency equipment. This is vital for the safety and well-being of special needs individuals, who may require consistent environmental controls and accessibility features. The generator installation will ensure a secure and supportive environment for all students, staff, and visitors, reflecting a commitment to inclusivity and preparedness.	$ 2,200,000.00
New Jersey City University	HVAC Infrastructure Replacement - Chiller in Visual Arts Building-Air cooled chiller preferred	The replacement of the HVAC chiller in the Visual Arts Building is crucial due to its current failing Broad Chiller. Upgrading to a modern chiller will enhance climate control, ensuring a comfortable environment for students and staff. This replacement will also improve energy efficiency, reduce operational costs, and minimize the risk of unexpected failures.	$ 2,000,000.00
New Jersey City University	New Roof- VAB (Including Exhaust Fans)	Replacing the Visual Arts Building (VAB) roof and exhaust fans is vital due to their aging state and declining performance. A new roof will prevent leaks and structural issues, while modern exhaust fans will improve air quality and ventilation. These upgrades are essential for maintaining a safe and conducive environment for both students and staff, ensuring the building remains functional and efficient.	$ 2,000,000.00
New Jersey City University	HVAC Infrastructure Replacement - Air Cooled Chiller in Guarini Library Building	Replacing the HVAC chiller in the Guarini Library Building with an independent unit is critical due to the current reliance on a rental chiller located on the Grossnickle Hall old grounds shop roof. The existing setup poses reliability concerns and potential disruptions in climate control. Installing a dedicated chiller will ensure consistent and efficient cooling, reduce dependency on temporary solutions, and enhance the library's operational stability. This upgrade will improve energy efficiency, lower costs, and ensure a comfortable environment for library patrons and staff.	$ 2,000,000.00
New Jersey City University	HVAC Infrastructure Replacement - Chiller in Rossey Hall Building-Electric	The emergency replacement of the HVAC chiller in Rossey Hall is critical due to current absorption chiller failed in place. A new chiller will provide improved climate control, ensuring a comfortable environment for all building occupants. This upgrade will also enhance energy efficiency, lower operational costs, and reduce the likelihood of unexpected failures, supporting the building's sustainability and functionality	$ 1,905,175.80

HIGHER EDUCATION CAPITAL FACILITIES PROGRAMS JOINT SOLICITATION SUMMER 2025 CYCLE
Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund (HEFT) List of Approved Projects

Institution	Project Name	Project Synopsis	HEFT Approved Funding:
New Jersey City University	HVAC Infrastructure Replacement - Chiller in Science Building?	Replacing the chiller in the Science Building's HVAC infrastructure is essential to ensure efficient climate control and reliable system performance. The malfunctioning chiller is causing inadequate cooling, increased energy consumption, and higher maintenance costs, disrupting the comfort and functionality of the facility. Upgrading to a modern chiller will optimize energy efficiency, reduce operational expenses, and provide consistent temperature regulation, which is vital for maintaining the optimal environment for scientific research and education. This investment highlights the commitment to sustainability, operational efficiency, and providing a conducive environment for academic excellence.	$ 1,800,000.00
Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey	Ackerson Hall Roof	The project will include removal of existing roofing and insulation and wholesale replacement of thermal insulation and the roofing membrane with modern systems that comport with RU Roofing Design Standards. Copings, curbs, and flashings are within the scope, to provide for a complete new roofing system that will provide for a 20-year warranty. The targeted work will have significant impact, stopping water penetration and the resultant interior damage issues. All work will be undertaken in accordance with the New Jersey Uniform Construction Code as well as with the requirements of the RU's roof management program.	$ 1,500,000.00
New Jersey City University	Generator- Guarini Library	Installing a generator at the Guarini Library is crucial for ensuring continuous power supply during outages, safeguarding critical resources, and maintaining essential library functions. The library serves as a hub for student learning, research, and technological access, and a power interruption could disrupt these vital activities. By equipping the library with a reliable generator, the university can ensure that students and faculty have uninterrupted access to information and resources, even during emergencies. This investment highlights a commitment to educational excellence, reliability, and student success.	$ 1,200,000.00
Montclair State University	Montclair State University Higher Education Capital Facilities Grant Program Summer 2025 Cycle - 12 Austin Place Improvements	12 Austin Place academic facility has traditionally been home of Career Advancement, the facility is currently vacant due to poor conditions. The Project scope of work includes the following items: new tin-zinc coated copper gutters and leaders; repair and repainting of siding, trim, and porches; repair or restoration of windows and doors; refinishing wood floors, interior painting, replacement of HVAC system, LED lighting installation, upgrading alarms, and renovating restrooms.	$ 1,025,000.00
Montclair State University	Montclair State University Higher Education Capital Facilities Grant Program Summer 2025 Cycle - Sprague Library Roof Replacement	The Sprague Library Roof Replacement: The roofing and flashing of this section has failed and is in need of immediate addressing. Replacement or retrofit of the roofing system and all flashings is recommended. All existing roofing and flashing materials should be removed. New flat insulation to achieve R-30 and 1/4"pitch and adhered roofing membrane, membrane perimeter, curb and penetration flashings, and new bellows-type expansion joint should be installed. In the Retrofit Option, wet areas of existing insulation would be replaced but the majority would remain. Additional insulation would be installed on top of the existing.	$ 1,000,000.00
Essex County College	Essex County College - Campus-Wide Classroom & Learning Environment Modernization Project (Learning Environment)	The Learning Environment project targets the renovation of approximately 100 instructional spaces across ECC's Main Campus, including general classrooms, the Siegler and Smith Lecture Halls, the Mary B. Burch Theater, and the Multipurpose Room. These spaces serve thousands of students annually and are central to the delivery of high-enrollment gateway courses in STEM, Humanities, and Theater.	$ 1,000,000.00
Ramapo College of New Jersey	Ramapo College Deferred Maintenance Project HVAC System Replacements	These are one-for-one replacements of existing but failing HVAC systems with newer, more energy efficient models in buildings used for instruction and student residences. This project consists of six sub-projects including: replacement of the Core 4 valve and pump in the main academic building; replacing the Student Center's Energy Recovery Unit (ERU); replacing two ERUs in the Bradley Center; replacing the boilers in the College Park Apartments (CPA) Upper Pad; replacing the chiller for the Anisfield School of Business (ASB) building; and refurbishing the Central Plant's Single Cell cooling tower.	$ 880,000.00

HIGHER EDUCATION CAPITAL FACILITIES PROGRAMS JOINT SOLICITATION SUMMER 2025 CYCLE
Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund (HEFT) List of Approved Projects

Institution	Project Name	Project Synopsis	HEFT Approved Funding:
Saint Peter's University	Saint Peter's University Deferred Maintenance Grant Application - Deferred Maintenance: Fire & Life Safety Infrastructure Improvement Project	This project directly addresses immediate code compliance needs and life safety improvements that are essential for maintaining safe building operations & educational continuity, systematic attention to ensure code compliance and safety, including: Loyola Hall, Dinneen Hall, Gannon Hall, Pope Hall, Rankin Hall, O'Toole Library, McDermott Hall, Lee House, Hilsdorkf Hall, Yanitelli Recreation Life Ctr. Upgrades include: smoke detection throughout the building housing critical computer science and cybersecurity programs and ensure full compliance with fire code requirements for educational occupancy; multiple buildings requiring emergency egress lighting system installation or replacement to ensure safe conditions during power outages and emergency evacuations and maintain compliance with life safety codes.	$ 752,685.00
New Jersey City University	HVAC Infrastructure Replacement- Unit ventilators FCUs 60 Rossey Hall	The replacement of unit ventilators and fan coil units (FCUs) in Rossey Hall is crucial, particularly given the current chiller's abandonment, which has significantly impacted the building's overall HVAC efficiency. Upgrading to modern units will restore effective climate control, improve air quality, and ensure a comfortable environment for occupants. This investment will align with sustainability goals, reduce energy consumption, and support the building's operational needs in the absence of a functioning chiller	$ 675,000.00
Montclair State University	Montclair State University Higher Education Capital Facilities Grant Program Summer 2025 Cycle - Jarvie Hall Improvements	Jarvie Hall is a 6,600 GSF academic building located on the Bloomfield campus. In 2010, Jarvie Hall underwent renovations that converted it from an R-2 dormitory to its current B use. A second exit required from the upper floors was met via the continued use of the existing fire escape on the east elevation. This fire escape had subsequently been removed in recent years due to its unsafe and deteriorated nature leaving only one exit from the second and third floors. As a result, the third floor is currently offline and vacant. Project will address: Replacing Fire Escape, improvements include painting exterior trim; refinishing floors, placing HVAC units; installing LED lighting; upgrading alarms; & repairing or replacing the ramp. Renovations to Jarvie Hall is list on NJ Register of Historic Places, must follow all guidelines.	$ 550,000.00
New Jersey City University	New Roof Rossey Hall	The replacement of Rossey Hall roof is essential due to their advanced age and deteriorating condition. Upgrading these roofs will prevent potential leaks and structural damage, ensuring the safety and integrity of the building. Additionally, new roofing materials will enhance insulation and energy efficiency, aligning with sustainability goals and reducing long-term maintenance costs. This proactive measure will safeguard the building's infrastructure and provide a secure environment for its occupants.	$ 540,000.00
New Jersey City University	Mechanical Rooms Waterproofing-Campus Wide	Implementing waterproofing measures in mechanical rooms across the campus is crucial to protect essential infrastructure from water damage. Mechanical rooms house critical equipment that, if compromised by water infiltration, can lead to costly repairs, operational disruptions, and safety hazards. Waterproofing ensures the longevity and reliability of these systems, safeguarding against potential failures and maintaining the seamless operation of campus facilities. This proactive investment supports the overall resilience and efficiency of campus infrastructure, preserving the integrity of vital mechanical equipment and ensuring a safe environment for staff and vendor work.	$ 514,824.00
New Jersey City University	HVAC Infrastructure Replacement- Unit ventilators 50 FCUs Guarini Library	Replacing the unit ventilators and fan coil units (FCUs) in the Guarini Library is essential to complement the installation of a new chiller. This coordinated upgrade will ensure that the entire HVAC system operates efficiently and effectively, providing optimal climate control throughout the library. The new units will enhance air distribution, improve energy efficiency, and ensure seamless integration with the new chiller, resulting in a more reliable and comfortable environment for library users and staff. This investment supports the library's operational needs and aligns with sustainability goals by reducing energy consumption and maintenance costs.	$ 500,000.00
New Jersey City University	Upgrade the existing fire panel by replacing the internal working, updating various existing devices to be compatible with the upgrade, and installing the new devices	Due to expansion of new occupants, The installation of a sprinkler system throughout the building, along with an upgrade of the fire panel, is essential to enhance fire safety and ensure compliance with current regulations. Note: Building only has fire alarm system	$ 488,100.00

HIGHER EDUCATION CAPITAL FACILITIES PROGRAMS JOINT SOLICITATION SUMMER 2025 CYCLE
Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund (HEFT) List of Approved Projects

Institution	Project Name	Project Synopsis	HEFT Approved Funding:
New Jersey City University	New Roof- Grossnickle Hall	The replacement of Grossnickle roof is essential due to their advanced age and deteriorating condition. Upgrading these roofs will prevent potential leaks and structural damage, ensuring the safety and integrity of the building. Additionally, new roofing materials will enhance insulation and energy efficiency, aligning with sustainability goals and reducing long-term maintenance costs. This proactive measure will safeguard the building's infrastructure and provide a secure environment for its occupants.	$ 418,000.00
New Jersey City University	HVAC Infrastructure Replacement - Chiller in Grossnickle Hall Building	Replacing the chiller in Grossnickle Hall Building is essential due to the failure and obsolescence of the original unit, which has led to reliance on a costly rental chiller, incurring $164,000 annually. Investing in a new, permanent chiller will eliminate the ongoing rental expenses, leading to significant cost savings. A modern chiller will enhance energy efficiency, reduce maintenance costs, and provide reliable climate control, ensuring a comfortable environment for building occupants. This replacement is a prudent financial decision and a necessary step to restore and improve the building's operational efficiency.	$ 400,359.00
New Jersey City University	Science Building Elevator Machine Room	The replacement of the two elevators in the Science Building is necessary due to their aging systems and frequent maintenance issues. New elevators will ensure reliable and efficient transportation for students, faculty, and staff, improving accessibility and safety. Upgrading these elevators will also enhance energy efficiency and reduce long-term maintenance costs, aligning with the building's modernization efforts in 2019 and overall functionality.	$ 370,000.00
Ocean County College	Roof Replacement	Roof replacements on two buildings: the Manahawkin Campus Building and Toms River Campus Information Technology building. Both buildings are vital to students and to OCC operations.	$ 260,990.00
New Jersey City University	Elevator ADA Compliance - Grossnickle Hall Building	Installing an additional elevator in Grossnickle Hall is essential for achieving ADA compliance and accommodating the expanded use of the building, especially with A. Harry Moore special needs students moving to the second floor and Jersey City high school students to the third and fourth floors. An elevator will provide critical access for individuals with mobility challenges, ensuring all students, staff, and visitors can navigate the building safely and independently. This upgrade supports inclusivity, meets legal accessibility standards, and aligns with the building's evolving educational role, fostering an environment where every individual has equal access to opportunities and resources.	$ 250,000.00
New Jersey City University	New Roof- Fries Hall -Falling off building	Replacing the roof of Fries Hall is urgent due to its current state of disrepair, with sections falling off the building. This poses significant safety risks to occupants and passersby, as well as potential damage to the building's interior from water leaks and structural issues. A new roof will ensure the safety and integrity of the facility, prevent further deterioration, and protect valuable assets and activities housed within. This investment is necessary to maintain a safe, functional, and secure environment for all users of Fries Hall.	$ 225,000.00
New Jersey City University	Replace Domestic Water Booster Pump System - Hepburn Hall, Rossey, & K-Hall	Installing a domestic water booster pump system for Hepburn Hall, Rossey, and K Hall is essential to ensure consistent water pressure across these buildings. This system will enhance water distribution efficiency, providing reliable access to water for all occupants. The upgrade will improve user comfort, prevent disruptions in water service, and support the operational needs of these facilities, aligning with modern infrastructure standards.	$ 182,598.00
New Jersey City University	HVAC Infrastructure Replacement- Unit ventilators FCUs Grossnickle Hall	Replacing the unit ventilators and fan coil units (FCUs) in Grossnickle Hall is critical to ensure efficient and effective heating and cooling throughout the building. The existing units may be outdated and inefficient, leading to inconsistent climate control, increased energy consumption, and higher maintenance costs. Upgrading these components will improve air distribution, enhance energy efficiency, and align with the new chiller infrastructure, ensuring reliable performance. This investment will create a more comfortable environment for occupants and support the building's overall operational efficiency.	$ 178,101.00

HIGHER EDUCATION CAPITAL FACILITIES PROGRAMS JOINT SOLICITATION SUMMER 2025 CYCLE
Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund (HEFT) List of Approved Projects

Institution	Project Name	Project Synopsis	HEFT Approved Funding:
New Jersey City University	Campus-Wide Security Enhancements to exterior doors and entranceways	Implementing access control systems for all exterior doors is crucial for maintaining a secure and controlled campus environment. By utilizing technology such as electronic locks and keycard systems, unauthorized entry can be effectively prevented, ensuring that only authorized individuals have access to the facilities. This measure enhances overall security, reduces the risk of theft or vandalism, and protects sensitive areas from unauthorized access. Investing in access control is vital for safeguarding the campus community, assets, and resources, reflecting a strong commitment to safety and operational efficiency	$ 141,315.00
New Jersey City University	Foundation, Inspection and Structural Repairs	Conducting foundation inspections and structural repairs for the Visual Arts Building (VAB) is critical to ensuring the safety, functionality, and longevity of the facility. Structural issues can compromise the building's integrity, posing risks to occupants and potentially leading to costly damages. By proactively addressing these concerns through thorough inspections and necessary repairs, the university can prevent further deterioration, safeguard the well-being of students and staff, and maintain an environment conducive to artistic creativity and learning. This investment underscores a commitment to maintaining a safe and resilient campus infrastructure.	$ 100,000.00
New Jersey City University	Heating Boiler/ Low Pressure (1) - VAB-Replace NG Boiler	Replacing the low-pressure heating boiler in the Visual Arts Building is essential due to its aging infrastructure and diminished reliability. A modern boiler will provide consistent and efficient heating, ensuring a comfortable environment for occupants. This upgrade will also reduce energy consumption and operational costs, aligning with sustainability goals and minimizing the risk of unexpected breakdowns during critical periods.	$ 100,000.00
Ocean County College	Ocean County College -Library Entrance Door ADA Upgrade	Ocean County College project - installing updated doors to the campus Library. The building provides the only accessible entrance to the campus via the student parking lot.	$ 56,525.00
New Jersey City University	Building Repointing- Fries Hall	Building repointing for Fries Hall is essential to maintain the structural integrity and aesthetic charm of the building. Over time, mortar joints can deteriorate, leading to potential moisture ingress and damage to the brickwork. Repointing involves renewing the mortar, which not only restores the building's appearance but also protects it from further structural issues. This proactive maintenance measure emphasizes the university's commitment to preserving the building's historical significance and ensuring its continued safe and effective use for future generations.	$ 50,000.00
New Jersey City University	Building Repointing- Grossnickle Hall	Building repointing for Grossnickle Hall is essential to maintain the structural integrity and aesthetic charm of the building. Over time, mortar joints can deteriorate, leading to potential moisture ingress and damage to the brickwork. Repointing involves renewing the mortar, which not only restores the building's appearance but also protects it from further structural issues. This proactive maintenance measure emphasizes the university's commitment to preserving the building's historical significance and ensuring its continued safe and effective use for future generations.	$ 50,000.00
Projects	53		**$ 135,543,975.80**

HIGHER EDUCATION CAPITAL FACILITIES PROGRAMS JOINT SOLICITATION FALL 2025 CYCLE
Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund (HEFT) List of Approved Projects

Institution	Project Name	Project Synopsis	HEFT Approved Funding:
New Jersey City University	Fire and Life Safety System Replacements - Campus Wide	Fire and Life Safety System Replacements for Educational Facilities: Fries Hall, Guarini Library, Professional Studies, Grossnickle Hall, Vodra Hall, and Hepburn Hall	$ 3,015,091.28
New Jersey City University	Classrooms and Labs	Refresh (furniture, paint, flooring, Ceiling Tiles & lighting) for 50 Classrooms	$ 1,440,932.92
Projects 2			**$ 4,456,024.20**

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APPENDIX III

FORM OF
CONTINUING DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT

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CONTINUING DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT

This **CONTINUING DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT** (the "Disclosure Agreement") is made this __ day of December, 2026, by and among the TREASURER OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY (the "Treasurer"), the NEW JERSEY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AUTHORITY (the "Authority"), a public body corporate and politic of the State of New Jersey (the "State"), and THE BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON, as Dissemination Agent (the "Dissemination Agent"), in its capacity as trustee under the Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund General Bond Resolution adopted by the Authority on November 15, 1995 (the "General Bond Resolution"), as amended and supplemented, including by the Sixth Supplemental Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund Resolution adopted by the Authority on October 27, 2026, and a Series Certificate of the Authority, dated as of November __, 2026 (collectively, the "Resolution"). This Disclosure Agreement is entered into in connection with the issuance and sale of the Authority's $_____ Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund Bonds, Series 2026 (the "Series 2026 Bonds").

SECTION 1. Purpose of the Disclosure Agreement. This Disclosure Agreement is being executed and delivered for the benefit of the holders and beneficial owners of the Series 2026 Bonds (collectively, the "Holders") and in compliance with Rule 15c2-12(b)(5) of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), as it may be amended from time to time, including administrative or judicial interpretations thereof, as it applies to the Series 2026 Bonds.

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

"Continuing Disclosure Information" shall mean, collectively, (i) the Treasurer's Annual Report, (ii) any notice required to be filed with the MSRB pursuant to Section 3(c) of this Disclosure Agreement, and (iii) any notice of a Listed Event required to be filed with the MSRB pursuant to Section 5(c) of this Disclosure Agreement.

"Listed Event" or **"Listed Events"** shall mean any of the events listed in Section 5(a) of this Disclosure Agreement.

"MSRB" shall mean the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board.

"Obligated Person" shall have the meaning given to such term in the Rule.

"Opinion of Counsel" shall mean a written opinion of counsel expert in federal securities law acceptable to the Treasurer and the Authority, which may be counsel or bond counsel to the Authority.

"Rule" shall mean Rule 15c2-12(b)(5) adopted by the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as it may be amended from time to time, including administrative or judicial interpretations thereof, as it applies to the Series 2026 Bonds.

"Treasurer's Annual Report" shall mean the Treasurer's Annual Report provided pursuant to, and as described in, Sections 3 and 4 of this Disclosure Agreement.

SECTION 3. Provision of the Treasurer's Annual Report.

(a) The Treasurer shall, (a) by not later than March 15, 2027 and (b) by not later than March 15 of each year thereafter during which any of the Series 2026 Bonds remain Outstanding, provide to the Dissemination Agent the Treasurer's Annual Report prepared for the fiscal year of the State ending the immediately preceding June 30 (or if the fiscal year of the State shall end on any date other than June 30, the Treasurer shall provide the Treasurer's Annual Report to the Dissemination Agent not later than the fifteenth day of the ninth month next following the end of such other fiscal year); provided, however, that the audited financial statements of the State may be submitted separately from the Treasurer's Annual Report and later than the date required herein for the filing of the Treasurer's Annual Report if such audited financial statements are not available by such date, but only if the unaudited financial statements are included in such respective Treasurer's Annual Report. Each Treasurer's Annual Report provided to the Dissemination Agent by the Treasurer shall comply with the requirements of Section 4 of this Disclosure Agreement but may be submitted as a single document or as separate documents comprising a package. Each Treasurer's Annual Report may cross-reference other information which is available to the public on the MSRB's internet website or which has been filed with the SEC and, if the document incorporated by reference is a final official statement, it must be available from the MSRB. Unless otherwise required by law, any Continuing Disclosure Information filed with the MSRB in accordance with this Disclosure Agreement shall be in an electronic format as shall be prescribed by MSRB Rule G-32, and shall be accompanied by such identifying information as shall be prescribed by MSRB Rule G-32.

(b) The Dissemination Agent, promptly on receiving the Treasurer's Annual Report, and, in any event, not later than April 1 in each year (or if the fiscal year of the State shall end on any date other than June 30, not later than the first day of the tenth month next following the end of such other fiscal year), shall submit such Treasurer's Annual Report received by it to the MSRB in accordance with the Rule.

(c) If the Treasurer fails to submit the Treasurer's Annual Report to the Dissemination Agent by the date required in subsection (a) of this Section 3, the Dissemination Agent shall send a notice to the Treasurer and the Authority advising of such failure. Whether or not such notice is given or received, if the Treasurer thereafter fails to submit the Treasurer's Annual Report to the Dissemination Agent or to submit it directly to the MSRB as provided in subsection (d) of this Section 3 by the last Business Day of the month in which such Treasurer's Annual Report was due, the Dissemination Agent shall promptly send a notice to the MSRB, in substantially the form attached as Exhibit A hereto.

(d) (i) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Disclosure Agreement, in order to expedite the transmission of the Treasurer's Annual Report to the MSRB, as set forth in subsections (a), (b) and (c) of this Section 3, the Treasurer shall have the option, but shall not be obligated, to submit the Treasurer's Annual Report directly to the MSRB by not later than March 15 in each year during which any of the Series 2026 Bonds remain Outstanding (or if the fiscal year of the State shall end on any date other than June 30, not later

than the fifteenth day of the ninth month next following the end of such other fiscal year). In the event that the Treasurer elects to submit the Treasurer's Annual Report directly to the MSRB, the Treasurer shall, at the same time, submit the Treasurer's Annual Report to the Dissemination Agent together with evidence that such Treasurer's Annual Report has been forwarded by the Treasurer to the MSRB, upon which evidence the Dissemination Agent may rely. In the event that the Treasurer elects not to submit the Treasurer's Annual Report directly to the MSRB, the Treasurer shall provide the Treasurer's Annual Report to the Dissemination Agent within the time period specified in subsection (a) of this Section 3.

(ii) If the Dissemination Agent does not receive notice that the Treasurer has submitted the Treasurer's Annual Report directly to the MSRB as provided in subsection (d)(i) of this Section 3 by the last Business Day of the month in which such Treasurer's Annual Report was due, the Dissemination Agent shall promptly send a notice to the MSRB, in substantially the form attached as Exhibit A hereto.

SECTION 4. Contents of the Treasurer's Annual Report.

(a) Treasurer's Annual Report means (i) information pertaining to the finances and operating data of the State substantially of the type captioned as follows in Appendix I to the Official Statement of the Authority circulated in connection with the issuance of the Series 2026 Bonds: "STATE FINANCES," "FINANCIAL RESULTS AND ESTIMATES," "CASH MANAGEMENT," "TAX AND REVENUE ANTICIPATION NOTES," "LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS," "MORAL OBLIGATIONS," "STATE EMPLOYEES," "STATE FUNDING OF PENSION PLANS," "FUNDING POST-RETIREMENT MEDICAL BENEFITS" and "LITIGATION" and (ii) the State's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report, being the audit report prepared annually by the Office of the State Auditor with respect to the State's general purpose financial statements for each year, all such financial information included in clause (ii) above being prepared using the accounting standards set forth in subsection (b) of this Section 4.

(b) The State prepares its financial statements in accordance with the provisions of Statements No. 34 and No. 35 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

SECTION 5. Reporting of Listed Events.

(a) This Section 5 shall govern the giving of notices of the occurrence of any of the following Listed Events:

(1) Principal and interest payment delinquencies;

(2) Non-payment related defaults, if material;

(3) Unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties;

(4) Unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties;

(5) Substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform;

(6) Adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Series 2026 Bonds, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Series 2026 Bonds;

(7) Modifications to rights of Holders, if material;

(8) Bond calls, if material, and tender offers;

(9) Defeasances of the Series 2026 Bonds;

(10) Release, substitution or sale of property securing repayment of the Series 2026 Bonds, if material;

(11) Rating changes relating to the Series 2026 Bonds;

(12) Bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the Obligated Person;[1]

(13) The consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the Obligated Person or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the Obligated Person, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material;

(14) Appointment of a successor or additional trustee for the Series 2026 Bonds or the change of name of a trustee for the Series 2026 Bonds, if material;

(15) Incurrence of a Financial Obligation (as defined below) of the Obligated Person, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a

[1] For the purposes of the event identified in paragraph (a)(12) of this Section 5, the event is considered to occur when any of the following occur: The appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer for the Obligated Person in a proceeding under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or governmental authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the Obligated Person, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the Obligated Person.

Financial Obligation of the Obligated Person, any of which affect Holders, if material; and

(16) Default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a Financial Obligation of the Obligated Person, any of which reflect financial difficulties.

With respect to events (15) and (16), "Financial Obligation" means 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), but shall not include municipal securities as to which a final official statement has been provided to the MSRB consistent with the Rule.

(b) The Treasurer shall in a timely manner not in excess of seven (7) Business Days after the occurrence of any Listed Event notify the Dissemination Agent in writing to report the event pursuant to subsection (c) of this Section 5. The Authority shall promptly upon obtaining actual knowledge of the occurrence of any of the Listed Events notify the Treasurer in writing of the occurrence of such event, but shall not be required to give any such notice to the Dissemination Agent. In determining the materiality of any of the Listed Events specified in subsection (a) of this Section 5, the Treasurer and the Authority may, but shall not be required to, rely conclusively on an Opinion of Counsel.

(c) If the Dissemination Agent has been instructed by the Treasurer to report the occurrence of a Listed Event, the Dissemination Agent shall file a notice of such occurrence with the MSRB within three (3) Business Days of the receipt of such instruction, but in no event later than ten (10) Business Days after the occurrence of a Listed Event. In addition, notice of Listed Events described in subsections (a)(8) and (9) of this Section 5 shall be given by the Dissemination Agent under this subsection simultaneously with the giving of the notice of the underlying event to the Holders of the affected Series 2026 Bonds pursuant to the Resolution.

(d) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Disclosure Agreement, in order to expedite the transmission of the occurrence of Listed Events as set forth in this Section 5, the Treasurer shall have the option, but shall not be obligated to, file timely notice (which notice, if filed, shall not be filed in excess of ten (10) Business Days after the occurrence of any Listed Event), directly with the MSRB, copying the Dissemination Agent on any such notice.

(e) Each notice of a Listed Event relating to the Series 2026 Bonds shall include the CUSIP numbers of the Series 2026 Bonds to which such notice relates or, if the notice relates to all bond issues of the Authority, including the Series 2026 Bonds, such notice need only include the base CUSIP number of the Authority.

SECTION 6. Termination of Reporting Obligation. The respective obligations of the Treasurer and the Authority under this Disclosure Agreement shall terminate immediately

subsequent to reporting the defeasance, prior redemption or payment in full of all of the Series 2026 Bonds.

SECTION 7. Amendment; Waiver. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Disclosure Agreement, the Authority and the Treasurer may amend this Disclosure Agreement, and any provision of this Disclosure Agreement may be waived, if such amendment or waiver is supported by an Opinion of Counsel addressed to the Treasurer, the Authority and the Dissemination Agent to the effect that such amendment or waiver will not, in and of itself, cause the undertakings herein to violate the Rule. No amendment to this Disclosure Agreement shall change or modify the rights or obligations of the Dissemination Agent without its written assent thereto.

SECTION 8. Additional Information. Nothing in this Disclosure Agreement shall be deemed to prevent the Treasurer or the Authority from disseminating any other information, using the means of dissemination set forth in this Disclosure Agreement or any other means of communication, or including any other information in any Treasurer's Annual Report or notice of occurrence of a Listed Event, as the case may be, in addition to that which is required by this Disclosure Agreement. If the Treasurer or the Authority chooses to include any information in any Treasurer's Annual Report or notice of occurrence of a Listed Event in addition to that which is specifically required by this Disclosure Agreement, it shall not have any obligation under this Disclosure Agreement to update or continue to provide such information or include it in any future Treasurer's Annual Report or notice of occurrence of a Listed Event.

SECTION 9. Default.

(a) In the event of a failure of the Treasurer or the Authority to comply with any provision of this Disclosure Agreement, the Dissemination Agent may (and, at the written request of the Holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of Outstanding Series 2026 Bonds affected by such failure shall), or any Holder may take such actions as may be necessary and appropriate to cause the Treasurer or the Authority to comply with its obligations under this Disclosure Agreement; provided, however, that no person or entity shall be entitled to recover monetary damages hereunder under any circumstances. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the right of any Holder to challenge the adequacy of information provided pursuant to this Disclosure Agreement shall be limited in the same manner as enforcement rights are limited under the General Bond Resolution. A default under this Disclosure Agreement shall not be deemed an Event of Default under the Resolution, and the sole remedy under this Disclosure Agreement in the event of any failure of the Treasurer or the Authority to comply with this Disclosure Agreement shall be an action to compel performance.

(b) For purposes of this Disclosure Agreement, in making determinations under applicable securities law, the Treasurer or the Authority may, but shall not be required to, rely on an Opinion of Counsel with respect to matters of a legal nature.

SECTION 10. Beneficiaries. This Disclosure Agreement shall inure solely to the benefit of the Dissemination Agent and the Holders, and each Holder is hereby declared to be a third-party beneficiary of this Disclosure Agreement. Except as provided in the immediately preceding sentence, this Disclosure Agreement shall create no rights in any other person or entity.

SECTION 11. Reimbursement of the Dissemination Agent. The provisions of Section 805 of the General Bond Resolution relating to reimbursement of a Fiduciary shall apply to the performance by the Dissemination Agent of its obligations as Dissemination Agent under this Disclosure Agreement.

SECTION 12. Notices. All notices and other communications required or permitted under this Disclosure Agreement shall be in writing and shall be deemed to have been duly given, made and received only when delivered (personally, by recognized national or regional courier service, or by other messenger, for delivery to the intended addressee) or when deposited in the United States mail, registered or certified mail, postage prepaid, return receipt requested, addressed as set forth below:

(i) If to the Authority:

New Jersey Educational Facilities Authority
5 Vaughn Drive, Suite 300
Princeton, New Jersey 08540
Attn: Executive Director

(ii) If to the Treasurer:

New Jersey Department of the Treasury
c/o Office of Public Finance
50 West State Street, 5th Floor
P.O. Box 005
Trenton, New Jersey 08625
Attn: Director, Office of Public Finance

(iii) If to the Dissemination Agent:

The Bank of New York Mellon
One Pershing Plaza
95 Christopher Columbus Drive
Jersey City, New Jersey 07399
Attention: Corporate Trust

Any party may alter the address to which communications are to be sent by giving notice of such change of address in conformity with the provisions of this Section 12 for the giving of notice.

SECTION 13. Successors and Assigns. All of the covenants, promises and agreements contained in this Disclosure Agreement by or on behalf of the Treasurer, the Authority or the Dissemination Agent shall bind and inure to the benefit of their respective successors and assigns, whether so expressed or not.

SECTION 14. Headings for Convenience Only. The descriptive headings in this Disclosure Agreement are inserted for convenience of reference only and shall not control or affect the meaning or construction of any of the provisions hereof.

SECTION 15. Counterparts. This Disclosure Agreement may be executed in several counterparts, each of which shall be an original and all of which shall constitute but one and the same instrument.

SECTION 16. Severability. If any provision of this Disclosure Agreement, or the application of any such provision in any jurisdiction or to any person or circumstance, shall be held invalid or unenforceable, the remaining provisions of this Disclosure Agreement, or the application of such provision as is held invalid or unenforceable in jurisdictions or to persons or circumstances other than those in or as to which it is held invalid or unenforceable, shall not be affected thereby.

SECTION 17. Governing Law and Venue. This Disclosure Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State. The parties hereto agree that the Authority, the Treasurer or the State may be sued, pursuant to Section 9 hereof, only in a State court in the County of Mercer in the State.

SECTION 18. Compliance with L. 2005, c. 271. The Dissemination Agent hereby acknowledges that it has been advised of its responsibility to file an annual disclosure statement on political contributions with the New Jersey Election Law Enforcement Commission ("ELEC") pursuant to N.J.S.A. 19:44A-20.13 (L. 2005, c. 271, section 3) if the Dissemination Agent enters into agreements or contracts, such as this Disclosure Agreement, with a public entity, such as the Authority, and receives compensation or fees in excess of $50,000 or more in the aggregate from public entities, such as the Authority, in a calendar year. It is the Dissemination Agent's responsibility to determine if filing is necessary. Failure to do so can result in the imposition of financial penalties by ELEC. Additional information about this requirement is available from ELEC at 888-313-3532 or at www.elec.state.nj.us.

SECTION 19. Compliance with L. 2005, c. 92. In accordance with L. 2005, c. 92, the Dissemination Agent agrees that all services performed under this Disclosure Agreement or any subcontract awarded under this Disclosure Agreement shall be performed within the United States of America.

[SIGNATURE PAGE TO FOLLOW]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this Disclosure Agreement to be executed and delivered by their proper and duly authorized officers as of the day and year first above written.

TREASURER, STATE OF NEW JERSEY

By: _____
Aaron Binder
State Treasurer

NEW JERSEY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AUTHORITY

By: _____
Sheryl A. Stitt
Executive Director

THE BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON,
as Dissemination Agent

By: _____
[Craig S. Wenzler]
Vice President

[SIGNATURE PAGE TO CONTINUING DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT]

EXHIBIT A

NOTICE OF FAILURE TO FILE AN ANNUAL REPORT

Name of Issuer:	New Jersey Educational Facilities Authority
Name of Bond Issue affected:	$_____ Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund Bonds, Series 2026 (the "Series 2026 Bonds")
Date of Issuance of affected Bond Issue:	December __, 2026

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of New Jersey has not provided the Treasurer's Annual Report with respect to the above-named issue as required by Section 3 of the Continuing Disclosure Agreement dated December __, 2026 by and among the Treasurer, the New Jersey Educational Facilities Authority and the Dissemination Agent.

[TO BE INCLUDED ONLY IF THE DISSEMINATION AGENT HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE EXPECTED FILING DATE – The Treasurer anticipates that the specified Treasurer's Annual Report will be filed by _____.]

Dated: _____

THE BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON,
as Dissemination Agent

By: _____
Name:
Title:

cc: State Treasurer
New Jersey Educational Facilities Authority

APPENDIX IV

FORM OF
OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL

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[UPON DELIVERY OF THE SERIES 2026 BONDS, CHIESA SHAHINIAN & GIANTOMASI PC, BOND COUNSEL, IS EXPECTED TO RENDER ITS APPROVING LEGAL OPINION IN SUBSTANTIALLY THE FOLLOWING FORM]

[CLOSING DATE]

New Jersey Educational Facilities Authority
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

The Honorable Aaron Binder
Treasurer, State of New Jersey
Trenton, New Jersey

Re: New Jersey Educational Facilities Authority
Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund Bonds, Series 2026

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as Bond Counsel in connection with the issuance by the New Jersey Educational Facilities Authority (the "Authority") of its $_____ Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund Bonds, Series 2026 (the "Series 2026 Bonds").

The Series 2026 Bonds are being issued under and pursuant to the Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund Act, being Chapter 375 of the Public Laws of 1993, as amended and supplemented (the "HEFT Act"), which amended and supplemented the New Jersey Educational Facilities Authority Law, being Chapter 72A of Title 18A of the Public Laws of 1967, as amended and supplemented (the "Authority Law" and, together with the HEFT Act, the "Act"), and under and pursuant to the Authority's Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund General Bond Resolution adopted on November 15, 1995, as amended and supplemented to date (the "General Bond Resolution"), including as supplemented by the Sixth Supplemental Higher Education Facilities Trust Fund Resolution adopted on October 27, 2026 (the "Sixth Supplemental Resolution") and a certificate executed by an Authorized Authority Representative dated the date of sale of the Series 2026 Bonds (the "Series Certificate"). The General Bond Resolution, as heretofore amended and supplemented, including as supplemented by the Sixth Supplemental Resolution and the Series Certificate, is referred to collectively herein as the "Resolution." The Bank of New York Mellon, Jersey City, New Jersey, is acting as trustee (the "Trustee") under the Resolution. Capitalized terms used herein and not otherwise defined herein have the meaning given to such terms in the Resolution or the Act.

The Act, among other things, empowers the Authority to issue its obligations and to make Grants to Public Institutions of Higher Education and Private Institutions of Higher Education within the State of New Jersey (the "State") for the purpose of financing grants to pay the costs, or a portion of the costs, of construction, reconstruction, development, extension, and

improvement of certain instructional, laboratory, communication and research facilities (collectively, the "Higher Education Facilities Projects") in accordance with the HEFT Act.

The Series 2026 Bonds are being issued for the purpose of (i) providing funds to make Grants to certain Public Institutions of Higher Education and Private Institutions of Higher Education within the State to pay the costs, or a portion of the costs, of Higher Education Facilities Projects in accordance with the Act, and (ii) paying the costs of issuance of the Series 2026 Bonds.

In connection with the issuance of the Series 2026 Bonds, the Authority will enter into grant agreements (each, a "Grant Agreement" and collectively, the "Grant Agreements") with Public Institutions of Higher Education and Private Institutions of Higher Education within the State that are receiving Grants funded with proceeds of the Series 2026 Bonds (each, a "HEFT Grantee" and collectively, the "HEFT Grantees").

The Series 2026 Bonds are dated and bear interest from their date of delivery. Interest on the Series 2026 Bonds will be payable semi-annually on each June 15 and December 15, commencing June 15, 2027. The Series 2026 Bonds bear interest at the respective rates per annum, mature on the dates and in the principal amounts, and will be subject to redemption prior to maturity, all as set forth in the Resolution.

The Series 2026 Bonds are being issued in fully registered form without coupons and, when issued, will be registered initially in the name of and held by Cede & Co., as registered owner and nominee for The Depository Trust Company, Brooklyn, New York, which will act as securities depository for the Series 2026 Bonds. Purchases of the Series 2026 Bonds will be in book-entry only form in authorized denominations as provided for in the Resolution.

Pursuant to the Resolution, the pledge securing the payment of the principal of, redemption premium, if any, and interest on the Series 2026 Bonds and any other bonds issued under the Resolution consists of the Revenues, and all moneys, securities and funds which are held or set aside or which are to be held or set aside pursuant to the terms of the Resolution or which are held in any funds (except the Rebate Fund) established and created under the Resolution (collectively, the "Pledged Property").

Neither the State nor any political subdivision thereof (other than the Authority to the limited extent set forth in the Resolution) is obligated to pay, and neither the faith and credit nor the taxing power of the State or any political subdivision thereof is pledged to the payment of the principal or redemption price of or interest on the Series 2026 Bonds. The Series 2026 Bonds are special and limited obligations of the Authority, payable solely out of the Pledged Property. The Series 2026 Bonds do not now and shall never constitute a charge against the general credit of the Authority. The Authority has no taxing power.

In our capacity as Bond Counsel and as a basis for the opinions set forth below, we have examined the proceedings related to the authorization and issuance of the Series 2026 Bonds, including, among other things: (a) certified copies of the Resolution and the forms of the Series 2026 Bonds, (b) such matters of law, including, *inter alia,* the Act, (c) various documents and

certificates executed by the Authority, the Treasurer of the State of New Jersey (the "State Treasurer"), and the HEFT Grantees, and (d) such other opinions, agreements, proceedings, certificates, records, approvals, resolutions and documents as to various matters with respect to the issuance of the Series 2026 Bonds, as we have deemed necessary or appropriate. 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 matters of fact, we have relied upon the genuineness, accuracy and completeness of all the documents and other instruments which we have examined.

The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), together with the Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder (the "Treasury Regulations"), imposes certain requirements (the "Applicable Requirements") which must be met on a continuing basis subsequent to the issuance of the Series 2026 Bonds in order for interest on the Series 2026 Bonds to be and remain excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Code. Such requirements include, but are not limited to, requirements relating to the use and investment of the proceeds of the Series 2026 Bonds and the rebate of certain investment earnings derived from such proceeds to the United States Treasury Department on a periodic basis.

The sale date of the Series 2026 Bonds is within fourteen (14) days of the sale date of the Authority's $_____ Revenue and Revenue Refunding Bonds, Higher Education Capital Improvement Fund Issue, Series 2026 (the "CIF Bonds"). The CIF Bonds are being issued under and pursuant to the Higher Education Capital Improvement Fund Act, being Chapter 217 of the Public Laws of 1999, as amended and supplemented (the "CIF Act"), and under and pursuant to a separate bond resolution from the Series 2026 Bonds. The CIF Bonds are secured pursuant to a contract with the State Treasurer and are being sold pursuant to a separate official statement from the Series 2026 Bonds. The CIF Bonds are being issued for the purpose of (i) providing funds to finance the cost of the renewal, renovation, improvement, expansion, construction and reconstruction of facilities and technology infrastructure at instructional, laboratory, communication, research, administrative, and student-support facilities at Public Institutions of Higher Education and Private Institutions of Higher Education within the State in accordance with the CIF Act, (ii) providing for the refunding and defeasance of the Authority's outstanding Revenue Bonds, Higher Education Capital Improvement Fund Issue, Series 2016 B, and (iii) paying the costs of issuance of the CIF Bonds. In connection with the issuance of the CIF Bonds, the Authority is entering into grant agreements (each, a "CIF Grant Agreement" and collectively, the "CIF Grant Agreements") with the Public Institutions of Higher Education and Private Institutions of Higher Education that are receiving Grants funded with proceeds of the CIF Bonds (each, a "CIF Grantee" and collectively, the "CIF Grantees").

Pursuant to Treasury Regulations Section 1.150-1(c)(1), in general, if two or more bond issues are sold at substantially the same time, pursuant to a common plan of finance, and are reasonably expected to be paid from the same source of funds for federal income tax purposes, then such bonds will be treated as part of the same issue for federal income tax purposes. The effect of being treated as one issue for federal income tax purposes is that the failure of one of the bond issues to comply with the requirements of the Code and Treasury Regulations applicable to such bond issue could cause interest on such bond issue to be includable in gross

income of the holders of the bonds of such bond issue retroactive to the date of issuance of such bond issue, and could also cause interest on such other bond issue to be includable in gross income of the holders of the bonds of such other bond issue retroactive to the date of issuance of such other bond issue.

Pursuant to Treasury Regulations Section 1.150-1(c)(3), an issuer may, subject to certain requirements and restrictions, elect to treat bonds that would otherwise be treated as one issue for federal income tax purposes as separate issues for certain purposes of the Code, if each such separate issue independently qualifies as a tax-exempt bond issue. However, bonds may not be treated as separate issues for certain provisions of the Code, including provisions relating to arbitrage and arbitrage rebate and private activity limitations.

Accordingly, the Series 2026 Bonds and the CIF Bonds are being treated as one issue for certain purposes of the Code. However, for certain purposes under the Code, the Authority is electing to treat the Series 2026 Bonds and the portion of the CIF Bonds being applied to finance or refinance Grants to Public Institutions of Higher Education as traditional governmental bonds, and is electing to treat the portion of the CIF Bonds being applied to finance or refinance Grants to Private Institutions of Higher Education as qualified 501(c)(3) bonds, within the meaning of the Code.

As such, a failure by the Authority, the Public Institutions of Higher Education, or the Private Institutions of Higher Education to comply with certain requirements and restrictions under the Code, whether with respect to the Series 2026 Bonds or the CIF Bonds, could cause the interest on the Series 2026 Bonds to be includable in gross income of the holders of the Series 2026 Bonds retroactive to the date of issuance of the Series 2026 Bonds.

In connection with the issuance of the Series 2026 Bonds and the CIF Bonds, the Authority is delivering its tax certificate (the "Authority Tax Certificate"), the HEFT Grantees are each delivering their respective tax certificates (each, a "HEFT Grantee Tax Certificate" and collectively, the "HEFT Grantee Tax Certificates"), and the CIF Grantees are each delivering their respective tax certificates (each, a "CIF Grantee Tax Certificate" and collectively, the "CIF Grantee Tax Certificates"). The Authority Tax Certificate, the HEFT Grantee Tax Certificates, and the CIF Grantee Tax Certificates (collectively, the "Tax Certificates") each contain representations, provisions and procedures as to compliance with the requirements of the Code and Treasury Regulations relating to the exclusion of interest from gross income for federal income tax purposes.

The Authority, by an Authorized Authority Representative responsible for issuing the Series 2026 Bonds, and authorized officers of each of the Grantees (as such term is hereinafter defined), have each executed their respective Tax Certificates stating their respective reasonable expectations on the date of issuance of the Series 2026 Bonds as to future events that are material pursuant to the requirements of the Code in order for interest on the Series 2026 Bonds to be and remain excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Code. In addition, the Authority has represented in the Authority Tax Certificate that it expects and intends to comply, and to the extent permitted by law, will comply, with the requirements set forth in the Authority Tax Certificate, and the HEFT Grantees and the CIF Grantees

(collectively, the "Grantees") have represented and covenanted in their respective HEFT Grantee Tax Certificates and CIF Grantee Tax Certificates to comply with the requirements applicable to such Grantees. We have assumed continuing compliance by the Authority and the Grantees with the above covenants in rendering our opinion with respect to the exclusion of interest on the Series 2026 Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes.

For purposes of rendering the opinions set forth below, we have assumed, with your permission, (i) the accuracy and genuineness of all representations made by the Authority in the Resolution, (ii) the genuineness of the signatures of all persons and the authenticity of all documents submitted to us as copies and the legal capacity of all natural persons, and (iii) the proper authorization and due execution and delivery by, and enforceability against, all parties, other than the Authority and the State Treasurer, of the documents and other instruments which we have examined.

In addition, in rendering our opinion with respect to the exclusion of interest on the Series 2026 Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes and with respect to interest on the Series 2026 Bonds not constituting an item of tax preference, we have assumed continuing compliance by the Authority with the representations set forth in the Authority Tax Certificate, by the HEFT Grantees with the representations and covenants set forth in their respective HEFT Grantee Tax Certificates, and by the CIF Grantees with the representations and covenants set forth in their respective CIF Grantee Tax Certificates.

Based upon the foregoing and subject to the further assumptions and qualifications set forth below, we are of the opinion that:

1. The Authority is a public body corporate and politic constituting an instrumentality of the State, is duly created and validly existing under the Act, and has the right, power and authority under the Act to adopt the General Bond Resolution and the Sixth Supplemental Resolution and to execute the Series Certificate and to perform its obligations thereunder, and to issue and sell the Series 2026 Bonds.

2. The General Bond Resolution and the Sixth Supplemental Resolution have each been duly and lawfully adopted by the Authority and the Series Certificate has been duly and lawfully executed by the Authority, each is in full force and effect and is valid and binding upon the Authority, enforceable in accordance with its terms, and no other authorization for the adoption of the General Bond Resolution or the Sixth Supplemental Resolution or the execution of the Series Certificate is required, which has not already been obtained.

3. The Resolution creates the valid pledge which it purports to create of the Pledged Property, subject to and dependent upon appropriations being made from time to time by the New Jersey State Legislature (the "State Legislature") for such purpose.

4. The Series 2026 Bonds have been duly and validly authorized, executed, issued and delivered by the Authority in accordance with the Constitution and statutes of the State, including the Act and the Resolution, constitute legal, valid and binding direct and special

obligations of the Authority as provided in the Resolution, are entitled to the benefits of the Resolution and the Act, and are enforceable in accordance with their terms and the terms of the Resolution.

5. Under existing statutes, regulations, rulings and judicial decisions, and assuming continuing compliance with the provisions of the Code applicable to the Series 2026 Bonds, interest on the Series 2026 Bonds is excludable from gross income of the holders thereof for federal income tax purposes, and interest on the Series 2026 Bonds is not treated as an item of tax preference for purposes of calculating the federal alternative minimum tax under the Code. However, interest on the Series 2026 Bonds may affect the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on certain corporations. The opinions set forth in this paragraph are subject to the condition that the Authority and the Grantees comply with all applicable federal income tax law requirements that must be satisfied subsequent to the issuance of the Series 2026 Bonds in order that interest thereon continues to be excluded from gross income. Failure to comply with certain of such requirements could cause the interest on the Series 2026 Bonds to be includable in gross income retroactive to the date of issuance of the Series 2026 Bonds. The Authority has represented in the Authority Tax Certificate that it expects and intends to comply, and to the extent permitted by law, will comply, with all such requirements applicable to it. In addition, the Grantees have covenanted to comply with all such requirements applicable to the Grantees.

We express no opinion regarding other federal tax consequences relating to the Series 2026 Bonds or the receipt of interest thereon.

6. Under the laws of the State of New Jersey, as enacted and construed on the date hereof, interest on the Series 2026 Bonds and gain from the sale thereof is excludable from gross income under the New Jersey Gross Income Tax Act, as amended.

The foregoing opinions are qualified to the extent that the enforceability of the Series 2026 Bonds, the Resolution, and the other documents mentioned herein may be limited by any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium or other similar laws or equitable principles affecting rights or remedies of creditors and secured parties, from time to time in effect relating to the enforcement of creditors' rights generally, and that the availability of specific enforcement, injunctive relief or other equitable remedies is subject to the discretion of the court before which any proceedings may be brought.

Attention is called to the fact that the Series 2026 Bonds and the interest thereon are special, limited obligations of the Authority payable solely from and secured solely by the Pledged Property under the Resolution, subject to and dependent upon appropriations being made from time to time by the State Legislature, which has no legal obligation to make any such appropriation. The failure of the State Legislature to make such appropriation is not an event of default under the Resolution. The Series 2026 Bonds and the interest thereon do not create or constitute any indebtedness, liability or obligation of the State or any political subdivision of the State other than the Authority (and only to the limited extent set forth in the Series 2026 Bonds and in the Resolution) or constitute a pledge of the faith and credit or taxing power of the State or any political subdivision thereof. The Authority has no taxing power.

The opinions expressed herein are based upon, and limited to, the laws and judicial decisions of the State, exclusive of conflicts of law provisions, and the federal laws and judicial decisions of the United States of America as of the date hereof and are subject to any amendment, repeal or other modification of the applicable laws or judicial decisions that served as the basis for our opinions, or laws or judicial decisions hereafter enacted or rendered. Our engagement by the Authority with respect to the opinions expressed herein does not require, and shall not be construed to constitute, a continuing obligation on our part to notify or otherwise inform the addressees hereof of the amendment, repeal or other modification of the applicable laws or judicial decisions that served as the basis for this opinion letter or of laws or judicial decisions hereafter enacted or rendered which impact on this opinion letter. This is only an opinion letter and not a warranty or guaranty of the matters discussed herein.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein, we acknowledge that this opinion letter is a governmental record subject to release under the Open Public Records Act (N.J.S.A. 47:1A-1 et seq.).

Very truly yours,

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APPENDIX V

BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM

Book-Entry System

The information in this APPENDIX V concerning The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") and DTC's book-entry system has been provided by DTC. Accordingly, the Authority takes no responsibility for the completeness or accuracy of such information and neither the DTC participants nor the Beneficial Owners should rely on such information with respect to such matters but should instead confirm the same with DTC or the DTC participants, as the case may be.

DTC will act as securities depository for the Series 2026 Bonds. The Series 2026 Bonds will be issued as fully-registered securities, in authorized denominations, 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 Series 2026 Bonds certificate will be issued for each maturity of the Series 2026 Bonds, each in the aggregate principal amount of such maturity, and will be deposited with DTC.

DTC, the world's largest 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 authority" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. 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 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 and 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 Participants and Indirect Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Purchases of Series 2026 Bonds under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Series 2026 Bonds on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Series 2026 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 Series 2026 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 Bonds, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Series 2026 Bonds is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Series 2026 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 the Series 2026 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 Series 2026 Bonds; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Series 2026 Bonds are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct Participants and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Beneficial Owners of the Series 2026 Bonds may wish to take certain steps to augment the transmission to them of notices of significant events with respect to the Series 2026 Bonds, such as redemptions, tenders, defaults and proposed amendments to the Series 2026 Bond documents. For example, Beneficial Owners of the Series 2026 Bonds may wish to ascertain that the nominee holding the Series 2026 Bonds for their benefit has agreed to obtain and transmit notices to the Beneficial Owners. In the alternative, Beneficial Owners may wish to provide their names and addresses to the Trustee and request that copies of notices be provided directly to them.

Redemption notices shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of the Series 2026 Bonds within a maturity are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such maturity to be redeemed.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to any matter related to the Series 2026 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 Authority 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 Series 2026 Bonds are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the omnibus proxy).

Redemption proceeds, principal and interest payments on the Series 2026 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 Authority or the Trustee on payable dates in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as 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 Participant and not of DTC, the Trustee or the Authority, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal and interest to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the Authority and the Trustee; disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants shall be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners shall be the responsibility of the Direct Participants and Indirect Participants.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as depository with respect to the Series 2026 Bonds at any time by giving written notice to the Authority which shall promptly provide a copy of such notice to

the Trustee. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor securities depository is not obtained, Series 2026 Bond certificates are required to be printed and delivered.

The Authority may decide to discontinue use of book-entry transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In such event, Series 2026 Bond certificates will be printed and delivered to DTC.

NEITHER THE AUTHORITY, THE TRUSTEE NOR THE PAYING AGENT WILL HAVE ANY RESPONSIBILITY OR OBLIGATION, EITHER SINGULARLY OR JOINTLY, TO DIRECT PARTICIPANTS, TO INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS, OR TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER WITH RESPECT TO (I) THE ACCURACY OF ANY RECORDS MAINTAINED BY DTC, ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANT, OR ANY INDIRECT PARTICIPANT; (II) ANY NOTICE THAT IS PERMITTED OR REQUIRED TO BE GIVEN TO THE OWNERS OF THE SERIES 2026 BONDS UNDER THE RESOLUTION; (III) THE SELECTION BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANT OF ANY PERSON TO RECEIVE PAYMENT IN THE EVENT OF A PARTIAL REDEMPTION OF THE SERIES 2026 BONDS; (IV) THE PAYMENT BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANT OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANT OF ANY AMOUNT WITH RESPECT TO THE PRINCIPAL OR REDEMPTION PREMIUM, IF ANY, OR INTEREST DUE WITH RESPECT TO THE SERIES 2026 BONDS; (V) ANY CONSENT GIVEN OR OTHER ACTION TAKEN BY DTC AS THE OWNER OF SERIES 2026 BOND; OR (VI) ANY OTHER MATTER.

SO LONG AS CEDE & CO., AS NOMINEE OF DTC, IS THE REGISTERED OWNER OF ALL OF THE SERIES 2026 BONDS, REFERENCES IN THIS APPENDIX V TO THE OWNERS, HOLDERS, OR REGISTERED OWNERS OF THE SERIES 2026 BONDS SHALL MEAN CEDE & CO. AND SHALL NOT MEAN THE BENEFICIAL OWNERS OF THE SERIES 2026 BONDS.

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