

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT AND NOTICE OF SALE DATED JUNE 3, 2015

In the opinion of Locke Lord LLP, Bond Counsel, based upon an analysis of existing law and assuming, among other matters, compliance with certain covenants, interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Code"). Interest on the Notes is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal individual or corporate alternative minimum taxes, although such interest is included in adjusted current earnings when calculating corporate alternative minimum taxable income. Under existing law, interest on the Notes is exempt from Massachusetts personal income taxes, and the Notes are exempt from Massachusetts personal property taxes. The Notes will be designated as "qualified tax-exempt obligations" for purposes of Section 265(b)(2) of the Code. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any other tax consequences related to the ownership or disposition of, or the accrual or receipt of interest on, the Notes. See "Tax Exemption" herein.

TOWN OF HANOVER, MASSACHUSETTS \$826,757 GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES

The Town of Hanover, Massachusetts (the "Town") will receive telephone and electronic bids at First Southwest Company (617-619-4400) in case of telephone bids and via PARITY in case of electronic bids until 12:00 Noon, Local Time, Monday, June 8, 2015, for the purchase of the following described General Obligation Bond Anticipation Notes (the "Notes").

\$826,757 General Obligation Bond Anticipation Notes – (new money) dated June 25, 2015 and payable June 24, 2016. Interest will be computed on a 30 day month, 360-day year basis (359/360).

Bids may be submitted electronically via **PARITY** pursuant to this Notice of Sale until 12:00 Noon, Eastern Time, but no bid will be received after the time for receiving bids specified above. To the extent any instructions or directions set forth in **PARITY** conflict with this Notice of Sale, the terms of this Notice of Sale shall control. For further information about **PARITY**, potential bidders may contact the First Southwest Company or **PARITY** at (212) 404-8102. An electronic bid made in accordance with this Notice of Sale shall be deemed an offer to purchase the Notes in accordance with the terms provided in this Notice of Sale and shall be binding upon the bidder as if made by a signed and sealed written bid delivered to the Town.

Any bidder who submits a winning bid by telephone in accordance with this Notice of Sale shall be required to provide written confirmation of the terms of the bid by faxing or e-mailing a completed, signed bid form to First Southwest Company by not later than 1:00 P.M., Eastern Time, on the date of sale.

The award of the Notes to the winning bidder will not be effective until the bid has been approved by the Treasurer and the Board of Selectmen of the Town.

The Notes will be awarded on the basis of lowest net interest cost to the Town. Such cost will be determined by computing the total amount of interest payable on the Notes, at the rate or rates stated, from June 25, 2015 until the maturity of the Notes and deducting therefrom the sum, if any, by which the amount bid for the Notes exceeds the aggregate principal amount of the Notes. In the event a bidder offering a premium for the Notes is awarded a lesser amount of notes than bid, the premium shall be reduced proportionately. Bids may be for all or part of the Notes at a single or various rates of interest in multiples of one-hundredth (1/100) of one percent (1%). No bid of less than par and accrued interest to date of delivery will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids not complying with this Notice of Sale and, so far as permitted by law, to waive any irregularity with respect to any bid.

A successful bidder for all of the Notes may request that the Notes be issued in the form of one fully registered physical certificate, rather than in book-entry form through the facilities of The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"). The successful bidder seeking the issuance of the Notes in this manner shall bear any and all costs of any re-registration or transfer of Notes from time to time. Any bidder seeking to have the Notes issued in the form of fully registered physical certificates, rather than in book-entry form, shall indicate this preference to the Town at the time of the submission of the winning bid. The Town reserves the right to decline any request to issue the Notes in non-book entry form if it should determine, in its sole discretion, that issuing the Notes in this manner is not in its best interests.

On or prior to the date of delivery of the Notes, the successful bidder shall furnish to the Town a certificate acceptable to Bond Counsel to the effect that (a) as of June 8, 2015 (the "Sale Date"), the purchaser had offered or reasonably expected to offer all of the Notes to the general public (excluding bond houses, brokers, or similar persons acting in the capacity of underwriters or wholesalers) in a bona fide public offering at the price or prices set forth in such certificate,

plus accrued interest, if any, (b) such price or prices represents the fair market price or prices of the Notes as of the Sale Date, and (c) as of the date of such certificate, all of the Notes have been offered to the general public in a bona fide offering at the price or prices set forth in such certificate, and at least 10% of the principal amount of the Notes actually has been sold to the general public at such price or prices. To the extent the certifications described in the preceding sentence are not factually accurate with respect to the reoffering of the Notes, Bond Counsel should be consulted by the bidder as to alternative certifications that will be suitable to establish the "issue price" of the Notes for federal tax law purposes. If the purchaser is purchasing the Notes for its own account and not on behalf of another party, and the purchaser does not presently intend to resell the Notes, the successful bidder will be required to so certify.

Principal of and interest on the Notes will be payable upon maturity in federal reserve funds at U.S. Bank National Association, Boston, Massachusetts. The Notes will not be subject to redemption prior to maturity. The Notes will be issued by means of a book-entry system evidencing ownership, in principal amounts of \$1,000, or integral multiples thereof, with an exception of one \$1,757 denomination, and transfer of the Notes on the records of DTC pursuant to the rules and procedures adopted by DTC, unless the issuance of a fully registered Note certificate is requested by the winning bidder and the issuance of such certificate is approved by the Town. (See Preliminary Official Statement, "Book-Entry-Transfer System").

The purchaser(s) will be furnished the opinion of Locke Lord LLP, Boston, Massachusetts approving the legality of the Notes (see "Tax Exemption" in the Preliminary Official Statement) and stating that they are valid and binding general obligations of the Town of Hanover, Massachusetts, and unless paid from the bond proceeds in anticipation of which they are issued or from any other available moneys, the principal of and interest on the Notes are payable from taxes which may be levied upon all taxable property in the Town, subject to the limit imposed by Chapter 59, Section 21C of the General Laws.

It shall be a condition of the successful bidder's obligation to accept delivery of and pay for the Notes that, contemporaneously with or before accepting the Notes and paying therefor, it shall be furnished, without cost, with (a) the approving opinion of the firm of Locke Lord LLP, Boston, Massachusetts, with respect to the Notes, (b) a certificate in form satisfactory to said firm, dated as of the date of delivery of the Notes and receipt of payment therefor, to the effect that there is no litigation pending, or to the knowledge of the signer or signers thereof, threatened affecting the validity of the Notes or the power of the Town to levy and collect taxes to pay them, and (c) a certificate of the Town's Acting Treasurer to the effect that, to the best of her knowledge and belief, both the Preliminary Official Statement as of the date of sale and the Final Official Statement as of the date of delivery of the Notes, do not contain any untrue statement of a material fact and do not omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made therein, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

In order to assist bidders in complying with the requirements of paragraph (b)(5)(i)(C) of Rule 15c2-12 promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Town will undertake to provide notices of certain significant events. A description of this undertaking is set forth in the Preliminary Official Statement.

It is anticipated that CUSIP identification numbers will be printed on the Notes. All expenses in relation to the printing of CUSIP numbers on the Notes shall be paid for by the Town, however, the Town assumes no responsibility for any CUSIP Service Bureau or other charge that may be imposed for the assignment of such number.

The Notes will be delivered to DTC, or to the office of its custodial agent, or to the registered owner if a fully registered certificate is requested by the winning bidder and approved by the Town, on or about June 25, 2015 against payment to the Town in federal reserve funds.

Additional information concerning the Town and the Notes is contained in the Preliminary Official Statement dated June 3, 2015 to which prospective bidders are directed. The Preliminary Official Statement is provided for informational purposes, and is not a part of this Notice of Sale. The Preliminary Official Statement has been deemed final by the Town except for the omission of the reoffering prices, interest rates, and other terms of the Notes depending on such matters, and the identity of the underwriters, but is subject to change without notice and to completion or amendment in a Final Official Statement. Copies of the Preliminary Official Statement may be obtained from the First Southwest Company, 54 Canal Street, Suite 320, Boston, Massachusetts 02114 (Telephone: 617-619-4400). Within seven business days following the award of the Notes and receipt of necessary information from the successful bidder, 5 copies of the Final Official Statement will be made available to the successful bidder. Upon request, additional copies will be provided at the expense of the successful bidder.

TOWN OF HANOVER, MASSACHUSETTS
/s/ Janine Smith, Finance Director

June 3, 2015

**OFFICIAL STATEMENT
TOWN OF HANOVER, MASSACHUSETTS
\$826,757 GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND ANTICIPATION NOTES**

This Official Statement is provided for the purpose of presenting certain information relating to the Town of Hanover, Massachusetts (the "Town") in connection with the sale of \$826,757 principal amount of its General Obligation Bond Anticipation Notes (the "Notes"). The information contained herein has been furnished by the Town except information attributed to another governmental agency or official as the source.

The Notes

The Notes will be dated June 25, 2015 and will be payable by U.S. Bank National Association, Boston, Massachusetts, or its successor, as Paying Agent, on June 24, 2016. The Notes will bear interest payable at maturity, calculated on the basis of 30 day months and on a 360 day-year (359/360), at the rate or rates determined upon their sale in accordance with the Notice of Sale dated June 3, 2015. The Notes will be issued by means of a book-entry system evidencing ownership of the Notes in principal amounts of \$1,000, or integral multiples thereof, with the exception of one \$1,757 denomination, with transfers of ownership effected on the records of The Depository Trust Company (DTC) and its participants pursuant to the rules and procedures adopted by DTC, unless the delivery of a fully registered note certificate is requested by the winning bidder and the issuance of such certificate is approved by the Town. (See "Book-Entry-Transfer System," herein.)

Authorization of the Notes and Use of Proceeds

The following table sets forth the principal amount, purpose, statutory reference and other relevant details for the Notes.

This Issue	Purpose	Original Bond Authorization	M.G.L. Chapter 44, Section	Date of Authorization
\$ 269,925	Fire Department Breathing Apparatus	\$ 275,000	7(9)	5/5/14, art.28
115,050	Fire Department Portable Radio Equipment	130,000	7(9)	5/5/14, art.29
37,750	Pickup Truck	38,000	7(9)	5/5/14, art.34
63,951	Dump Truck	70,000	7(9)	5/5/14, art.35
156,526	Larger Dump Truck	170,000	7(9)	5/5/14, art.36
28,055	Elementary/Middle School HVAC Systems	120,000	7(3B)	5/5/14, art.45
105,500	Sylvester School Feasibility Study	500,000	7(21)	5/5/14, art.48
25,000	Fire Department Generator Replacement	140,000	7(9)	5/5/14, art.54
25,000	Fire Headquarters Renovation	50,000	7(3A)	5/5/14, art.57
<u>\$ 826,757</u>				

Tax Exemption

In the opinion of Locke Lord LLP, Bond Counsel to the Town ("Bond Counsel"), based upon an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings, and court decisions, and assuming, among other matters, compliance with certain covenants, interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). Bond Counsel is of the further opinion that interest on the Notes is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal individual or corporate alternative minimum taxes, although Bond Counsel observes that such interest is included in adjusted current earnings when calculating corporate alternative minimum taxable income. In the opinion of Bond Counsel, the Notes are "qualified tax-exempt obligations" for purposes of Section 265(b)(3) of the Code. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any other federal tax consequences arising with respect to the ownership or disposition of, or the accrual or receipt of interest on, the Notes.

The Code imposes various requirements relating to the exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on obligations such as the Notes. Failure to comply with these requirements may result in interest on the Notes being included in gross income for federal income tax purposes, possibly from the date of original issuance of

the Notes. The Town has covenanted to comply with such requirements to ensure that interest on the Notes will not be included in federal gross income. The opinion of Bond Counsel assumes compliance with these requirements.

Bond Counsel is also of the opinion that, under existing law, interest on the Notes is exempt from Massachusetts personal income taxes, and the Notes are exempt from Massachusetts personal property taxes. Bond Counsel has not opined as to other Massachusetts tax consequences arising with respect to the Notes. Prospective Noteholders should be aware, however, that the Notes are included in the measure of Massachusetts estate and inheritance taxes, and the Notes and the interest thereon are included in the measure of certain Massachusetts corporate excise and franchise taxes. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion as to the taxability of the Notes or the income therefrom or any other tax consequences arising with respect to the Notes under the laws of any state other than Massachusetts.

To the extent the issue price of the Notes is less than the amount to be paid at maturity of such Notes (excluding amounts stated to be interest and payable at least annually over the term of such Notes), the difference constitutes "original issue discount," the accrual of which, to the extent properly allocable to each owner thereof, is treated as interest on the Notes which is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes and is exempt from Massachusetts personal income taxes. For this purpose, the issue price of the Notes is the first price at which a substantial amount of such Notes is sold to the public (excluding bond houses, brokers, or similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of underwriters, placement agents or wholesalers). The original issue discount with respect to the Notes accrues daily over the term to maturity of such Notes on the basis of a constant interest rate compounded semiannually (with straight-line interpolations between compounding dates). The accruing original issue discount is added to the adjusted basis of such Notes to determine taxable gain or loss upon disposition (including sale, redemption, or payment on maturity) of such Notes. Noteholders should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the tax consequences of ownership of Notes with original issue discount, including the treatment of purchasers who do not purchase such Notes in the original offering to the public at the first price at which a substantial amount of such Notes is sold to the public.

Notes purchased, whether at original issuance or otherwise, for an amount greater than the stated principal amount to be paid at maturity of such Notes, or, in some cases, at the earlier redemption date of such Notes ("Premium Notes"), will be treated as having amortizable note premium for federal income tax purposes and Massachusetts personal income tax purposes. No deduction is allowable for the amortizable note premium in the case of obligations, such as the Premium Notes, the interest on which is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. However, a Noteholder's basis in a Premium Note will be reduced by the amount of amortizable note premium properly allocable to such Noteholder. Holders of Premium Notes should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the proper treatment of amortizable note premium in their particular circumstances.

Bond Counsel has not undertaken to determine (or to inform any person) whether any actions taken (or not taken) or events occurring (or not occurring) after the date of issuance of the Notes may adversely affect the value of, or the tax status of interest on, the Notes.

Prospective Noteholders should be aware that from time to time legislation is or may be proposed which, if enacted into law, could result in interest on the Note being subject directly or indirectly to federal income taxation, or otherwise prevent Noteholders from realizing the full benefit provided under current federal tax law of the exclusion of interest on the Note from gross income. To date, no such legislation has been enacted into law. However, it is not possible to predict whether any such legislation will be enacted into law. Further, no assurance can be given that any pending or future legislation, including amendments to the Code, if enacted into law, or any proposed legislation, including amendments to the Code, or any future judicial, regulatory or administrative interpretation or development with respect to existing law, will not adversely affect the market value and marketability of, or the tax status of interest on, the Notes. Prospective Noteholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors with respect to any such legislation, interpretation or development.

Although Bond Counsel is of the opinion that interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes and is exempt from Massachusetts personal income taxes, the ownership or disposition of, or the accrual or receipt of interest on, the Notes may otherwise affect the federal or state tax liability of a Noteholder. Among other possible consequences of ownership or disposition of, or the accrual or receipt of interest on, the Notes, the Code requires recipients of certain social security and certain railroad retirement benefits to take into account receipts or accruals of interest on the Notes in determining the portion of such benefits that are included in gross income. The nature and extent of all such other tax consequences will depend upon the particular tax status of the Noteholder or the Noteholder's other items of income or deduction. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any such other tax consequences, and Noteholders should consult with their own tax advisors with respect to such consequences.

Book-Entry Transfer System

This section applies only to the Notes only if they are issued in book-entry form through the facilities of The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, NY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Principal and interest payments on the securities deposited with DTC will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the issuer of such securities or its

paying agent, on the payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC (nor its nominee), the issuer of such securities or its paying agent, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal and interest to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the issuer of such securities or its paying agent, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as depository with respect to the securities held by it at any time by giving reasonable notice to the issuer of such securities or its paying agent. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor depository is not obtained, physical certificates are required to be printed and delivered to Beneficial Owners.

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

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

Security and Remedies

Full Faith and Credit. General obligation bonds and notes of a Massachusetts city or town constitute a pledge of its full faith and credit. Payment is not limited to a particular fund or revenue source. Except for "qualified bonds" as described below (see "*Serial Bonds and Notes*" under "TYPES OF OBLIGATIONS") and setoffs of state distributions as described below (see "*State Distributions*" below), no provision is made by the Massachusetts statutes for priorities among bonds and notes and other general obligations, although the use of certain moneys may be restricted.

Tax Levy. The Massachusetts statutes direct the municipal assessors to include annually in the tax levy for the next fiscal year "all debt and interest charges matured and maturing during the next fiscal year and not otherwise provided for [and] all amounts necessary to satisfy final judgments". Specific provision is also made for including in the next tax levy payments of rebate amounts not otherwise provided for and payment of notes in anticipation of federal or state aid, if the aid is no longer forthcoming.

The total amount of a tax levy is limited by statute. However, the voters in each municipality may vote to exclude from the limitation any amounts required to pay debt service on indebtedness incurred before November 4, 1980. Local voters may also vote to exempt specific subsequent bond issues from the limitation. (See "*Tax Limitations*" Under "PROPERTY TAXATION" below.) In addition, obligations incurred before November 4, 1980 may be constitutionally entitled to payment from taxes in excess of the statutory limit.

Except for taxes on the increased value of certain property in designated development districts which may be pledged for the payment of debt service on bonds issued to finance economic development projects within such districts, no provision is made for a lien on any portion of the tax levy to secure particular bonds or notes or bonds and notes generally (or judgments on bonds or notes) in priority to other claims. Provision is made, however, for borrowing to pay judgments, subject to the General Debt Limit. (See "DEBT LIMITS" below.) Subject to the approval of the State Director of Accounts for judgments above \$10,000, judgments may also be paid from available funds without appropriation and included in the next tax levy unless other provision is made.

Court Proceedings. Massachusetts cities and towns are subject to suit on their general obligation bonds and notes and courts of competent jurisdiction have power in appropriate proceedings to order payment of a judgment on the bonds or notes from lawfully available funds or, if necessary, to order the city or town to take lawful action to obtain the required money, including the raising of it in the next annual tax levy, within the limits prescribed by law. (See "*Tax Limitations*" under "PROPERTY TAXATION" below.) In exercising their discretion as to whether to enter such an order, the courts could take into account all relevant factors including the current operating needs of the city or town and the availability and adequacy of other remedies. The Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court has stated in the past that a judgment against a municipality can be enforced by the taking and sale of the property of any inhabitant. However, there has been no judicial determination as to whether this remedy is constitutional under current due process and equal protection standards.

Restricted Funds. Massachusetts statutes also provide that certain water, gas and electric, community antenna television system, telecommunications, sewer, parking meter and passenger ferry fee, community preservation and affordable housing receipts may be used only for water, gas and electric, community antenna television system, telecommunications, sewer, parking, mitigation of ferry service impacts community preservation and affordable housing and related purposes, respectively; accordingly, moneys derived from these sources may be unavailable to pay general obligation bonds and notes issued for other purposes. A city or town that accepts certain other statutory provisions may establish an enterprise fund for a utility, health care, solid waste, recreational or transportation facility and for police or fire services; under those provisions any surplus in the fund is restricted to use for capital expenditures or reduction of user charges. In addition, subject to certain limits, a city or town may annually authorize the establishment of one or more revolving funds in connection with use of certain revenues for programs that produce those revenues; interest earned on a revolving fund is treated as general fund revenue. A city or town may also establish an energy revolving loan fund to provide loans to owners of privately held property in the city or town for certain energy conservation and renewable energy projects, and may borrow to establish such a fund. The loan repayments and interest earned on the investment of amounts in the fund shall be credited to the fund. Also, the annual allowance for depreciation of a gas and electric plant or a community antenna television and telecommunications system is restricted to use for plant or system renewals and improvements, for nuclear decommissioning costs, and costs of contractual commitments, or, with the approval of the State Department of Telecommunications and Energy, to pay debt incurred for plant or system reconstruction or renewals. Revenue bonds and notes issued in anticipation of them may be secured by a prior lien on specific revenues. Receipts from industrial users in connection with industrial revenue financings are also not available for general municipal purposes.

State Distributions. State grants and distributions may in some circumstances be unavailable to pay general obligation bonds and notes of a city or town in that the State Treasurer is empowered to deduct from such grants and distributions the amount of any debt service paid on "qualified bonds" (See "*Serial Bonds and Notes*" under "TYPES OF OBLIGATIONS" below) and any other sums due and payable by the city or town to the Commonwealth or certain other public entities, including any unpaid assessments for costs of any public transportation authority (such as the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority or a regional transit authority) of which it is a member, for any debt service due on obligations issued to the Massachusetts School Building Authority, for costs of the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority if the city or town is within the territory served by the Authority, or for charges necessary to meet obligations under the Commonwealth's Water Pollution Abatement or Drinking Water Revolving Loan Programs, including such charges imposed by another local governmental unit that provides wastewater collection or treatment services or drinking water services to the city or town.

If a city or town is (or is likely to be) unable to pay principal or interest on its bonds or notes when due, it is required to notify the State Commissioner of Revenue. The Commissioner shall in turn, after verifying the inability, certify the inability to the State Treasurer. The State Treasurer shall pay the due or overdue amount to the paying agent for the bonds or notes, in trust, within three days after the certification or one business day prior to the due date (whichever is later). This payment is limited, however, to the estimated amount otherwise distributable by the Commonwealth to the city or town during the remainder of the fiscal year (after the deductions mentioned in the foregoing paragraph). If for any reason any portion of the certified sum has not been paid at the end of the fiscal year, the State Treasurer shall pay it as soon as practicable in the next fiscal year to the extent of the estimated distributions for that fiscal year. The sums so paid shall be charged (with interest and administrative costs) against the distributions to the city or town.

The foregoing does not constitute a pledge of the faith and credit of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth has not agreed to maintain existing levels of state distributions, and the direction to use estimated distributions to pay debt service may be subject to repeal by future legislation. Moreover, adoption of the annual appropriation act has sometimes been delayed beyond the beginning of the fiscal year and estimated distributions which are subject to appropriation may be unavailable to pay local debt service until they are appropriated.

Bankruptcy. Enforcement of a claim for payment of principal or interest on general obligation bonds or notes would be subject to the applicable provisions of Federal bankruptcy laws and to the provisions of other statutes, if any, hereafter enacted by the Congress or the State legislature extending the time for payment or imposing other constraints upon enforcement insofar as the same may be constitutionally applied. Massachusetts municipalities are not generally authorized by the Massachusetts General Laws to file a petition for bankruptcy under Federal Bankruptcy laws. In cases involving significant financial difficulties faced by a single city, town or regional school district, the Commonwealth has enacted special legislation to permit the appointment of a fiscal overseer, finance control board or, in the most extreme cases, a state receiver. In a limited number of these situations, such special legislation has also authorized the filing of federal bankruptcy proceedings, with the prior approval of the Commonwealth. In each case where such authority was granted, it expired at the termination of the Commonwealth's oversight of the financially distressed city, town or regional school district. To date, no such filings have been approved or made.

Opinion of Bond Counsel

The unqualified approving opinion as to the validity of the Notes will be rendered by Locke Lord LLP, Boston, Massachusetts, Bond Counsel. The opinion will be dated the date of the original delivery of the Notes and will speak only as of such date.

Other than as to matters expressly set forth herein as the opinion of Bond Counsel, Bond Counsel are not passing upon and do not assume any responsibility for the accuracy or adequacy of the statements made in this Official Statement and make no representation that they have independently verified the same.

Bank Eligibility

The Notes are designated as “qualified tax-exempt obligations” for purposes of Section 265(b)(3) of the Code.

Financial Advisory Services of First Southwest Company, LLC

First Southwest Company, LLC, Boston, Massachusetts serves as financial advisor to the Town of Hanover, Massachusetts.

Disclosure of Significant Events

In order to assist underwriters in complying with the requirements of paragraph (b)(5)(i)(C) of Rule 15c2-12 promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Rule”) applicable to municipal securities having a stated maturity of 18 months or less, the Town will covenant for the benefit of the owners of the Notes to file with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (the “MSRB”), notices of the occurrence of any of the following events with respect to the Notes within ten business days of such occurrence: (a) principal and interest payment delinquencies; (b) non-payment related defaults, if material; (c) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties; (d) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties; (e) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform; (f) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determination of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Notes, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Notes; (g) modifications to rights of owners of the Notes, if material; (h) bond calls, if material, and tender offers; (i) defeasances; (j) release, substitution or sale of property securing the repayment of the Notes, if material; (k) ratings changes on the Notes; (l) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the Town; (m) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the Town or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the Town, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material; and (n) appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material.

Other than the Town, there are no obligated persons with respect to the Notes within the meaning of the Rule.

The covenant will be included in a Significant Events Disclosure Certificate to be executed by the signers of the Notes and incorporated by reference in the Notes. The sole remedy available to the owners of the Notes for the failure of the Town to comply with any provision of the certificate shall be an action for specific performance of the Town’s obligations under the certificate and not for money damages; no other person shall have any right to enforce any provision of the certificate.

In the past five years the Town believes it has complied in all material respects with its previous undertakings to provide annual reports or notices of significant events in accordance with the Rule.

TOWN OF HANOVER, MASSACHUSETTS

General

The Town is located along State Route 3 in northern Plymouth County, approximately 25 miles south of Boston. Hanover is bordered by the Towns of Norwell, Pembroke, Hanson and Rockland. The Town's approximately 13,164 residents inhabit a land area of 15.6 square miles.

The Town operates under an open town meeting form of government presided over by a Town Manager. Subject to the legislative decisions made by the Town Meeting, the affairs of the Town are generally administered by a five-member Board of Selectmen, which in turn appoints a Town Manager who is solely responsible to the Board of Selectmen.

The following tables set forth the principal executive officials of the Town.

Principal Town Officials

<u>Town Title</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Manner of Selection</u>	<u>Term Expires</u>
Selectman, Chair	Brian E. Barthelmes	Elected	2018
Selectman, Vice Chair	Susan M. Setterland	Elected	2017
Selectman	Joseph Salvucci	Elected	2016
Selectman	Robert S. O'Rourke	Elected	2017
Selectman	David Delaney	Elected	2018
Town Manager	Troy B.G. Clarkson	Appointed	2016
Director of Finance	Janine Smith	Appointed	2016
Acting Treasurer/Collector	Janine Smith	Appointed	2016
Town Clerk	Catherine Harder-Bernier	Elected	2016
Town Counsel	James A. Toomey	Appointed	Indefinite

Municipal Services

The Town provides general governmental services for the territory within its boundaries, including police and fire protection, street maintenance, parks and recreational facilities, public education and water services. The Town operates a water treatment plant which was built in 1972 and has been modified to meet current federal and state regulations. In addition, the Hanover Housing Authority provides 29 units of low income and elderly housing.

The principal services provided by Plymouth County are courts, a jail and house of correction, registry of deeds, and an agricultural aid program.

Education

The Town's school system provides education for students from pre-kindergarten through grade twelve. The Town has three elementary schools providing education for grades pre-K through 4, one middle school providing education for grades 5-8 and one high school providing education for grades 9-12. The total design capacity of existing buildings is estimated at 3,020. Following is a table setting forth actual and projected enrollments in the Town's schools.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS
(as of October 1)

	Actual					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Elementary	1,128	1,073	1,049	1,030	965	921
Middle School	931	913	913	897	934	878
High School	646	699	696	775	780	791
Totals	<u>2,705</u>	<u>2,685</u>	<u>2,658</u>	<u>2,702</u>	<u>2,679</u>	<u>2,590</u>

The South Shore Regional Vocational Technical High School provides vocational education in grades nine through twelve to eight member municipalities. As of October 1, 2014 the school enrollment was 587 with 46 students from Hanover.

Industry and Commerce

Hanover is located 25 miles southeast of downtown Boston and is centrally situated in the South Shore region of Massachusetts. Route 53, Hanover’s main commercial artery, runs vertically through the eastern edge of town and is zoned entirely as commercial and business districts. Hanover’s commercial core is anchored by Merchants Row, the Hanover Mall and the University Sports Complex at Starland. Hanover’s commercial activity is further enhanced by its close access to two other state numbered routes, Route 123 and Route 139, both of which run horizontally across Hanover. These three routes make Hanover a destination for regional retail and service industries. In recent years Hanover has seen the development of the University Sports Complex, the largest indoor sport complex in New England. The University Sports Complex has the capacity to host both regional and National basketball tournaments and other large events. This past fall, the Planning Board permitted the construction of a 130 for sale condo/townhouses, a New England village-type development, which will be known as the “Village at Seven Springs”. These two developments will inevitably act as an economic catalyst for the reinvestment in the southern tier or Route 53. There are several other sites which would be prime locations for similar commercial, residential or mixed-use developments. The Town continues to work closely with the Hanover Chamber of Commerce, South Shore Chamber of Commerce and property owners to spur further economic development, ensuring stable commercial growth for the next generation of Hanoverians.

Although Route 53 is 90% built out according to current zoning, significant development and redevelopment opportunities remain; including over 2.5 million square feet of floor area available to new commercial and industrial development. The Planning Office and Planning Board are currently conducting a comprehensive review of the zoning regulations, in order to increase the potential for further economic growth and development along this corridor, all while maintaining Hanover’s historic character. Route 53 was widened to five lanes several years ago, increasing traffic capacity around the Hanover Mall and south to Pond Street, and thus increasing the corridor’s potential for further economic growth and development. Additionally, the Route 53 overpass bridge was completed by MassDOT in 2012, which has helped to ease traffic flow through the interchange district. The final phase of the Route 53 widening project is scheduled to begin in the spring of 2015. This phase will add a center turning lane from the Route 3 overpass bridge north through the Route 123 and Route 53 intersection, locally known as Assinippi Corner, and north to the Hanover-Norwell town line. In addition to this, the Town has embarked on an ambitious effort to examine the feasibility of the establishment of a municipal sewer system along the commercial corridor; a project that would allow for increased density and additional commercial development along Route 53. Hanover continues to work with local business owners, developers, and MassDOT to look for ways to further improve traffic flow on Route 53, in an effort to deal with the increased traffic flow due to an improving economy and the subsequent new businesses that have followed.

Hanover is active in supporting the business community, and in managing its resources to provide for the expansion of the Town’s tax base. Town boards and committees are pleased with the amount of commercial and industrial development and redevelopment which has continued to occur over the past few years. Redevelopment has taken the form of the expansion of existing businesses, occupancy of vacant facilities, renovation of existing sites and facilities, and rehabilitation of older industrial areas. Supporting a partnership with the business community is exemplified by the Board of Selectmen’s recent licensing of space in the Town Hall for use by the Chamber of Commerce. Three car dealerships (Prime Mercedes, Prime GMC & McGee Toyota) recently finished construction. Both Prime GMC and Prime Mercedes celebrated the grand opening of two new buildings in the fall of 2014. Furthermore, the Town has

been pleased with the completion and opening of the University Sports Complex at Starland. This project redeveloped an aging golf driving range and go-cart track into a first class regional indoor sports facility, and bring both national and regional youth sports tournaments to the Town of Hanover. As promised, the new owners have continued to operate and improve the Starland amusement park by constructing a new go-cart track and mini golf course. Further investment has continued along Route 53, as exemplified by the recent opening of a new Wendy's restaurant on the old Boards Express site. The Hanover Mall is in the middle of an exciting renaissance, led by the completion of a new Dick's Sporting Goods store, made possible by zoning changes approved by the Town. The Mall has also received permits to construct an assisted living facility and upgrade its wastewater treatment system. Mall management meets regularly with Town officials and has strengthened this partnership through increased collaboration.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS

Hanover is a residential suburb of Boston. The wholesale/retail trade sector employed the greater percentage of people, followed by the services sector. The following table lists the major categories of income and employment from 2009-2013.

Industry	Calendar Year Average				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Construction	347	354	362	417	465
Manufacturing	447	483	480	488	509
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	2,329	2,441	2,347	2,389	2,461
Information	111	104	111	105	102
Financial Activities	340	259	238	229	191
Professional and Business Services	572	641	674	697	761
Education and Health Services	844	826	844	938	1,000
Leisure and Hospitality	873	896	946	923	971
Other Services	324	390	406	408	361
Total Employment	6,187	6,394	6,408	6,594	6,821
Number of Establishments	663	689	681	654	657
Average Weekly Wages	\$ 756	\$ 723	\$ 749	\$ 763	\$ 798
Total Wages	\$ 250,561,501	\$ 247,550,125	\$ 256,319,968	\$ 267,644,966	\$ 290,425,128

SOURCE: Massachusetts Department of Employment and Training. Data based upon place of employment, not place of residence. 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.

LARGEST EMPLOYERS

The following table lists the Town's largest employers, exclusive of the Town itself.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Product/Function</u>	<u>Approximate No. of Employees</u>
YMCA	Exercise/Family Facility	250-499
Direct Finance Group	Finance	100-249
Independent Bank Corp.	Banking	100-249
Joe's American Bar & Grill	Restaurant	100-249
PA Landers	Construction	100-249
Shaw's Supermarket	Food Market	100-249
Target	Retail Store	100-249
Buckley Associates	Manufacturer	50-99
Charles David Salon & Spa	Salon	50-99
Columbia Buick GMC Inc	Dealership	50-99

(1) This major retail shopping center located in the South Shore area contains over 100 retail stores, including Sears, Walmart, Macy's and J.C. Penny.

The following table compares retail trade data for the Town with that of the Commonwealth as a whole.

RETAIL SALES

	<u>Hanover</u>	<u>Massachusetts</u>
Establishments:		
2007	182	25,469
2002	180	25,761
1997	191	26,209
Sales(000):		
2007	\$593,875	\$88,082,966
2002	617,365	73,903,837
1997	491,005	58,578,048
Per Capita Sales:		
2007	\$42,523	\$13,657
2002	45,687	11,490
1997	41,219	5,663

SOURCE: 2007, 2002, and 1997 U.S. Census of Retail Trade.

Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment Rates

According to the Massachusetts Department of Employment and Training, in March 2015, the Town had a total labor force of 7,541 of which 7,241 were employed and 306 or 4.0% were unemployed as compared with 4.8% for the Commonwealth.

The following table sets forth the Town's average labor force and unemployment rates for calendar years 2010 through 2014 and the unemployment rate for the Commonwealth and United States as a whole for the same period.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Year	Labor Force	Unemployment Rate	Unemployment Rate	Unemployment Rate
2014	7,411	4.7	5.8	6.2
2013	7,562	5.6	6.1	7.4
2012	7,544	5.4	6.7	8.1
2011	7,595	6.1	6.8	8.9
2010	7,595	7.2	8.4	9.4

SOURCE: Mass. Department of Employment and 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 are unadjusted.

Building Permits

The following table sets forth the number of building permits issued and the estimated dollar value of new construction and alterations for calendar years 2010 through April 30, 2015. The estimated dollar values are builders' estimates and are generally considered to be conservative. Permits are filed and estimated valuations are shown for both private construction and Town projects.

Calendar Year	New Construction				Additions/Alterations				Totals	
	Residential		Non-Residential		Residential		Non-Residential		No.	Value
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value		
2015 (1)	4	\$1,427,800	0	\$0	88	\$1,083,466	21	\$840,093	113	\$3,351,359
2014	13	3,720,660	1	300,000	294	5,640,483	30	2,501,612	337	12,162,755
2013	21	5,950,500	8	6,895,830	332	5,470,478	48	4,803,628	409	23,120,436
2012	18	4,921,600	4	1,025,842	205	3,245,299	6	105,572	233	9,298,313
2011	25	5,665,000	7	6,715,807	260	4,723,806	29	5,405,290	321	22,509,903
2010	10	2,906,480	6	4,854,424	119	2,661,702	45	2,568,207	180	12,990,813

(1) Issued through April 30, 2015.

Transportation and Utilities

The principal highway serving the Town is Route 3 which provides direct access into Boston and Cape Cod. Public transportation is provided by the Plymouth and Brockton Bus Company, under contract with the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA). The MBTA has completed construction of two lines of the Old Colony commuter rail which expanded service for Hanover due to stations located in neighboring towns.

Water is supplied by the Town's Water Department. Electricity is supplied by Massachusetts Electric.

Population, Income and Wealth Levels

The following table compares the most recent three census years' averages for the Town, the Commonwealth and the United States.

	<u>Hanover</u>	<u>Massachusetts</u>	<u>United States</u>
Median Age:			
2010	41.8	39.1	37.2
2000	37.5	36.5	35.3
1990	34.1	33.6	32.9
1980	28.1	31.2	30.0
Median Family Income:			
2010	\$110,000	\$81,165	\$51,144
2000	86,835	50,502	50,046
1990	59,473	44,367	35,225
1980	27,034	21,166	19,908
Per Capita Income:			
2010	\$41,043	\$33,966	\$27,334
2000	30,268	25,952	21,587
1990	17,789	17,224	14,420
1980	7,568	7,459	7,313

SOURCE: Federal Census.

On the basis of the 2010 Federal census, the Town has a population density of 889 persons per square mile.

POPULATION TRENDS

<u>2010</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1980</u>
13,879	13,164	11,912	11,358

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 available funds. The total amount levied is subject to certain limits prescribed by law; for a description of those limits, see "Tax Limitations" below. As to the inclusion of debt service and final judgments, see "Securities and Remedies" above. The estimated receipts for a fiscal year from other sources 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 available funds 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" below).

The table below illustrates the manner in which the tax levy was determined for the following fiscal years.

TAX LEVY COMPUTATION

	Fiscal 2011	Fiscal 2012	Fiscal 2013	Fiscal 2014	Fiscal 2015
GROSS AMOUNT TO BE RAISED:					
Appropriations(1)	\$50,519,438	\$53,778,201	\$54,607,090	\$56,245,067	\$57,886,033
Other Local Expenditures	442,466	171,606	294,800	40,175	104,292
State and County Charges	522,567	516,848	552,995	568,946	601,023
Overlay Reserve	443,452	507,420	467,878	461,116	454,897
Total Gross Amount to be Raised	\$51,927,923	\$54,974,075	\$55,922,763	\$57,315,304	\$59,046,245
LESS EST. RECEIPTS & OTHER REVENUE:					
Estimated Receipts from State(2)	8,810,753	8,685,129	9,346,066	9,467,271	9,625,073
Estimated Receipts - Local	8,350,779	8,724,473	7,524,529	8,096,829	7,245,537
Available Funds Appropriated:					
Free Cash	1,710,066	2,394,387	2,067,248	1,924,421	1,533,736
Other Available Funds(3)	671,661	1,071,326	985,510	870,815	1,967,537
Total Estimated Receipts & Revenue	19,543,259	20,875,315	19,923,353	20,359,336	20,371,883
Net Amount to be Raised (Tax Levy)	\$32,384,664	\$34,098,760	\$35,999,410	\$36,955,968	\$38,674,362

- (1) Includes additional appropriations from taxation voted subsequent to adoption of the annual budget but prior to setting 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. See "Reduction of State Aid" below.
- (3) Transfers from other available funds including "Free Cash" (see "Town Finances - Free Cash"), are generally made as an offset to a particular appropriation item. In addition, these transfers may include activity from the prior fiscal year occurring after the setting of the prior fiscal year's tax rate.

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 percent of its share of the total taxable valuation; the effective rate for open space must be at least 75 percent 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 three 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.

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". See "INDEBTEDNESS" below.

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

<u>January 1</u>	<u>State Equalized Valuation</u>	<u>Percent Increase</u>
2014	\$2,383,514,700	(2.12) %
2012	2,435,053,200	(6.85)
2010	2,614,164,900	(7.89)
2008	2,838,173,500	10.08
2006	2,578,219,800	23.24
2004	2,091,954,600	31.56
2002	1,590,101,700	30.42

The table below sets forth the trend in the Town's assessed valuations, tax rates, tax levies, and tax levies per capita for the following fiscal years. The Town completed revaluations of its property for use in fiscal 2011. The next revaluation will occur in fiscal 2015.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Real Estate Valuation</u>	<u>Personal Property Valuation</u>	<u>Total Assessed Valuation</u>	<u>Tax Rate Per \$1,000 Valuation</u>	<u>Tax Levy</u>	<u>Tax Levy Per Capita(1)</u>
2015 (2)	\$ 2,319,654,950	\$ 50,058,510	\$ 2,369,713,460	\$ 17.14	\$ 38,674,362	\$ 2,787
2014	2,208,203,150	47,241,170	2,255,444,320	17.20	36,955,968	2,663
2013	2,242,844,850	47,722,630	2,290,567,480	15.55	35,999,410	2,594
2012	2,206,809,300	46,786,660	2,253,595,960	15.00	34,098,760	2,457
2011 (2)	2,216,992,000	51,335,020	2,268,327,020	14.71	32,384,664	2,333

(1) Based on a 2010 Federal Census of 13,879.

(2) Revaluation years.

Classification of Property

The following is a breakdown of the Town's assessed valuation of real estate in fiscal years 2015, 2014, and 2013.

Property Type	2015		2014		2013	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Residential(1)	\$ 2,012,206,926	84.9 %	\$ 1,856,236,836	84.1 %	\$ 1,937,147,562	84.6 %
Commercial	298,023,144	12.6	295,611,206	13.4	293,787,283	12.8
Industrial	59,483,390	2.5	56,355,108	2.6	59,632,635	2.6
Total Real Estate	<u>\$ 2,369,713,460</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>	<u>\$ 2,208,203,150</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>	<u>\$ 2,290,567,480</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>

(1) Includes personal property.

Largest Taxpayers

The following is a list of the largest taxpayers in the Town based upon assessed valuations for fiscal 2015. As of the date of this statement all the taxpayers listed below were current in their tax payments.

Name	Nature of Business	Total Assesed Valuation for Fiscal 2015	% of Total Valuation
1175 Washington Street Holdings LLC	Commercial	\$ 44,830,100	1.89 %
Target Corporation	Commercial	15,110,800	0.64
Cushing Green Limited Partnership	Residential	9,791,100	0.41
Starland Holdings LLC	Commercial	8,742,700	0.37
Washington 2053 LLC/HWMC LLC	Commercial	8,599,100	0.36
Northern Rose Hanover LTD	Commercial	8,258,500	0.35
AMR Real Estate Holdings - Hanover	Commercial	7,875,500	0.33
511 Washington St LLC	Residential Apartments	7,250,300	0.31
AG-WP Hanover LLC	Commercial	6,589,100	0.28
Hanover Washington LTD Partnership	Commercial	6,588,600	0.28
Total		<u>\$ 123,635,800</u>	<u>5.22 %</u>

Abatements and Overlay

The Town is authorized by law to increase each tax levy by an amount approved as reasonable by the Commissioner of Revenue for an "overlay" to provide for tax abatements. If abatements are granted in excess of the applicable overlay reserve, the resultant "overlay deficit" is required to be added to the next tax levy. Any balance in the overlay account, in excess of the amount of the warrant remaining to be collected or abated, is transferred to a reserve fund to be used for any purpose as appropriated by Town Meeting during the fiscal year and closed to revenue at the end of the year. 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 table below sets forth the amount of the overlay reserve for the following fiscal years and actual abatements and exemptions granted through June 30, 2014.

Fiscal Year	Net Tax Levy(1)	Overlay Reserve		Abatements and Exemptions Granted Through June 30, 2014
		Dollar Amount	As a % of Net Levy	
2014	\$36,494,852	\$461,116	1.26 %	\$ 129,161
2013	35,531,532	467,878	1.32	193,432
2012	33,650,844	507,420	1.51	177,766
2011	31,941,212	443,452	1.39	298,434
2010	31,744,199	254,327	0.80	235,091

(1) Levy net of Overlay Reserve.

Tax Collections

The taxes for each fiscal year are payable in quarterly installments on August 1, November 1, February 1 and May 1. 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 Town's net tax collections with its net (gross tax levy less overlay reserve for abatements) tax levies for the last five fiscal years.

Fiscal Year	Gross Tax Levy	Overlay Reserve for Abatements	Net Tax Levy(1)	Collections During Fiscal Year Payable(2)		Collections as of April 1, 2015	
				Dollar Amount	% of Net Levy	Dollar Amount	% of Net Levy
2015	\$38,674,362	\$454,897	\$38,219,465	N.A.	N.A. %	\$28,305,309	74.1 %
2014	36,955,968	461,116	36,494,852	\$36,304,878	99.5	36,482,243	100.0
2013	35,999,410	467,878	35,531,532	35,356,454	99.5	35,790,176	100.7
2012	34,158,264	507,420	33,650,844	33,677,536	100.1	33,704,328	100.2
2011	32,384,664	443,452	31,941,212	32,130,896	100.6	32,140,884	100.6

(1) Levy net of Overlay Reserve.

(2) Actual collections. 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 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 thereon. In either case the property owner can redeem the property by paying the unpaid taxes, with interest (at a rate of 14%) 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 like any land held for municipal purposes. Uncollectible real property taxes are ordinarily not written off until they become municipal tax titles (either 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 following table sets forth the amount of tax titles and possessions as of the end of each of the last five fiscal years and the amounts realized by the Town through tax title redemptions and the sale of tax title property during the same period.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total Tax Titles and Possessions</u>	<u>Total Realized Through Sale of Tax Title Property and Tax Title Redemption</u>
2014	\$222,651	\$68,375
2013	273,168	87,292
2012	392,189	0
2011	340,972	0
2010	228,605	6,445

Sale of Tax Receivables

Cities and towns are authorized to sell delinquent property tax receivables by public sale or auction, either individually or in bulk.

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.

Tax Limitations

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 Hanover has been in full compliance with Proposition 2 1/2 since its inception.

The Town has passed three operating overrides for \$642,126, \$1,050,000 and \$1,230,199 on May 7, 1988, May 12, 1990 and May 10, 1999 respectively. The Town has passed debt exclusions for \$3,280,000 for the construction of a new Police Station, \$3,823,428 for a new Town library and \$14,850,000 for the reconstruction of three schools. On May 20, 2000 the Town excluded \$1,380,000 for two land acquisitions authorizations, and on May 10, 2008, the Town voted to exempt debt service on a senior center construction project (\$3,940,000). In addition, in 2009 the Town passed a debt exclusion for a new high school for \$59,484,384 and in 2011 a debt exclusion of \$8,500,000 for roads was approved.

Unused Levy Capacity (1)

The table below presents the Town's primary levy limits, its maximum levy limits, and its actual tax levies for the following fiscal years.

	Calendar Year Average				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Primary Levy Limit (2)	\$ 59,242,837	\$ 56,386,108	\$ 57,264,187	\$ 56,339,899	\$ 56,708,176
Prior Fiscal Year Levy Limit	34,450,915	33,158,341	31,914,258	30,841,185	29,562,314
2.5% Levy Growth	861,273	828,959	797,856	771,030	739,058
New Growth (3)	435,785	463,615	446,227	302,043	539,813
Overrides	-	-	-	-	-
Growth Levy Limit	35,747,973	34,450,915	33,158,341	31,914,258	30,841,185
Debt Exclusions	3,522,772	3,523,614	2,975,508	2,187,354	1,572,969
Capital Expenditure Exclusions	-	-	-	-	-
Other Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Levy Limit	39,270,745	37,974,529	36,133,849	34,101,612	32,414,154
Tax Levy	38,674,362	36,955,968	35,999,410	34,098,760	32,384,664
Unused Levy Capacity (4)	596,383	1,018,561	134,439	2,852	29,490
Unused Primary Levy Capacity (5)	\$ 23,494,864	\$ 21,935,193	\$ 24,105,846	\$ 24,425,641	\$ 25,866,991

(1) Source: Massachusetts Department of Revenue.

(2) 2.5% of assessed valuation.

(3) Allowed increase for new valuations (or required reduction) - certified by the Department of Revenue.

(4) Tax Levy Limit less Tax Levy.

Pledged Taxes

Taxes on the increased value of certain property in designated development districts may be pledged for the payment of costs of economic development projects within such districts and may therefore be unavailable for other municipal purposes. The Town has no such Districts.

Initiative Petitions

Various proposals have been made in recent years for legislative amendments to the Massachusetts Constitution to impose limits on state and local taxes. To be adopted, such amendments must be approved by two successive legislatures and then by the voters at a state election.

Community Preservation Act

The Massachusetts Community Preservation Act (the "CPA") permits cities and towns that accept its provisions to levy a surcharge on its real property tax levy, dedicate revenue (other than state or federal funds), and to receive state matching funds for (i) the acquisition, creation, preservation, rehabilitation and restoration of land for recreational use, open space, and affordable housing and (ii) the acquisition, preservation, rehabilitation and restoration of historic resources. The provisions of the CPA must be accepted by the voters of the city or town at an election after such provisions have first been accepted by either a vote of the legislative body of the city or town or an initiative petition signed by 5% of its registered voters.

A city or town may approve a surcharge of up to 3% (but not less than 1% under certain circumstances) and may make an additional commitment of funds by dedicating revenue other than state or federal funds, provided that the total funds collected do not exceed 3% of the real property tax levy, less any exemptions adopted (such as an exemption for low-income individuals and families and for low and moderate-income senior citizens, an exemption for \$100,000 of the value of each taxable parcel of residential real property or \$100,000 of the value of each taxable parcel of class three, commercial property, and class four, industrial property as defined in Chapter 59, Section 2A of the General Laws, and an exemption for commercial and industrial properties in cities and towns with classified tax rates). In the event that the municipality shall no longer dedicate all or part of the additional funds to community preservation, the surcharge on the real property tax levy of not less than 1% shall remain in effect, provided that any such change must be approved pursuant to the same process as acceptance of the CPA. The surcharge is not counted in the total taxes assessed for the purpose of determining the permitted levy amount under Proposition 2½ (see "*Tax Limitations*" under "PROPERT TAXATION" above). A city or town may revoke its acceptance of the provisions of the CPA at any time after 5 years from the date of such acceptance and may change the amount of the surcharge or the exemptions to the surcharge at any time, including reducing the surcharge to 1% and committing additional municipal funds as outlined above, provided that any such revocation or change must be approved pursuant to the same process as acceptance of the CPA.

Any city or town that accepts the provisions of the CPA will receive annual state matching grants to supplement amounts raised by its surcharge and dedication of revenue. The state matching funds are raised from certain recording and filing fees of the registers of deeds. Those amounts are deposited into a state trust fund and are distributed to cities and towns that have accepted the provisions of the CPA, which distributions are not subject to annual appropriation by the state legislature. The amount distributed to each city and town is based on a statutory formula and the total state distribution made to any city or town may not exceed 100% of the amount raised locally by the surcharge on the real property tax levy.

The amounts raised by the surcharge on taxes, the dedication of revenue and received in state matching funds are required to be deposited in a dedicated community preservation fund. Each city or town that accepts the provisions of the CPA is required to establish a community preservation committee to study the community preservation needs of the community and to make recommendations to the legislative body of the city or town regarding the community preservation projects that should be funded from the community preservation fund. Upon the recommendations of the committee, the legislative body of the city or town may appropriate amounts from the fund for permitted community preservation purposes or may reserve amounts for spending in future fiscal years, provided that at least 10% of the total annual revenues to the fund must be spent or set aside for open space purposes, 10% for historic resource purposes and 10% for affordable housing purposes.

The CPA authorizes cities and towns that accept its provisions to issue bonds and notes in anticipation of the receipt of surcharge and dedicated revenues to finance community preservation projects approved under the provisions of the CPA. Bonds and notes issued under the CPA are general obligations of the city or town and are payable from amounts on deposit in the community preservation fund. In the event that a city or town revokes its acceptance of the provisions of the CPA, the surcharge shall remain in effect until all contractual obligations incurred by the city or town prior to such revocation, including the payment of bonds or notes issued under the CPA, have been fully discharged.

The Town accepted the Act in November 2004 and set the rate at 3% minus certain exemptions. The Town implemented the program in fiscal 2006 and has revenues as shown below. The CPA Fund Balance projected as of June 30, 2015 was \$2,800,000.

Community Preservation Fund Revenues

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Property Tax</u>	<u>State Contribution</u>	<u>Total</u>
2014	\$ 828,061	\$ 521,682	\$ 1,349,743
2013	813,234	251,709	1,064,943
2012	775,278	238,535	1,013,813
2011	738,846	243,120	981,966
2010	732,232	291,996	1,024,228
2009	686,713	517,713	1,204,426

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. Any item which proposes the appropriation of funds at a special town meeting can be voted only if the appropriation is approved by the Finance Committee. The school budget is limited to the 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 of 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.

Enterprises: In fiscal 1993, the Town converted its Water Department operations from a Special Revenue Fund to an Enterprise fund. It is fully self-supporting, including all direct and indirect expenses.

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".)

Operating Budget Trends

The following table sets forth the operating budgets for fiscal years 2012 through 2016 as voted by the Annual Town Meetings. Said budgets exclude Mandatory Items (see above) and expenditures for "non-operating" or extraordinary items authorized under "separate" warrant articles.

BUDGET COMPARISON

	<u>Fiscal 2012 (4)</u>	<u>Fiscal 2013</u>	<u>Fiscal 2014</u>	<u>Fiscal 2015</u>	<u>Fiscal 2016</u>
General Government	\$1,332,931	\$1,330,746	\$1,404,732	\$1,129,510	\$1,118,635
Public Safety	5,579,627	5,600,064	5,882,893	6,111,530	6,300,486
Schools	24,194,615	22,825,413	23,410,430	24,811,828	25,662,155
Public Works(1)	6,212,045	8,802,756	9,112,907	6,240,044	6,539,121
Community Services (2)	1,455,331	1,465,545	1,547,735	1,585,981	1,686,329
Debt & Interest	4,737,022	5,207,586	5,199,087	5,173,314	5,872,705
Unclassified(3)	6,746,608	6,987,684	6,910,694	6,987,337	7,274,455
Pension	0	0	0		
Total Expenditures	<u>\$50,258,179</u>	<u>\$52,219,794</u>	<u>\$53,468,478</u>	<u>\$52,039,544</u>	<u>\$54,453,886</u>

- (1) Includes transfer station and water department operations & related debt service.
- (2) Includes library and council on aging.
- (3) Includes insurance and other employee benefits.
- (4) Beginning in fiscal 2013, school maintenance facilities is classified under DPW.

Revenues

Property Taxes: Property taxes are a 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--Tax Limitations" above.

State Aid Distributions: 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 in fiscal 2011 state aid in the General Fund totaled \$8,365,485. In fiscal 2012 state aid in the General Fund totaled \$7,968,446. In fiscal 2013 state aid in the General Fund totaled \$9,271,455. In fiscal 2014 state aid in the General Fund totaled \$9,433,441.

In the fall of 1986, both the State Legislature (by statute, repealed as of July 1, 1999) and the voters (by initiative petition) placed limits on the growth of state tax revenues. Although somewhat different in detail, each measure essentially limited the annual growth in state tax revenues to an average rate of growth in wages and salaries in the Commonwealth over the three previous calendar years. If not amended, the remaining law could restrict the amount of state revenues available for state aid to local communities.

State School Building Assistance Program: Under its school building assistance program, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts provides grants to cities, towns and regional school districts for school construction projects. Until July 26, 2004, the State Board of Education was responsible for approving grants for school projects and otherwise administering the program. Grant amounts ranged from 50% to 90% of approved project costs. Municipalities generally issued bonds to finance the entire project cost, and the Commonwealth disbursed the grants in equal annual installments over the term of the related bonds.

Pursuant to legislation which became effective on July 26, 2004, the state legislature created the Massachusetts School Building Authority (the "Authority") to finance and administer the school building assistance program. The Authority has assumed all powers and obligations of the Board of Education with respect to the program. In addition to certain other amounts, the legislation dedicates a portion of Commonwealth sales tax receipts to the Authority to finance the program.

Projects previously approved for grants by the State Board of Education are entitled to receive grant payments from the Authority based on the approved project cost and reimbursement rate applicable under the prior law. The Authority has paid and is expected to continue to pay the remaining amounts of the grants for such projects either in annual installments to reimburse debt service on bonds issued by the municipalities to finance such projects, or as lump sum payments to contribute to the defeasance of such bonds.

Projects on the priority waiting list as of July 1, 2004 are also entitled to receive grant payments from the Authority based on the eligible project costs and reimbursement rates applicable under the prior law. With limited exceptions, the Authority is required to fund the grants for such projects in the order in which they appear on the waiting list. Grants for any such projects that have been completed or substantially completed have been paid and are expected to continue to be paid by the Authority in lump sum payments, thereby eliminating the need for the Authority to reimburse interest expenses that would otherwise be incurred by the municipalities to permanently finance the Authority's share of such project costs. Interest on debt issued by municipalities prior to July 1, 2004 to finance such project costs, and interest on temporary debt until receipt of the grant, is included in the approved costs of such projects. Grants for any such projects that have not yet commenced or that are underway have been and are expected to continue to be paid by the Authority as project costs are incurred by the municipality pursuant to a project funding agreement between the Authority and the municipality, eliminating the need for the municipality to borrow even on a temporary basis to finance the Authority's share of the project costs in most cases.

The range of reimbursement rates for new project grant applications submitted to the Authority on or after July 1, 2007 has been reduced to between 40% and 80% of approved project costs. The Authority promulgated new regulations with respect to the application and approval process for projects submitted after July 1, 2007. The Authority expects to pay grants for such projects as project costs are incurred pursuant to project funding agreements between the Authority and the municipalities. None of the interest expense incurred on debt issued by municipalities to finance their portion of the costs of new projects will be included in the approved project costs eligible for reimbursement.

Motor Vehicle Excise: An excise is imposed on the registration of motor vehicles (subject to exemptions) at a uniform rate based on a statewide average of property tax rates, but not exceeding \$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. Provision is also made for non-renewal of registration by the registrar of motor vehicles. In fiscal 2012, motor vehicle excise tax receipts in the General Fund totaled \$1,873,747. In fiscal 2013, motor vehicle excise tax receipts in the General Fund totaled \$1,925,216. In fiscal 2014, motor vehicle excise tax receipts in the General Fund totaled \$2,332,033.

Water: Services are provided by the Department of Public Works of the Town of Hanover. It is the policy of the Town to have water revenues cover all direct operating costs, debt service and indirect costs of the Water Department. Beginning in fiscal year 1995, all water revenues and expenditures have been accounted for on an enterprise fund basis with rates set to fully cover all related costs. Water rates were last increased in fiscal 2012. There is a minimum charge per quarter, which depends on the size of the water meter at the service location, ranges from \$36.00 to \$597.00 and a usage charge per quarter ranges from \$2.64 to \$8.20 per hundred cubic feet. The Water Department's revenues and expenditures for fiscal years 2009 through 2013 are as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>
2014	\$3,388,299	\$2,911,305
2013	3,202,723	3,128,005
2012	3,248,547	2,921,432
2011	3,424,442	2,977,427
2010	2,763,420	2,913,463

Local Option Meals Tax: On May 7, 2012, the Town adopted the local meals excise tax to be effective July 1, 2012. The local meals excise tax is a 0.75% tax on the gross receipts of a vendor from the sale of restaurant meals. The tax is paid by the vendor to the State Commissioner of Revenue, who in turn pays the tax to the municipality in which the meal was sold. In fiscal 2014, the total revenue generated from this tax totaled \$315,789, which is deposited into the OPEB Trust Fund. The revenue from this tax is expected to generate approximately \$250,000 annually.

Other: Other major general fund sources of revenue in fiscal 2012 include licenses and permits \$499,597 and departmental revenues \$689,885. Other major general fund sources of revenue in fiscal 2013 include licenses and permits \$604,591 and departmental revenues \$506,165. Other major general fund sources of revenue in fiscal 2014 include licenses and permits \$428,227, departmental revenues \$367,358 and fines \$104,035.

Investment of Town Funds

All funds of the Town, except for trust funds and funds of the Plymouth County Retirement System are invested in accordance with Section 55 of Chapter 44 of the Massachusetts General Laws (MGL). This section permits investment of available funds and bond and note proceeds, in term deposits and Certificates of Deposit of banks and trust companies, in obligations issued or unconditionally guaranteed by the federal government and an agency thereof with a maturity of one year or less, in repurchase agreements secured by federal or federal agency securities with a maturity of 90 days or less, 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 Section 54 of Chapter 44 of the MGL, which permits a broader range of investments than Section 55, including any bonds or notes that are legal investments for savings banks in the Commonwealth. The restrictions imposed by Sections 54 and 55 do not apply to Town and town retirement systems.

Breakdown of the above investments may be obtained from the Town Treasurer. Pension funds are under the jurisdiction of the Plymouth County Retirement System. Investments and the retirement system are discussed in Appendix A.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

See audited financial statements attached as Appendix A.

Audits

The Town's most recent annual audits have been performed by Melanson Heath, Public Accountants. A copy of the fiscal 2014 audit is attached hereto as Appendix A.

The attached report speaks only as of its date, and only to the matters expressly set forth therein. The auditors have not been engaged to review this Official Statement 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 report in Appendix A. The auditors have not been engaged to verify the financial information set out in Appendix A and are not passing upon and do not assume responsibility for the sufficiency, accuracy or completeness of the financial information presented in that appendix.

Financial Statements

Set forth on the following pages are Governmental Funds Balance Sheets for fiscal years, 2014, 2013 and 2012 and Statements of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance for fiscal year 2014 through 2010. Said statements were extracted from the Town's audited financials.

2015 Fiscal Year End Results

The Town anticipates a surplus at fiscal year 2015 due to its continued practice of conservative spending and revenue forecasting.

Town of Hanover, Massachusetts
Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds
June 30, 2014 (1)

	General Fund	High School Capital Project Fund	Road Reconstruction Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS					
Cash and short term investments	\$ 1,464,050	\$ 1,565,310	\$ 2,874,050	\$ 8,652,262	\$ 14,555,672
Investments	10,571,073	-	-	630,756	11,201,829
Receivables:					
Property taxes	1,159,081	-	-	-	1,159,081
Excises	222,579	-	-	827	223,406
Departmental and other	-	-	-	1,089,658	1,089,658
Due from other governments	-	376,700	-	84,995	461,695
Other assets	-	-	-	171,866	171,866
Total assets	<u>\$ 13,416,783</u>	<u>\$ 1,942,010</u>	<u>\$ 2,874,050</u>	<u>\$ 10,630,364</u>	<u>\$ 28,863,207</u>
LIABILITIES					
Warrants payable	\$ 1,320,003	\$ -	\$ 256,752	\$ 376,991	\$ 1,953,746
Tax refunds payable	168,012	-	-	-	168,012
Notes payable	-	8,500,000	4,785,000	300,000	13,585,000
Other liabilities	462,225	-	-	-	462,225
Total liabilities	<u>1,950,240</u>	<u>8,500,000</u>	<u>5,041,752</u>	<u>676,991</u>	<u>16,168,983</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	1,222,321	376,700	-	1,182,351	2,781,372
FUND BALANCES					
Nonspendable	-	-	-	166,460	166,460
Restricted	1,012,883	-	-	6,400,726	7,413,609
Committed	1,644,146	-	-	2,420,105	4,064,251
Assigned	1,625,561	-	-	-	1,625,561
Unassigned	5,961,632	(6,934,690)	(2,167,702)	(216,269)	(3,357,029)
Total fund balances	<u>10,244,222</u>	<u>(6,934,690)</u>	<u>(2,167,702)</u>	<u>8,771,022</u>	<u>9,912,852</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	<u>\$ 13,416,783</u>	<u>\$ 1,942,010</u>	<u>\$ 2,874,050</u>	<u>\$ 10,630,364</u>	<u>\$ 28,863,207</u>

(1) Extracted from the audited financial statements.

Town of Hanover, Massachusetts
Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds
June 30, 2013 (1)

	General Fund	High School Capital Project Fund	Community Preservation Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS					
Cash and short term investments	\$ 1,964,134	\$ 787,768	\$ 2,944,617	\$ 5,457,319	\$ 11,153,838
Investments	9,939,527	-	-	528,273	10,467,800
Receivables:					
Property taxes	1,165,898	-	-	-	1,165,898
Excises	374,590	-	-	863	375,453
Departmental and other	42,162	-	13,944	895,812	951,918
Due from other governments	17,470	1,190,002	-	282,414	1,489,886
Other assets	-	-	-	69,744	69,744
Total assets	<u>\$ 13,503,781</u>	<u>\$ 1,977,770</u>	<u>\$ 2,958,561</u>	<u>\$ 7,234,425</u>	<u>\$ 25,674,537</u>
LIABILITIES					
Warrants payable	\$ 1,207,126	\$ -	\$ 2,330	\$ 76,540	\$ 1,285,996
Notes payable	-	8,500,000	-	300,000	8,800,000
Other liabilities	360,879	-	-	-	360,879
Total liabilities	<u>1,568,005</u>	<u>8,500,000</u>	<u>2,330</u>	<u>376,540</u>	<u>10,446,875</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	1,309,833	1,190,002	13,944	966,419	3,480,198
FUND BALANCES					
Nonspendable	-	-	-	166,460	166,460
Restricted	1,133,709	-	-	5,861,602	6,995,311
Committed	3,583,482	-	2,942,287	-	6,525,769
Assigned	2,031,014	-	-	-	2,031,014
Unassigned	3,877,738	(7,712,232)	-	(136,596)	(3,971,090)
Total fund balances	<u>10,625,943</u>	<u>(7,712,232)</u>	<u>2,942,287</u>	<u>5,891,466</u>	<u>11,747,464</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$ 13,503,781</u>	<u>\$ 1,977,770</u>	<u>\$ 2,958,561</u>	<u>\$ 7,234,425</u>	<u>\$ 25,674,537</u>

(1) Extracted from the audited financial statements of the Town.

Town of Hanover, Massachusetts
Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds
June 30, 2012 (1)

	General Fund	High School Capital Project Fund	Community Preservation Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS					
Cash and short term investments	\$ 1,535,886	\$ -	\$ 3,000,583	\$ 6,304,258	\$ 10,840,727
Investments	10,175,739	1,663,962	-	451,264	12,290,965
Receivables:					
Property taxes	922,509	-	-	-	922,509
Excises	201,519	-	-	6,838	208,357
Departmental and other	-	-	5,453	678,067	683,520
Due from other governments	-	1,190,002	-	1,978,890	3,168,892
Total assets	<u>\$ 12,835,653</u>	<u>\$ 2,853,964</u>	<u>\$ 3,006,036</u>	<u>\$ 9,419,317</u>	<u>\$ 28,114,970</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES					
Liabilities:					
Warrants payable	\$ 262,013	\$ 220,643	\$ 52,971	\$ 273,523	\$ 809,150
Tax paid in advance	52,849	-	-	-	52,849
Deferred revenues	1,006,603	1,190,002	-	2,432,402	4,629,007
Tax refunds payable	67,000	-	-	-	67,000
Notes payable	-	8,500,000	-	300,000	8,800,000
Other liabilities	1,067,982	-	5,453	210,527	1,283,962
Total liabilities	<u>2,456,447</u>	<u>9,910,645</u>	<u>58,424</u>	<u>3,216,452</u>	<u>15,641,968</u>
Fund balances:					
Nonspendable	-	-	-	166,460	166,460
Restricted	1,299,760	-	-	6,111,757	7,411,517
Committed	2,926,055	-	2,947,612	-	5,873,667
Assigned	2,460,653	-	-	-	2,460,653
Unassigned	3,692,738	(7,056,681)	-	(75,352)	(3,439,295)
Total fund balances	<u>10,379,206</u>	<u>(7,056,681)</u>	<u>2,947,612</u>	<u>6,202,865</u>	<u>12,473,002</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$ 12,835,653</u>	<u>\$ 2,853,964</u>	<u>\$ 3,006,036</u>	<u>\$ 9,419,317</u>	<u>\$ 28,114,970</u>

(1) Extracted from the audited financial statements.

TOWN OF HANOVER, MASSACHUSETTS
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and
Changes in Fund Balances (1)
As of June 30, 2014

	General	High School Capital Project	Road Reconstruction Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES:					
Property Taxes	\$ 36,546,943	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 835,860	\$ 37,382,803
Excises	2,332,894	-	-	49,744	2,382,638
Penalties, interest and other taxes	528,070	-	-	200	528,270
Charges for services	355,789	-	-	3,169,444	3,525,233
Licenses and Permits	428,227	-	-	-	428,227
Fines and Forfeitures	105,400	-	-	-	105,400
Intergovernmental	15,452,085	813,302	-	1,906,237	18,171,624
Investment Income	78,104	-	-	105,757	183,861
Miscellaneous	178,381	-	-	698,995	877,376
Total Revenues	<u>\$ 56,005,893</u>	<u>\$ 813,302</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 6,766,237</u>	<u>\$ 63,585,432</u>
EXPENDITURES:					
General Government	2,228,294	-	-	728,823	2,957,117
Public Safety	6,944,939	-	-	157,711	7,102,650
Education	32,226,667	35,760	-	3,595,055	35,857,482
Public Works	3,340,614	-	2,073,860	264,086	5,678,560
Health and Human Services	474,588	-	-	211,030	685,618
Culture and Recreation	586,009	-	-	920,022	1,506,031
Employee Benefits	6,148,562	-	-	-	6,148,562
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	185,590	185,590
Debt Service	5,109,564	-	-	-	5,109,564
Intergovernmental	547,609	-	-	-	547,609
Total Expenditures	<u>57,606,846</u>	<u>35,760</u>	<u>2,073,860</u>	<u>6,062,317</u>	<u>65,778,783</u>
Excess Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	<u>(1,600,953)</u>	<u>777,542</u>	<u>(2,073,860)</u>	<u>703,920</u>	<u>(2,193,351)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Operating Transfers in	1,645,772	-	-	536,540	2,182,312
Operating Transfers (out)	(426,540)	-	-	(1,397,033)	(1,823,573)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>1,219,232</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(860,493)</u>	<u>358,739</u>
Change in Fund Balance	<u>(381,721)</u>	<u>777,542</u>	<u>(2,073,860)</u>	<u>(156,573)</u>	<u>(1,834,612)</u>
Fund Equity, at Beginning of Year	<u>10,625,943</u>	<u>(7,712,232)</u>	<u>(93,842)</u>	<u>8,927,595</u>	<u>20,675,049</u>
Fund Equity, at End of Year	<u>\$ 10,244,222</u>	<u>\$ (6,934,690)</u>	<u>\$ (2,167,702)</u>	<u>\$ 8,771,022</u>	<u>\$ 9,912,852</u>

(1) Extracted from the audited financial statements of the Town.

TOWN OF HANOVER, MASSACHUSETTS
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and
Changes in Fund Balances (1)
As of June 30, 2013

	General	High School Capital Project	Community Preservation Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES:					
Property Taxes	\$ 35,715,668	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 814,064	\$ 36,529,732
Excises	1,931,864	-	-	7,161	1,939,025
Penalties, interest and other taxes	212,360	-	-	-	212,360
Charges for services	359,428	-	814,064	2,203,744	3,377,236
Licenses and Permits	604,666	-	-	-	604,666
Fines and Forfeitures	100,723	-	-	378	101,101
Intergovernmental	15,121,429	-	251,709	1,252,370	16,625,508
Investment Income	23,253	-	-	81,371	104,624
Miscellaneous	162,610	-	1,702	272,059	436,371
Contributions	257,667	-	-	359,388	617,055
Total Revenues	\$ 54,489,668	\$ -	\$ 1,067,475	\$ 4,990,535	\$ 60,547,678
EXPENDITURES:					
General Government	2,637,049	-	293,607	112,347	3,043,003
Public Safety	6,429,874	-	-	120,124	6,549,998
Education	29,972,779	655,551	-	3,354,713	33,983,043
Public Works	2,753,190	-	-	1,801,804	4,554,994
Health and Human Services	406,130	-	-	70,673	476,803
Culture and Recreation	538,331	-	-	311,114	849,445
Employee Benefits	6,373,695	-	-	-	6,373,695
Miscellaneous	11,887	-	-	5,070	16,957
Debt Service	5,187,850	-	-	-	5,187,850
Intergovernmental	529,169	-	-	-	529,169
Total Expenditures	54,839,954	655,551	293,607	5,775,845	61,564,957
Excess Revenues Over (Under)					
Expenditures	(350,286)	(655,551)	773,868	(785,310)	(1,017,279)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Operating Transfers in	1,713,132	-	-	1,291,168	3,004,300
Operating Transfers (out)	(1,116,109)	-	(779,193)	(833,125)	(2,728,427)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	597,023	-	(779,193)	458,043	275,873
Change in Fund Balance	246,737	(655,551)	(5,325)	(327,267)	(741,406)
Fund Equity, at Beginning of Year	10,379,205	(7,056,681)	2,947,612	6,218,733	12,488,869
Fund Equity, at End of Year	\$ 10,625,942	\$ (7,712,232)	\$ 2,942,287	\$ 5,891,466	\$ 11,747,463

(1) Extracted from the audited financial statements of the Town.

TOWN OF HANOVER, MASSACHUSETTS
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and
Changes in Fund Balances (1)
As of June 30, 2012

	General	High School Capital Project	Community Preservation Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES:					
Property Taxes	\$34,109,431	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 770,201	\$ 34,879,632
Excises	1,876,555	-	-	2,881	1,879,436
Penalties, interest and other taxes	400,481	-	-	-	400,481
Charges for services	554,032	-	770,201	2,241,263	3,565,496
Licenses and Permits	499,569	-	-	-	499,569
Fines and Forfeitures	99,819	-	-	872	100,691
Intergovernmental	14,369,541	1,205,837	238,335	1,248,513	17,062,226
Investment Income	50,032	-	-	30,671	80,703
Miscellaneous	1,084,480	-	192,273	185,589	1,462,342
Contributions	-	-	-	907,799	907,799
Total Revenues	\$53,043,940	\$ 1,205,837	\$ 1,200,809	\$ 5,387,789	\$ 60,838,375
EXPENDITURES:					
General Government	1,822,068	-	351,637	243,343	2,417,048
Public Safety	6,173,178	-	-	157,730	6,330,908
Education	29,858,101	9,798,290	-	3,493,071	43,149,462
Public Works	2,381,485	-	-	1,308,110	3,689,595
Health and Human Services	368,746	-	-	58,981	427,727
Culture and Recreation	547,425	-	291,803	263,232	1,102,460
Employee Benefits	6,180,484	-	-	-	6,180,484
Miscellaneous	14,936	-	-	15,004	29,940
Debt Service	4,287,133	-	-	9,075	4,296,208
Intergovernmental	513,932	-	-	-	513,932
Total Expenditures	52,147,488	9,798,290	643,440	5,548,546	68,137,764
Excess Revenues Over (Under)					
Expenditures	896,452	(8,592,453)	557,369	(160,757)	(7,299,389)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Proceeds of bonds	-	8,000,000	2,300,000	4,594,075	14,894,075
Operating Transfers in	1,832,790	-	35,922	580,687	2,449,399
Operating Transfers (out)	(722,227)	-	(752,868)	(1,071,326)	(2,546,421)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	1,110,563	8,000,000	1,583,054	4,103,436	14,797,053
Change in Fund Balance	2,007,015	(592,453)	2,140,423	3,942,679	7,497,664
Fund Equity, at Beginning of Year	8,372,191	(6,464,228)	807,189	2,260,186	4,975,338
Fund Equity, at End of Year	<u>\$10,379,206</u>	<u>\$ (7,056,681)</u>	<u>\$ 2,947,612</u>	<u>\$ 6,202,865</u>	<u>\$ 12,473,002</u>

(1) Extracted from the audited financial statements of the Town.

TOWN OF HANOVER, MASSACHUSETTS
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and
Changes in Fund Balances (1)
As of June 30, 2011

	General	High School Capital Project	Community Preservation Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES:					
Property Taxes	\$31,882,894	\$ -	\$ 731,904	\$ -	\$ 32,614,798
Excises	1,876,886	-	-	3,302	1,880,188
Penalties, interest and other taxes	396,230	-	-	-	396,230
Charges for services	540,805	-	-	2,324,718	2,865,523
Licenses and Permits	430,558	-	-	-	430,558
Fines and Forfeitures	92,812	-	-	3,450	96,262
Intergovernmental	14,200,066	12,184,055	243,120	2,244,181	28,871,422
Investment Income	81,869	-	11,882	81,572	175,323
Miscellaneous	343,318	-	-	23,509	366,827
Contributions	-	-	-	715,844	715,844
Total Revenues	\$49,845,438	\$ 12,184,055	\$ 986,906	\$ 5,396,576	\$ 68,412,975
EXPENDITURES:					
General Government	1,565,441	-	778,118	41,250	2,384,809
Public Safety	6,098,875	-	-	674,094	6,772,969
Education	29,415,688	26,170,307	-	3,599,286	59,185,281
Public Works	2,658,668	-	-	410,359	3,069,027
Health and Human Services	368,041	-	-	462,953	830,994
Culture and Recreation	570,903	-	1,458,107	337,758	2,366,768
Employee Benefits	5,999,765	-	-	-	5,999,765
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	18,781	18,781
Debt Service	3,983,299	-	227,469	28,870	4,239,638
Intergovernmental	538,830	-	-	-	538,830
Total Expenditures	51,199,510	26,170,307	2,463,694	5,573,351	85,406,862
Excess Revenues Over (Under)					
Expenditures	(1,354,072)	(13,986,252)	(1,476,788)	(176,775)	(16,993,887)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Proceeds of bonds	-	-	-	259,543	259,543
Operating Transfers in	1,008,410	-	-	-	1,008,410
Operating Transfers (out)	-	-	-	(671,661)	(671,661)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	1,008,410	-	-	(412,118)	336,749
Change in Fund Balance	(345,662)	(13,986,252)	(1,476,788)	(588,893)	(16,657,138)
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year, as restated					
Residual Equity Transfer	8,717,853	7,522,024	2,283,977	2,849,079	21,372,933
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$ 8,372,191	\$ (6,464,228)	\$ 807,189	\$ 2,260,186	\$ 4,975,338

(1) Extracted from the audited Financial Statements of the Town.

TOWN OF HANOVER, MASSACHUSETTS
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and
Changes in Fund Balances (1)
As of June 30, 2010

	General	High School Capital Project	Community Preservation Fund	Senior Center Capital Project Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES:						
Property Taxes	\$ 31,660,282	\$ -	\$ 728,010	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 32,388,292
Excises	1,817,405	-	-	-	2,518	1,819,923
Penalties, interest and other taxes	420,893	-	-	-	-	420,893
Charges for services	678,180	-	-	-	2,441,015	3,119,195
Licenses and Permits	419,004	-	-	-	-	419,004
Fines and Forfeitures	114,150	-	-	-	3,327	117,477
Intergovernmental	13,916,017	5,153,391	291,996	-	1,060,732	20,422,136
Investment Income	88,792	-	13,315	-	53,579	155,686
Miscellaneous	121,617	-	-	-	365,981	487,598
Contributions	-	-	-	-	768,601	768,601
Total Revenues	\$ 49,236,340	\$ 5,153,391	\$ 1,033,321	\$ -	\$ 4,695,753	\$ 60,118,805
EXPENDITURES:						
General Government	1,489,650	-	1,863,182	-	-	3,352,832
Public Safety	6,051,452	-	-	-	38,673	6,090,125
Education	29,213,890	12,148,442	-	-	3,143,683	44,506,015
Public Works	2,486,478	-	-	-	327,433	2,813,911
Health and Human Services	324,427	-	-	3,050,236	89,113	3,463,776
Culture and Recreation	568,503	-	-	-	279,620	848,123
Employee Benefits	5,364,250	-	-	-	-	5,364,250
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	59,155	59,155
Debt Service	3,809,864	-	223,295	-	-	4,033,159
Intergovernmental	510,815	-	-	-	-	510,815
Total Expenditures	49,819,329	12,148,442	2,086,477	3,050,236	3,937,677	71,042,161
Excess Revenues Over (Under)						
Expenditures	(582,989)	(6,995,051)	(1,053,156)	(3,050,236)	758,076	(10,923,356)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):						
Operating Transfers in	1,033,022	-	-	-	-	1,033,022
Operating Transfers (out)	-	-	(4,695)	-	(712,806)	(717,501)
Total Sources (Uses)	1,033,022	-	(4,695)	-	(712,806)	315,521
Change in Fund Balance	450,033	(6,995,051)	(1,057,851)	(3,050,236)	45,270	(10,607,835)
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year, as restated	\$ 8,267,820	\$ 14,517,075	\$ 3,342,828	\$ 2,679,514	\$ 3,174,531	\$ 31,980,768
Residual Equity Transfer						
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$ 8,717,853	\$ 7,522,024	\$ 2,284,977	\$ (370,722)	\$ 3,219,801	\$ 21,372,933

(1) Extracted from the Audited Financial Statements of the Town.

Unassigned/Undesignated General Fund Balances 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. Subject to certain adjustments, free cash is surplus revenue less uncollected and overdue property taxes from prior years. The Town Accountant may certify as available for appropriation an adjusted free cash figure by adding back those uncollected and overdue property taxes which are subsequently called between July 1 and the following March 31 of any year.

The following table sets forth the trend in the Town's unassigned/undesignated general fund balances and free cash:

<u>Year</u>	Unassigned/Undesignated General Fund Balance for Fiscal Year <u>Ending June 30 (1)</u>	Certified Free Cash for Fiscal Year <u>Beginning July 1</u>
2014	\$5,961,632 (2)	\$2,784,497
2013	3,877,738 (2)	2,074,285
2012	3,692,738 (2)	3,049,716
2011	2,398,111 (2)	2,204,388
2010	5,068,505 (3)	2,394,387
2009	2,683,865	1,710,066

(1) Source: Audited Financial Statements.

(2) Unassigned General Fund Balance. Stabilization funds are not included in "unassigned" fund balance. Stabilization funds are included in the "committed" classification.

(3) Stabilization Funds are included in the Undesignated General Fund Balance.

Stabilization Fund

The Town maintains a stabilization fund which is accounted for in the Trust Funds. The stabilization fund plus interest income may be used for purposes for which the Town can appropriate funds. Following are the balances of the stabilization fund as of the end of the fiscal years listed below.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Stabilization Fund Balance (1)</u>
2015 (projected)	\$1,653,554
2014	1,903,554
2013	1,864,218
2012	1,696,776
2011	1,686,158
2010	1,666,318

(1) Stabilization funds are classified under "committed" fund balance and not included in "unassigned" fund balance.

Tax Increment Financing for Development Districts

Under recent legislation, cities and towns are authorized to establish development districts to encourage increased residential, industrial and commercial activity. All or a portion of the taxes on growth in assessed value in such districts may be pledged and used solely to finance economic development projects pursuant to the city or town's development program for the district. This includes pledging such "tax increments" for the payment of bonds issued to finance such projects. As a result of any such pledge, tax increments raised from new growth properties in development districts are not available for other municipal purposes. Tax increments are taken into account in determining the total taxes assessed for the purpose of calculating the maximum permitted tax levy under Proposition 2 ½ (see "Property Tax Limitation" under "PROPERTY TAXATION" above.) The Town has not established any development districts.

INDEBTEDNESS

Authorization Procedure and Limitations

Bonds and notes are generally authorized on behalf of the Town by vote of two-thirds of all the registered voters present and voting at an annual or special town meeting. Borrowings for certain purposes require state administrative approval. Temporary loans in anticipation of current revenues and certain state and county reimbursements are generally authorized by majority vote but provision is made for temporary loans in anticipation of federal grants and for other purposes in certain circumstances without town meeting authorization.

The general debt limit of the Town consists of a normal debt limit and a double debt limit. The normal debt limit is 5 per cent 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 State administrative approval.

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 and sewer bonds, and subject to special debt limits, bonds for water (limited to 10 per cent of equalized valuation), housing, and urban renewal and economic development (limited to 5 1/2 per cent). Industrial revenue bonds generally are not subject to these debt limits. The general debt limit and water debt limit apply at the time debt is authorized.

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 five 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 under the statute be refunded from time to time up to one year from the original date of issue. The Town of Hanover has not issued revenue anticipation notes during the current or any of the past five fiscal years.

Grant Anticipation Notes. These are issued for temporary financing in anticipation of federal grants and state and county reimbursements. They must generally mature within two years but may be refunded from time to time as long as the municipality remains entitled to the grant or reimbursement. Notes in anticipation of certain state and county reimbursements may be refunded only up to two years from the original date of issue.

Revenue Bonds. Cities and towns may issue revenue bonds for solid waste disposal facilities and for projects financial under the Commonwealth's Clean Water Trust Program. In addition to general obligation bonds and notes, cities and towns, having electric light departments may issue revenue bonds, and notes in anticipation of revenue bonds, subject to the approval of the State Department of Public Utilities.

DIRECT DEBT SUMMARY
Projected as of June 30, 2015 (1)

General Obligation Bonds:		
Sewer	\$14,500	
Water (2)	2,905,000	
Schools (3)	32,165,000	
MCWT (4)	422,472	
General (5)	15,795,500	
Total Long Term Outstanding	\$51,302,472	\$51,302,472
Short Term Debt:		
Bond Anticipation Notes Outstanding (6)	1,476,698	
This Issue New Money Bond Anticipation Notes (7)	826,757	
Total Short Term Outstanding After This Issue	2,303,455	2,303,455
Total Direct Debt	\$53,605,927	

- (1) Principal amount only. Excludes lease and installment purchase obligations, overlapping debt and unfunded pension liability.
- (2) Supported by the water enterprise fund. \$2,720,000 is outside the Town's debt limit.
- (3) \$31,480,000 is exempt from the provisions of Proposition 2 ½. \$6,210,000 is outside the Town's debt limit. As of June 30, 2015, the Town is expecting to receive \$5,331,492 in grant payments from the Massachusetts School Building Authority over the life of the School bonds for the Cedar Elementary, Center Elementary and Middle School.
- (4) Does not reflect subsidy from MCWT. \$337,472 has been excluded from the provisions of Proposition 2 ½ and is outside the Town's debt limit.
- (5) \$11,035,500 has been excluded from the provisions of Proposition 2 ½. \$225,000 is outside the Town's debt limit.
- (6) Payable September 11, 2015.
- (7) Payable June 24, 2016

Debt Ratios

The table below sets forth debt as a percentage of assessed valuation and per capita debt at the end of the following fiscal years. The table considers the principal amount of general obligation bonds and serial notes of the Town of Hanover. The table does not deduct anticipated state grant payments applicable to the principal amount of outstanding bonds or debt that may be supported in whole, or part, by non-tax revenues. (See "Direct Debt Summary".)

Fiscal Year End	General Obligation Bonds Outstanding	Population (2010 Federal Census)	Assessed Valuation	Per Capita Debt	Debt as a % of Full Valuation
2015 (1)	\$51,302,472	13,879	\$2,369,713,460	\$3,696	2.16 %
2014	44,124,340	13,879	2,255,444,320	3,179	1.96
2013	48,015,212	13,879	2,290,567,480	3,460	2.10
2012	51,900,484	13,879	2,253,595,960	3,739	2.30
2011	39,435,479	13,879	2,268,327,020	2,841	1.74
2010	42,560,205	13,879	2,369,061,032	3,067	1.80

(1) Projected.

Projected Principal Payments by Purpose

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

GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS PRINCIPAL PAYMENTS BY PURPOSE Projected as of June 30, 2015 (1)

Fiscal Year	Sewer	Water (2)	School (3)	MCWT (4)	General (5)	Total	Cummulative Percentage Retired
2016	\$ 10,000	\$ 425,000	\$ 2,425,000	\$ 35,568	\$ 1,645,000	\$ 4,540,568	8.9 %
2017	4,500	435,000	2,480,000	35,568	1,600,500	4,555,568	17.7
2018	-	290,000	2,485,000	35,568	1,375,000	4,185,568	25.9
2019	-	290,000	2,530,000	35,568	1,295,000	4,150,568	34.0
2020	-	290,000	2,590,000	24,700	1,290,000	4,194,700	42.2
2021	-	290,000	2,655,000	24,700	1,175,000	4,144,700	50.2
2022	-	285,000	1,615,000	24,700	1,125,000	3,049,700	56.2
2023	-	285,000	1,650,000	29,700	1,130,000	3,094,700	62.2
2024	-	285,000	1,690,000	14,700	1,135,000	3,124,700	68.3
2025	-	10,000	1,725,000	14,700	1,020,000	2,769,700	73.7
2026	-	10,000	1,770,000	14,700	900,000	2,694,700	79.0
2027	-	10,000	1,810,000	14,700	700,000	2,534,700	83.9
2028	-	-	1,815,000	14,700	620,000	2,449,700	88.7
2029	-	-	1,865,000	14,700	625,000	2,504,700	93.6
2030	-	-	710,000	14,700	70,000	794,700	95.1
2031	-	-	710,000	14,700	45,000	769,700	96.6
2032	-	-	710,000	14,700	45,000	769,700	98.1
2033	-	-	310,000	14,700	-	324,700	98.7
2034	-	-	310,000	14,700	-	324,700	99.4
2035	-	-	310,000	14,700	-	324,700	100.0
Total	\$ 14,500	\$ 2,905,000	\$ 32,165,000	\$ 422,472	\$ 15,795,500	\$ 51,302,472	

- (1) Principal amount only. Excludes lease and installment purchase obligations, overlapping debt and unfunded pension liability.
- (2) Supported by the water enterprise fund. \$2,720,000 is outside the Town's debt limit.
- (3) \$31,480,000 is exempt from the provisions of Proposition 2 ½. \$6,210,000 is outside the Town's debt limit. As of June 30, 2015, the Town is expecting to receive \$5,331,492 in grant payments from the Massachusetts School Building Authority over the life of the School bonds for the Cedar Elementary, Center Elementary and Middle School.
- (4) Does not reflect subsidy from MCWT. \$337,472 has been excluded from the provisions of Proposition 2 ½ and is outside the Town's debt limit.
- (5) \$11,035,500 has been excluded from the provisions of Proposition 2 ½. \$225,000 is outside the Town's debt limit.

Debt Service Requirements

The following table sets forth the required principal and interest payments on all general obligation debt of the Town.

GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS PROJECTED AS OF JUNE 30, 2015

Fiscal Year	Outstanding (1)		SRF Subsidy	MSBA Subsidy	Total Net Debt Service
	Principal	Interest			
2016	\$4,540,568	\$2,285,507	(\$6,934)	(\$888,582)	\$5,930,560
2017	4,555,568	1,878,001	(6,162)	(888,582)	5,538,825
2018	4,185,568	1,693,143	(5,489)	(888,582)	4,984,640
2019	4,150,568	1,518,850	(4,885)	(888,582)	4,775,951
2020	4,194,700	1,346,881	(4,249)	(888,582)	4,648,750
2021	4,144,700	1,174,017	(4,126)	(888,582)	4,426,009
2022	3,049,700	1,006,574	(4,028)	-	4,052,246
2023	3,094,700	871,211	(3,545)	-	3,962,366
2024	3,124,700	739,911	-	-	3,864,611
2025	2,769,700	615,661	-	-	3,385,361
2026	2,694,700	506,318	-	-	3,201,018
2027	2,534,700	399,643	-	-	2,934,343
2028	2,449,700	296,323	-	-	2,746,023
2029	2,504,700	198,810	-	-	2,703,510
2030	794,700	106,325	-	-	901,025
2031	769,700	78,225	-	-	847,925
2032	769,700	51,125	-	-	820,825
2033	324,700	24,025	-	-	348,725
2034	324,700	14,531	-	-	339,231
2035	324,700	4,844	-	-	329,544
Total	<u>\$51,302,472</u>	<u>\$14,809,925</u>	<u>\$(39,418)</u>	<u>\$(5,331,492)</u>	<u>\$60,741,486</u>

(1) \$42,852,972 in principal and \$13,006,721 in interest is exempt from Proposition 2 ½.

Authorized Unissued Debt

The Town currently has \$12,541,517 in authorized unissued debt for various projects. \$10,333,517 is for construction of a new High School, \$873,000 is for various equipment purchases and the balance for other various municipal purposes. The High School project has been approved by the Massachusetts School Building Authority (MSBA) for construction grants equal to approximately 48.2% of eligible project costs. The Town issued bonds and notes for \$31,000,000 for the project and has received approximately \$20,833,483 in grant payments to date. This issue of Notes is expected to be retired with the final grant payment from the MSBA for the High School project.

Overlapping Debt

The Town of Hanover is located in Plymouth County and is a member of the South Shore Regional Vocational School District and the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority. The following table sets forth the outstanding bonded debt, exclusive of temporary loans in anticipation of bonds or current revenue, of each of the overlapping entities the Town of Hanover's estimated gross share of such debt, and the fiscal 2015 dollar assessment for each.

<u>Overlapping Entity</u>	<u>Outstanding Debt</u>	<u>Hanover's Estimated Share (1)</u>	<u>Fiscal 2015 Dollar Assessment (2)</u>
Plymouth County (3)	\$2,750,000	3.62 %	\$49,656
South Shore Regional Vocational School District (4)	920,000	11.71	740,205
Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (5)	5,499,988,000	0.2075	92,280

(1) Estimated share based on debt service only.

(2) Estimated dollar assessment based upon total net operating expenses, inclusive (where applicable) of debt service.

(3) SOURCE: County Treasurer. Debt as of June 30, 2014. 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. (The expenses of Suffolk County are borne by the City of Boston alone.) Legislation enacted in 1997 abolished 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 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) SOURCE: Regional School District. Debt as of June 30, 2014. 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 subject to the provisions of the Education Reform Act of 1993.

(5) SOURCE: M.B.T.A. Debt as of June 30, 2014. The Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (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 of the purpose of refunding bonds. Under the MBTA's enabling act 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 authority as provided in the enabling act. The aggregate amount of such assessments is generally not permitted to increase by more than 2.5 percent per year.

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 interests, 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. Municipalities have specific authority in relatively few cases to enter 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 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.

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.

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 of Hanover has a limited number of contractual obligations. The most significant of these is a contract with Cassella for waste collection and disposal. The Town budgeted \$263,000 for fiscal 2015. The contract expires on June 30, 2015.

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 contributory retirement system of Plymouth County that is partially funded by employee contributions. The Town meets its share of retirement system costs on a pay-as-you-go basis by contributing annually the amounts determined by the State Commissioner of Public Employee Retirement. Such amounts are legal obligations of the municipality and are required to be included in its annual tax levy. The retirement systems cover substantially all municipal employees except schoolteachers, whose pensions are paid by the Commonwealth. The trend in annual required contributions of the Town to the retirement system is as follows:

<u>Year Ending</u>	<u>Contributory</u>
June 30, 2015 (Budget)	\$ 2,637,067
June 30, 2014	2,426,018
June 30, 2013	2,377,229
June 30, 2012	2,061,153
June 30, 2011	2,055,177
June 30, 2010	1,812,398

The Town's share of the estimated unfunded actuarial accrued liability for Plymouth County Retirement System as of January 1, 2013 was approximately \$29,262,147. The Town's 2014 contribution represented 8.1% of total contributions required of all participating entities.

Plymouth Country Regional Retirement Funding Schedule (As of November 19, 2013)

Fiscal Year Ending	Payroll*	Employee Contribution	Employer Normal Cost with Interest	Amortization Payments with Interest	Employer Total Cost with Interest	Employer Total Cost % of Payroll	Funded Ratio %**
2014	\$ 238,655,485	\$ 20,376,194	\$ 11,556,155	\$ 43,410,022	\$ 54,966,177	23.0	50.5
2015	248,201,704	21,371,610	11,827,022	47,536,449	59,363,471	23.9	51.7
2016	258,129,773	22,414,057	12,101,068	52,011,480	64,112,548	24.8	53.4
2017	268,454,963	23,505,705	12,378,115	55,079,233	67,457,348	25.1	55.1
2018	279,193,162	24,648,823	12,657,964	57,245,719	69,903,683	25.0	56.8
2019	290,360,888	25,845,781	12,940,396	59,498,865	72,439,261	24.9	58.6
2020	301,975,324	27,099,058	13,225,169	61,257,161	74,482,330	24.7	60.4
2021	314,054,337	28,411,243	13,512,020	63,401,128	76,913,148	24.5	62.2
2022	326,616,510	29,785,045	13,800,659	65,935,610	79,736,269	24.4	64.1
2023	339,681,171	31,223,293	14,090,769	68,571,472	82,662,241	24.3	66.1
2024	353,268,418	32,728,944	14,382,007	71,312,768	85,694,775	24.3	68.1
2025	367,399,154	34,305,091	14,673,999	74,163,716	88,837,715	24.2	70.3
2026	382,095,121	35,954,963	14,966,339	77,128,702	92,095,041	24.1	72.6
2027	397,378,925	37,681,936	15,258,588	80,212,288	95,470,876	24.0	75.0
2028	413,274,082	39,486,540	15,550,271	83,419,217	98,969,488	23.9	77.5
2029	429,805,046	41,381,461	15,840,874	86,715,357	102,556,231	23.9	80.2
2030	446,997,248	43,361,552	16,129,846	90,183,972	106,313,818	23.8	83.1
2031	464,877,137	45,433,840	16,416,590	93,791,330	110,207,920	23.7	86.1
2032	483,472,223	47,602,532	16,700,465	97,542,984	114,243,449	23.6	89.3
2033	502,811,112	49,872,026	16,980,784	101,444,703	118,425,487	23.6	92.6
2034	522,923,556	52,246,916	17,256,808	105,502,490	122,759,298	23.5	96.2
2035	543,840,499	54,732,001	17,527,744	-	17,527,744	3.2	100.0
2036	565,594,119	57,332,298	17,792,745	-	17,792,745	3.1	100.0
2037	588,217,883	60,053,047	18,050,901	-	18,050,901	3.1	100.0
2038	611,746,599	62,899,725	18,301,241	-	18,301,241	3.0	100.0
2039	636,216,463	65,878,052	18,542,727	-	18,542,727	2.9	100.0
2040	661,665,121	68,994,006	18,774,250	-	18,774,250	2.8	100.0
2041	688,131,726	72,253,831	18,994,626	-	18,994,626	2.8	100.0
2042	715,656,995	75,143,984	19,754,411	-	19,754,411	2.8	100.0
2043	744,283,275	78,149,744	20,544,588	-	20,544,588	2.8	100.0
2044	774,054,606	81,275,734	21,366,371	-	21,366,371	2.8	100.0
2045	805,016,790	84,526,763	22,221,026	-	22,221,026	2.8	100.0

*Calendar basis

**Beginning of Fiscal year

Source: Plymouth County Contributory Retirement System revised funding schedule, 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 and towns is generally provided on a pay-as-you-go basis. The following is a five year history of the Town's pay-as-you cost:

Fiscal Year	Amount
2014	\$ 888,840
2013	958,493
2012	900,000
2011	820,000
2010	599,545

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") recently promulgated its Statement Nos. 43 and 45, which will for the first time require public sector entities to report the future costs of these non-pension, post-employment benefits in their financial statements. These new accounting standards do not require pre-funding the payment of these costs as the liability for such costs accrues, but the basis applied by the standards for measurement of costs and liabilities for these benefits is conservative if they continue to be funded on a pay-as-you-go basis and will result in larger yearly cost and liability accruals than if the cost of such benefits were pre-funded in a trust fund in the same manner as traditional pension benefits. Cities and towns that choose to self-insure all or a portion of the cost of the health care benefits they provide to

employees and retirees may establish a trust fund for the purpose of paying claims. In addition, 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 of Hanover participates in a cost-sharing multiple employer plan, the Mayflower Municipal Health Group. The Health Group has not conducted the required actuarial valuation. The Town performed an actuarial study as of January 1, 2011 that estimated the unfunded liability at approximately \$47.8 million with an annual required contribution (ARC) of approximately \$4.2 million (using a 4.25% earnings assumption). The Town voted to fund the OPEB liability trust fund with meals tax receipts. The balance in the fund as of June 30, 2013 was \$257,667. The Town is in the beginning stages of conducting an updated actuarial valuation of its other post-employment benefits as of June 30, 2013. An updated valuation study is currently in progress.

The Town funds the OPEB Trust fund with the revenue generated from the local option meals tax. The projected balance as of June 30, 2015 was \$932,305.

EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

The Town employs approximately 919 full-time, part-time, seasonal, and temporary workers, of whom 490 are employed by the School Department, 35 by the Fire Department, 53 by the Police Department and the balance by the other various departments of the Town. Town and school employees (other than managerial employees and confidential employees) are entitled to join unions and to bargain collectively on questions of wages, hours and other terms and conditions of employment. Approximately 322 employees are represented by nine unions, four are which are town and five of which are school. The Teachers contract expires on June 30, 2018. Three school contracts and Fire, Town Clerical, Police and Public Works contracts contract expire on June 30, 2017.

LITIGATION

At present there are several cases pending in various courts throughout the Commonwealth where the Town of Hanover is a defendant. In the opinion of the Town, there is no pending or threatened litigation against the Town that is likely to result, either individually or in the aggregate, in final judgment against the Town that would materially affect its financial position.

TOWN OF HANOVER, MASSACHUSETTS
/s/ Janine Smith, Finance Director

June 3, 2015

TOWN OF HANOVER, MASSACHUSETTS

Annual Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2014

Town of Hanover, Massachusetts

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Selectmen
Town of Hanover, Massachusetts

Additional Offices

Nashua, NH
Manchester, NH
Greenfield, MA
Ellsworth, ME

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Hanover, Massachusetts, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the Table of Contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that

are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Hanover, Massachusetts, as of June 30, 2014, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the general fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that Management's Discussion and Analysis and Schedule of Funding Progress be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the *Governmental Accounting Standards Board*, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with evidence sufficient to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 13, 2015 on our consideration of the Town of Hanover, Massachusetts' internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain

provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Town's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Melanson Heath

March 13, 2015

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of the Town of Hanover, we offer readers this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town of Hanover for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014.

A. OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the basic financial statements. The basic financial statements are comprised of three components: (1) government-wide financial statements, (2) fund financial statements, and (3) notes to financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-wide financial statements. The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of our finances in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the Town's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities include general government, public safety, education, public works, health and human services, and culture and recreation. The business-type activities include water activities.

Fund financial statements. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. Fund accounting is used to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

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

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

An annual appropriated budget is adopted for the general fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

Proprietary funds. Proprietary funds are maintained as follows:

Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. Specifically, enterprise funds are used to account for water operations.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the business-type activities reported in the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the water operations, which is considered to be a major fund.

Fiduciary funds. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the Town's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds.

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

Other information. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information which is required to be disclosed by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

B. FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

As of the close of the current fiscal year, the total of assets exceeded liabilities by \$61,576,183 (i.e., net position), a change of \$(2,409,348) in comparison to the prior year.

As of the close of the current fiscal year, governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$9,912,852, a change of \$(1,834,612) in comparison to the prior year.

At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the general fund was \$5,961,632, a change of \$198,647 in comparison to the prior year.

Total long-term debt (i.e., bonds payable) at the close of the current fiscal year was \$44,124,340, a change of \$(3,890,872) in comparison to the prior year.

C. GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The following is a summary of condensed government-wide financial data for the current and prior fiscal years.

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Business-Type Activities</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
Current and other assets	\$ 34,067	\$ 31,907	\$ 3,020	\$ 3,029	\$ 37,087	\$ 34,936
Capital assets	<u>98,634</u>	<u>97,682</u>	<u>10,117</u>	<u>10,486</u>	<u>108,751</u>	<u>108,168</u>
Total assets and deferred outflows	132,701	129,589	13,137	13,515	145,838	143,104
Current liabilities	20,143	14,261	709	644	20,852	14,905
Noncurrent liabilities	58,764	59,195	4,621	4,980	63,385	64,175
Deferred inflows	<u>25</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>39</u>
Total liabilities	78,932	73,495	5,330	5,624	84,262	79,119
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets	50,063	47,943	5,955	5,882	56,018	53,825
Restricted	7,873	8,065	-	-	7,873	8,065
Unrestricted	<u>(4,167)</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>1,852</u>	<u>2,009</u>	<u>(2,315)</u>	<u>2,095</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 53,769</u>	<u>\$ 56,094</u>	<u>\$ 7,807</u>	<u>\$ 7,891</u>	<u>\$ 61,576</u>	<u>\$ 63,985</u>

CHANGES IN NET POSITION

	<u>Governmental</u>		<u>Business-Type</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Activities</u>		<u>Activities</u>			
	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 4,135	\$ 4,252	\$ 3,490	\$ 3,356	\$ 7,625	\$ 7,608
Operating grants and contributions	14,096	14,106	-	-	14,096	14,106
Capital grants and contributions	542	252	-	-	542	252
General revenues:						
Property taxes	37,416	36,569	-	-	37,416	36,569
Excises	2,241	2,090	-	-	2,241	2,090
Penalties and interest on taxes	528	212	-	-	528	212
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	2,228	1,997	2	2	2,230	1,999
Investment income	184	105	-	-	184	105
Other	502	436	-	-	502	436
Total revenues	<u>61,872</u>	<u>60,019</u>	<u>3,492</u>	<u>3,358</u>	<u>65,364</u>	<u>63,377</u>
Expenses:						
General government	2,922	3,006	-	-	2,922	3,006
Public safety	7,105	6,720	-	-	7,105	6,720
Education	37,302	34,338	-	-	37,302	34,338
Public works	3,660	3,376	-	-	3,660	3,376
Human services	667	594	-	-	667	594
Culture and recreation	963	925	-	-	963	925
Employee benefits	9,425	9,555	-	-	9,425	9,555
Interest on long-term debt	1,778	1,716	-	-	1,778	1,716
Intergovernmental	548	529	-	-	548	529
Miscellaneous	186	17	-	-	186	17
Water	-	-	3,217	2,812	3,217	2,812
Total expenses	<u>64,556</u>	<u>60,776</u>	<u>3,217</u>	<u>2,812</u>	<u>67,773</u>	<u>63,588</u>
Change in net position before transfers	(2,684)	(757)	275	546	(2,409)	(211)
Transfers in (out)	<u>359</u>	<u>276</u>	<u>(359)</u>	<u>(276)</u>	-	-
Change in net position	(2,325)	(481)	(84)	270	(2,409)	(211)
Net position - beginning of year	<u>56,094</u>	<u>56,575</u>	<u>7,891</u>	<u>7,621</u>	<u>63,985</u>	<u>64,196</u>
Net position - end of year	<u>\$ 53,769</u>	<u>\$ 56,094</u>	<u>\$ 7,807</u>	<u>\$ 7,891</u>	<u>\$ 61,576</u>	<u>\$ 63,985</u>

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. At the close of the most recent fiscal year, total net position was \$61,576,183, a change of \$(2,409,348) from the prior year.

The largest portion of net position \$56,017,936 reflects our investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, equipment, and infrastructure), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. These capital assets are used to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of net position \$7,873,092 represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position \$(2,314,845) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

Governmental activities. Governmental activities for the year resulted in a change in net position of \$(2,325,520). Key elements of this change are as follows:

General fund operations, as discussed further in Section D	\$ (381,721)
Nonmajor funds - accrual basis	1,120,805
Principal debt service in excess of depreciation expense	100,302
MSBA receipts	813,301
Change in accrued other post-employment benefits	(3,276,886)
Other	<u>(701,321)</u>
Total	<u>\$ (2,325,520)</u>

Business-type activities. Business-type activities for the year resulted in a change in net position of \$(83,828) from water operations.

Water operations	<u>\$ (83,828)</u>
Total	<u>\$ (83,828)</u>

D. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S FUNDS

As noted earlier, fund accounting is used to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental funds. The focus of governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources.

Such information is useful in assessing financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$9,912,852, a change of \$(1,834,612) in comparison to the prior year. Key elements of this change are as follows:

General fund operating results	\$ (381,721)
High school capital project operations	(35,760)
MSBA receipts	813,302
Road reconstruction fund expenditures over revenue	(2,073,860)
Nonmajor funds expenditures over revenue	<u>(156,573)</u>
Total	\$ <u>(1,834,612)</u>

The general fund is the chief operating fund. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$5,961,632, while total fund balance was \$10,244,222. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total general fund expenditures. Refer to the table below.

<u>General Fund</u>	<u>6/30/14</u>	<u>6/30/13</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>% of Total General Fund Expenditures</u>
Unassigned fund balance	\$ 5,961,632	\$ 5,762,985	\$ 198,647	10%
Total fund balance	\$ 10,244,222	\$ 10,625,943	\$ (381,721)	18%

The total fund balance of the general fund changed by \$(381,721) during the current fiscal year. Key factors in this change are as follows:

Revenue surplus	\$ 1,031,348
Appropriation turnbacks by departments	760,119
Excess property tax collections	52,091
Prior year encumbrances to be spent in the current year over current year encumbrances to be spent in the subsequent year	(687,395)
Use of free cash as a funding source	(1,803,126)
Use of overlay surplus as a funding source	(80,000)
Change in stabilization	371,457
Other	<u>(26,215)</u>
Total	\$ <u>(381,721)</u>

Included in the total general fund balance are the Town's stabilization accounts with the following balances:

	<u>6/30/14</u>	<u>6/30/13</u>	<u>Change</u>
General stabilization	\$ 1,909,462	\$ 1,885,247	\$ 24,215
OPEB stabilization	<u>604,680</u>	<u>257,438</u>	<u>347,242</u>
Total	<u>\$ 2,514,142</u>	<u>\$ 2,142,685</u>	<u>\$ 371,457</u>

Proprietary funds. Proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the business-type activities reported in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

Unrestricted net position of the enterprise funds at the end of the year amounted to \$1,852,484, a change of \$(156,322) in comparison to the prior year.

Other factors concerning the finances of proprietary funds have already been addressed in the entity-wide discussion of business-type activities.

E. GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

Differences between the original budget and the final amended budget resulted in an overall change in appropriations of \$337,000. Major reasons for these amendments include:

\$300,000 for Snow and ice appropriations

\$17,000 for ambulance appropriations.

\$20,000 transfer to Forge pond park revolving fund.

These supplemental appropriations were funded by \$320,000 from free cash and \$17,000 transferred from other funds.

F. CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital assets. Total investment in capital assets for governmental and business-type activities at year-end amounted to \$108,751,450 (net of accumulated depreciation), a change of \$582,893 from the prior year. This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and system, improvements, and machinery and equipment.

Major capital asset events during the current fiscal year included the following:

\$2,150,893 increase in infrastructure relating to various road improvements

Additional information on capital assets can be found in the Notes to Financial Statements.

Long-term debt. At the end of the current fiscal year, total bonded debt outstanding was \$44,124,340, all of which was backed by the full faith and credit of the government.

Additional information on long-term debt can be found in the Notes to Financial Statements.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town of Hanover's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to:

Office of Finance Director
Town of Hanover, Massachusetts
550 Hanover Street
Hanover, MA 02339

TOWN OF HANOVER, MASSACHUSETTS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2014

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>	Business-Type <u>Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>
ASSETS			
Current:			
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 14,555,672	\$ 1,650,656	\$ 16,206,328
Investments	11,201,829	-	11,201,829
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Property taxes	738,478	-	738,478
Excises	127,698	-	127,698
User fees	-	1,369,821	1,369,821
Departmental and other	370,231	-	370,231
Intergovernmental	461,695	-	461,695
Other assets	171,866	-	171,866
Noncurrent:			
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Property taxes	200,386	-	200,386
Intergovernmental	6,238,396	-	6,238,396
Capital Assets:			
Land and construction in progress	9,881,453	977,779	10,859,232
Other assets, net of accumulated depreciation	<u>88,753,459</u>	<u>9,138,759</u>	<u>97,892,218</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	132,701,163	13,137,015	145,838,178
LIABILITIES			
Current:			
Warrants payable	1,953,747	160,877	2,114,624
Accrued liabilities	303,732	17,494	321,226
Tax refunds payable	168,012	-	168,012
Notes payable	13,585,000	-	13,585,000
Other current liabilities	462,223	-	462,223
Current portion of long-term liabilities:			
Bonds payable	3,400,868	525,000	3,925,868
Compensated absence	167,912	5,934	173,846
Bond premium	100,914	-	100,914
Noncurrent:			
Bonds payable, net of current portion	36,593,472	3,605,000	40,198,472
Compensated absence	3,190,329	112,743	3,303,072
Bond premium	1,407,443	-	1,407,443
Accrued other post-employment benefits	17,574,274	902,516	18,476,790
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>24,505</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>24,505</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	78,932,431	5,329,564	84,261,995
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	50,062,969	5,954,967	56,017,936
Restricted for:			
Grants and other statutory restrictions	6,100,656	-	6,100,656
Permanent funds:			
Nonexpendable	166,460	-	166,460
Expendable	1,605,976	-	1,605,976
Unrestricted	<u>(4,167,329)</u>	<u>1,852,484</u>	<u>(2,314,845)</u>
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ <u>53,768,732</u>	\$ <u>7,807,451</u>	\$ <u>61,576,183</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF HANOVER, MASSACHUSETTS
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

	Program Revenues			Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Position		
	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business- Type Activities	Total
Governmental Activities:						
General government	\$ 2,921,703	\$ 48,480	\$ 521,682	\$ (1,880,067)	\$ -	\$ (1,880,067)
Public safety	7,105,083	16,816	-	(5,820,859)	-	(5,820,859)
Education	37,302,027	13,859,695	20,530	(21,551,495)	-	(21,551,495)
Public works	3,659,804	187,670	-	(3,472,134)	-	(3,472,134)
Health and human services	667,466	89,236	-	(482,396)	-	(482,396)
Culture and recreation	962,878	95,834	-	(639,106)	-	(639,106)
Employee benefits	9,425,428	242,551	-	(9,425,428)	-	(9,425,428)
Interest	1,778,414	-	-	(1,778,414)	-	(1,778,414)
Intergovernmental	547,609	-	-	(547,609)	-	(547,609)
Miscellaneous	185,590	-	-	(185,590)	-	(185,590)
Total Governmental Activities	64,556,002	14,095,448	542,212	(45,783,098)	-	(45,783,098)
Business-Type Activities:						
Water services	3,216,970	3,489,710	-	-	272,740	272,740
Total Business-Type Activities	3,216,970	3,489,710	-	-	272,740	272,740
Total	\$ 67,772,972	\$ 14,095,448	\$ 542,212	(45,783,098)	272,740	(45,510,358)
General Revenues and Transfers:						
Property taxes				37,416,323	-	37,416,323
Excises				2,240,400	-	2,240,400
Penalties, interest and other taxes				528,270	-	528,270
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs				2,228,177	2,171	2,230,348
Investment income				183,861	-	183,861
Miscellaneous				501,808	-	501,808
Transfers, net				358,739	(358,739)	-
Total general revenues and transfers				43,457,578	(356,568)	43,101,010
Change in Net Position				(2,325,520)	(83,828)	(2,409,348)
Net Position:						
Beginning of year				56,094,252	7,891,279	63,985,531
End of year				\$ 53,768,732	\$ 7,807,451	\$ 61,576,183

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF HANOVER, MASSACHUSETTS

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

BALANCE SHEET

JUNE 30, 2014

	Total General	High School Capital Project Fund	Road Reconstruction Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS					
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 1,464,050	\$ 1,565,310	\$ 2,874,050	\$ 8,652,262	\$ 14,555,672
Investments	10,571,073	-	-	630,756	11,201,829
Receivables:					
Property taxes	1,159,081	-	-	-	1,159,081
Excises	222,579	-	-	827	223,406
Departmental and other	-	-	-	1,089,658	1,089,658
Due from other governments	-	376,700	-	84,995	461,695
Other assets	-	-	-	171,866	171,866
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 13,416,783	\$ 1,942,010	\$ 2,874,050	\$ 10,630,364	\$ 28,863,207
LIABILITIES					
Warrants payable	\$ 1,320,003	\$ -	\$ 256,752	\$ 376,991	\$ 1,953,746
Tax refunds payable	168,012	-	-	-	168,012
Notes payable	-	8,500,000	4,785,000	300,000	13,585,000
Other liabilities	462,225	-	-	-	462,225
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,950,240	8,500,000	5,041,752	676,991	16,168,983
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	1,222,321	376,700	-	1,182,351	2,781,372
FUND BALANCES					
Nonspendable	-	-	-	166,460	166,460
Restricted	1,012,883	-	-	6,400,726	7,413,609
Committed	1,644,146	-	-	2,420,105	4,064,251
Assigned	1,625,561	-	-	-	1,625,561
Unassigned	5,961,632	(6,934,690)	(2,167,702)	(216,269)	(3,357,029)
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	10,244,222	(6,934,690)	(2,167,702)	8,771,022	9,912,852
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 13,416,783	\$ 1,942,010	\$ 2,874,050	\$ 10,630,364	\$ 28,863,207

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF HANOVER, MASSACHUSETTS

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND
BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL
ACTIVITIES IN THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2014

Total governmental fund balances	\$ 9,912,852
• Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	98,634,912
• Revenues are reported on the accrual basis of accounting and are not deferred until collection.	1,721,516
• Noncurrent assets, including MSBA reimbursements for contracted assistance projects, are not receivable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.	6,238,396
• In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding long-term debt, whereas in governmental funds interest is not reported until due.	(303,732)
• Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, compensated absences, and landfill liability are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.	<u>(62,435,212)</u>
Net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ 53,768,732</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF HANOVER, MASSACHUSETTS
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

	Total General Fund	High School Capital Project Fund	Road Reconstruction Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:					
Property taxes	\$ 36,546,943	-	-	\$ 835,860	\$ 37,382,803
Excises	2,332,894	-	-	49,744	2,382,638
Penalties, interest, and other taxes	528,070	-	-	200	528,270
Charges for services	355,789	-	-	3,169,444	3,525,233
Licenses and permits	428,227	-	-	-	428,227
Fines and forfeitures	105,400	-	-	-	105,400
Intergovernmental	15,452,085	813,302	-	1,906,237	18,171,624
Investment income	78,104	-	-	105,757	183,861
Miscellaneous	178,381	-	-	698,995	877,376
Total Revenues	56,005,893	813,302	-	6,766,237	63,585,432
Expenditures:					
Current:					
General government	2,228,294	-	-	728,823	2,957,117
Public safety	6,944,939	-	-	157,711	7,102,650
Education	32,226,667	35,760	-	3,595,055	35,857,482
Public works	3,340,614	-	2,073,860	264,086	5,678,560
Health and human services	474,588	-	-	211,030	685,618
Culture and recreation	586,009	-	-	920,022	1,506,031
Employee benefits	6,148,562	-	-	-	6,148,562
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	185,590	185,590
Debt service	5,109,564	-	-	-	5,109,564
Intergovernmental	547,609	-	-	-	547,609
Total Expenditures	57,606,846	35,760	2,073,860	6,062,317	65,778,783
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(1,600,953)	777,542	(2,073,860)	703,920	(2,193,351)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers in	1,645,772	-	-	536,540	2,182,312
Transfers out	(426,540)	-	-	(1,397,033)	(1,823,573)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	1,219,232	-	-	(860,493)	358,739
Change in fund balance	(381,721)	777,542	(2,073,860)	(156,573)	(1,834,612)
Fund Equity, at Beginning of Year, as restated	10,625,943	(7,712,232)	(93,842)	8,927,595	11,747,464
Fund Equity, at End of Year	\$ 10,244,222	\$ (6,934,690)	\$ (2,167,702)	\$ 8,771,022	\$ 9,912,852

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF HANOVER, MASSACHUSETTS

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES,
EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ (1,834,612)												
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense: <table style="width: 100%; margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Capital outlay purchases</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4,213,327</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Depreciation</td> <td style="text-align: right;">(3,260,570)</td> </tr> </table> • Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are fully deferred in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances. Therefore, the recognition of revenue for various types of accounts receivable (e.g., property taxes) differ between the two statements. This amount represents the net change in deferred revenue. (845,635) • Some revenues reported in the Statement of Activities, such as MSBA reimbursements for contracted assistance, do not provide current financial resources and therefore, are not reported as revenues in the governmental funds. (868,052) • The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds and leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position: <table style="width: 100%; margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Repayments of debt</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,360,872</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Amortization of bond premium</td> <td style="text-align: right;">102,060</td> </tr> </table> • In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding long-term debt, whereas in governmental funds interest is not reported until due. (131,783) • Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities, such as compensated absences, do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. <table style="width: 100%; margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Compensated absences</td> <td style="text-align: right;">215,739</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Net OPEB obligation</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>(3,276,866)</u></td> </tr> </table> 		Capital outlay purchases	4,213,327	Depreciation	(3,260,570)	Repayments of debt	3,360,872	Amortization of bond premium	102,060	Compensated absences	215,739	Net OPEB obligation	<u>(3,276,866)</u>
Capital outlay purchases	4,213,327												
Depreciation	(3,260,570)												
Repayments of debt	3,360,872												
Amortization of bond premium	102,060												
Compensated absences	215,739												
Net OPEB obligation	<u>(3,276,866)</u>												
Change in net assets of governmental activities	<u>\$ (2,325,520)</u>												

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF HANOVER, MASSACHUSETTS

GENERAL FUND

STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND OTHER SOURCES,
AND EXPENDITURES AND OTHER USES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts (Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues and other sources:				
Property taxes	\$ 36,494,852	\$ 36,494,852	\$ 36,494,852	\$ -
Excises	1,576,000	1,576,000	2,332,894	756,894
Penalties, interest, and other taxes	157,500	157,500	212,281	54,781
Charges for services	395,400	395,400	355,789	(39,611)
Licenses and permits	348,500	348,500	428,227	79,727
Fines and forfeitures	62,000	62,000	105,400	43,400
Intergovernmental	9,442,096	9,442,096	9,445,865	3,769
Investment income	35,000	35,000	35,014	14
Other revenues	59,644	59,644	192,018	132,374
Other financing sources:				
Transfers in	1,628,772	1,645,772	1,645,772	-
Use of overlay surplus	80,000	80,000	80,000	-
Use of fund balance	1,483,126	1,803,126	1,803,126	-
Total Revenues	51,762,890	52,099,890	53,131,238	1,031,348
Expenditures and other uses:				
Current:				
General government	5,097,920	5,097,920	4,947,787	150,133
Public safety	6,707,872	6,724,872	6,528,809	196,063
Education	23,526,760	23,526,760	23,522,875	3,885
Public works	3,101,034	3,401,034	3,274,522	126,512
Health and human services	420,117	420,117	405,905	14,212
Culture and recreation	514,942	514,942	484,639	30,303
Employee benefits	6,281,212	6,281,212	6,153,061	128,151
Debt service	5,199,087	5,199,087	5,109,564	89,523
Intergovernmental	568,946	568,946	547,609	21,337
Other financing uses:				
Transfers out	345,000	365,000	365,000	-
Total Expenditures	51,762,890	52,099,890	51,339,771	760,119
Excess of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,791,467	\$ 1,791,467

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF HANOVER, MASSACHUSETTS

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2014

	<u>Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds</u>
	<u>Water Fund</u>
ASSETS	
Current:	
Cash and short-term investments	\$ 1,650,656
User fees, net of allowance for uncollectibles	<u>1,369,821</u>
Total current assets	3,020,477
Noncurrent:	
Capital Assets:	
Land and construction in progress	977,779
Other assets, net of accumulated depreciation	<u>9,138,759</u>
Total noncurrent assets	<u>10,116,538</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	13,137,015
LIABILITIES	
Current:	
Warrants payable	160,877
Accrued liabilities	17,494
Current portion of long-term liabilities:	
Bonds payable	525,000
Compensated absence	<u>5,934</u>
Total current liabilities	709,305
Noncurrent:	
Bonds payable, net of current portion	3,605,000
Compensated absence, net of current portion	112,743
Net OPEB obligation	<u>902,516</u>
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>4,620,259</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	5,329,564
NET POSITION	
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	5,954,967
Unrestricted	<u>1,852,484</u>
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ <u>7,807,451</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF HANOVER, MASSACHUSETTS
 PROPRIETARY FUNDS
 STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

	Business-Type Activities <u>Enterprise Funds</u>
	<u>Water Fund</u>
Operating Revenues:	
Charges for services	\$ 3,428,290
Other	<u>59,778</u>
Total Operating Revenues	3,488,068
Operating Expenses:	
Operating expenses	2,398,482
Depreciation	480,667
Employee benefits	165,015
Other	<u>(22,961)</u>
Total Operating Expenses	<u>3,021,203</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	466,865
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):	
Intergovernmental revenue	2,171
Investment income	1,642
Interest expense	<u>(195,767)</u>
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses), Net	<u>(191,954)</u>
Income (Loss) Before Transfers	274,911
Transfers:	
Transfers out	<u>(358,739)</u>
Change in Net Position	(83,828)
Net Position at Beginning of Year	<u>7,891,279</u>
Net Position at End of Year	<u><u>\$ 7,807,451</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF HANOVER, MASSACHUSETTS
 PROPRIETARY FUNDS
 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

	<u>Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds</u>
	<u>Water Fund</u>
<u>Cash Flows From Operating Activities:</u>	
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 3,385,341
Payments to vendors and employees	<u>(2,304,602)</u>
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	1,080,739
<u>Cash Flows From Noncapital Financing Activities:</u>	
Transfers out	<u>(358,739)</u>
Net Cash (Used For) Noncapital Financing Activities	(358,739)
<u>Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities:</u>	
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(110,803)
Principal payments on bonds and notes	(530,000)
Interest expense	(195,767)
Intergovernmental subsidy	<u>2,171</u>
Net Cash (Used For) Capital and Related Financing Activities	(834,399)
<u>Cash Flows From Investing Activities:</u>	
Investment income	<u>1,642</u>
Net Cash Provided By Investing Activities	<u>1,642</u>
Net Change in Cash and Short-Term Investments	(110,757)
Cash and Short-Term Investments, Beginning of Year	<u>1,761,413</u>
Cash and Short-Term Investments, End of Year	<u>\$ 1,650,656</u>
<u>Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by (Used For) Operating Activities:</u>	
Operating income	\$ 466,865
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:	
Depreciation	480,667
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
User fees	(102,727)
Warrants and accounts payable	67,376
Accrued liabilities	3,543
Compensated absences	(7,452)
Accrued other post-employment	<u>172,467</u>
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	<u>\$ 1,080,739</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF HANOVER, MASSACHUSETTS
 FIDUCIARY FUNDS
 STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
 JUNE 30, 2014

	<u>Private Purpose Trust Funds</u>	<u>Agency Funds</u>
<u>ASSETS</u>		
Cash and short-term investments	\$ <u>145,349</u>	\$ <u>866,873</u>
Total Assets	145,349	866,873
 <u>LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION</u>		
Warrants payable	-	31,374
Escrow deposits	<u>-</u>	<u>835,499</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>866,873</u>
 <u>NET POSITION</u>		
Total net position held in trust	\$ <u><u>145,349</u></u>	\$ <u><u>-</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF HANOVER, MASSACHUSETTS
 FIDUCIARY FUNDS
 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

	<u>Private Purpose Trust Funds</u>
Additions:	
Contributions	\$ <u>10,000</u>
Total additions	10,000
 Deductions:	
Other	<u>3,125</u>
Total deductions	<u>3,125</u>
Net increase (decrease)	6,875
 Net position:	
Beginning of year	<u>138,474</u>
End of year	<u>\$ 145,349</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

TOWN OF HANOVER, MASSACHUSETTS

Notes to Financial Statements

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies of the Town of Hanover (the Town) conform to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applicable to governmental units. The following is a summary of the more significant policies:

A. Reporting Entity

The Town is a municipal corporation governed by an elected Board of Selectmen. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these financial statements present the government and applicable component units for which the government is considered to be financially accountable. In fiscal year 2014, it was determined that no entities met the required GASB 14 (as amended) criteria of component units.

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. *Governmental activities*, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include (1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and (2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

Fund Financial Statements

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental

funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

Government-wide Financial Statements

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

Amounts reported as *program revenues* include (1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, (2) operating grants and contributions, and (3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as *general revenues* rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes and excises.

Fund Financial Statements

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the Town considers property tax revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

The Town reports the following major governmental funds:

The *General Fund* is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The High School Construction Fund reports activities related to the construction of a new high school whose costs are funded in part by

the Massachusetts School Building Authority and through long-term debt.

The Road Reconstruction Fund accounts for activities relating to the reconstruction of Town roads.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the enterprise fund are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989, generally are followed in both the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Governments also have the *option* of following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to this same limitation. The government has elected not to follow subsequent private-sector guidance.

The government reports the following major proprietary funds:

Water Enterprise Fund

The *private-purpose trust fund* is used to account for trust arrangements, other than those properly reported in the pension trust fund or permanent fund, under which principal and investment income exclusively benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments.

D. Cash and Short-Term Investments

Cash balances from all funds, except those required to be segregated by law, are combined to form a consolidation of cash. Cash balances are invested to the extent available, and interest earnings are recognized in the general fund. Certain special revenue, proprietary, and fiduciary funds segregate cash, and investment earnings become a part of those funds.

Deposits with financial institutions consist primarily of demand deposits, certificates of deposits, and savings accounts. A cash and investment pool is maintained that is available for use by all funds. Each fund's portion of this pool is reflected on the combined financial statements under the caption "cash and short-term investments". The interest earnings attributable to each fund type are included under investment income.

For purpose of the statement of cash flows, the proprietary funds consider investments with original maturities of three months or less to be short-term investments.

E. Investments

State and local statutes place certain limitations on the nature of deposits and investments available. Deposits in any financial institution may not exceed certain levels within the financial institution. Non-fiduciary fund investments can be made in securities issued by or unconditionally guaranteed by the U.S. Government or agencies that have a maturity of one year or less from the date of purchase and repurchase agreements guaranteed by such securities with maturity dates of no more than 90 days from the date of purchase.

Investments for the Trust Funds consist of marketable securities, bonds, and short-term money market investments. Investments are carried at market value.

F. Property Tax Limitations

Legislation known as "Proposition 2½" has limited the amount of revenue that can be derived from property taxes. The prior fiscal year's tax levy limit is used as a base and cannot increase by more than 2.5 percent (excluding new growth), unless an override is voted. The actual fiscal year 2014 tax levy reflected an excess capacity of \$1,018,561.

G. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (for enterprise funds only) are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the Town as assets with an initial individual cost of more than \$100,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed.

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Buildings	40
Building improvements	40
Infrastructure	40 - 50
Vehicles	5 - 15
Office equipment	5 - 10
Computer equipment	5 - 10

H. Compensated Absences

It is the Town’s policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits. All vested sick and vacation pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide, proprietary, and fiduciary fund financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

I. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt, and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type Statement of Net Position.

J. Fund Equity

Fund equity at the governmental fund financial reporting level is classified as “fund balance”. Fund equity for all other reporting is classified as “net position”.

Fund Balance - Generally, fund balance represents the difference between the current assets and current liabilities. The Town reserves those portions of fund balance that are legally segregated for a specific future use or which do not represent available, spendable resources and therefore, are not available for appropriation or expenditure. Unassigned fund balance indicates that portion of fund balance that is available for appropriation in future periods.

The Town's fund balance classification policies and procedures are as follows:

- 1) Nonspendable funds are either unspendable in the current form (i.e., inventory or prepaid items) or can never be spent (i.e., perpetual care).
- 2) Restricted funds are used solely for the purpose in which the fund was established. In the case of special revenue funds, these funds are created by statute or otherwise have external constraints on how the funds can be expended.
- 3) Committed funds are reported and expended as a result of motions passed by the highest decision making authority in the government (i.e., Town Meeting).
- 4) Assigned funds are used for specific purposes as established by management. These funds, which include encumbrances, have been assigned for specific goods and services ordered but not yet paid for. This account also includes fund balance (free cash) voted to be used in the subsequent fiscal year.
- 5) Unassigned funds are available to be spent in future periods.

When an expenditure is incurred that would qualify for payment from multiple fund balance types, the Town uses the following order to liquidate liabilities: restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned.

Net Position - Net position represents the difference between assets/deferred outflows and liabilities/deferred inflows. Net investment in capital assets, consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the Town or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. The remaining net position is reported as unrestricted.

K. Use of Estimates

The preparation of basic financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures for contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the basic financial statements and the reported amounts of the revenues and expenditures/expenses during the fiscal year. Actual results could vary from estimates that were used.

2. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

A. Budgetary Information

At the annual town meeting, the Advisory Committee presents an operating and capital budget for the proposed expenditures of the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget, as enacted by town meeting, establishes the legal level of control and specifies that certain appropriations are to be funded by particular revenues. The original budget is amended during the fiscal year at special town meetings as required by changing conditions. In cases of extraordinary or unforeseen expenses, the Advisory Committee is empowered to transfer funds from the Reserve Fund (a contingency appropriation) to a departmental appropriation. "Extraordinary" includes expenses which are not in the usual line, or are great or exceptional. "Unforeseen" includes expenses which are not foreseen as of the time of the annual meeting when appropriations are voted.

Departments are limited to appropriations as voted. Certain items may exceed the department budget as approved if it is for an emergency and for the safety of the general public. These items are limited by the Massachusetts General Laws and must be raised in the next year's tax rate.

Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund and Proprietary Funds. Effective budgetary control is achieved for all other funds through provisions of the Massachusetts General Laws.

At year-end, appropriation balances lapse, except for certain unexpended capital items and encumbrances which will be honored during the subsequent year.

B. Budgetary Basis

The general fund final appropriation appearing on the "Budget and Actual" page of the fund financial statements represents the final amended budget after all reserve fund transfers and supplemental appropriations.

C. Budget/GAAP Reconciliation

The budgetary data for the general and proprietary funds is based upon accounting principles that differ from generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Therefore, in addition to the GAAP basis financial statements, the results of operations of the general fund are presented in accordance with budgetary accounting principles to provide a meaningful comparison to budgetary data.

The following is a summary of adjustments made to the actual revenues and other sources, and expenditures and other uses, to conform to the budgetary basis of accounting.

<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Revenues and Other Financing Sources</u>	<u>Expenditures and Other Financing Uses</u>
Revenues/Expenditures (GAAP basis)	\$ 56,005,893	\$ 57,606,846
Other financing sources/uses (GAAP basis)	<u>1,645,772</u>	<u>426,540</u>
Subtotal (GAAP Basis)	57,651,665	58,033,386
Adjust tax revenue to accrual basis	(52,091)	-
Reverse beginning of year appropriation carryforwards from expenditures	-	(1,818,686)
Add end-of-year appropriation carryforwards from expenditures	-	1,131,291
To record use of overlay surplus	80,000	-
To record use of free cash	1,803,126	-
To remove unbudgeted stabilization fund	(371,456)	-
To reverse the effect of non- budgeted State contributions for teachers retirement	(6,006,220)	(6,006,220)
Other timing issues	<u>26,214</u>	<u>-</u>
Budgetary basis	<u>\$ 53,131,238</u>	<u>\$ 51,339,771</u>

D. Deficit Fund Equity

The following funds had deficits as of June 30, 2014:

ECC FY13 State 911 Training	\$ (7,768)
FY14 911 EMD	(17,449)
FY14 ECC Supp Incentive	(37,154)
Summer recreation programs	(76,510)
Circuit Breaker	(354)
High school capital project	(6,934,690)
Road reconstruction fund	(2,167,702)
Chapter 90	<u>(77,033)</u>
	<u>\$ (9,318,661)</u>

The deficits in these funds will be eliminated through future departmental revenues, bond proceeds, and transfers from other funds.

3. Cash and Short-Term Investments

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the deposits may not be returned. The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of a failure of the counterparty (e.g., broker-dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party.

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits. Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Town's deposits may not be returned. Massachusetts General Law Chapter 44, Section 55, limits the Town's deposits "in a bank or trust company or banking company to an amount not exceeding sixty percent of the capital and surplus of such bank or trust company or banking company, unless satisfactory security is given to it by such bank or trust company or banking company for such excess." The Town does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk.

As of June 30, 2014, \$20,270 of the Town's bank balance of \$17,460,648 was exposed to custodial credit risk as uninsured or uncollateralized.

4. Investments

A. Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. For short-term investments that were purchased using surplus revenues, Massachusetts General Law, Chapter 44, Section 55, limits the Town's investments to the top rating issued by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization (NRSROs).

Presented below (in thousands) is the actual rating as of year-end for each investment of the Town. (All federal agency securities have an implied credit rating of AAA.):

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Minimum Legal Rating</u>	<u>Exempt From Disclosure</u>	<u>Rating as of Year End</u>		
				<u>AA+</u>	<u>AA</u>	<u>BBB+</u>
U.S. Treasury notes	\$ 69	N/A	\$ -	\$ 69	\$ -	\$ -
Certificates of deposits	8,453		-	8,453	-	-
Corporate bonds	282		-	156	39	87
Mutual funds	1,917	N/A	1,917	-	-	-
Federal agency securities	<u>481</u>		-	<u>481</u>	-	-
Total investments	\$ <u>11,202</u>		\$ <u>1,917</u>	\$ <u>9,159</u>	\$ <u>39</u>	\$ <u>87</u>

B. Custodial Credit Risk

The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty (e.g., broker-dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. The Town does not have policies for custodial credit risk.

The Town's investments are exposed to custodial credit risk because the related securities are uninsured, unregistered, and/or held by the Town's brokerage firm, which is also the Counterparty to these securities. The Town manages this custodial credit risk with SIPC, excess SIPC, and by maintaining investments in the Town's name.

C. Concentration of Credit Risk

The Town does not have an investment in one issuer greater than 5% of total investments.

D. Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. The Town does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Information about the sensitivity of the fair values of the Town's investments to market interest rate fluctuations is as follows (in thousands):

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Investment Maturities</u>	
		<u>Less Than 1</u>	<u>1-5</u>
U.S. Treasury notes	\$ 69	\$ -	\$ 69
Certificates of deposit	8,453	5,634	2,819
Corporate bonds	282	-	282
Federal agency securities	481	-	481
Total	<u>\$ 9,285</u>	<u>\$ 5,634</u>	<u>\$ 3,651</u>

E. Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in foreign exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The Town does not have policies for foreign currency risk.

5. Taxes Receivable

Real estate and personal property taxes are levied and based on values assessed on January 1 of every year. Assessed values are established by the Board of Assessor's for 100% of the estimated fair market value. Taxes are due on a quarterly basis and are subject to penalties and interest if they are not paid by the respective due date. Real estate and personal property taxes levied are recorded as receivables in the fiscal year they relate to.

Fourteen days after the due date for the final tax bill for real estate taxes, a demand notice may be sent to the delinquent taxpayer. Fourteen days after the demand notice has been sent, the tax collector may proceed to file a lien against the delinquent taxpayers' property. The Town has an ultimate right to foreclose on property for unpaid taxes. Personal property taxes cannot be secured through the lien process.

Taxes receivable at June 30, 2014 consist of the following (in thousands):

Real Estate		
2014	\$ 484	
2013	186	
2012	53	
2011	20	
2010	11	
2009	4	
2008	4	
Prior	<u>3</u>	
		765
Personal Property		
2014	17	
2013	5	
2012	5	
2011	5	
2010	12	
2009	1	
2008	<u>1</u>	
		46
Tax Liens		223
Deferred Taxes		<u>125</u>
Total		\$ <u>1,159</u>

6. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The receivables reported in the accompanying entity-wide financial statements reflect the following estimated allowances for doubtful accounts (in thousands):

	<u>Governmental</u>	<u>Business-Type</u>
Property taxes	\$ 220	\$ -
Excises	\$ 96	\$ -
Utilities	\$ -	\$ 69
Other	\$ 719	\$ -

7. Intergovernmental Receivables

This balance represents reimbursements requested from Federal and State agencies for expenditures incurred in fiscal 2014.

8. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2014 was as follows (in thousands):

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Governmental Activities:				
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	\$ 43,511	\$ 56,687	\$ -	\$ 100,198
Machinery, equipment, and furnishings	3,265	165	(101)	3,329
Vehicles	6,356	482	-	6,838
Infrastructure	<u>24,744</u>	<u>2,151</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>26,895</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated	77,876	59,485	(101)	137,260
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(22,505)	(2,120)	-	(24,625)
Machinery, equipment, and furnishings	(1,916)	(195)	101	(2,010)
Vehicles	(5,529)	(419)	-	(5,948)
Infrastructure	<u>(15,397)</u>	<u>(527)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(15,924)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(45,347)</u>	<u>(3,261)</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>(48,507)</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	32,529	56,224	-	88,753
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	9,590	291	-	9,881
Construction in progress	<u>55,563</u>	<u>945</u>	<u>(56,508)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>65,153</u>	<u>1,236</u>	<u>(56,508)</u>	<u>9,881</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 97,682</u>	<u>\$ 57,460</u>	<u>\$ (56,508)</u>	<u>\$ 98,634</u>

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Business-Type Activities:				
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	\$ 6,415	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,415
Vehicles	24	-	-	24
Infrastructure	<u>11,315</u>	<u>805</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,120</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated	17,754	805	-	18,559
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(1,719)	(257)	-	(1,976)
Vehicles	-	(7)	-	(7)
Infrastructure	<u>(7,220)</u>	<u>(217)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(7,437)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(8,939)</u>	<u>(481)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(9,420)</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	8,815	324	-	9,139
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	978	-	-	978
Construction in progress	<u>693</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>(805)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>1,671</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>(805)</u>	<u>978</u>
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 10,486</u>	<u>\$ 436</u>	<u>\$ (805)</u>	<u>\$ 10,117</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to functions of the Town as follows (in thousands):

Governmental Activities:	
General government	\$ 259
Public safety	487
Education	1,568
Public works	743
Culture and recreation	<u>204</u>
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	<u>\$ 3,261</u>
Business-Type Activities:	
Water	<u>\$ 481</u>
Total depreciation expense - business-type activities	<u>\$ 481</u>

9. Warrants Payable

Warrants payable represent 2014 expenditures paid by July 15, 2014.

10. Anticipation Notes Payable

The Town had the following notes outstanding at June 30, 2014:

	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Date of Issue</u>	<u>Date of Maturity</u>	<u>Balance at 6/30/14</u>
Bond anticipation	0.00%	01/15/12	01/15/15	\$ 300,000
Bond anticipation	0.17%	09/14/13	09/12/14	<u>13,285,000</u>
Total				\$ <u>13,585,000</u>

The following summarizes activity in notes payable during fiscal year 2014:

	<u>Balance Beginning of Year</u>	<u>New Issues</u>	<u>Maturities</u>	<u>Balance End of Year</u>
	\$ <u>8,800,000</u>	\$ <u>13,285,000</u>	\$ <u>(8,500,000)</u>	\$ <u>13,585,000</u>
Total	\$ <u>8,800,000</u>	\$ <u>13,285,000</u>	\$ <u>(8,500,000)</u>	\$ <u>13,585,000</u>

11. Long-Term Debt

A. General Obligation Bonds

The Town issues general obligation bonds to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities. General obligation bonds have been issued for both governmental and business-type activities. General obligation bonds currently outstanding are as follows:

<u>Governmental Activities:</u>	<u>Serial Maturities Through</u>	<u>Interest Rate(s) %</u>	<u>Amount Outstanding as of 6/30/14</u>
General purpose refunding	5/15/17	2.00%	\$ 24,500
General purpose refunding	5/15/18	2.00%	85,000
Police station construction refunding	5/15/17	2.00%	520,500
General purpose	6/15/19	3.25-4.50%	50,000
General purpose	8/15/16	4.00%	240,000
General purpose	5/15/27	3.25-4.00%	1,920,000
General purpose	5/15/29	3.00%	16,260,000
School reconstruction refunding	5/15/21	4.50%	6,850,000
Library reconstruction refunding	5/15/21	4.50%	750,000
Septic betterment	8/1/18	0.00%	54,340
Landfill closure refunding	5/15/18	2.00%	300,000
General obligation loan	06/30/32	2.87%	<u>12,940,000</u>
Total Governmental Activities:			\$ <u>39,994,340</u>

<u>Business-Type Activities:</u>	<u>Serial</u> <u>Maturities</u> <u>Through</u>	<u>Interest</u> <u>Rate(s) %</u>	<u>Amount</u> <u>Outstanding</u> <u>as of</u> <u>6/30/14</u>
Stormwater management	08/01/22	3.00%	\$ 95,000
Well and mains refunding	05/15/15	2.00%	10,000
Plant construction and mains	06/15/24	3.25-4.80%	2,785,000
Water building and mains	08/15/16	4.00%	410,000
Plant and mains	05/15/27	3.25-4.00%	170,000
Alternative Energy	06/30/32	2.87%	660,000
Total Business-Type Activities:			\$ 4,130,000

B. Future Debt Service

The annual payments to retire all general obligation long-term debt outstanding as of June 30, 2014 are as follows:

<u>Governmental</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2015	\$ 3,400,868	\$ 1,552,446	\$ 4,953,314
2016	3,400,868	1,461,880	4,862,748
2017	3,405,868	1,317,956	4,723,824
2018	3,185,868	1,183,428	4,369,296
2019	3,150,868	1,056,388	4,207,256
2020 - 2024	12,645,000	3,526,183	16,171,183
2025 - 2029	9,470,000	1,401,682	10,871,682
2030 - 2034	1,335,000	106,800	1,441,800
Total	\$ 39,994,340	\$ 11,606,763	\$ 51,601,103

<u>Business-Type</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2015	\$ 525,000	\$ 175,770	\$ 700,770
2016	480,000	155,767	635,767
2017	490,000	135,440	625,440
2018	345,000	117,577	462,577
2019	345,000	102,544	447,544
2020 - 2024	1,690,000	278,201	1,968,201
2025 - 2029	230,000	30,450	260,450
2030 - 2034	25,000	1,000	26,000
Total	\$ 4,130,000	\$ 996,749	\$ 5,126,749

C. Changes in General Long-Term Liabilities

During the year ended June 30, 2014, the following changes occurred in long-term liabilities (in thousands):

	Total Balance 7/1/13	Additions	Reductions	Total Balance 6/30/14	Less Current Portion	Equals Long-Term Portion 6/30/14
<u>Governmental Activities</u>						
Bonds payable	\$ 43,355	\$ -	\$ (3,361)	\$ 39,994	\$ (3,401)	\$ 36,593
Other:						
Compensated absences	3,574	-	(216)	3,358	(168)	3,190
Bond premium	1,610	-	(102)	1,508	(101)	1,407
Accrued other post-employment benefits	14,297	3,277	-	17,574	-	17,574
Totals	\$ <u>62,836</u>	\$ <u>3,277</u>	\$ <u>(3,679)</u>	\$ <u>62,434</u>	\$ <u>(3,670)</u>	\$ <u>58,764</u>
<u>Business-Type Activities</u>						
Bonds payable	\$ 4,660	\$ -	\$ (530)	\$ 4,130	\$ (525)	\$ 3,605
Other:						
Compensated absences	126	-	(7)	119	(6)	113
Accrued other post-employment benefits	730	173	-	903	-	903
Totals	\$ <u>5,516</u>	\$ <u>173</u>	\$ <u>(537)</u>	\$ <u>5,152</u>	\$ <u>(531)</u>	\$ <u>4,621</u>

12. Deferred Inflows of Resources

Deferred inflows of resources are the acquisition of net assets by the Town that are applicable to future reporting periods. Deferred inflows of resources have a negative effect on net position, similar to liabilities.

The following is a summary of deferred inflow of resources balances as of June 30, 2014:

	<u>Entity-wide Basis</u>		<u>Fund Basis</u>	
	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>High School Capital Project Fund</u>	<u>Nonmajor Governmental Fund</u>
Taxes paid in advance	\$ 24,505	\$ 24,505	\$ -	\$ -
Unearned revenue	-	1,197,816	376,700	1,182,351
Total	\$ <u>24,505</u>	\$ <u>1,222,321</u>	\$ <u>376,700</u>	\$ <u>1,182,351</u>

13. Restricted Net Position

The accompanying entity-wide financial statements report restricted net position when external constraints from grantors or contributors are placed on net position.

Permanent fund restricted net position is segregated between nonexpendable and expendable. The nonexpendable portion represents the original restricted

principal contribution, and the expendable represents accumulated earnings which are available to be spent based on donor restrictions.

14. Governmental Funds - Balances

Fund balances are segregated to account for resources that are either not available for expenditure in the future or are legally set aside for a specific future use.

The Town implemented GASB Statement No. 54 (GASB 54), *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, which enhances the usefulness of fund balance information by providing clearer fund balance classifications that can be more consistently applied and by clarifying existing governmental fund type definitions.

The following types of fund balances are reported at June 30, 2014:

Nonspendable - Represents amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. This fund balance classification includes general fund reserves for prepaid expenditures and nonmajor governmental fund reserves for the principal portion of permanent trust funds.

Restricted - Represents amounts that are restricted to specific purposes by constraints imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. This fund balance classification includes general fund encumbrances funded by bond issuances, various special revenue funds, and the income portion of permanent trust funds.

Committed - Represents amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Town's highest level of decision-making authority. This fund balance classification includes general fund encumbrances for non-lapsing, special article appropriations approved at Town Meeting, stabilization funds set aside by Town Meeting vote for future capital acquisitions and improvements (now reported as part of the general fund per GASB 54), and various special revenue funds.

Assigned - Represents amounts that are constrained by the Town's intent to use these resources for a specific purpose. This fund balance classification includes general fund encumbrances that have been established by various Town departments for the expenditure of current year budgetary financial resources upon vendor performance in the subsequent budgetary period.

Unassigned - Represents amounts that are available to be spent in future periods.

Following is a breakdown of the Town's fund balances at June 30, 2014:

	General Fund	High School Capital Project Fund	Road Reconstruction Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable					
Nonexpendable permanent funds	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 166,460	\$ 166,460
Total Nonspendable	-	-	-	166,460	166,460
Restricted					
Bonded projects	-	-	-	225,122	225,122
Debt service	1,012,883	-	-	-	1,012,883
Special revenue funds	-	-	-	4,569,628	4,569,628
Expendable permanent funds	-	-	-	1,605,976	1,605,976
Total Restricted	1,012,883	-	-	6,400,726	7,413,609
Committed					
Continued appropriations					
General government	722,611	-	-	-	722,611
Public safety	72,046	-	-	-	72,046
Education	3,732	-	-	-	3,732
Public works	232,017	-	-	-	232,017
Culture and recreation	9,060	-	-	-	9,060
OPEB stabilization	604,680	-	-	-	604,680
Community preservation	-	-	-	2,420,105	2,420,105
Total Committed	1,644,146	-	-	2,420,105	4,064,251
Assigned					
Encumbrances					
General government	32,283	-	-	-	32,283
Public safety	1,518	-	-	-	1,518
Education	19,157	-	-	-	19,157
Public works	31,576	-	-	-	31,576
Health and human services	357	-	-	-	357
Employee benefits	6,934	-	-	-	6,934
Reserved for expenditures	1,533,736	-	-	-	1,533,736
Total Assigned	1,625,561	-	-	-	1,625,561
Unassigned					
General stabilization	1,909,462	-	-	-	1,909,462
Unassigned	4,052,170	(6,934,690)	(2,167,702)	(216,269)	(5,266,491)
Total Unassigned	5,961,632	(6,934,690)	(2,167,702)	(216,269)	(3,357,029)
Total Fund Balances	\$ 10,244,222	\$ (6,934,690)	\$ (2,167,702)	\$ 8,771,022	\$ 9,912,852

15. General Fund Unassigned Fund Balance

The unassigned general fund balance reported on the balance sheet is stated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), which differs in certain respects from the Massachusetts Uniform Municipal Accounting System (UMAS).

The accompanying financial statements include an estimate for future potential tax refunds, which is not recognized under UMAS

The following summarizes the specific differences between GAAP basis and budgetary basis of reporting the general fund unassigned fund balance:

GAAP basis balance	\$ 5,961,632
Stabilization fund	(1,909,462)
Tax refund estimate	<u>168,012</u>
Statutory (UMAS) Balance	<u>\$ 4,220,182</u>

16. Subsequent Events

Debt

Subsequent to June 30, 2014, the Town has incurred the following debt:

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Issue Date</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>
Bond anticipation note	\$ 1,476,698	1.00%	09/12/14	09/11/15
General obligation bond	\$ 10,810,000	2.50%	09/11/14	09/01/32

17. Commitments and Contingencies

Outstanding Legal Issues - There are several pending legal issues in which the Town is involved. The Town’s management is of the opinion that the potential future settlement of such claims would not materially affect its financial statements taken as a whole.

Grants - Amounts received or receivable from grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the federal government. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time, although the Town expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

18. Post-Employment Healthcare and Life Insurance Benefits

Other Post-Employment Benefits

GASB Statement 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Post-Employment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, requires governments to account for other post-employment benefits (OPEB), primarily healthcare, on an accrual basis rather than on a pay-as-you-go basis. The effect is the recognition of an actuarially required contribution as an expense on the Statement of Activities when a future retiree earns their post-employment benefits, rather than when they use their post-employment benefit. To the extent that an entity does not fund their actuarially required contribution, a

post-employment benefit liability is recognized on the Statement of Net Position over time.

A. Plan Description

In addition to providing the pension benefits described, the Town provides post-employment healthcare and life insurance benefits for retired employees through the Town's plan. The benefits, benefit levels, employee contributions, and employer contributions are governed by Chapter 32 of the Massachusetts General Laws. As of January 1, 2011, the actuarial valuation date, approximately 322 retirees and 515 active employees meet the eligibility requirements. The plan does not issue a separate financial report.

B. Benefits Provided

The Town provides medical, prescription drug, mental health/substance abuse, and life insurance to retirees and their covered dependents. All active employees who retire from the Town and meet the eligibility criteria will receive these benefits.

C. Funding Policy

Retirees contribute 50% of the cost of the health plan, as determined by the Town. The Town contributes the remainder of the health plan costs on a pay-as-you-go basis.

D. Annual OPEB Costs and Net OPEB Obligation

The Town's fiscal 2014 annual OPEB expense is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC), an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement No. 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover the normal cost per year and amortize the unfunded actuarial liability over a period of thirty years. The following table shows the components of the Town's annual OPEB cost for the year ending June 30, 2014, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and the change in the Town's net OPEB obligation based on an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2011.

Annual Required Contribution (ARC)	\$ 5,153,319
Interest on net OPEB obligation	638,667
Adjustment to ARC	<u>(673,177)</u>
Annual OPEB cost	5,118,809
Contributions made	<u>(1,669,476)</u>
Increase in net OPEB obligation	3,449,333
Net OPEB obligation - beginning of year	<u>15,027,457</u>
Net OPEB obligation - end of year	<u><u>\$ 18,476,790</u></u>

The Town's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation were as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year Ended</u>	<u>Annual OPEB Cost</u>	<u>Percentage of OPEB Cost Contributed</u>	<u>Net OPEB Obligation</u>
2014	\$ 5,118,809	33%	\$ 18,476,790
2013	\$ 4,806,263	31%	\$ 15,027,457
2012	\$ 4,508,955	31%	\$ 11,708,964

The Town's net OPEB obligation as of June 30, 2014 is recorded as a component of the "other long-term liabilities" line item.

E. Funded Status and Funding Progress

The funded status of the plan as of January 1, 2011, the date of the most recent actuarial valuation was as follows (in thousands):

Actuarial accrued liability (AAL)	\$ 47,798
Actuarial value of plan assets	<u>-</u>
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL)	<u>\$ 47,798</u>
Funded ratio (actuarial value of plan assets/AAL)	<u>0%</u>
Covered payroll (active plan members)	<u>\$ 28,675</u>
UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll	<u>166.7%</u>

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amount and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples included assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trend. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information following the Notes to Financial Statements, presents multiyear trend information that shows whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

F. Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the plan as understood by the Town and the plan members and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the Town and plan members

to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

In the January 1, 2011 actuarial valuation the projected unit credit cost method was used. The actuarial value of assets was not determined as the Town has not advanced funded its obligation. The actuarial assumptions included a 4.25% investment rate of return and an initial annual healthcare cost trend rate of between 5% and 7.02%, after the initial year trends start at 8% or 9% and decrease to 5% or 6% over 6 to 8 years (depending on health insurance plan). The amortization costs for the initial UAAL is a level percentage of payroll for a period of 30 years, on a closed basis. This has been calculated assuming the amortization payment increases at a rate of 3.25%.

19. Pension Plan

The Town follows the provisions of GASB Statement No. 27, (as amended by GASB 50) *Accounting for Pensions for State and Local Government Employees*, with respect to the employees' retirement funds. Chapter 32 of the Massachusetts General Laws assigns the System the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions of the plan, and the State legislature has the authority to grant cost-of-living increases. The System issues a publicly available financial report which can be obtained through the Plymouth County Retirement System at 10 Cordage Park Circle, Suite 234, Plymouth, MA 02360.

A. Plan Description

The Town contributes to the Plymouth County Retirement System (the System), a cost-sharing multiple-employer, defined benefit pension plan administered by a county retirement board. The System provides retirement, disability, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Chapter 32 of the Massachusetts General Laws assigns the System the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions of the plan and grant cost-of-living increases. The System issues a publicly available financial report that can be obtained through the Plymouth County Retirement System at 10 Cordage Park Circle, Suite 234, Plymouth, MA 02360.

B. Funding Policy

Plan members are required to contribute to the System at rates ranging from 5% to 11% of annual covered compensation. The Town is required to pay into the System its share of the remaining system-wide actuarially determined contribution plus administration costs which are apportioned among the employers based on active covered payroll. The contributions of plan members and the Town are governed by Chapter 32 of the Massachu-

setts General Laws. The Town's contributions to the System for the years ended June 30, 2014, 2013, and 2012 were \$2,426,018, \$2,331,038, and \$2,021,104, respectively, which were equal to its annual required contributions for each of these years.

C. Massachusetts Teacher Retirement System (MTRS) - Plan Description

As required by State Statutes, teachers of the Town are covered by the Massachusetts Teachers Retirement System (MTRS). The MTRS is funded by contributions from covered employees and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The MTRS was established under Chapter 15, Section 16 of the Massachusetts General Laws, however, Chapter 32 of the Massachusetts General Laws assigns the System the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions of the plan, and the State legislature has the authority to grant cost-of-living increases. The Town is not required to contribute.

All persons employed on at least a half-time basis, who are covered under a contractual agreement requiring certification by the Board of Education are eligible and must participate in the MTRS.

Based on the Commonwealth of Massachusetts' retirement laws, employees covered by the pension plan must contribute a percentage of gross earnings into the pension fund. The percentage is determined by the participant's date of entry into the system and gross earnings, up to \$30,000, as follows:

Before January 1, 1975	5%
January 1, 1975 - December 31, 1983	7% *
January 1, 1984 - June 30, 1996	8% *
July 1, 1996 - June 30, 2001	9% *
Beginning July 1, 2001	11%

*Effective January 1, 1990, all participants hired after January 1, 1979, who have not elected to increase to 11%, contribute an additional 2% of salary in excess of \$30,000.

In fiscal year 2014, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts contributed \$6,006,220 to the MTRS on behalf of the Town. This is included in the education expenditures and intergovernmental revenues in the general fund.

20. Risk Management

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which the Town carries commercial insurance. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the previous year and have been no material settlements in excess of coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

21. Beginning Net Position Restatement and Reclassification

The beginning (July 1, 2013) net position of the Town has been restated and reclassified as follows:

Fund Basis Financial Statements:

	<u>Nonmajor Fund</u>	<u>Community Preservation Fund</u>	<u>Road Reconstruction Fund</u>
As previously reported	\$ 5,891,466	\$ 2,942,287	\$ -
To reclass Community Preservation to nonmajor	2,942,287	(2,942,287)	-
To reclass Road Reconstruction to a major fund	<u>93,842</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(93,842)</u>
As restated	<u>\$ 8,927,595</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (93,842)</u>

22. Implementation of New GASB Standard

The GASB has issued Statement 68 Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions, which is required to be implemented in fiscal year 2015. Management's current assessment is that this pronouncement will have a significant impact on the Town's basic financial statements by recognizing as a liability and expense, the Town's applicable portion of the Plymouth County Retirement System's actuarially accrued liability.

**TOWN OF HANOVER, MASSACHUSETTS
SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

June 30, 2014

(Unaudited)

(Amounts Expressed in thousands)

Other Post-Employment Benefits

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Liability (AAL) - Entry Age (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll [(b-a)/c]
01/01/11	\$ -	\$ 47,798	\$ 47,798	0.0%	\$ 28,675	166.7%
07/01/08	\$ -	\$ 33,604	\$ 33,604	0.0%	\$ 24,891	135.0%

**PLYMOUTH COUNTY RETIREMENT SYSTEM
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

(Unaudited)

(Amounts Expressed in thousands)

**Employees' Retirement System
Schedule of Funding Progress**

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Liability (AAL) - Entry Age (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll [(b-a)/c]
01/01/13	\$ 666,900	\$ 1,319,765	\$ 652,865	50.5%	\$ 238,655	273.6%
01/01/11	\$ 666,731	\$ 1,187,447	\$ 520,716	56.1%	\$ 228,290	228.1%
01/01/10	\$ 673,709	\$ 1,132,847	\$ 459,138	59.5%	\$ 227,508	201.8%
01/01/09	\$ 579,877	\$ 1,159,211	\$ 579,334	50.0%	\$ 264,541	219.0%
01/01/08	\$ 683,820	\$ 1,056,020	\$ 372,200	64.8%	\$ 252,683	147.3%

**Employees' Retirement System
Schedule of Employer Contributions**

Plan Year End	System Wide			Town of Hanover	
	Annual Required Contributions	Actual Contributions	Percent Contributed	Actual Contributions	Town Contributions as a % of Actual Contributions
12/31/13	\$ 54,966	\$ 54,966	100%	\$ 2,426	4.4%
12/31/12	\$ 52,815	\$ 52,815	100%	\$ 2,331	4.4%
12/31/11	\$ 46,851	\$ 46,851	100%	\$ 2,021	4.3%
12/31/10	\$ 48,987	\$ 48,987	100%	\$ 2,055	4.2%

See Independent Auditors' Report.