

TOWN OF DOVER, MASSACHUSETTS



OUTSTANDING DEBT AS OF JUNE 30, 2021 INCLUDING SUBSEQUENT ISSUE

March 2022



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Member FINRA / SIPC / NYSE

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Town of Dover, Massachusetts
Total Long-Term Debt Outstanding as of June 30, 2021
Including Subsequent Issue

Aggregate Debt Service

DATE	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL P+I
06/30/2021	-	-	-
06/30/2022	820,000.00	127,850.00	947,850.00
06/30/2023	1,670,000.00	671,752.08	2,341,752.08
06/30/2024	1,010,000.00	623,000.00	1,633,000.00
06/30/2025	1,005,000.00	574,562.50	1,579,562.50
06/30/2026	1,005,000.00	524,312.50	1,529,312.50
06/30/2027	1,005,000.00	474,062.50	1,479,062.50
06/30/2028	1,005,000.00	423,812.50	1,428,812.50
06/30/2029	1,005,000.00	392,725.00	1,397,725.00
06/30/2030	1,005,000.00	346,412.50	1,351,412.50
06/30/2031	1,005,000.00	299,725.00	1,304,725.00
06/30/2032	1,005,000.00	252,662.50	1,257,662.50
06/30/2033	1,005,000.00	213,962.50	1,218,962.50
06/30/2034	1,005,000.00	183,812.50	1,188,812.50
06/30/2035	1,005,000.00	153,662.50	1,158,662.50
06/30/2036	1,005,000.00	132,062.50	1,137,062.50
06/30/2037	1,005,000.00	110,462.50	1,115,462.50
06/30/2038	995,000.00	88,862.50	1,083,862.50
06/30/2039	845,000.00	69,712.50	914,712.50
06/30/2040	845,000.00	52,812.50	897,812.50
06/30/2041	845,000.00	35,912.50	880,912.50
06/30/2042	845,000.00	17,956.26	862,956.26
Total	\$20,940,000.00	\$5,770,095.84	\$26,710,095.84

Par Amounts Of Selected Issues

April 19 2012 -Adv Ref of 4 15 03 Chickering School (OE)*	1,320,000.00
December 21 2017 (IE).....	2,565,000.00
January 27 2022 -Caryl Community Center (IE).....	16,276,000.00
January 27 2022 -Caryl Community Center Parks & Recreation (IE).....	779,000.00
TOTAL.....	20,940,000.00

Town of Dover, Massachusetts
\$7,040,000 General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Dated April 19, 2012
Adv Ref of 4/15/03

Debt Service Schedule

DATE	PRINCIPAL	COUPON	INTEREST	TOTAL P+I	Fiscal Total
04/19/2012	-	-	-	-	-
10/15/2012	-	-	95,895.56	95,895.56	-
04/15/2013	20,000.00	2.000%	98,075.00	118,075.00	-
06/30/2013	-	-	-	-	213,970.56
10/15/2013	-	-	97,875.00	97,875.00	-
04/15/2014	750,000.00	2.000%	97,875.00	847,875.00	-
06/30/2014	-	-	-	-	945,750.00
10/15/2014	-	-	90,375.00	90,375.00	-
04/15/2015	735,000.00	2.000%	90,375.00	825,375.00	-
06/30/2015	-	-	-	-	915,750.00
10/15/2015	-	-	83,025.00	83,025.00	-
04/15/2016	725,000.00	3.000%	83,025.00	808,025.00	-
06/30/2016	-	-	-	-	891,050.00
10/15/2016	-	-	72,150.00	72,150.00	-
04/15/2017	715,000.00	3.000%	72,150.00	787,150.00	-
06/30/2017	-	-	-	-	859,300.00
10/15/2017	-	-	61,425.00	61,425.00	-
04/15/2018	710,000.00	3.000%	61,425.00	771,425.00	-
06/30/2018	-	-	-	-	832,850.00
10/15/2018	-	-	50,775.00	50,775.00	-
04/15/2019	695,000.00	3.000%	50,775.00	745,775.00	-
06/30/2019	-	-	-	-	796,550.00
10/15/2019	-	-	40,350.00	40,350.00	-
04/15/2020	690,000.00	3.000%	40,350.00	730,350.00	-
06/30/2020	-	-	-	-	770,700.00
10/15/2020	-	-	30,000.00	30,000.00	-
04/15/2021	680,000.00	3.000%	30,000.00	710,000.00	-
06/30/2021	-	-	-	-	740,000.00
10/15/2021	-	-	19,800.00	19,800.00	-
04/15/2022	665,000.00	3.000%	19,800.00	684,800.00	-
06/30/2022	-	-	-	-	704,600.00
10/15/2022	-	-	9,825.00	9,825.00	-
04/15/2023	655,000.00	3.000%	9,825.00	664,825.00	-
06/30/2023	-	-	-	-	674,650.00
Total	\$7,040,000.00	-	\$1,305,170.56	\$8,345,170.56	-

Yield Statistics

Bond Year Dollars.....	\$44,741.78
Average Life.....	6.355 Years
Average Coupon.....	2.9171182%
Net Interest Cost (NIC).....	1.5911307%
True Interest Cost (TIC).....	1.5054369%
Bond Yield for Arbitrage Purposes.....	1.4005914%
All Inclusive Cost (AIC).....	1.6621227%

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Net Interest Cost.....	1.3925320%
Weighted Average Maturity.....	6.406 Years

Town of Dover, Massachusetts
\$3,031,000 General Obligation Land Acquisition Bonds - Unlimited Tax
Dated December 21, 2017
Ch. 44, s. 7(1), auth. 9/15/14 & 11/4/14

Debt Service Schedule

Date	Principal	Coupon	Interest	Total P+I	Fiscal Total
12/21/2017	-	-	-	-	-
07/15/2018	156,000.00	3.000%	61,004.50	217,004.50	-
01/15/2019	-	-	51,487.50	51,487.50	-
06/30/2019	-	-	-	-	268,492.00
07/15/2019	155,000.00	3.000%	51,487.50	206,487.50	-
01/15/2020	-	-	49,162.50	49,162.50	-
06/30/2020	-	-	-	-	255,650.00
07/15/2020	155,000.00	4.000%	49,162.50	204,162.50	-
01/15/2021	-	-	46,062.50	46,062.50	-
06/30/2021	-	-	-	-	250,225.00
07/15/2021	155,000.00	5.000%	46,062.50	201,062.50	-
01/15/2022	-	-	42,187.50	42,187.50	-
06/30/2022	-	-	-	-	243,250.00
07/15/2022	155,000.00	5.000%	42,187.50	197,187.50	-
01/15/2023	-	-	38,312.50	38,312.50	-
06/30/2023	-	-	-	-	235,500.00
07/15/2023	155,000.00	2.500%	38,312.50	193,312.50	-
01/15/2024	-	-	36,375.00	36,375.00	-
06/30/2024	-	-	-	-	229,687.50
07/15/2024	150,000.00	5.000%	36,375.00	186,375.00	-
01/15/2025	-	-	32,625.00	32,625.00	-
06/30/2025	-	-	-	-	219,000.00
07/15/2025	150,000.00	5.000%	32,625.00	182,625.00	-
01/15/2026	-	-	28,875.00	28,875.00	-
06/30/2026	-	-	-	-	211,500.00
07/15/2026	150,000.00	5.000%	28,875.00	178,875.00	-
01/15/2027	-	-	25,125.00	25,125.00	-
06/30/2027	-	-	-	-	204,000.00
07/15/2027	150,000.00	5.000%	25,125.00	175,125.00	-
01/15/2028	-	-	21,375.00	21,375.00	-
06/30/2028	-	-	-	-	196,500.00
07/15/2028	150,000.00	2.250%	21,375.00	171,375.00	-
01/15/2029	-	-	19,687.50	19,687.50	-
06/30/2029	-	-	-	-	191,062.50
07/15/2029	150,000.00	2.500%	19,687.50	169,687.50	-
01/15/2030	-	-	17,812.50	17,812.50	-
06/30/2030	-	-	-	-	187,500.00
07/15/2030	150,000.00	2.750%	17,812.50	167,812.50	-
01/15/2031	-	-	15,750.00	15,750.00	-
06/30/2031	-	-	-	-	183,562.50
07/15/2031	150,000.00	3.000%	15,750.00	165,750.00	-
01/15/2032	-	-	13,500.00	13,500.00	-
06/30/2032	-	-	-	-	179,250.00
07/15/2032	150,000.00	3.000%	13,500.00	163,500.00	-
01/15/2033	-	-	11,250.00	11,250.00	-
06/30/2033	-	-	-	-	174,750.00
07/15/2033	150,000.00	3.000%	11,250.00	161,250.00	-
01/15/2034	-	-	9,000.00	9,000.00	-
06/30/2034	-	-	-	-	170,250.00
07/15/2034	150,000.00	3.000%	9,000.00	159,000.00	-
01/15/2035	-	-	6,750.00	6,750.00	-
06/30/2035	-	-	-	-	165,750.00
07/15/2035	150,000.00	3.000%	6,750.00	156,750.00	-
01/15/2036	-	-	4,500.00	4,500.00	-
06/30/2036	-	-	-	-	161,250.00
07/15/2036	150,000.00	3.000%	4,500.00	154,500.00	-
01/15/2037	-	-	2,250.00	2,250.00	-
06/30/2037	-	-	-	-	156,750.00
07/15/2037	150,000.00	3.000%	2,250.00	152,250.00	-
06/30/2038	-	-	-	-	152,250.00
Total	\$3,031,000.00	-	\$1,005,179.50	\$4,036,179.50	-

Yield Statistics

Bond Year Dollars.....	\$30,292.57
Average Life.....	9.994 Years
Average Coupon.....	3.3182381%
Net Interest Cost (NIC).....	2.5105159%
True Interest Cost (TIC).....	2.3976828%
Bond Yield for Arbitrage Purposes.....	2.0973604%
All Inclusive Cost (AIC).....	2.5920872%

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Net Interest Cost.....	2.2348433%
Weighted Average Maturity.....	9.893 Years

Town of Dover, Massachusetts
\$17,055,000 General Obligation Municipal Purpose Loan of 2022 Bonds
\$16,276,000 Caryl Community Center (IE) , Dated January 27, 2022
Ch. 44, s. 7(1), Auth. 6/12/2021

Debt Service Schedule

DATE	PRINCIPAL	COUPON	INTEREST	TOTAL P+I	Fiscal Total
01/27/2022	-	-	-	-	-
07/15/2022	-	-	263,165.00	263,165.00	-
01/15/2023	816,000.00	5.000%	281,962.50	1,097,962.50	-
06/30/2023	-	-	-	-	1,361,127.50
07/15/2023	-	-	261,562.50	261,562.50	-
01/15/2024	815,000.00	5.000%	261,562.50	1,076,562.50	-
06/30/2024	-	-	-	-	1,338,125.00
07/15/2024	-	-	241,187.50	241,187.50	-
01/15/2025	815,000.00	5.000%	241,187.50	1,056,187.50	-
06/30/2025	-	-	-	-	1,297,375.00
07/15/2025	-	-	220,812.50	220,812.50	-
01/15/2026	815,000.00	5.000%	220,812.50	1,035,812.50	-
06/30/2026	-	-	-	-	1,256,625.00
07/15/2026	-	-	200,437.50	200,437.50	-
01/15/2027	815,000.00	5.000%	200,437.50	1,015,437.50	-
06/30/2027	-	-	-	-	1,215,875.00
07/15/2027	-	-	180,062.50	180,062.50	-
01/15/2028	815,000.00	3.000%	180,062.50	995,062.50	-
06/30/2028	-	-	-	-	1,175,125.00
07/15/2028	-	-	167,837.50	167,837.50	-
01/15/2029	815,000.00	5.000%	167,837.50	982,837.50	-
06/30/2029	-	-	-	-	1,150,675.00
07/15/2029	-	-	147,462.50	147,462.50	-
01/15/2030	815,000.00	5.000%	147,462.50	962,462.50	-
06/30/2030	-	-	-	-	1,109,925.00
07/15/2030	-	-	127,087.50	127,087.50	-
01/15/2031	815,000.00	5.000%	127,087.50	942,087.50	-
06/30/2031	-	-	-	-	1,069,175.00
07/15/2031	-	-	106,712.50	106,712.50	-
01/15/2032	815,000.00	4.000%	106,712.50	921,712.50	-
06/30/2032	-	-	-	-	1,028,425.00
07/15/2032	-	-	90,412.50	90,412.50	-
01/15/2033	815,000.00	3.000%	90,412.50	905,412.50	-
06/30/2033	-	-	-	-	995,825.00
07/15/2033	-	-	78,187.50	78,187.50	-
01/15/2034	815,000.00	3.000%	78,187.50	893,187.50	-
06/30/2034	-	-	-	-	971,375.00
07/15/2034	-	-	65,962.50	65,962.50	-
01/15/2035	815,000.00	2.000%	65,962.50	880,962.50	-
06/30/2035	-	-	-	-	946,925.00
07/15/2035	-	-	57,812.50	57,812.50	-
01/15/2036	815,000.00	2.000%	57,812.50	872,812.50	-
06/30/2036	-	-	-	-	930,625.00
07/15/2036	-	-	49,662.50	49,662.50	-
01/15/2037	815,000.00	2.000%	49,662.50	864,662.50	-
06/30/2037	-	-	-	-	914,325.00
07/15/2037	-	-	41,512.50	41,512.50	-
01/15/2038	810,000.00	2.000%	41,512.50	851,512.50	-
06/30/2038	-	-	-	-	893,025.00
07/15/2038	-	-	33,412.50	33,412.50	-
01/15/2039	810,000.00	2.000%	33,412.50	843,412.50	-
06/30/2039	-	-	-	-	876,825.00
07/15/2039	-	-	25,312.50	25,312.50	-
01/15/2040	810,000.00	2.000%	25,312.50	835,312.50	-
06/30/2040	-	-	-	-	860,625.00
07/15/2040	-	-	17,212.50	17,212.50	-
01/15/2041	810,000.00	2.125%	17,212.50	827,212.50	-
06/30/2041	-	-	-	-	844,425.00
07/15/2041	-	-	8,606.25	8,606.25	-
01/15/2042	810,000.00	2.125%	8,606.25	818,606.25	-
06/30/2042	-	-	-	-	827,212.50
Total	\$16,276,000.00	-	\$4,787,640.00	\$21,063,640.00	-

Yield Statistics

Bond Year Dollars.....	\$170,158.47
Average Life.....	10.455 Years
Average Coupon.....	2.8136361%
Net Interest Cost (NIC).....	1.8793506%
True Interest Cost (TIC).....	1.7986703%
Bond Yield for Arbitrage Purposes.....	1.7337752%
All Inclusive Cost (AIC).....	1.8580670%

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Net Interest Cost.....	1.7418316%
Weighted Average Maturity.....	10.116 Years

Town of Dover, Massachusetts
\$17,055,000 General Obligation Municipal Purpose Loan of 2022 Bonds
\$779,000 Caryl Community Center Parks & Recreation (IE) , Dated January 27, 2022
Ch. 44, s. 7(1), Auth. 6/12/2021

Debt Service Schedule

DATE	PRINCIPAL	COUPON	INTEREST	TOTAL P+I	Fiscal Total
01/27/2022	-	-	-	-	-
07/15/2022	-	-	12,780.83	12,780.83	-
01/15/2023	44,000.00	5.000%	13,693.75	57,693.75	-
06/30/2023	-	-	-	-	70,474.58
07/15/2023	-	-	12,593.75	12,593.75	-
01/15/2024	40,000.00	5.000%	12,593.75	52,593.75	-
06/30/2024	-	-	-	-	65,187.50
07/15/2024	-	-	11,593.75	11,593.75	-
01/15/2025	40,000.00	5.000%	11,593.75	51,593.75	-
06/30/2025	-	-	-	-	63,187.50
07/15/2025	-	-	10,593.75	10,593.75	-
01/15/2026	40,000.00	5.000%	10,593.75	50,593.75	-
06/30/2026	-	-	-	-	61,187.50
07/15/2026	-	-	9,593.75	9,593.75	-
01/15/2027	40,000.00	5.000%	9,593.75	49,593.75	-
06/30/2027	-	-	-	-	59,187.50
07/15/2027	-	-	8,593.75	8,593.75	-
01/15/2028	40,000.00	3.000%	8,593.75	48,593.75	-
06/30/2028	-	-	-	-	57,187.50
07/15/2028	-	-	7,993.75	7,993.75	-
01/15/2029	40,000.00	5.000%	7,993.75	47,993.75	-
06/30/2029	-	-	-	-	55,987.50
07/15/2029	-	-	6,993.75	6,993.75	-
01/15/2030	40,000.00	5.000%	6,993.75	46,993.75	-
06/30/2030	-	-	-	-	53,987.50
07/15/2030	-	-	5,993.75	5,993.75	-
01/15/2031	40,000.00	5.000%	5,993.75	45,993.75	-
06/30/2031	-	-	-	-	51,987.50
07/15/2031	-	-	4,993.75	4,993.75	-
01/15/2032	40,000.00	4.000%	4,993.75	44,993.75	-
06/30/2032	-	-	-	-	49,987.50
07/15/2032	-	-	4,193.75	4,193.75	-
01/15/2033	40,000.00	3.000%	4,193.75	44,193.75	-
06/30/2033	-	-	-	-	48,387.50
07/15/2033	-	-	3,593.75	3,593.75	-
01/15/2034	40,000.00	3.000%	3,593.75	43,593.75	-
06/30/2034	-	-	-	-	47,187.50
07/15/2034	-	-	2,993.75	2,993.75	-
01/15/2035	40,000.00	2.000%	2,993.75	42,993.75	-
06/30/2035	-	-	-	-	45,987.50
07/15/2035	-	-	2,593.75	2,593.75	-
01/15/2036	40,000.00	2.000%	2,593.75	42,593.75	-
06/30/2036	-	-	-	-	45,187.50
07/15/2036	-	-	2,193.75	2,193.75	-
01/15/2037	40,000.00	2.000%	2,193.75	42,193.75	-
06/30/2037	-	-	-	-	44,387.50
07/15/2037	-	-	1,793.75	1,793.75	-
01/15/2038	35,000.00	2.000%	1,793.75	36,793.75	-
06/30/2038	-	-	-	-	38,587.50
07/15/2038	-	-	1,443.75	1,443.75	-
01/15/2039	35,000.00	2.000%	1,443.75	36,443.75	-
06/30/2039	-	-	-	-	37,887.50
07/15/2039	-	-	1,093.75	1,093.75	-
01/15/2040	35,000.00	2.000%	1,093.75	36,093.75	-
06/30/2040	-	-	-	-	37,187.50
07/15/2040	-	-	743.75	743.75	-
01/15/2041	35,000.00	2.125%	743.75	35,743.75	-
06/30/2041	-	-	-	-	36,487.50
07/15/2041	-	-	371.88	371.88	-
01/15/2042	35,000.00	2.125%	371.88	35,371.88	-
06/30/2042	-	-	-	-	35,743.76
Total	\$779,000.00	-	\$226,393.34	\$1,005,393.34	-

Yield Statistics

Bond Year Dollars.....	\$7,928.03
Average Life.....	10.177 Years
Average Coupon.....	2.8556053%
Net Interest Cost (NIC).....	1.8633879%
True Interest Cost (TIC).....	1.7791044%
Bond Yield for Arbitrage Purposes.....	1.7337752%
All Inclusive Cost (AIC).....	1.8397673%

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Net Interest Cost.....	1.7190747%
Weighted Average Maturity.....	9.858 Years

Town of Dover, Massachusetts

*Total Long-Term Debt Outstanding as of June 30, 2021, Including Subsequent Issue
Inside the Debt Limit*

Aggregate Debt Service

DATE	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL P+I
06/30/2021	-	-	-
06/30/2022	155,000.00	88,250.00	243,250.00
06/30/2023	1,015,000.00	652,102.08	1,667,102.08
06/30/2024	1,010,000.00	623,000.00	1,633,000.00
06/30/2025	1,005,000.00	574,562.50	1,579,562.50
06/30/2026	1,005,000.00	524,312.50	1,529,312.50
06/30/2027	1,005,000.00	474,062.50	1,479,062.50
06/30/2028	1,005,000.00	423,812.50	1,428,812.50
06/30/2029	1,005,000.00	392,725.00	1,397,725.00
06/30/2030	1,005,000.00	346,412.50	1,351,412.50
06/30/2031	1,005,000.00	299,725.00	1,304,725.00
06/30/2032	1,005,000.00	252,662.50	1,257,662.50
06/30/2033	1,005,000.00	213,962.50	1,218,962.50
06/30/2034	1,005,000.00	183,812.50	1,188,812.50
06/30/2035	1,005,000.00	153,662.50	1,158,662.50
06/30/2036	1,005,000.00	132,062.50	1,137,062.50
06/30/2037	1,005,000.00	110,462.50	1,115,462.50
06/30/2038	995,000.00	88,862.50	1,083,862.50
06/30/2039	845,000.00	69,712.50	914,712.50
06/30/2040	845,000.00	52,812.50	897,812.50
06/30/2041	845,000.00	35,912.50	880,912.50
06/30/2042	845,000.00	17,956.26	862,956.26
Total	\$19,620,000.00	\$5,710,845.84	\$25,330,845.84

Par Amounts Of Selected Issues

December 21 2017 (IE).....	2,565,000.00
January 27 2022 -Caryl Community Center (IE).....	16,276,000.00
January 27 2022 -Caryl Community Center Parks & Recreation (IE).....	779,000.00
TOTAL.....	19,620,000.00

Town of Dover, Massachusetts
Total Long-Term Debt Outstanding as of June 30, 2021
Outside the Debt Limit

Aggregate Debt Service

DATE	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL P+I
06/30/2021	-	-	-
06/30/2022	665,000.00	39,600.00	704,600.00
06/30/2023	655,000.00	19,650.00	674,650.00
Total	\$1,320,000.00	\$59,250.00	\$1,379,250.00

Par Amounts Of Selected Issues

April 19 2012 -Adv Ref of 4 15 03 Chickering School (OE)* 1,320,000.00

TOTAL..... 1,320,000.00

Town of Dover, Massachusetts
Long-Term General Debt Outstanding as of June 30, 2021
Including Subsequent Issue

Aggregate Debt Service

DATE	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL P+I
06/30/2021	-	-	-
06/30/2022	155,000.00	88,250.00	243,250.00
06/30/2023	1,015,000.00	652,102.08	1,667,102.08
06/30/2024	1,010,000.00	623,000.00	1,633,000.00
06/30/2025	1,005,000.00	574,562.50	1,579,562.50
06/30/2026	1,005,000.00	524,312.50	1,529,312.50
06/30/2027	1,005,000.00	474,062.50	1,479,062.50
06/30/2028	1,005,000.00	423,812.50	1,428,812.50
06/30/2029	1,005,000.00	392,725.00	1,397,725.00
06/30/2030	1,005,000.00	346,412.50	1,351,412.50
06/30/2031	1,005,000.00	299,725.00	1,304,725.00
06/30/2032	1,005,000.00	252,662.50	1,257,662.50
06/30/2033	1,005,000.00	213,962.50	1,218,962.50
06/30/2034	1,005,000.00	183,812.50	1,188,812.50
06/30/2035	1,005,000.00	153,662.50	1,158,662.50
06/30/2036	1,005,000.00	132,062.50	1,137,062.50
06/30/2037	1,005,000.00	110,462.50	1,115,462.50
06/30/2038	995,000.00	88,862.50	1,083,862.50
06/30/2039	845,000.00	69,712.50	914,712.50
06/30/2040	845,000.00	52,812.50	897,812.50
06/30/2041	845,000.00	35,912.50	880,912.50
06/30/2042	845,000.00	17,956.26	862,956.26
Total	\$19,620,000.00	\$5,710,845.84	\$25,330,845.84

Par Amounts Of Selected Issues

December 21 2017 (IE).....	2,565,000.00
January 27 2022 -Caryl Community Center (IE).....	16,276,000.00
January 27 2022 -Caryl Community Center Parks & Recreation (IE).....	779,000.00
TOTAL.....	19,620,000.00

Town of Dover, Massachusetts
Long-Term School Debt Outstanding as of June 30, 2021

Aggregate Debt Service

DATE	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL P+I
06/30/2021	-	-	-
06/30/2022	665,000.00	39,600.00	704,600.00
06/30/2023	655,000.00	19,650.00	674,650.00
Total	\$1,320,000.00	\$59,250.00	\$1,379,250.00

Par Amounts Of Selected Issues

April 19 2012 -Adv Ref of 4 15 03 Chickering School (OE)*	1,320,000.00
TOTAL	1,320,000.00

Town of Dover, Massachusetts
Long-Term Exempt Debt Outstanding as of June 30, 2021
Including Subsequent Issue

Aggregate Debt Service

DATE	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL P+I
06/30/2021	-	-	-
06/30/2022	820,000.00	127,850.00	947,850.00
06/30/2023	1,670,000.00	671,752.08	2,341,752.08
06/30/2024	1,010,000.00	623,000.00	1,633,000.00
06/30/2025	1,005,000.00	574,562.50	1,579,562.50
06/30/2026	1,005,000.00	524,312.50	1,529,312.50
06/30/2027	1,005,000.00	474,062.50	1,479,062.50
06/30/2028	1,005,000.00	423,812.50	1,428,812.50
06/30/2029	1,005,000.00	392,725.00	1,397,725.00
06/30/2030	1,005,000.00	346,412.50	1,351,412.50
06/30/2031	1,005,000.00	299,725.00	1,304,725.00
06/30/2032	1,005,000.00	252,662.50	1,257,662.50
06/30/2033	1,005,000.00	213,962.50	1,218,962.50
06/30/2034	1,005,000.00	183,812.50	1,188,812.50
06/30/2035	1,005,000.00	153,662.50	1,158,662.50
06/30/2036	1,005,000.00	132,062.50	1,137,062.50
06/30/2037	1,005,000.00	110,462.50	1,115,462.50
06/30/2038	995,000.00	88,862.50	1,083,862.50
06/30/2039	845,000.00	69,712.50	914,712.50
06/30/2040	845,000.00	52,812.50	897,812.50
06/30/2041	845,000.00	35,912.50	880,912.50
06/30/2042	845,000.00	17,956.26	862,956.26
Total	\$20,940,000.00	\$5,770,095.84	\$26,710,095.84

Par Amounts Of Selected Issues

April 19 2012 -Adv Ref of 4 15 03 Chickering School (OE)*	1,320,000.00
December 21 2017 (IE).....	2,565,000.00
January 27 2022 -Caryl Community Center (IE).....	16,276,000.00
January 27 2022 -Caryl Community Center Parks & Recreation (IE).....	779,000.00
TOTAL.....	20,940,000.00

Town of Dover, Massachusetts
Fiscal Year 2022 Projected Principal and Interest Payments

Aggregate Debt Service

DATE	Issue : Purpose	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL P+I
07/15/2021	December 21 2017 (IE)	155,000.00	46,062.50	201,062.50
Subtotal		\$155,000.00	\$46,062.50	\$201,062.50
10/15/2021	April 19 2012 : Adv Ref of 4 15 03 Chickering School (OE)*	-	19,800.00	19,800.00
Subtotal		-	\$19,800.00	\$19,800.00
01/15/2022	December 21 2017 (IE)	-	42,187.50	42,187.50
Subtotal		-	\$42,187.50	\$42,187.50
04/15/2022	April 19 2012 : Adv Ref of 4 15 03 Chickering School (OE)*	665,000.00	19,800.00	684,800.00
Subtotal		\$665,000.00	\$19,800.00	\$684,800.00
Total		\$820,000.00	\$127,850.00	\$947,850.00

Town of Dover, Massachusetts
Fiscal Year 2023 Projected Principal and Interest Payments

Aggregate Debt Service

DATE	Issue : Purpose	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL P+I
07/15/2022	December 21 2017 (IE)	155,000.00	42,187.50	197,187.50
	January 27 2022 : Caryl Community Center (IE)	-	263,165.00	263,165.00
	January 27 2022 : Caryl Community Center Parks & Recreation (IE)	-	12,780.83	12,780.83
Subtotal		\$155,000.00	\$318,133.33	\$473,133.33
10/15/2022	April 19 2012 : Adv Ref of 4 15 03 Chickering School (OE)*	-	9,825.00	9,825.00
Subtotal		-	\$9,825.00	\$9,825.00
01/15/2023	December 21 2017 (IE)	-	38,312.50	38,312.50
	January 27 2022 : Caryl Community Center (IE)	816,000.00	281,962.50	1,097,962.50
	January 27 2022 : Caryl Community Center Parks & Recreation (IE)	44,000.00	13,693.75	57,693.75
Subtotal		\$860,000.00	\$333,968.75	\$1,193,968.75
04/15/2023	April 19 2012 : Adv Ref of 4 15 03 Chickering School (OE)*	655,000.00	9,825.00	664,825.00
Subtotal		\$655,000.00	\$9,825.00	\$664,825.00
Total		\$1,670,000.00	\$671,752.08	\$2,341,752.08

Town of Dover, MA

Authorized Unissued Debt

Date: 3/17/2022



BANs		Amount	Bonds, Grants		Amount					Original		
Article	Date of	Originally	and/or		Authorized					Issue		
Number	Author.	Authorized	Paydowns		Unissued	Purpose	Law	Maximum	Notes	Date	Maturity	Rollover
							Cite.	Term	Outstanding		Date	Date
12	5/5/1997	250,000			250,000	Senior Housing	Ch. 44, 7					
3, Q1	6/12/2021 & 6/21/2021	18,000,000	16,276,000	B	1/27/2022	-	Caryl Community Center Design and Construction EXEMPT	Ch. 44, 7(1)	30			
			1,495,000	BP	1/27/2022							
			229,000	PD	3/17/2022							
4, Q1	6/12/2021 & 6/21/2021	850,000	779,000	B	1/27/2022	-	Caryl Community Center Parks and Rec Department EXEMPT	Ch. 44, 7(1)	30			
			71,000	BP	1/27/2022							
TOTAL:					\$	250,000				\$	-	

CREDIT OPINION

11 January 2022



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Dover (Town of) MA

Update to credit analysis

Summary

[Dover](#) (Aaa stable) benefits from a stable and affluent residential tax base that is expected to continue to see modest growth due to a strong housing market. The financial position is very strong with healthy reserves and liquidity that is maintained through conservative fiscal management. The debt burden is low and the unfunded liabilities for pension and OPEB are expected to remain manageable.

Credit strengths

- » Stable and affluent residential tax base
- » Healthy financial position
- » Low debt burden

Credit challenges

- » Limited revenue raising flexibility under tax levy limit, Proposition 2½
- » Tax base is largely built-out, limiting material tax base growth

Rating outlook

The stable outlook reflects a strong residential tax base with very high resident wealth and income that support a conservatively managed financial position that is expected to maintain balanced operations and healthy reserves.

Factors that could lead to an upgrade

- » Not applicable

Factors that could lead to a downgrade

- » Trend of operating deficits leading to a material decline in reserves and liquidity
- » Significant increase in the debt burden and/or unfunded long-term liabilities
- » Trend of material declines in the tax base valuation

Key indicators

Exhibit 1

Dover (Town of) MA

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Economy/Tax Base					
Total Full Value (\$000)	\$2,310,391	\$2,504,188	\$2,504,188	\$2,646,446	\$2,646,446
Population	5,864	5,922	5,987	6,044	6,044
Full Value Per Capita	\$393,996	\$422,862	\$418,271	\$437,863	\$437,863
Median Family Income (% of US Median)	302.2%	295.3%	337.0%	323.6%	323.6%
Finances					
Operating Revenue (\$000)	\$34,903	\$37,086	\$37,408	\$39,229	\$39,881
Fund Balance (\$000)	\$11,048	\$12,888	\$13,192	\$15,406	\$18,188
Cash Balance (\$000)	\$11,493	\$13,571	\$15,369	\$16,376	\$19,711
Fund Balance as a % of Revenues	31.7%	34.8%	35.3%	39.3%	45.6%
Cash Balance as a % of Revenues	32.9%	36.6%	41.1%	41.7%	49.4%
Debt/Pensions					
Net Direct Debt (\$000)	\$11,832	\$10,706	\$7,264	\$5,886	\$4,880
3-Year Average of Moody's ANPL (\$000)	\$23,976	\$22,224	\$22,961	\$24,061	\$26,516
Net Direct Debt / Full Value (%)	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Net Direct Debt / Operating Revenues (x)	0.3x	0.3x	0.2x	0.2x	0.1x
Moody's - ANPL (3-yr average) to Full Value (%)	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%
Moody's - ANPL (3-yr average) to Revenues (x)	0.7x	0.6x	0.6x	0.6x	0.7x

Sources: US Census Bureau, Dover (Town of) MA's financial statements and Moody's Investors Service

Profile

Dover is a wealthy residential community with a population of 6,044 (2019 American Community Survey) and is located 20 miles west of the city of [Boston](#) (Aaa stable).

Detailed credit considerations

Economy and tax base: stable and wealthy tax base with strong housing market

Dover's \$2.8 billion tax base (2021-22 equalized value) is expected to remain stable with modest growth in the future due to a strong residential housing market that represents 97% of the total tax base. The two-year equalized value increased 7% in 2021 over the 2019 value. While the 2022 assessed value increased by 2.8% over the prior year bringing the five year average annual growth rate to 2.7%. The town is largely built-out and tax base growth is generated primarily by housing appreciation and remodels. New development in the coming years include a 35-unit apartment complex that is currently in the permitting stages.

The town benefits from high resident wealth and income with an equalized value per capita of \$468,446 and a median family income that is over 300% of the US median. Population growth has been around 1% a year and the median age of 45 is elevated compared to the state's 39.5 median age. Unemployment is low at 3.3% (October 2021) compared to the commonwealth and US rates of 5.1% and 4.3%, respectively.

Financial operations and reserves: healthy reserves and liquidity maintained by sound fiscal management

The town's financial position will remain healthy given strong reserves and liquidity that are maintained by conservative fiscal management and a history of taxpayer support for debt exclusions and tax levy increases. Fiscal 2020 audited financial statements reflect a general fund operating surplus of \$2.8 million due to conservative budgeting of both revenue and expenses. The surplus increased the available general fund balance to \$18.2 million equal to a healthy 45.6% of revenue. The town's primary revenue source is property taxes representing 86% of general fund revenue which provides a strong level of predictability.

This publication does not announce a credit rating action. For any credit ratings referenced in this publication, please see the ratings tab on the issuer/entity page on www.moody's.com for the most updated credit rating action information and rating history.

The fiscal 2021 year-end operating results indicate another positive year with expenses under budget by \$2.3 million and revenues in excess of budget by \$700,000. The town used \$680,000 in federal CARES funding during the year for coronavirus pandemic response including personal protection equipment, ventilation improvements and other augments to operations and services.

The fiscal 2022 budget reflects less than a 1% increase in operational costs. The town also increased its capital budget to \$1.2 million from \$200,000 in the prior year. The capital plans include an appropriation of \$700,000 of free cash toward capital needs and another \$600,000 in free cash deposited into a capital stabilization reserve. The budget also includes a slight decline in the tax levy of under 1%. The decline in the tax levy increased the town's unused levy capacity to \$3.3 million which it can tap in the future if needed.

The town also has been allocated \$1.8 million in ARPA funding and is in the review phase of how to spend the funds which could include water, sewer and broadband projects.

Liquidity

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of fiscal 2020 equaled \$19.7 million representing a strong 49% of general fund revenue. The liquidity position did not materially change at the end of fiscal 2021.

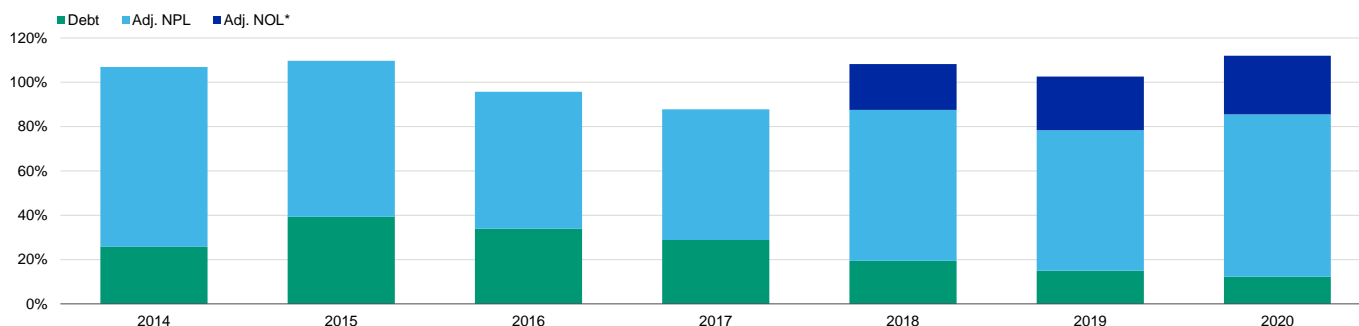
Debt and long-term liabilities: low debt burden and manageable long-term liabilities

Dover's debt burden is likely to remain low and long-term pension and OPEB liabilities are expected to be manageable given strong funding towards OPEB and a satisfactory funding schedule towards its share of the county pension plan (see exhibit). Dover's direct debt burden of \$22.7 million represents a manageable 0.8% of equalized value and 0.6 times general fund revenue. The five year capital plan includes proposed annual capital spending of \$2.5 million on average over the next three years primarily for education and fire/ambulance related projects. The town anticipates borrowing over the next year to fund roof replacements and a turf field replacement.

Exhibit 2

Dover's leverage is expected to remain low

Leverage by fiscal year as a percent of general fund revenue



2022 bond issuance is not included in the debt portion

Source: Moody's Investors Service

Legal security

The bonds are backed by the town's full faith and credit general obligation unlimited tax pledge as the debt service on the bonds have been voted excluded by the town from the tax levy limitations of Proposition 2 ½.

Debt structure

All of the town's debt is fixed rate with 71% of principal retired in 10 years. Fiscal 2020 debt service totaled \$1.2 million representing 3.2% of general fund expenditures.

Debt-related derivatives

Dover does not have any debt-related derivatives.

Pensions and OPEB

Dover's pension and OPEB liabilities are larger than the debt burden and, though manageable at this time, represent a potential future credit challenge. The town participates in the Norfolk County Retirement System, a multi-employer defined benefit plan and makes annual required contributions based on at least its proportional share. The retirement plan expects to be fully funded by 2032 and currently uses a high 7.75% discount rate. The town's teachers participate in the Massachusetts Teachers Retirement System in which the town receives on-behalf payments toward the liability that is covered by the Commonwealth. The town also funds its OPEB liability on a pay-go basis plus annual budgeted deposits into an OPEB trust. The OPEB plan fiduciary net position is 55% of the total OPEB liability as of the end of fiscal 2020. Well above most Massachusetts municipalities. The table below summarizes the town's 2020 debt, pension and OPEB unfunded liabilities and contributions.

Exhibit 3

Dover's fiscal 2020 debt, pension and OPEB unfunded liabilities and contributions

2020	\$\$\$ (000)	% of Operating Revenues	Discount Rate
Operating Revenue	39,881	n/a	n/a
Reported Unfunded Pension Liability	11,139	28%	7.75%
Moody's Adjusted Net Pension Liability	29,210	73%	3.22%
Reported Net OPEB Liability	4,687	12%	6.25%
Moody's Adjusted Net OPEB Liability	10,558	26%	2.70%
Net Direct Debt	4,880	12%	n/a
Debt & unfunded retirement benefits (Moody's adjusted)	44,647	111.95%	
Pension Contribution	1,421	3.56%	n/a
OPEB Contribution	523	1.31%	n/a
Debt Service	1,200	3.01%	n/a
Total Fixed Costs	3,144	7.88%	n/a
Tread Water Gap	(489)	-1.23%	n/a
Moody's Adjusted Fixed Costs	2,655	6.66%	n/a

Source: Moody's Investors Service and Dover's audited financial statements

The town's annual pension contributions over the last five fiscal years 2016-20 have averaged a strong 133% of the tread water indicator which is the amount required to keep the unfunded liability from increasing if all actuarial assumptions are realized. Failure to realize the assumed return on pension assets could result in larger required increases to meet the funding schedule. Dover's fixed costs are also low representing less than 10% of revenue. Post issuance of the 2022 bonds, we expect fixed costs to remain less than 15% of revenue over the next three years.

ESG considerations

Environmental

Environmental risk for Dover is not material at this time. According to Moody's ESG Solutions the town has a high risk for water stress and hurricanes, medium risk for extreme rainfall and sea level rise and low risk for heat stress. The town has participated in the commonwealth's municipal vulnerability preparedness program which provides state grants for the town to develop plans towards climate resiliency and provide updates to its hazard mitigation plans.

Social

Social factors are incorporated into the town's tax base and economy factors. We consider the coronavirus a social issue given its impact on the community. The town has managed the pandemic well but similar to other governments and the private sector has recently had to manage staffing shortages and maintaining service levels.

Governance

The town adheres to conservative budget practices and produces year over year positive operating results over the last six years. Dover also maintains a five year capital plan.

Massachusetts cities have an institutional framework score ¹ of "Aa", which is strong. The sector's major revenue source of property taxes, are subject to the Proposition 2 1/2 tax levy cap which can be overridden with voter approval only. However, the cap of 2.5% still allows for moderate revenue-raising ability. Expenditures primarily consist of personnel costs, as well as education costs for cities that manage school operations, and are highly predictable given state-mandated school spending guidelines and employee contracts. Unpredictable revenue fluctuations tend to be minor, or under 5% annually. Across the sector, fixed costs are generally less than 25% of expenditures. Fixed costs are driven mainly by debt service and pension costs. Unpredictable expenditure fluctuations tend to be minor, under 5% annually.

Rating methodology and scorecard factors

The US Local Government General Obligation Debt methodology includes a scorecard, a tool providing a composite score of a local government's credit profile based on the weighted factors we consider most important, universal and measurable, as well as possible notching factors dependent on individual credit strengths and weaknesses. Its purpose is not to determine the final rating, but rather to provide a standard platform from which to analyze and compare local government credits.

Exhibit 4

Dover (Town of) MA

Rating Factors	Measure	Score
Economy/Tax Base (30%)[1]		
Tax Base Size: Full Value (in 000s)	\$2,831,291	Aa
Full Value Per Capita	\$468,446	Aaa
Median Family Income (% of US Median)	323.6%	Aaa
Finances (30%)		
Fund Balance as a % of Revenues	45.6%	Aaa
5-Year Dollar Change in Fund Balance as % of Revenues	20.5%	Aa
Cash Balance as a % of Revenues	49.4%	Aaa
5-Year Dollar Change in Cash Balance as % of Revenues	18.8%	Aa
Management (20%)		
Institutional Framework	Aa	Aa
Operating History: 5-Year Average of Operating Revenues / Operating Expenditures	1.0x	Aa
Debt and Pensions (20%)		
Net Direct Debt / Full Value (%)	0.8%	Aa
Net Direct Debt / Operating Revenues (x)	0.6x	Aa
3-Year Average of Moody's Adjusted Net Pension Liability / Full Value (%)	0.9%	Aa
3-Year Average of Moody's Adjusted Net Pension Liability / Operating Revenues (x)	0.7x	Aa
	Scorecard-Indicated Outcome	Aaa
	Assigned Rating	Aaa

[1] Economy measures are based on data from the most recent year available.

[2] Notching Factors are specifically defined in the US Local Government General Obligation Debt methodology.

[3] Standardized adjustments are outlined in the GO Methodology Scorecard Inputs publication.

Sources: US Census Bureau, {OrgName}'s financial statements and Moody's Investors Service

Endnotes

- The institutional framework score assesses a municipality's legal ability to match revenues with expenditures based on its constitutionally and legislatively conferred powers and responsibilities. See [US Local Government General Obligation Debt \(July 2020\)](#) methodology report for more details.

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CLIENT SERVICES

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Asia Pacific	852-3551-3077
Japan	81-3-5408-4100
EMEA	44-20-7772-5454

Annual Report

TOWN OF DOVER, MASSACHUSETTS

**For The Fiscal Year Ended
June 30, 2021**

TOWN OF DOVER, MASSACHUSETTS
/s/ Gerard R. Lane, Jr., Treasurer

Filing date: March 23, 2022

TOWN OF DOVER, MASSACHUSETTS

General

The Town of Dover is located in Norfolk County about 20 miles southwest of Boston. It is bordered on the south by Medfield and Walpole, on the west by Sherborn, on the northwest by Natick, on the north by Wellesley and Needham, and on the east by Westwood. Dover has a population of 5,923 (2020 U.S. Census) and occupies a land area of 15.3 square miles. Incorporated as a Town in 1836, Dover is governed by an Open Town Meeting and a three member Board of Selectmen.

Principal Town Officials

Name	Title	Term Expiration Date
John D. Jefferies	Selectman, Chair	2022
Robin Hunter	Selectman	2023
Robert Springett	Selectman	2024
Christopher Dwelley	Town Administrator	6/30/2023
Gerard R. Lane, Jr.	Treasurer/Collector	6/30/2022

Corona Virus (COVID-19) Disclosure

COVID-19 is a respiratory disease caused by a novel coronavirus that has not previously been seen in humans. On March 10, 2020, the Governor of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts declared a state of emergency to support the Commonwealth's response to the outbreak of the virus. On March 11, 2020 the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a pandemic. On March 13, 2020, the President declared a national emergency due to the outbreak, which has enabled disaster funds to be made available to states to fight the pandemic. The Governor has removed the remaining COVID-19 restrictions and the state of emergency in The Commonwealth expired on June 15, 2021.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, federal and state legislation was signed into law that provides various forms of financial assistance and other relief to state and local governments. For example, the U.S. Congress enacted the CARES Act which includes various forms of financial relief. The Town was eligible to receive up to \$537,911 from the CARES Act and to date has incurred \$480,000 in COVID-19 expenses.

Another action at the federal level was the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 ("ARPA"). Among other provisions, ARPA provides \$350 billion to state and local governments to mitigate the fiscal disruptions created by the pandemic. Such funds may be used to replace revenues lost or reduced as a result of the pandemic and fund COVID-related costs, among other purposes. Although the actual amount allocable to the Town has not yet been determined, the Town expects to receive approximately \$641,304 in direct ARPA funds, of which one-half was received in August 2021 and the other one-half expected in the summer of 2022. Additionally, the Town expects to receive an additional \$1,190,098 in pass through ARPA funds from Norfolk County. The first one-half of these funds was before the end of calendar 2021 with the remaining amount in the summer of 2022. Of this distribution through Norfolk County, the County may withhold up to 3% for its administrative and related expenses.

Pursuant to M.G.L. Chapter 44, Section 31, the Town can set up a fund specifically related to COVID-19 expenses. This fund can be used to capture all unbudgeted costs related to the COVID-19 pandemic and deficit spending for these costs, including but not limited to, overtime, cleaning and medical supplies, and IT equipment would be allowed, with the approval of the Commonwealth's Department of Revenue.

The virus, its variants and the resulting actions by national, state and local governments are altering the behavior of businesses and people in a manner that may have negative impacts on global and local economies. There can be no assurances regarding the extent to which COVID-19 will impact the national and state economies and, accordingly, how it will adversely impact municipalities, including the Town.

The Town saw no significant financial impact from COVID-19 in fiscal 2020, closing the year with Certified Free Cash of \$11,924,091.

The Town saw a minimal impact in FY21 operating results as a result of COVID-19, given its heavy reliance on the stable property tax, high collection rate and its high per capita income. Further, the Town was able to balance its FY22 budget without impacting Town or school services and will still maintain an unused tax levy capacity of \$3,299,149.

The Town used conservative revenue projections for FY22, reducing projected local receipts by \$441,000 from FY21 Actual collections, or approximately 17 percent. The overall FY22 budget increased by \$1,338,000 or 3.4% over the FY21 budget.

The Town continues to maintain an estimated 6/30/2021 Unreserved Fund Balance (Free Cash) of over \$9 million that can offset unforeseen revenue reductions or be appropriated for COVID-19 expenses not otherwise covered by federal COVID relief funds.

Municipal Services

The Town provides general governmental services for the territory within its boundaries, including police and fire protection, disposal of rubbish, public education in grades kindergarten through five, street maintenance and recreational facilities.

The Dover – Sherborn Regional School District provides public education in grades six through twelve.

The principal services provided by the county are a registry of deeds, Agricultural High School and Wollaston Recreation Facility.

Industry and Commerce

Dover is a residential suburb of Boston, located within the Boston Metropolitan Statistical Area. In 2020, 188 firms located in Dover reported to the Massachusetts Division of Employment Security. These firms employed an aggregate annual average of 958 persons and had a total annual payroll of \$74,702,656.

Due to reclassification the U.S. Department of Labor now uses the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as the basis for the assignment and tabulation of economic data by industry.

Industry	Calendar Year Average				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Construction	40	37	32	18	13
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	70	60	67	75	87
Information	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Activities	13	19	21	24	23
Professional and Business Services	93	94	104	119	204
Education and Health Services	523	539	539	456	423
Leisure and Hospitality	36	55	37	31	22
Other Services	63	63	71	74	69
Total Employment	838	867	871	924	958
Number of Establishments	176	174	178	171	188
Average Weekly Wages	\$ 1,114	\$ 1,139	\$ 1,255	\$ 1,314	\$ 1,500
Total Wages	\$ 56,612,923	\$ 59,342,871	\$ 65,598,382	\$ 63,131,210	\$ 74,702,656

Source: Massachusetts Department of Education and Training. Data based upon place of employment, not place of residence.

Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment

As indicated in the following table, unemployment in Dover has been well below the national and state averages from 2016 through 2020. According to the Massachusetts Department of Employment and Training, in December 2021, the Town had a total labor force of 2,837 of which 2,774 were employed and 63 or 2.2% were unemployed as compared with 3.5% for the Commonwealth.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES					
Year	Town of Dover			Massachusetts	United States
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Rate	Unemployment Rate	Unemployment Rate
2020	2,727	2,585	5.2 %	8.9 %	8.1 %
2019	2,917	2,855	2.1	2.9	3.9
2018	2,892	2,818	2.6	3.3	3.9
2017	2,760	2,685	2.7	3.7	4.4
2016	2,697	2,629	2.5	3.9	4.9

SOURCE: Mass. Department of Training, Federal Reserve Bank of Boston and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data based upon place of residence, not place of employment. Monthly data for Town are unadjusted.

Transportation and Utilities

The principal highways serving the Town are State Routes 128 (I-95), 109, 135 and 16.

The majority of households in the Town have individual wells from which they receive water. A small number of households which previously were provided water by the Town, now receive water from the Colonial Water Company, a private company. Sewer services in the Town are provided by individual septic systems. Gas and electric services are provided by established private utilities.

Cybersecurity

The Town has extensive procedures and processes in place and regular employee training regarding cybersecurity.

Climate Resiliency

The Town became a designated Massachusetts Municipal Vulnerability Preparedness community in September 2021. Dover achieved this designation by developing a comprehensive Community Resilience Plan, which highlighted actionable steps the community would take toward water supply protection; energy resilience; emergency preparedness; and social resiliency. To further these efforts, this year the Town has signed a lease agreement for the installation of a rooftop solar array on its highway garage; drafted a water use restriction bylaw; updated its hazard mitigation plan; and identified priority infrastructure projects that are vulnerable to flooding in order to craft a financing implementation plan.

Population and Income

According to the 2010 federal census, median family income for the Town of Dover was \$200,735 compared with \$81,165 for the Commonwealth as a whole. In 2010 per capita income was \$82,800 compared with \$33,966 for the Commonwealth and the median age for the Town was 43.5 years versus 39.1 years for the Commonwealth.

POPULATION AND INCOME

	<u>Dover</u>	<u>Massachusetts</u>	<u>United States</u>
Median Age:			
2010	43.5	39.1	37.2
2000	40.2	36.5	35.3
1990	39.3	33.6	32.9
Median Family Income:			
2010	\$ 200,735	\$ 81,165	\$ 51,144
2000	157,168	61,664	50,046
1990	102,795	44,367	35,225
Per Capita Income:			
2010	\$ 82,800	\$ 33,966	\$ 27,334
2000	64,899	25,952	21,587
1990	40,288	17,224	14,420

SOURCE: Federal Bureau of the Census.

On the basis of the 2010 Federal census, the Town has a population density of approximately 365 persons per square mile.

POPULATION TRENDS

<u>2020</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1980</u>
5,923	5,589	5,558	4,915	4,703

SOURCE: Federal Census.

PROPERTY TAXATION

Tax Levy Computation

The principal revenue source of the Town is the tax on real and personal property. The amount to be levied in each year is the amount appropriated or required by law to be raised for municipal expenditures less estimated receipts from other sources and less appropriations voted from funds on hand. The total amount levied is subject to certain limits prescribed by law; for a description of those limits, see "Property Tax Limitation" below. The estimated receipts for a fiscal year from sources other than the property tax may not exceed the actual receipts during the preceding fiscal year from the same sources unless approved by the State Commissioner of Revenue. Excepting special funds the use of which is otherwise provided for by law, the deduction for appropriations voted from funds on hand for a fiscal year cannot exceed the "free cash" as of the beginning of the prior fiscal year as certified by the State Director of Accounts plus up to nine months' collections and receipts on account of earlier years' taxes after that date. Subject to certain adjustments, free cash is surplus revenue less uncollected overdue property taxes from earlier years. Although an allowance is made in the tax levy for abatements (see "Overlay" below) no reserve is generally provided for uncollectible real property taxes. Since some of the levy is inevitably not collected, this creates a cash deficiency which may or may not be offset by other items (see "Taxation to Meet Deficits").

The following table illustrates the trend in the manner in which the tax levy is determined.

TAX LEVY COMPUTATION

	Fiscal 2018	Fiscal 2019	Fiscal 2020	Fiscal 2021	Fiscal 2022
Total Appropriations(1)	\$ 38,460,382	\$ 38,999,189	\$ 41,292,837	\$ 39,517,057	\$ 40,854,976
Additions:					
State and County Assessments	317,569	321,461	327,560	329,284	241,518
Overlay Reserve	195,105	259,002	108,581	297,576	328,136
Other Additions	51,177	128,598	17,477	17,416	297,755
Total Additions	<u>\$ 563,851</u>	<u>\$ 709,061</u>	<u>\$ 453,618</u>	<u>\$ 644,276</u>	<u>\$ 867,409</u>
Gross Amount to be Raised	<u>\$ 39,024,234</u>	<u>\$ 39,708,250</u>	<u>\$ 41,746,455</u>	<u>\$ 40,161,333</u>	<u>\$ 41,722,384</u>
Deductions:					
Local Estimated Receipts	2,355,900	1,872,500	2,258,900	1,811,227	2,084,388
State Aid(2)	1,564,940	1,627,684	1,679,725	1,698,616	1,727,225
Available Funds(3)					
Free Cash	882,594	599,845	1,743,016	204,288	3,301,591
Other	110,400	302,400	110,400	110,400	100,000
Other Additions	2,030,419	909,227	1,500,000	1,500,000	-
Total Deductions	<u>\$ 6,944,253</u>	<u>\$ 5,311,656</u>	<u>\$ 7,292,041</u>	<u>\$ 5,324,531</u>	<u>\$ 7,213,204</u>
Net Amount to be Raised (Tax Levy)	<u><u>\$ 32,079,980</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 34,396,594</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 34,454,414</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 34,836,802</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 34,509,180</u></u>

(1) Includes additional appropriations from taxation voted subsequent to adoption of the annual budget but prior to setting of the tax rate.

(2) Estimated by the State Department of Revenue and required by law to be used in setting of the tax rate. Actual state aid payments may vary upward or downward from said estimates, and the State may withhold payments pending receipt of State and County assessments. See "Reduction of State Aid" below.

(3) Transfers from other available funds, including "Free Cash", generally made as an offset to a particular appropriation item.

Assessed Valuations and Tax Levies

Property is classified for the purpose of taxation according to its use. The legislature has in substance created three classes of taxable property: (1) residential real property, (2) open space land, and (3) all other (commercial, industrial and personal property). Within limits, cities and towns are given the option of determining the share of the annual levy to be borne by each of the three categories. The share required to be borne by residential real property is at least 50 per cent of its share of the total taxable valuation; the effective rate for open space must be at least 75 per cent of the effective rate for residential real property; and the share of commercial, industrial and personal property must not exceed 175 percent of their share of the total valuation. A city or town may also exempt up to 20 percent of the valuation of residential real property (where used as the taxpayer's principal residence) and up to 10 percent of the valuation of commercial real property (where occupied by certain

small businesses). Property may not be classified in a city or town until the State Commissioner of Revenue certifies that all property in the city or town has been assessed at its fair cash value. Such certification must take place every five years, or pursuant to a revised schedule as may be issued by the Commissioner.

Related statutes provide that certain forest land, agricultural or horticultural land (assessed at the value it has for these purposes) and recreational land (assessed on the basis of its use at a maximum of 25 percent of its fair cash value) are all to be taxed at the rate applicable to commercial property. Land classified as forest land is valued for this purpose at five percent of fair cash value but not less than ten dollars per acre.

Professional revaluations of all real and personal property in the Town to full and fair cash value were completed every three years beginning in fiscal year 1993 through 2015. The most recent professional revaluation was completed in fiscal 2019. The next professional revaluation is expected to take place in fiscal 2024.

The following table sets forth the trend in the Town's assessed valuations, tax rates, tax levies, and tax levies per capita.

Fiscal Year	Real Estate Valuation	Personal Property Valuation	Total Assessed Valuation	Tax Rate Per \$1,000 Valuation	Tax Levy	Tax Levy Per Capita(1)
2022	\$ 2,716,967,122	\$ 61,549,800	\$ 2,778,516,922	\$ 12.42	\$ 34,509,180	\$ 6,174
2021	2,653,777,744	48,844,590	2,702,622,334	12.89	34,836,802	6,233
2020	2,634,933,597	48,431,990	2,683,365,587	12.84	34,454,414	6,165
2019	2,613,349,505	46,866,580	2,660,216,085	12.93	34,396,594	6,154
2018	2,451,557,578	46,883,260	2,498,440,838	12.84	32,079,980	5,740

(1) Based on the 2010 U. S. Census population of 5,558.

Classification of Property

The following is a breakdown of the Town's assessed valuation of real estate and personal property in fiscal years 2020, 2021, and 2022.

Property Type	2020		2021		2022	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Residential	\$ 2,607,182,923	97.2 %	\$ 2,626,309,323	97.2 %	\$ 2,689,460,131	96.8 %
Commercial	19,650,774	0.7	19,368,521	0.7	19,309,191	0.7
Industrial	8,099,900	0.3	8,099,900	0.3	8,197,800	0.3
Subtotal (Real Estate)	\$ 2,634,933,597	98.2	\$ 2,653,777,744	98.2	\$ 2,716,967,122	97.8
Personal	48,431,990	1.80	48,844,590	1.81	61,549,800	2.22
Total	\$ 2,683,365,587	100.0 %	\$ 2,702,622,334	100.0 %	\$ 2,778,516,922	100.0 %

Largest Taxpayers

The following table lists the ten largest taxpayers in the Town based upon assessed valuations for fiscal year 2022. All of the largest taxpayers are current in their tax payments.

Name	Business	Assessed Valuation for FY 2022	FY 2022 Tax	% of Total Assessed Valuation
NSTAR Electric Company	Utility	\$ 38,075,220	\$ 472,894	1.37 %
Algonquin Gas Transmission Company	Utility	14,123,300	175,411	0.51
Kevin B. Rollins & Debra A. Rollins	Individuals	10,078,900	125,180	0.36
Jacqueline R. McCoy, Trustee	Individual	10,058,100	124,922	0.36
Robert L. Carson, Trustee	Individual	8,147,600	101,193	0.29
Robert B. Berkelhammer, Trustee	Individual	8,021,700	99,630	0.29
Mary R. Hable, Trustee	Individual	7,875,000	97,808	0.28
John T Donoghue, Trustee	Individual	7,486,000	92,976	0.27
Vincent J. O'Brien, Trustee	Individuals	7,390,900	91,795	0.27
Nicholas L. Vinios & Jean Vinios	Individual	7,070,200	87,812	0.25
Total		<u>\$ 118,326,920</u>	<u>\$ 1,469,620</u>	<u>4.26 %</u>

State Equalized Valuation

In order to determine appropriate relative values for the purposes of certain distributions to and assessments upon cities and towns, the Commissioner of Revenue biennially makes a redetermination of the fair cash value of the taxable property in each municipality. This is known as the "equalized value".

The following table sets forth the trend in equalized valuations of the Town of Dover.

January 1	State Equalized Valuation	% of Change
2020	\$ 2,831,290,600	6.98 %
2018	2,646,446,400	5.68
2016	2,504,188,200	8.39
2014	2,310,390,900	(1.44)
2012	2,344,161,800	(5.57)

Abatements and Overlay

The Town is authorized to increase each tax levy by an amount approved by the Commissioner of Revenue as an "overlay" to provide for tax abatements. If abatements are granted in excess of the applicable overlay, the resultant "overlay deficit" is required to be added to the next tax levy. An abatement granted after a tax payment has been made is accounted for as a refund on the books of the Town. Abatements are granted where exempt real or personal property has been assessed or where taxable real or personal property has been overvalued or disproportionately valued. The assessors may also abate uncollectible personal property taxes. They may abate real and personal property taxes on broad grounds (including inability to pay) with the approval of the State Commissioner of Revenue.

The following table sets forth the trend in the amount of the overlay reserve for the last five fiscal years and actual abatements and refunds granted against each levy.

Fiscal Year	Net Tax Levy(1)	Overlay Reserve		Abatements Granted through June 30, 2021 (1)
		Dollar Amount	As a % of Net Levy	
2021	\$ 34,539,226	\$ 297,576	0.86 %	\$ 118,734
2020	34,454,414	108,581	0.32	132,509
2019	34,137,592	259,002	0.76	76,366
2018	31,884,875	195,105	0.61	86,708
2017	31,405,531	130,042	0.41	47,229

(1) Tax levy prior to addition of overlay reserve.

Tax Collections

Property tax bills are payable quarterly on August 1, November 1, February 1, and May 1 of each fiscal year. Interest accrues on delinquent taxes at the rate of 14 percent per annum. Real property (land and buildings) is subject to a lien for the taxes assessed upon it, subject to any paramount federal lien and subject to bankruptcy and insolvency laws. If the property has been transferred, an unenforced lien expires on the fourth December 31 after the end of the fiscal year to which the tax relates. If the property has not been transferred by the fourth December 31, an unenforced lien expires upon a later transfer of the property. Provision is made, however, for continuation of the lien where it could not be enforced because of a legal impediment. The persons against whom real or personal property taxes are assessed are personally liable for the tax (subject to bankruptcy and insolvency laws). In the case of real property, this personal liability is effectively extinguished by sale or taking of the property as described below.

The following table compares the trend in the Town's net tax collections with its net (gross tax levy less overlay reserve for abatements) tax levies in recent years.

TAX COLLECTIONS

Fiscal Year	Gross Tax Levy	Overlay Reserve for Abatements	Net Tax Levy	Collections During Fiscal Year Payable (1)		Collections as of June 30, 2021 (1)	
				Dollar Amount	% of Net Levy	Dollar Amount	% of Net Levy
2021	\$ 34,836,802	\$ 297,576	\$ 34,539,226	\$ 34,326,570	99.4 %	\$ 34,326,570	99.4 %
2020	34,454,414	108,581	34,345,833	33,067,391	96.3	34,289,743	99.8
2019	34,396,594	259,002	34,137,592	32,708,349	95.8	32,708,349	95.8
2018	32,079,980	195,105	31,884,875	32,202,596	101.0	32,468,803	101.8
2017	31,535,573	130,042	31,405,531	31,207,411	99.4	31,560,106	100.5

(1) Actual dollar collections net of refunds. Does not include abatements, proceeds of tax titles or tax possessions attributable to each levy or other non-cash credits.

Tax Titles and Possessions

Massachusetts's law permits a municipality either to sell by public sale (at which the municipality may become the purchaser) or to take real property for non-payment of taxes. In either case the property owner can redeem the property by paying the unpaid taxes, with interest and other charges, but if the right of redemption is not exercised within six months (which may be extended an additional year in the case of certain installment payments) it can be foreclosed by petition to the Land Court.

Upon such foreclosure, a tax title purchased or taken by the municipality becomes a "tax possession" and may be held and disposed of in the same manner as other land held for municipal purposes. Uncollectible real property taxes are ordinarily not written off until they become municipal tax titles by purchase at the public sale or by taking, at which time the tax is written off in full by reserving the amount of tax and charging surplus.

The table below sets forth the amount of tax titles and possessions outstanding at the end of the following fiscal years.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total Tax Titles and Possessions</u>
2021	\$ 426,109 (1)
2020	400,970 (2)
2019	384,206
2018	398,565
2017	410,738

(1) Does not include additional \$154,091 in tax deferrals for fiscal 2021.

(2) Does not include additional \$207,773 in tax deferrals for fiscal 2020.

Taxation to Meet Deficits

As noted elsewhere (see “*Overlay*” above) overlay deficits, i.e. tax abatements in excess of the overlay included in the tax levy to cover abatements, are required to be added to the next tax levy. It is generally understood that revenue deficits, i.e. those resulting from non-property tax revenues being less than anticipated, are also required to be added to the tax levy (at least to the extent not covered by surplus revenue).

Amounts lawfully expended since the prior tax levy and not included therein are also required to be included in the annual tax levy. The circumstances under which this can arise are limited since municipal departments are generally prohibited from incurring liabilities in excess of appropriations except for major disasters, mandated items, contracts in aid of housing and renewal projects and other long-term contracts. In addition, utilities must be paid at established rates and certain established salaries, e.g. civil service, must legally be paid for work actually performed, whether or not covered by appropriations.

Cities and towns are authorized to appropriate sums, and thus to levy taxes, to cover deficits arising from other causes, such as “free cash” deficits arising from a failure to collect taxes. This is not generally understood, however, and it has not been the practice to levy taxes to cover free cash deficits. Except to the extent that such deficits have been reduced or eliminated by subsequent collections of uncollected taxes (including sales of tax titles and tax possessions), lapsed appropriations, non-property tax revenues in excess of estimates, other miscellaneous items or funding loans authorized by special act, they remain in existence.

Property Tax Limitation

Chapter 59, Section 21C of the General Laws, also known as Proposition 2½, imposes two separate limits on the annual tax levy of a city or town.

The primary limitation is that the tax levy cannot exceed 2½ percent of the full and fair cash value. If a city or town exceeds the primary limitation, it must reduce its tax levy by at least 15 percent annually until it is in compliance, provided that the reduction can be reduced in any year to not less than 7½ percent by majority vote of the voters, or to less than 7½ percent by two-thirds vote of the voters.

For cities and towns at or below the primary limit, a secondary limitation is that the tax levy cannot exceed the maximum levy limit for the preceding fiscal year as determined by the State Commissioner of Revenue by more than 2½ percent, subject to exceptions for property added to the tax rolls or property which has had an increase, other than as part of a general revaluation, in its assessed valuation over the prior year’s valuation.

This “growth” limit on the tax levy may be exceeded in any year by a majority vote of the voters, but an increase in the secondary or growth limit under this procedure does not permit a tax levy in excess of the primary limitation, since the two limitations apply independently. In addition, if the voters vote to approve taxes in excess of the “growth” limit for the purpose of funding a stabilization fund, such increased amount may only be taken into account for purposes of calculating the maximum levy limit in each subsequent year if the board of selectmen of a town or the city council of a city votes by a two-thirds vote to appropriate such increased amount in such subsequent year to the stabilization fund.

The applicable tax limits may also be reduced in any year by a majority vote of the voters.

The State Commissioner of Revenue may adjust any tax limit “to counterbalance the effects of extraordinary, non-recurring events which occurred during the base year”.

The statute further provides that the voters may exclude from the taxes subject to the tax limits and from the calculation of the maximum tax levy (a) the amount required to pay debt service on bonds and notes issued before November 4, 1980, if the exclusion is approved by a majority vote of the voters, and (b) the amount required to pay debt service on any specific subsequent issue for which similar approval is obtained. Even with voter approval, the holders of the obligations for which unlimited taxes may be assessed do not have a statutory priority or security interest in the portion of the tax levy attributable to such obligations. It should be noted that Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 44, Section 20 requires that the taxes excluded from the levy limit to pay debt service on any such bonds and notes be calculated based on the true interest cost of the issue. Accordingly, the Department of Revenue limits the amount of taxes which may be levied in each year to pay debt service on any such bonds and notes to the amount of such debt service, less a pro rata portion of any original issue premium received by the city or town that was not applied to pay costs of issuance.

Voters may also exclude from the Proposition 2½ limits the amount required to pay specified capital outlay expenditures or for the city or town's apportioned share for certain capital outlay expenditures by a regional governmental unit. In addition, the city council of a city, with the approval of the mayor if required, or the board of selectmen or the town council of a town may vote to exclude from the Proposition 2½ limits taxes raised in lieu of sewer or water charges to pay debt service on bonds or notes issued by the municipality (or by an independent authority, commission or district) for water or sewer purposes, provided that the municipality's sewer or water charges are reduced accordingly.

In addition, Proposition 2½ limits the annual increase in the total assessments on cities and towns by any county, district, authority, the Commonwealth or any other governmental entity (except regional school districts, the MWRA and certain districts for which special legislation provides otherwise) to the sum of (a) 2½ percent of the prior year's assessments and (b) "any increases in costs, charges or fees for services customarily provided locally or for services subscribed to at local option". Regional water districts, regional sewerage districts and regional veterans districts may exceed these limitations under statutory procedures requiring a two-thirds vote of the district's governing body and either approval of the local appropriating authorities (by two-thirds vote in districts with more than two members or by majority vote in two-member districts) or approval of the registered voters in a local election (in the case of two-member districts). Under Proposition 2½ any State law to take effect on or after January 1, 1981 imposing a direct service or cost obligation on a city or town will become effective only if accepted or voluntarily funded by the city or town or if State funding is provided. Similarly, State rules or regulations imposing additional costs on a city or town or laws granting or increasing local tax exemptions are to take effect only if adequate State appropriations are provided. These statutory provisions do not apply to costs resulting from judicial decisions.

The Town of Dover has been in full compliance with Proposition 2 ½ since its inception. The Town has voted to exclude debt service on \$7,422,200 of its outstanding debt. The Town has also voted the following general overrides: fiscal 1992 - \$385,277; fiscal 1993 - \$208,897; fiscal 1994 - \$120,758; fiscal 1995 - \$201,023; fiscal 2004 - \$350,000; fiscal 2005 - \$650,000 and fiscal 2006 - \$900,000.

Fiscal Year	Estimated Full Valuation(1)	Primary Levy Limit(2)	Secondary Levy Limit	Actual Tax Levy	(Over)Under Primary Levy Limit	(Over) Under Secondary Levy Limit
2022	\$ 2,778,516,922	\$ 69,462,923	\$ 37,808,329	\$ 34,509,180	\$ 34,953,743	\$ 3,299,149
2021	2,702,622,334	67,565,558	36,651,904	34,836,802	32,728,756	1,815,102
2020	2,683,365,587	67,084,140	35,639,691	34,454,414	32,629,726	1,185,277
2019	2,660,216,085	66,505,402	34,750,851	34,396,594	32,108,808	354,257
2018	2,498,440,838	62,461,021	33,680,431	32,079,980	30,381,041	1,600,451

(1) Local assessed valuation.

(2) Equal to 2 ½ percent of full valuation

TOWN FINANCES

Budget and Appropriation Process

Town Meeting: The annual appropriations of the Town are ordinarily made at the annual meeting which usually takes place in May. Appropriations may also be voted at special meetings. The Town has a finance committee which submits reports and recommendations on proposed expenditures at town meetings.

School committees are no longer autonomous with respect to school expenditures for current purposes. The school budget is limited to the total amount appropriated by the town meeting, but the school committee retains full power to allocate the funds appropriated.

Mandatory Items: Mandatory items, such as state and county assessments, the overlay for abatements, abatements in excess overlays, principal and interest not otherwise provided for and final judgments are included in the tax levy whether or not included in the appropriations voted at town meeting.

Revenues: Revenues are not required to be set forth in the budget but estimated non-tax revenues are taken into account by the assessors in fixing the tax levy. (See "PROPERTY TAXATION—Tax Levy Computation".)

Budget Trends

The following table sets forth the trend in operating budgets, as voted at the annual town meeting. As such, said budgets reflect neither revenues nor state and county assessments and other mandatory items. Also said budgets do not reflect expenditures authorized for non-recurring (generally capital) purposes under "special" warrant articles or transfers occurring subsequent to the annual town meeting.

BUDGET COMPARISON

	Fiscal 2018	Fiscal 2019	Fiscal 2020	Fiscal 2021	Fiscal 2022
General Government	\$ 2,149,968	\$ 2,205,585	\$ 1,839,902	\$ 2,732,408	\$ 2,862,172
Protections of Persons and Property	3,180,178	3,289,664	3,133,774	3,394,262	3,508,858
Health & Sanitation	538,954	510,353	489,448	506,574	547,166
Highways & Bridges	1,543,169	1,547,318	1,471,306	1,599,403	1,593,821
Other Public Agencies	1,308,504	1,334,142	1,282,928	1,516,208	1,601,944
Unclassified	15,400	12,250	7,185	12,250	12,375
Insurance and Pensions	4,237,266	4,359,358	3,741,422	4,629,463	4,723,552
Debt Service	1,656,275	1,622,996	1,200,216	1,130,425	951,850
Education	22,244,452	22,582,978	21,674,096	23,223,276	23,275,055
Total	<u>\$ 36,874,166</u>	<u>\$ 37,464,644</u>	<u>\$ 34,840,277</u>	<u>\$ 38,744,269</u>	<u>\$ 39,076,793</u>

Revenues

Property Taxes: Property taxes are the major source of revenue for the Town. The total amount levied is subject to certain limits prescribed by law for a description of those limits see "PROPERTY TAXATION—Property Tax Limitation" above.

State Aid: In addition to grants for specified capital purposes (some of which are payable over the life of the bonds issued for the projects), the Commonwealth provides financial assistance to cities and towns for current purposes. Payments to cities and towns are derived primarily from a percentage of the State's personal income, sales and use, and corporate excise tax receipts, together with the net receipts from the State Lottery. A municipality's state aid entitlement is based on a number of different formulas, of which the "schools" and "lottery" formulas are the most important. Both of the major formulas tend to provide more state aid to poorer communities. The formulas for determining a municipality's state aid entitlement are subject to amendment by the state legislature and, while a formula might indicate that a particular amount of state aid is owed, the amount of state aid actually paid is limited to the amount appropriated by the state legislature. The state annually estimates state aid, but the actual state aid payments may vary from the estimate.

State legislation known as the Education Reform Act of 1993, as amended, imposes certain minimum expenditure requirements on municipalities with respect to funding for education and related programs, and may affect the level of state aid to be received for education. The requirements are determined on the basis of formulas affected by various

measures of wealth and income, enrollments, prior levels of local spending and state aid, and other factors. In each fiscal year, the Town has appropriated at least the minimum expenditure requirement imposed by the Act.

Motor Vehicle Excise: An excise is imposed on the registration of motor vehicles (subject to exemptions) at a rate of \$25 per \$1,000 of valuation. Valuations are determined by a statutory formula based on manufacturer's list price and year of manufacture. Bills not paid when due bear interest at 12 per cent per annum.

Water Rates and Services: Prior to July 1, 1995, the Town provided water to residential and commercial units on a limited basis. Water revenues and expenditures were accounted for in a special revenue account. Beginning July 1, 1995, the Colonial Water Co., a private enterprise, took over the provision of water services.

Other: The other major sources of revenue are licenses, permits and fees, departmental revenues, and interest earnings.

Investment of Town Funds

Investments of funds of cities and towns, except for trust funds, are generally restricted by Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 44, §55. That statute permits investments of available revenue funds and bond and note proceeds in term deposits and certificates of deposits of banks and trust companies, in obligations issued or unconditionally guaranteed by the federal government or an agency thereof with a maturity of not more than one year, in repurchase agreements with a maturity of not more than 90 days secured by federal or federal agency securities, in participation units in the Massachusetts Municipal Depository Trust ("MMDT"), or in shares in SEC-registered money market funds with the highest possible rating from at least one nationally recognized rating organization.

MMDT is an investment pool created by the Commonwealth. The State Treasurer is the sole trustee, and the funds are managed under contract by an investment firm under the supervision of the State Treasurer's office. According to the State Treasurer the Trust's investment policy is designed to maintain an average weighted maturity of 90 days or less and is limited to high-quality, readily marketable fixed income instruments, including U.S. Government obligations and highly-rated corporate securities with maturities of one year or less.

Trust funds, unless otherwise provided by the donor, may be invested in accordance with §54 of Chapter 44, which permits a broader range of investments than §55, including any bonds or notes that are legal investments for savings banks in the Commonwealth. The restrictions imposed by §§54 and 55 do not apply to city and town retirement systems.

Annual Audits

The Town of Dover's financial statements are audited annually by Melanson and Heath, P.C. certified public accountants, the most recent of which was completed for fiscal 2020. Prior audits are available upon request. A similar audit for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021 is currently underway.

The attached financial statements speak only as of their date, and only to the matters expressly set forth therein. The auditors have not been engaged to review this Annual Report or to perform audit procedures regarding the post-audit period, nor have the auditors been requested to give their consent to the inclusion of the financial statements. The auditors have not been engaged to verify the financial information and are not passing upon and do not assume responsibility for the sufficiency, accuracy or completeness of the financial information presented in the draft financial statements.

Financial Statements

Set forth on the following pages are the Governmental Funds Balance Sheets for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2021 (unaudited), June 30, 2020, June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018. Also included are Statements of Revenues and Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2021 (unaudited) and June 30, 2020 through June 30, 2016. All such financial statements have been compiled or extracted from the Town's annual audited financial statements, with the exception of fiscal 2021 which are from unaudited financial statements.

**TOWN OF DOVER, MASSACHUSETTS
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
BALANCE SHEET
JUNE 30, 2021 (1)**

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Nonmajor Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
<u>ASSETS</u>			
Cash and investments	\$ 20,870,361	\$ 4,241,252	\$ 25,111,614
Receivables:			
Property taxes	1,039,207	-	1,039,207
Excises	1,477,760	-	1,477,760
User fees	36,745	29,409	66,154
TOTAL ASSETS	<u><u>\$ 23,424,073</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 4,270,662</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 27,694,735</u></u>
<u>LIABILITIES</u>			
Warrants payable	\$ 8,725	\$ (0)	\$ 8,725
Accrued Liabilities	584,972	-	584,972
Other liabilities	11,257	-	11,257
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>604,954</u>	<u>(0)</u>	<u>604,954</u>
<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>			
Unavailable revenues	2,547,039	29,409	2,576,448
<u>FUND BALANCES</u>			
Nonspendable	-	963,628	963,628
Restricted	-	3,063,631	3,063,631
Committed	2,067,344	1,041,342	3,108,686
Assigned	3,300,000	-	3,300,000
Unassigned	14,904,737	(827,348)	14,077,389
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	<u>20,272,081</u>	<u>4,241,252</u>	<u>24,513,333</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES	<u><u>\$ 23,424,073</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 4,270,662</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 27,694,735</u></u>

(1) Extracted from the Town's draft unaudited financial statements, preliminary and subject to revision and change.

**TOWN OF DOVER, MASSACHUSETTS
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
BALANCE SHEET
JUNE 30, 2020 (1)**

	General Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS			
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 11,154,396	\$ 3,655,219	\$ 14,809,615
Investments	8,556,739	1,130,744	9,687,483
Receivables:			
Property taxes	924,184	-	924,184
Excises	210,740	-	210,740
User fees	36,745	29,409	66,154
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 20,882,804	\$ 4,815,372	\$ 25,698,176
LIABILITIES:			
Warrants payable	\$ 935,235	\$ -	\$ 935,235
Accrued liabilities	588,651	-	588,651
Tax refunds payable	42,700	-	42,700
Other liabilities	11,256	-	11,256
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,577,842	-	1,577,842
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Unavailable revenues	1,116,875	29,409	1,146,284
Fund Balances			
Nonspendable	-	897,062	897,062
Restricted	-	3,450,828	3,450,828
Committed	2,118,488	920,835	3,039,323
Assigned	1,894,451	-	1,894,451
Unassigned	14,175,148	(482,762)	13,692,386
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	18,188,087	4,785,963	22,974,050
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 20,882,804	\$ 4,815,372	\$ 25,698,176

(1) Extracted from the Town's audited financial statements.

**TOWN OF DOVER, MASSACHUSETTS
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
BALANCE SHEET
JUNE 30, 2019 (1)**

	General Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS			
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 8,913,884	\$ 2,422,644	\$ 11,336,528
Investments	7,462,134	1,943,986	9,406,120
Receivables:			
Property taxes	772,072	-	772,072
Excises	165,530	-	165,530
User fees	36,745	29,007	65,752
Intergovernmental	72,378	-	72,378
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 17,422,743	\$ 4,395,637	\$ 21,818,380
LIABILITIES:			
Warrants payable	\$ 422,634	\$ 59,498	\$ 482,132
Accrued liabilities	523,855	-	523,855
Tax refunds payable	86,075	-	86,075
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,032,564	59,498	1,092,062
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Unavailable revenues	984,050	29,006	1,013,056
Fund Balances			
Nonspendable	-	868,062	868,062
Restricted	-	3,037,214	3,037,214
Committed	-	751,237	751,237
Assigned	3,426,424	-	3,426,424
Unassigned	11,979,705	(349,380)	11,630,325
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	15,406,129	4,307,133	19,713,262
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 17,422,743	\$ 4,395,637	\$ 21,818,380

(1) Extracted from the Town's audited financial statements.

TOWN OF DOVER, MASSACHUSETTS
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
BALANCE SHEET
JUNE 30, 2018 (1)

	General Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS			
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 8,790,906	\$ 1,741,954	\$ 10,532,860
Investments	6,577,629	2,127,168	8,704,797
Receivables:			
Property taxes	604,403	-	604,403
Excises	177,577	-	177,577
User fees	38,367	24,026	62,393
Intergovernmental	-	296,525	296,525
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 16,188,882	\$ 4,189,673	\$ 20,378,555
LIABILITIES:			
Warrants payable	\$ 107,968	\$ 23,200	\$ 131,168
Accrued liabilities	501,899	39,613	541,512
Tax refunds payable	39,914	-	39,914
Notes payable	-	192,000	192,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES	649,781	254,813	904,594
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Unavailable revenues	2,346,877	24,026	2,370,903
Fund Balances			
Nonspendable	-	836,562	836,562
Restricted	-	2,892,837	2,892,837
Committed	-	446,721	446,721
Assigned	1,895,607	-	1,895,607
Unassigned	11,296,617	(265,286)	11,031,331
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	13,192,224	3,910,834	17,103,058
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 16,188,882	\$ 4,189,673	\$ 20,378,555

(1) Extracted from the Town's audited financial statements.

**TOWN OF DOVER, MASSACHUSETTS
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021 (1)**

	General Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
<u>Revenues</u>			
Property Taxes	\$ 34,617,446	\$ -	\$ 34,617,446
Excises	1,274,866	-	1,274,866
Penalties, interest and other taxes	98,265	-	98,265
Charges for Services	562,348	818,721	1,381,069
Licenses, permits, and fees	398,426		398,426
Intergovernmental	2,541,417	1,958,341	4,499,758
Fines and forfeitures	2,784		2,784
Investment Income	235,422	20,288	255,710
Miscellaneous	40,741	214,175	254,916
<i>Total Revenues</i>	<u>39,771,715</u>	<u>3,011,525</u>	<u>42,783,240</u>
<u>Expenditures</u>			
Current:			-
General Government	2,536,171	852,984	3,389,155
Public Safety	3,007,667	776,071	3,783,738
Education	22,598,407	1,481,953	24,080,360
Public Works	1,858,667	64,372	1,923,039
Health and human services	285,410	99,504	384,913
Culture and Recreation	1,063,580	230,613	1,294,193
Employee benefits	4,865,739	50,740	4,916,479
Debt Service			-
Principal	995,200	-	995,200
Interest	162,930	-	162,930
Intergovernmental	313,949	-	313,949
<i>Total Expenditures</i>	<u>37,687,721</u>	<u>3,556,236</u>	<u>41,243,957</u>
<u>Excess (deficiency) of Revenues</u>			
over Expenditures	2,083,994	(544,711)	1,539,283
<u>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</u>			
Transfers in			-
Transfers out			-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Change in Fund Balance	2,083,994	(544,711)	1,539,283
Fund Balances, at Beginning of Year	18,188,087	4,785,963	22,974,050
Fund Balances, at End of Year	<u>\$ 20,272,081</u>	<u>\$ 4,241,252</u>	<u>\$ 24,513,333</u>

(1) Extracted from the Town's draft unaudited financial statements, preliminary and subject to revision and change.

TOWN OF DOVER, MASSACHUSETTS
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020 (1)

	General Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:			
Property taxes	\$ 34,339,198	\$ -	\$ 34,339,198
Excises	1,542,924	-	1,542,924
Penalties, interest and other taxes	77,215	-	77,215
Charges for services	560,277	824,175	1,384,452
Licenses, permits, and fees	313,315	-	313,315
Intergovernmental	2,623,618	1,987,108	4,610,726
Fines and forfeitures	8,524	-	8,524
Investment income	366,627	77,754	444,381
Miscellaneous	49,332	174,183	223,515
Total Revenues	<u>39,881,030</u>	<u>3,063,220</u>	<u>42,944,250</u>
Expenditures:			
Current:			
General government	1,947,562	198,356	2,145,918
Public safety	3,045,224	751,952	3,797,176
Education	22,857,164	1,498,992	24,356,156
Public works	2,056,596	471,026	2,527,622
Health and human services	252,806	134,420	387,226
Culture and recreation	1,003,515	334,480	1,337,995
Employee benefits	3,607,900	18,095	3,625,995
Debt service:			
Principal	1,005,400	-	1,005,400
Interest	194,816	-	194,816
Intergovernmental	326,725	-	326,725
Total Expenditures	<u>36,297,708</u>	<u>3,407,321</u>	<u>39,705,029</u>
Excess (deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	3,583,322	(344,101)	3,239,221
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Transfers in	-	801,364	801,364
Transfers out	(801,364)	-	(801,364)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(801,364)</u>	<u>801,364</u>	<u>-</u>
Change in Fund Balance	2,781,958	457,263	3,239,221
Fund Balances, at Beginning of Year, as Reclassified	<u>15,406,129</u>	<u>4,328,700</u>	<u>19,734,829</u>
Fund Balances, at End of Year	<u>\$ 18,188,087</u>	<u>\$ 4,785,963</u>	<u>\$ 22,974,050</u>

(1) Extracted from the Town's audited financial statements.

**TOWN OF DOVER, MASSACHUSETTS
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 (1)**

	General Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:			
Property taxes	\$ 34,105,259	\$ -	\$ 34,105,259
Excises	1,456,327	-	1,456,327
Penalties, interest and other taxes	122,566	-	122,566
Charges for services	97,256	1,107,620	1,204,876
Departmental	492,254	-	492,254
Licenses, permits, and fees	278,980	-	278,980
Intergovernmental	2,368,059	1,230,995	3,599,054
Fines and forfeitures	3,093	-	3,093
Investment income	253,923	67,352	321,275
Miscellaneous	50,971	117,019	167,990
Total Revenues	<u>39,228,688</u>	<u>2,522,986</u>	<u>41,751,674</u>
Expenditures:			
Current:			
General government	1,993,576	257,362	2,250,938
Public safety	3,010,238	494,607	3,504,845
Education	22,106,553	1,876,642	23,983,195
Public works	2,073,279	37,197	2,110,476
Health and human services	224,276	207,452	431,728
Culture and recreation	1,018,538	397,817	1,416,355
Employee benefits	3,692,558	18,621	3,711,179
Debt service:	1,428,392	-	1,428,392
Intergovernmental	304,362	-	304,362
Total Expenditures	<u>35,851,772</u>	<u>3,289,698</u>	<u>39,141,470</u>
Excess (deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	3,376,916	(766,712)	2,610,204
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Transfers in	10,400	1,173,411	1,183,811
Transfers out	(1,173,411)	(10,400)	(1,183,811)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(1,163,011)</u>	<u>1,163,011</u>	<u>-</u>
Change in Fund Balance	2,213,905	396,299	2,610,204
Fund Balances, at Beginning of Year	<u>13,192,224</u>	<u>3,910,834</u>	<u>17,103,058</u>
Fund Balances, at End of Year	<u>\$ 15,406,129</u>	<u>\$ 4,307,133</u>	<u>\$ 19,713,262</u>

(1) Extracted from the Town's audited financial statements.

**TOWN OF DOVER, MASSACHUSETTS
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018 (1)**

	General Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:			
Property taxes	\$ 32,148,704	\$ -	\$ 32,148,704
Excises	1,478,723	-	1,478,723
Penalties, interest and other taxes	125,564	-	125,564
Charges for services	111,509	1,152,592	1,264,101
Departmental	485,372	-	485,372
Licenses, permits, and fees	324,715	-	324,715
Intergovernmental	2,345,503	1,675,328	4,020,831
Fines and forfeitures	3,600	-	3,600
Investment income	88,408	2,961	91,369
Miscellaneous	51,395	171,890	223,285
Total Revenues	<u>37,163,493</u>	<u>3,002,771</u>	<u>40,166,264</u>
Expenditures:			
Current:			
General government	2,029,128	253,503	2,282,631
Public safety	2,992,833	479,499	3,472,332
Education	21,912,931	2,423,325	24,336,256
Public works	2,182,986	329,689	2,512,675
Health and human services	214,875	86,656	301,531
Culture and recreation	1,008,842	385,385	1,394,227
Employee benefits	3,664,101	10,529	3,674,630
Debt service:	1,382,050	-	1,382,050
Intergovernmental	310,869	-	310,869
Total Expenditures	<u>35,698,615</u>	<u>3,968,586</u>	<u>39,667,201</u>
Excess (deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	1,464,878	(965,815)	499,063
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Issuance of bonds	-	3,031,000	3,031,000
Bond premiums	244,680	-	244,680
Transfers in	215,244	1,620,436	1,835,680
Transfers out	(1,620,436)	(215,244)	(1,835,680)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(1,160,512)</u>	<u># 4,436,192</u>	<u>3,275,680</u>
Special Items			
Proceeds from sale of land	-	2,050,000	2,050,000
Total Special Items	<u>-</u>	<u>2,050,000</u>	<u>2,050,000</u>
Change in Fund Balance	304,366	5,520,377	5,824,743
Fund Balances, at Beginning of Year, as Reclassified	<u>12,887,858</u>	<u>(1,609,543)</u>	<u>11,278,315</u>
Fund Balances, at End of Year	<u>\$ 13,192,224</u>	<u>\$ 3,910,834</u>	<u>\$ 17,103,058</u>

(1) Extracted from the Town's audited financial statements.

**TOWN OF DOVER, MASSACHUSETTS
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017 (1)**

	General Fund	Land Acquisition Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:				
Property taxes	\$ 31,399,629	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 31,399,629
Excises	1,460,932	-	-	1,460,932
Penalties, interest and other taxes	76,118	-	-	76,118
Charges for services	102,135	-	910,974	1,013,109
Departmental	462,248	-	-	462,248
Licenses, permits, and fees	368,419	-	-	368,419
Intergovernmental	3,097,736	-	2,010,723	5,108,459
Fines and forfeitures	1,985	-	-	1,985
Investment income	45,666	-	(1,862)	43,804
Miscellaneous	48,709	-	143,058	191,767
Total Revenues	37,063,577	-	3,062,893	40,126,470
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government	1,885,952	-	834,833	2,720,785
Public safety	2,811,533	-	428,582	3,240,115
Education	21,756,034	-	1,800,381	23,556,415
Public works	2,042,401	-	697,179	2,739,580
Health and human services	203,980	-	107,319	311,299
Culture and recreation	995,005	-	383,867	1,378,872
Employee benefits	3,514,992	-	143	3,515,135
Debt service:	1,431,591	-	-	1,431,591
Intergovernmental	311,467	-	-	311,467
Total Expenditures	34,952,955	-	4,252,304	39,205,259
Excess (deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	2,110,622	-	(1,189,411)	921,211
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Miscellaneous	22,191	-	-	22,191
Transfers in	265,887	-	558,467	824,354
Transfers out	(558,467)	-	(265,887)	(824,354)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(270,389)	-	# 292,580	22,191
Change in Fund Balance	1,840,233	-	(896,831)	943,402
Fund Balances, at Beginning of Year	11,047,625	(5,550,000)	4,837,288	10,334,913
Fund Balances, at End of Year	\$ 12,887,858	\$ (5,550,000)	\$ 3,940,457	\$ 11,278,315

(1) Extracted from the Town's audited financial statements.

**TOWN OF DOVER, MASSACHUSETTS
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016 (1)**

	General Fund	Land Acquisition Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:				
Property taxes	\$ 30,839,597	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,839,597
Excises	1,386,584	-	-	1,386,584
Penalties, interest and other taxes	108,106	-	-	108,106
Charges for services	105,576	-	915,235	1,020,811
Departmental	462,027	-	-	462,027
Licenses, permits, and fees	382,104	-	-	382,104
Intergovernmental	1,487,090	-	1,790,199	3,277,289
Fines and forfeitures	2,835	-	-	2,835
Investment income	51,960	-	35,001	86,961
Miscellaneous	51,953	-	195,830	247,783
Total Revenues	34,877,832	-	2,936,265	37,814,097
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government	1,881,192	-	617,880	2,499,072
Public safety	2,818,216	-	401,995	3,220,211
Education	19,562,723	-	1,584,909	21,147,632
Public works	1,917,867	-	813,214	2,731,081
Health and human services	199,204	-	109,470	308,674
Culture and recreation	965,196	-	439,864	1,405,060
Employee benefits	3,042,025	-	20,940	3,062,965
Debt service:	1,461,639	-	-	1,461,639
Intergovernmental	306,367	-	-	306,367
Total Expenditures	32,154,429	-	3,988,272	36,142,701
Excess (deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	2,723,403	-	(1,052,007)	1,671,396
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Miscellaneous	24,864	-	-	24,864
Transfers in	106,417	-	1,650,052	1,756,469
Transfers out	(1,838,848)	-	(106,417)	(1,945,265)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(1,707,567)	-	# 1,543,635	(163,932)
Change in Fund Balance	1,015,836	-	491,628	1,507,464
Fund Balances, at Beginning of Year	10,031,789	(5,550,000)	4,345,660	8,827,449
Fund Balances, at End of Year	\$ 11,047,625	\$ (5,550,000)	\$ 4,837,288	\$ 10,334,913

(1) Extracted from the Town's audited financial statements.

Unassigned Fund Balance and Free Cash

Under Massachusetts law an amount known as “free cash” is certified as of the beginning of each fiscal year by the State Bureau of Accounts and this, together with certain subsequent tax receipts, is used as the basis for subsequent appropriations from available funds, which are not required to be included in the annual tax levy.

The following table sets forth the trend in unassigned fund balance on a GAAP accounting basis and free cash as certified by the Massachusetts Bureau of Accounts.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Unassigned Fund Balance (June 30)</u>	<u>Free Cash (July 1)</u>
2021 (est.)	\$ 14,904,737	\$ 10,600,000
2020	14,175,148	11,924,091
2019	11,979,705	9,826,861
2018	11,296,617	9,785,433
2017	9,601,517	7,913,093
2016	10,012,711	8,139,482

Stabilization Fund Balance

The Town maintains a Stabilization Fund which is accounted for in the Trust Funds. Funded by an appropriation, the Stabilization Fund plus interest income may be appropriated at an annual or special town meeting for any project.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Stabilization Fund Balance</u>
2021	\$ 949,364
2020	949,013
2019	924,365
2018	891,680
2017	888,304

Regional School Liability Stabilization Fund Balance

The Town maintains a Regional School Liability Stabilization Fund which is accounted for in the Trust Funds. Funded by an appropriation, this account is currently restricted for the Town’s share of the Regional School’s OPEB liability, although Town Meeting could vote to use these funds for another purpose.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Regional School Liability Stabilization Fund Balance</u>
2021	\$ 1,781,450
2020	1,681,558

INDEBTEDNESS

Authorization Procedure and Limitations

Serial bonds and notes are authorized by a two-thirds vote of the town meeting. Refunding bonds and notes are authorized by the selectmen. Borrowings for some purposes require State administrative approval.

When serial bonds or notes have been authorized, bond anticipation notes may be issued by the officers authorized to issue the serial bonds or notes. Temporary loans in anticipation of revenue of the fiscal year in which the debt is incurred or in anticipation of authorized federal and state aid generally may be incurred by the Treasurer with the approval of the selectmen.

Debt Limits

General Debt Limit. The General Debt Limit of the Town consists of a Normal Debt Limit and a Double Debt Limit. The Normal Debt Limit for the Town is 5 percent of the valuation of taxable property as last equalized by the State Department of Revenue. The Town can authorize debt up to this amount without State approval. It can authorize debt up to twice this amount (the Double Debt Limit) with the approval of the State Municipal Finance Oversight Board.

There are many categories of general obligation debt which are exempt from and do not count against the General Debt Limit. Among others, these exempt categories include revenue anticipation notes and grant anticipation notes; emergency loans; loans exempted by special laws; certain school bonds, sewer bonds, water bonds, bonds for electric, gas and telecommunication purposes, solid waste disposal facility bonds and economic development bonds supported by tax increment financing; and subject to special debt limits (subject to various debt limits). Revenue bonds are not subject to these debt limits. The General Debt Limit and the special debt limit for water bonds apply at the time the debt is authorized. The other special debt limits generally apply at the time the debt is incurred.

Types of Obligations

General Obligations. Massachusetts cities and towns are authorized to issue general obligation indebtedness of these types:

Serial Bonds and Notes. These are generally required to be payable in annual principal amounts beginning no later than the end of the next fiscal year commencing after the date of issue and ending within the terms permitted by law. A level debt service schedule, or a schedule that provides for a more rapid amortization of principal than level debt service, is permitted. The principal amounts of certain economic development bonds supported by tax increment financing may be payable in equal, diminishing or increasing amounts beginning within 5 years after the date of issue. The maximum terms of serial bonds and notes vary from one year to 40 years, depending on the purpose of the issue. The maximum terms permitted are set forth in the statutes. In addition, for many projects, the maximum term may be determined in accordance with useful life guidelines promulgated by the State Department of Revenue ("DOR"). Serial bonds and notes may be issued for the purposes set forth in the statutes. In addition, serial bonds and notes may be issued for any other public work improvement or asset not specifically listed in the Statutes that has a useful life of at least 5 years. Bonds or notes may be made callable and redeemed prior to their maturity, and a redemption premium may be paid. Refunding bonds or notes may be issued subject to the maximum applicable term measured from the date of the original bonds or notes and must produce present value savings over the debt service of the refunded bonds. Generally, the first required annual payment of principal of the refunding bonds cannot be later than the first principal payment of any of the bonds or notes being refunded thereby, however, principal payments made before the first principal payment of any of the bonds or notes being refunded thereby may be in any amount.

Serial bonds may be issued as "qualified bonds" with the approval of the state Municipal Finance Oversight Board composed of the State Treasurer, the State Auditor, the Attorney General and the Director of Accounts, subject to such conditions and limitations (including restrictions on future indebtedness) as may be required by the Board. Qualified bonds may mature not less than 10 nor more than 30 years from their dates and are not subject to the amortization requirements described above. The State Treasurer is required to pay the debt service on qualified bonds and thereafter to withhold the amount of the debt service paid by the State from state aid or other state payments; administrative costs and any loss of interest income to the State are to be assessed upon the city or town.

Tax Credit Bonds or Notes. Subject to certain provisions and conditions, the officers authorized to issue bonds or notes may designate any duly authorized issue of bonds or notes as "tax credit bonds" to the extent such bonds and notes are otherwise permitted to be issued with federal tax credits or other similar subsidies for all or a portion of the borrowing costs. Tax credit bonds may be made payable without regard to the annual installments required by any other law, and a sinking fund may be established for the payment of such bonds. Any investment that is part of such a sinking fund may mature not later than the date fixed for payment or redemption of the applicable bonds.

Bond Anticipation Notes. These generally must mature within two years of their original dates of issuance but may be refunded from time to time for a period not to exceed ten years from their original dates of issuance, provided that for each year that the notes are refunded beyond the second year they must be paid in part from revenue funds in an amount at least equal to the minimum annual payment that would have been required if the bonds had been issued at the end of the second year. For certain school projects, however, notes may be refunded from time to time for a period not to exceed seven years without having to pay any portion of the principal of the notes from revenue funds. The maximum term of bonds issued to refund bond anticipation notes is measured (except for certain school projects) from the date of the original issue of the notes.

Revenue Anticipation Notes. These are issued to meet current expenses in anticipation of taxes and other revenues. They must mature within one year but, if payable in less than one year, may be refunded from time to time up to one year from the original date of issue.

The Town has had no revenue anticipation note borrowings in the current or past four fiscal years.

Grant Anticipation Notes. These are issued for temporary financing in anticipation of federal grants and state and county reimbursements. Generally, they must mature within two years but may be refunded from time to time as long as the municipality remains entitled to the grant or reimbursement.

Revenue Bonds. Cities and towns may issue revenue bonds for solid waste disposal facilities and for projects financed under the Commonwealth Water Pollution Abatement or Drinking Water Revolving Loan Programs and for certain economic development projects supported by tax increment financing. In addition to general obligation bonds and notes, cities and towns having electric departments may issue electric revenue bonds, and notes in anticipation of such bonds, subject to the approval of the State Department of Telecommunications and Energy. The Town of Dover does not have an electric department.

**TOWN OF DOVER, MASSACHUSETTS
DIRECT DEBT SUMMARY
As of June 30, 2021,
Including Subsequent Issue**

General Obligation Bonds Outstanding (1):

General	\$ 19,620,000	
School (2)	<u>1,320,000</u>	
Total Long-Term Debt Outstanding:		<u>\$ 20,940,000</u>
Total Direct Debt		<u><u>\$ 20,940,000</u></u>

(1) Exempt from the provisions of Proposition 2 ½.

(2) Not subject to the debt limit.

Debt Ratios

The following table sets forth the trend in the ratio of debt to equalized valuation and per capita debt ratios at the end of each fiscal year. The table considers the principal amount of general obligation bonds of the Town of Dover only. The table does not deduct anticipated state grant payments applicable to the principal amount of bonds or debt that may be supported in whole, or part, by non-tax revenues.

Fiscal Year End	General Obligation Bonds Outstanding	Population (1)	Equalized Valuation	Per Capita Debt	Debt as a % of Full Valuation
2021	\$ 3,885,000	5,923	\$ 2,831,290,600	\$ 656	0.14 %
2020	4,880,200	5,923	2,646,446,400	824	0.18
2019	5,885,600	5,923	2,646,446,400	994	0.22
2018	7,072,000	5,923	2,504,188,200	1,194	0.28
2017	5,156,400	5,923	2,504,188,200	871	0.21

(1) Based on 2020 Federal Census.

(2) 2016 equalized valuation used for fiscal years 2017 and 2018; 2018 equalized valuation used for fiscal years 2019 and 2020; 2020 equalized valuation used for fiscal year 2021.

Principal Payments by Purpose

The following table sets forth the principal payments by purpose on outstanding Bonds of the Town.

Principal Payments Outstanding As of June 30, 2021, Including Subsequent Issue

Fiscal Year	General	School	Total
2022	\$ 155,000	\$ 665,000	\$ 820,000
2023	1,015,000	655,000	1,670,000
2024	1,010,000	-	1,010,000
2025	1,005,000	-	1,005,000
2026	1,005,000	-	1,005,000
2027	1,005,000	-	1,005,000
2028	1,005,000	-	1,005,000
2029	1,005,000	-	1,005,000
2030	1,005,000	-	1,005,000
2031	1,005,000	-	1,005,000
2032	1,005,000	-	1,005,000
2033	1,005,000	-	1,005,000
2034	1,005,000	-	1,005,000
2035	1,005,000	-	1,005,000
2036	1,005,000	-	1,005,000
2037	1,005,000	-	1,005,000
2038	995,000	-	995,000
2039	845,000	-	845,000
2040	845,000	-	845,000
2041	845,000	-	845,000
2042	845,000	-	845,000
Totals	<u>\$ 19,620,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,320,000</u>	<u>\$ 20,940,000</u>

Debt Service Requirements

The following table sets forth the required principal and interest payments on outstanding general obligation bonds of the Town of Dover as of June 30, 2021, including subsequent issue.

Fiscal Year	As of June 30, 2021, Including Subsequent Issue		Total Principal & Interest	MSBA Payments	Net Debt Service
	Principal	Interest			
2022	\$ 820,000	\$ 127,850	\$ 947,850	\$ (531,983)	\$ 415,867
2023	1,670,000	671,752	2,341,752	(531,982)	1,809,770
2024	1,010,000	623,000	1,633,000	-	1,633,000
2025	1,005,000	574,563	1,579,563	-	1,579,563
2026	1,005,000	524,313	1,529,313	-	1,529,313
2027	1,005,000	474,063	1,479,063	-	1,479,063
2028	1,005,000	423,813	1,428,813	-	1,428,813
2029	1,005,000	392,725	1,397,725	-	1,397,725
2030	1,005,000	346,413	1,351,413	-	1,351,413
2031	1,005,000	299,725	1,304,725	-	1,304,725
2032	1,005,000	252,663	1,257,663	-	1,257,663
2033	1,005,000	213,963	1,218,963	-	1,218,963
2034	1,005,000	183,813	1,188,813	-	1,188,813
2035	1,005,000	153,663	1,158,663	-	1,158,663
2036	1,005,000	132,063	1,137,063	-	1,137,063
2037	1,005,000	110,463	1,115,463	-	1,115,463
2038	995,000	88,863	1,083,863	-	1,083,863
2039	845,000	69,713	914,713	-	914,713
2040	845,000	52,813	897,813	-	897,813
2041	845,000	35,913	880,913	-	880,913
2042	845,000	17,956	862,956	-	862,956
Total	<u>\$ 20,940,000</u>	<u>\$ 5,770,096</u>	<u>\$ 26,710,096</u>	<u>\$ (1,063,965)</u>	<u>\$ 25,646,131</u>

Authorized Unissued Debt and Prospective Financing

Currently, the Town has approximately \$250,000 authorized unissued debt for senior housing.

Overlapping Debt

The Town of Dover is located in Norfolk County and is a member of the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority, the Dover-Sherborn Regional School District and the Minuteman Regional Vocational Technical School District.

The following table sets forth the outstanding bonded debt, exclusive of temporary loans in anticipation of bonds or current revenue of Norfolk County, the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority, the Dover-Sherborn Regional School District and the Minuteman Regional Vocational Technical School District.

<u>Overlapping Entity</u>	<u>6/30/2021 Outstanding Debt</u>	<u>Dover's Estimated Share(1)</u>	<u>Fiscal 2022 Dollar Assessment(2)</u>
Norfolk County (3)	\$ 15,505,000	1.65%	\$ 112,080
Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (4)	5,149,356,000	0.07%	128,260
Dover-Sherborn Regional School District (5)	3,075,000	56.70%	12,206,021
Minuteman Regional Vocational Technical School District (6)	99,245,000	1.44%	206,298

(1) Estimated share of debt only.

(2) Dollar assessment based upon total net operating expenses, inclusive of debt service.

(3) SOURCE: Norfolk County Treasurer. County expenses including debt service on county bonds are assessed upon the cities and towns within the county in proportion to their taxable valuation as last equalized by the State Commissioner of Revenue. Legislation was enacted in 1997 abolishing the county governments of Franklin and Middlesex counties as of July 1, 1997, with their assets, functions, debts and other obligations being assumed by the Commonwealth. The abolishment of the Middlesex County government was in part in response to a default by the county in the payment of general obligation notes of the county. The legislation also abolished the county governments of Hampden and Worcester counties as of July 1, 1998. Legislation enacted in 1998 abolished the county governments of Hampshire, Essex and Berkshire counties as of January 1, 1999, July 1, 1999 and July 1, 2000, respectively. The legislation also requires the state secretary for administration and finance to establish a plan to recover the Commonwealth's expenditures for the liabilities and other debts assumed and paid by the Commonwealth on behalf of an abolished county. Unless these provisions are changed by further legislation, the state treasurer shall assess upon each city and town within the jurisdiction of an abolished county an amount not exceeding or equal to the county tax paid by each such city and town for the fiscal year immediately prior to the abolishment of the county (or two years prior in the case of Essex County) until such expenditures by the Commonwealth are recovered. It is possible that similar legislation will be sought to provide for the abolishment of county government in all the remaining counties.

(4) M.B.T.A. The MBTA was created in 1964 to finance and operate mass transportation facilities within the greater Boston metropolitan area. Under its enabling act, the MBTA is authorized to issue bonds for capital purposes, other than refunding bonds, and for certain specified purposes to an outstanding amount, which does not exceed the aggregate principal amount of \$3,556,300,000. In addition, pursuant to certain of the Commonwealth's transportation bond bills, the MBTA is authorized to issue additional bonds for particular capital projects. The MBTA also is authorized to issue bonds for the purpose of refunding bonds. Under the MBTA's enabling act as recently amended, debt service, as well as other operating expenses of the MBTA, are to be financed by a dedicated revenue stream consisting of the amounts assessed on the cities and towns of the MBTA and a dedicated portion of the statewide sales tax. The amount assessed to each city and town is based on its weighted percentage of the total population of the cities and towns in the MBTA as provided in the enabling act. The aggregate amount of such assessments is not permitted to increase by more than 2.5 percent per year.

(5) SOURCE: Dover-Sherborn Regional School District. Towns may organize regional school districts to carry out general or specialized educational functions. Pursuant to special laws a number of cities may also participate in regional school districts, primarily for vocational education. The operating expenses and debt service of regional school districts are apportioned among the member municipalities in accordance with the agreements establishing the districts. The District has authorized \$37 million bonds for school construction of which Dover will pay approximately 55% of net debt service costs. Dover approved a debt exclusion for the project. The bonds may be eligible for approximately 57% reimbursement grants from the state.

(6) SOURCE: Minuteman Regional Vocational Technical School District.

Contractual Obligations

Municipal contracts are generally limited to currently available appropriations. A city or town generally has authority to enter into contracts for the exercise of any of its corporate powers for any period of time deemed to serve its best interest, but generally only when funds are available for the first fiscal year; obligations for succeeding fiscal years generally are expressly subject to availability and appropriation of funds. Specific authority remains in relatively few cases for long-term contractual obligations that are not subject to annual appropriation, including contracts for refuse disposal and sewage treatment and disposal. Municipalities may also enter into long-term contracts in aid of housing and renewal projects. There may be implied authority to make other long-term contracts required to carry out authorized municipal functions, such as contracts to purchase water from private water companies.

Municipal electric departments have statutory power to enter into long-term contracts for joint ownership and operation of generating and transmission facilities and for the purchase or sale of capacity, including contracts requiring payments without regard to the operational status of the facilities. The Town does not have an electric department.

Municipal contracts relating to solid waste disposal facilities may contain provisions requiring the delivery of minimum amounts of waste and payments based thereon and requiring payments in certain circumstances without regard to the operational status of the facilities.

Pursuant to the Home Rule Amendment to the Massachusetts Constitution, cities and towns may also be empowered to make other contracts and leases.

The Town renewed their contract with Wheelabrator Inc. for disposal of solid waste effective January 1, 2008 based on a tipping fee rate of \$71.07 per ton for fiscal 2022.

RETIREMENT PLAN

The Massachusetts General Laws provide for the establishment of contributory retirement systems for state employees, for teachers and for county, city and town employees other than teachers. Teachers are assigned to a separate statewide teachers' system and not to the city and town systems. For all employees other than teachers, this law is subject to acceptance in each city and town. Substantially all employees of an accepting city or town are covered. If a town has a population of less than 10,000 when it accepts the statute, its non-teacher employees participate through the county system and its share of the county cost is proportionate to the aggregate annual rate of regular compensation of its covered employees. In addition to the contributory systems, cities and towns provide non-contributory pensions to a limited number of employees, primarily persons who entered service prior to July 1, 1937 and their dependents. The Public Employee Retirement Administration Commission ("PERAC") provides oversight and guidance for and regulates all state and local retirement systems.

The obligations of a city or town, whether direct or through a county system, are contractual legal obligations and are required to be included in the annual tax levy. If a city or town, or the county system of which it is a member, has not established a retirement system funding schedule as described below, the city or town is required to provide for the payment of the portion of its current pension obligations which is not otherwise covered by employee contributions and investment income. "Excess earnings," or earnings on individual employees' retirement accounts in excess of a predetermined rate, are required to be set aside in a pension reserve fund for future, not current, pension liabilities. Cities and towns may voluntarily appropriate to their system's pension reserve fund in any given year up to five percent of the preceding year's tax levy. The aggregate amount in the fund may not exceed ten percent of the equalized valuation of the city or town.

If a city or town, or each member city and town of a county retirement system, has accepted the applicable law, it is required to annually appropriate an amount sufficient to pay not only its current pension obligations, but also a portion of its future pension liability. The portion of each such annual payment allocable to future pension obligations is required to be deposited in the pension reserve fund. The amount of the annual city or town appropriation for each such system is prescribed by a retirement system funding schedule which is periodically reviewed and approved by PERAC. Each system's retirement funding schedule is designed to reduce the unfunded actuarial pension liability of the system to zero by not later than June 30, 2030, with annual increases in the scheduled payment amounts of not more than 4.5 percent. The funding schedule must provide that payment in any year of the schedule is not less than 95 percent of the amount appropriated in the previous fiscal year. City, town and county systems which have an approved retirement funding schedule receive annual pension funding grants from the Commonwealth for the first 16 years of such funding schedule. Pursuant to recent legislation, a system (other than the state employees' retirement system and the teachers' retirement system) which conducts an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2009, or later, may establish a revised schedule which reduces the unfunded actuarial liability to zero by not later than June 30, 2040, subject to certain conditions. If the schedule is so extended under such provisions and a later updated valuation allows for the development of a revised schedule with reduced payments, the revised schedule shall be adjusted to provide that the appropriation for each year shall not be less than that for such year under the prior schedule, thus providing for a shorter schedule rather than reduced payments.

City, town and county systems may choose to participate in the Pension Reserves Investment Trust Fund (the "PRIT Fund"), which receives additional state funds to offset future pension costs of participating state and local systems. If a local system participates in the PRIT Fund, it must transfer ownership and control of all assets of its system to the Pension Reserves Investment Management Board, which manages the investment and reinvestment of the PRIT Fund. Cities and towns with systems participating in the PRIT Fund continue to be obligated to fund their pension obligations in the manner described above. The additional state appropriations to offset future pension liabilities of state and local systems participating in the

PRIT Fund are required to total at least 1.3 percent of state payroll. Such additional state appropriations are deposited in the PRIT Fund and shared by all participating systems in proportion to their interests in the assets of the PRIT Fund as of July 1 for each fiscal year.

Cost-of-living increases for each local retirement system may be granted and funded only by the local system, and only if it has established a funding schedule. Those statutory provisions are subject to acceptance by the local retirement board and approval by the local legislative body, which acceptance may not be revoked.

The Town participates in the Norfolk County Retirement System which is partially funded by employee contributions. The Retirement System's pension obligation is expected to be fully funded by June 30, 2031. The Town of Dover has 106 active contributing members and 34 retired persons and surviving beneficiaries currently receiving pensions under the contributory plan. The Town meets its share of retirement systems costs on a pay-as-you go basis by contributing annually the amounts determined by the Commonwealth. Such amounts are legal obligations of the municipality and are required to be included in its annual tax levy. The retirement system covers substantially all municipal employees except school teachers, whose pensions are paid by the Commonwealth.

The annual required contributions of the Town to the retirement system are as follows:

<u>Year Ending</u>	<u>Contributory</u>
June 30, 2022 (budgeted)	\$1,476,817
June 30, 2021	1,522,061
June 30, 2020	1,421,027
June 30, 2019	1,325,669
June 30, 2018	1,210,458
June 30, 2017	1,023,985

The Norfolk County Contributory Retirement System's unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) on January 1, 2020 was \$605,284,898 assuming an actuarial value of assets of \$1,052,289,789 and a 7.75% investment rate of return. Dover's share of the unfunded pension liability was \$11,502,985 or 1.9%.

Norfolk County Contributory Retirement System's Funding Schedule (As of January 1, 2020)

Appropriation Forecast

Fiscal Year Ending	Employee Contribution	Employer Normal Cost with Interest	Amortization Payments with Interest	Employer Total Cost with Interest	Employer Total Cost % of Payroll	Funded Ratio %**	Unfunded Accrued Laibility
2021	\$27,958,727	\$10,620,371	\$70,931,914	\$81,552,285	26.1	63.5	\$605,284,898
2022	\$29,472,503	\$10,827,982	\$76,411,340	\$87,239,322	26.7	66.1	\$569,176,315
2023	\$31,065,902	\$11,032,772	\$82,503,551	\$93,536,323	27.4	69.5	\$526,940,109
2024	\$32,743,026	\$11,234,067	\$89,048,972	\$100,283,039	28.1	73.1	\$477,967,839
2025	\$34,508,182	\$11,431,136	\$96,084,730	\$107,515,866	28.8	77.0	\$421,598,551
2026	\$36,365,898	\$11,623,193	\$103,646,619	\$115,269,812	29.6	81.0	\$357,114,494
2027	\$38,320,929	\$11,809,387	\$111,773,018	\$123,582,405	30.3	85.3	\$283,736,490
2028	\$40,378,272	\$11,988,801	\$120,505,073	\$132,493,874	31.1	89.9	\$200,618,947
2029	\$42,543,176	\$12,160,449	\$124,156,596	\$136,317,045	30.6	94.8	\$106,844,464
2030	\$44,821,155	\$12,323,268	\$2,060,901	\$14,384,169	3.1	99.8	\$3,830,240
2031	\$47,218,002	\$12,476,115	\$2,143,337	\$14,619,452	3.0	99.9	\$2,026,997
2032	\$49,739,803	\$12,617,764	\$0	\$12,617,764	2.5	100.0	(\$0)
2033	\$52,392,950	\$12,746,898	\$0	\$12,746,898	2.4	100.0	(\$0)
2034	\$55,184,156	\$12,862,102	\$0	\$12,862,102	2.3	100.0	(\$0)
2035	\$58,120,475	\$12,961,862	\$0	\$12,961,862	2.2	100.0	(\$0)
2036	\$61,209,316	\$13,044,555	\$0	\$13,044,555	2.2	100.0	(\$0)
2037	\$64,458,457	\$13,108,443	\$0	\$13,108,443	2.1	100.0	(\$0)
2038	\$67,876,073	\$13,151,665	\$0	\$13,151,665	2.0	100.0	(\$0)
2039	\$71,470,746	\$13,172,233	\$0	\$13,172,233	1.9	100.0	(\$0)
2040	\$75,251,490	\$13,168,020	\$0	\$13,168,020	1.8	100.0	(\$0)
2041	\$79,227,773	\$13,136,753	\$0	\$13,136,753	1.7	100.0	(\$0)
2042	\$82,793,023	\$13,727,907	\$0	\$13,727,907	1.7	100.0	(\$0)
2043	\$86,518,709	\$14,345,663	\$0	\$14,345,663	1.7	100.0	(\$0)
2044	\$90,412,051	\$14,991,218	\$0	\$14,991,218	1.7	100.0	(\$0)
2045	\$94,480,593	\$15,665,823	\$0	\$15,665,823	1.7	100.0	(\$0)
2046	\$98,732,220	\$16,370,785	\$0	\$16,370,785	1.7	100.0	(\$0)
2047	\$103,175,170	\$17,107,470	\$0	\$17,107,470	1.7	100.0	(\$0)
2048	\$107,818,053	\$17,877,306	\$0	\$17,877,306	1.7	100.0	(\$0)
2049	\$112,669,865	\$18,681,785	\$0	\$18,681,785	1.7	100.0	(\$0)
2050	\$117,740,009	\$19,522,465	\$0	\$19,522,465	1.7	100.0	(\$0)
2051	\$123,038,309	\$20,400,976	\$0	\$20,400,976	1.7	100.0	(\$0)
2052	\$128,575,033	\$21,319,020	\$0	\$21,319,020	1.7	100.0	(\$0)

** Beginning of Fiscal Year

Source: Actuarial Valuation Report of the Norfolk County System, PERAC.

Other Post-Employment Benefits

In addition to pension benefits, cities and towns may provide retired employees with health care and life insurance benefits. The portion of the cost of such benefits paid by cities or towns is generally provided on a pay-as-you-go basis.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") Statement No. 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Post-Employment Benefits Other Than Pensions," replaces the requirements of Statement No. 45, "Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Post-Employment Benefits Other Than Pensions." GASB Statement No. 75 introduces a new actuarial cost method and discount rate as well as new disclosure and methodologies for reporting plan liability and OPEB expenses. It establishes standards for recognizing and measuring liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and expenses/expenditures. Cities and towns may establish a trust fund for the purpose of pre-funding other post-employment benefits liability in the same manner as traditional pension benefits.

The Town was required to implement the GASB reporting requirements for other post-employment benefits beginning in fiscal year 2009. As of June 30, 2020, the total OPEB liability for benefits was \$10,423,578 and the fiduciary net position was \$5,926,195, resulting in a net OPEB liability of \$4,497,383, assuming a 6.5% investment rate of return. The actuarial determined contribution (ADC) is an amount determined by the actuary pursuant to GASB Statement No. 74/75 which represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover the service cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities. As of June 20, 2020 the ADC was \$607,067. The Town set up a Trust Fund to fund this liability and has a policy to fully fund the ARC through annual budget appropriations. The Fund had a balance of \$5,193,472 as of June 30, 2021.

EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

The Town employs approximately 298 full-time, part-time and on-call workers, of whom 95 are employed by the school department, 11 by the public works department, 48 by the fire department (41 of whom are on an on-call basis), 25 by the police department (of whom 9 are on-call officers), and the balance of persons by various other departments of the Town. City and town employees (other than managerial and confidential employees) are entitled to join unions and to bargain collectively on questions of wages, hours and other terms and conditions of employment. The following are the bargaining units for Town employees:

Currently, there are seven collective bargaining units representing police, public works, teachers, and other school personnel. The Dover Police Association represents all police in the Town with the exception of the Chief of Police and auxiliary, permanent intermittent and special police not permanently assigned to the department. Their contract expires June 30, 2023 (16 employees). The Dover-Sherborn Education Association represents all teachers in the Town's elementary and secondary schools, including the Dover-Sherborn Regional High Schools. This contract is usually negotiated on a three year basis, and is in effect through August 31, 2023 (50 employees). The contract with the Massachusetts Laborers' District Council representing the Town's public works employees expires June 30, 2022 (11 employees).

Other collective bargaining units which represent school personnel in the Town of Dover and at the Regional High School include: Dover-Sherborn Public Schools Food Service Association (4 employees) with a contract expiring June 30, 2023; Dover-Sherborn Public Schools Secretary Association (2 employees) with a contract expiring June 30, 2023; Dover, Sherborn and Dover-Sherborn Regional Custodial Association (4 employees) with a contract expiring June 30, 2023; and Support Personnel Association for teacher aides (29 employees) with a contract expiring June 30, 2023.

LITIGATION

At present there are various cases pending in various courts throughout the Commonwealth where the Town of Dover is a defendant. In the opinion of the Town Counsel, none of the pending litigation is likely to result, either individually or in the aggregate, in final judgments against the Town that would materially affect its financial position or its ability to pay its obligations.

March 23, 2022

TOWN OF DOVER, MASSACHUSETTS
/s/ Mr. Gerard R. Lane, Jr., Treasurer