

Special Town Meeting
May 2022

Article 2 & 3

Stabilization Fund
Northeast Metropolitan Regional Vocational School
Construction Project

The Northeast Metropolitan Regional Vocational School ("School") is embarking on a Massachusetts School Building Authority ("MSBA") sponsored school construction project. As of the most recent information received from the School, the estimated project cost is:

Total Estimated Project Costs	\$317,422,620.00
Estimated MSBA Reimbursement	<u>\$140,851,919.00</u>
District's Local Share of Project Costs	\$176,570,701.00

Each city and town that is a member of the school district is responsible for the payment of their share of the debt service on the construction project. This debt service will be paid to the School annually based on debt schedules including principal and interest as a capital assessment. This assessment is based on the student enrollment of each city and town in the district and can change annually based on increases or decreases in enrollment.

As of the date of this writing, the School's funding schedule information has a bond sale scheduled for April 21, 2022 in the amount of \$30,955,000.00. This is the first of three planned issuances for funding the School's share of the project. Estimated debt service on this portion of the project assessed to the cities and towns is shown on the attached. The amount for Fiscal Year 2023 that is estimated to be due from the Town of Saugus is \$203,449.00.

In order to create a dedicated funding source for the Town's share of debt service, MGL c40 s5B provides the mechanism for the Town to create a Stabilization Fund into which funds may be appropriated and reserved for future appropriation for any lawful municipal purpose. The creation of this Stabilization Fund will be a special reserve that funds can be appropriated to/from for funding the debt service for the Northeast Metropolitan Regional Vocational School construction project.

If authorized under Article 5, Article 6 will request an appropriation to the Stabilization Fund in the amount of \$500,000.00.

Please note that if additional borrowing is done prior to the end of Fiscal Year 2022, this could affect the amount that the Town will be required to pay in Fiscal Year 2023.

The source of funding for Article 6 will be July 1, 2021 certified free cash.



Informational Guideline Release

Bureau of Municipal Finance Law
Informational Guideline Release (IGR) No. 17-20
July 2017

Supersedes IGR 04-201 and Inconsistent Prior Written Statements

STABILIZATION FUNDS

(G.L. c. 40, § 5B and G.L. c. 59, § 21C(g))

This Informational Guideline Release (IGR) informs local officials about changes made by the Municipal Modernization Act that eliminate caps on stabilization fund balances and annual appropriations, change the quantum of vote for appropriations into stabilization funds, allow the dedication of certain revenue streams into stabilization funds and expand the depositories and investment options for stabilization fund reserves.

Topical Index Key:

Accounting Policies and Procedures
Appropriations
Proposition 2½
Special Funds

Distribution:

Accountants/Auditors
Mayors/Selectmen
City/Town Managers/Exec. Secys.
Finance Directors
Finance Committees
City/Town Councils
City Solicitors/Town Counsels

Supersedes IGR 04-201 and Inconsistent Prior Written Statements

STABILIZATION FUNDS

(G.L. c. 40, § 5B and G.L. c. 59, § 21C(g))

SUMMARY:

These guidelines inform local officials about amendments made to [G.L. c. 40, § 5B](#), which establishes city, town and district stabilization funds, by the Municipal Modernization Act statute that took effect on November 7, 2016. [St. 2016, c. 218, § 22](#).

Under [G.L. c. 40, § 5B](#), municipalities and districts may create one or more stabilization funds, which are special reserves into which monies may be appropriated and reserved for later appropriation for any lawful municipal purpose. Voters may also approve a Proposition 2½ override in order to fund appropriations for a particular stabilization fund. Monies accumulated in a stabilization fund carry over from one fiscal year to another, and interest remains with that fund.

The Municipal Modernization Act made four significant changes to [G.L. c. 40, § 5B](#). First, it eliminated caps on the amount that could be appropriated into the fund in any year and the aggregate balances of all stabilization funds. Previously, municipalities and districts could not appropriate into a stabilization fund in any year an amount exceeding 10 percent of the prior year's tax levy, or a larger amount, without the approval of the Director of Accounts, and the total reserved in all funds could not exceed 10 percent of the equalized valuation of the municipality or district. Second, appropriations made into the fund may now be approved by a majority vote, instead of a two-thirds vote. Appropriations from a stabilization fund must still be approved by a two-thirds vote. Likewise, a two-thirds vote is still needed to create a stabilization fund and to change its purpose. Third, the local treasurer has a broader range of investment options consistent with the 2014 amendments to municipal and district trust fund investments under [G.L. c. 44, § 54](#) and banking laws governing the Commissioner of Bank's authority to establish a list of sound investments for banking institutions. [St. 2014, c. 343](#). Finally, a new local acceptance provision was added as the fourth paragraph of [G.L. c. 40, § 5B](#). If accepted, the local legislative body, by a two-thirds vote, may dedicate to a stabilization fund certain revenue streams, including revenue from fees and charges, except revenues already reserved by law for particular purposes and locally assessed taxes and excises.

These guidelines are in effect and supersede Informational Guideline Release No. 04-201, *Creation of Multiple Stabilization Funds and Proposition 2½ Overrides for Stabilization Funds*, and any inconsistent prior written statements or documents.

GUIDELINES:

I. MULTIPLE STABILIZATION FUNDS

A. Creation of Funds

Stabilization funds may be created for one or more different purposes. [G.L. c. 40, § 5B](#). A fund may be created for a broad category of spending purposes, such as any lawful purpose, capital budget purposes or purposes for which the community may borrow money. Stabilization funds may also be created for a specific purpose or project, for example, to acquire a new fire truck or undertake a particular school construction project.

Creation of a fund requires a two-thirds vote of the legislative body of the city, town or district. The vote must clearly define the purpose(s) of the fund.

B. Changing Fund Purpose

The purpose of a stabilization fund may be changed at any later time by a two-thirds vote of the legislative body. For example, if a community had established a fund in order to reserve monies to acquire a new fire truck and a balance remains after the purchase, the legislative body could vote to change the purpose to meet some new savings objective.

If the legislative body votes to change the purpose of a stabilization fund for which revenue has been dedicated, the vote should also state whether the dedication continues after the purpose changes. See Section II-C-1 below regarding the minimum period a dedication is effective.

If a Proposition 2½ levy limit override was approved for the purpose of funding the particular stabilization fund, however, the city or town must also follow the election procedure explained in Section III-C below to be able to change the fund purpose and then continue using the additional levy capacity resulting from that override in future years.

C. Appropriations and Transfers

Appropriations into any stabilization fund require a majority vote of the legislative body. Appropriations from a stabilization fund require a two-thirds vote of the legislative body.

Monies may also be transferred from one stabilization fund to another by two-thirds vote. When monies in the fund from which the transfer is made cannot be appropriated directly for the purpose of the fund receiving the transfer, for example, a transfer of \$50,000 from a fund for a particular school construction project to a fund to construct a new senior center, the vote also serves as a change in purpose to the extent of the amount appropriated.

D. Investment and Interest

The treasurer may deposit stabilization funds in (1) a trust company, co-operative bank, or savings bank, if the trust company or bank is organized or exists under either the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, or of any other state, or may transact business in the Commonwealth, and has its main office or a branch office in the Commonwealth; and (2) a national bank, federal savings bank or federal savings and loan association, if the bank or association may transact business and has its main office or a branch office in the Commonwealth. Any state-chartered or federally-chartered bank used to deposit stabilization funds must be insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (or its successor).

The treasurer may also invest stabilization funds in (1) participation units under [G.L. c. 29, § 38A](#) (Massachusetts Municipal Depository Trust established by the State Treasurer); or (2) securities that are legal investments for savings banks under Massachusetts law. Savings banks may legally invest in securities included in the annual legal list of investments established by the Commissioner of Banks under [G.L. c. 167, §§ 15A-15K](#), and permitted by [G.L. c. 167F, § 3](#). All investments in securities that are legal investments for savings banks must still meet the investment standard in [G.L. c. 44, § 55B](#) governing a treasurer's investment of public funds generally, which means those investments must be prudent.

All interest earned on the deposit and investment of stabilization funds belongs to the funds. The treasurer may pool monies from all stabilization funds for investment purposes, but the accounting officer must account for them separately in the general ledger and allocate interest earned on the pooled monies proportionately to each stabilization fund.

II. DEDICATION OF REVENUES TO STABILIZATION FUND

A. Purpose

Cities, towns and districts that accept the fourth paragraph of [G.L. c. 40, § 5B](#) may dedicate, without further appropriation, all, or a percentage of not less than 25 percent, of a particular fee, charge or other receipt to any stabilization fund established under [G.L. c. 40, § 5B](#).

B. Acceptance Procedure

Acceptance of the fourth paragraph of [G.L. c. 40, § 5B](#) is by majority vote of the legislative body of the city, town or district, subject to charter. [G.L. c. 4, § 4](#). (See attached sample acceptance vote.)

C. Dedication of Revenue Stream to a Stabilization Fund

1. Dedication Vote

After a city, town or district has accepted the fourth paragraph of [G.L. c. 40, § 5B](#), its legislative body may vote to dedicate a revenue source to a stabilization fund by a two-thirds vote. The vote must include the (1) specific revenue source being dedicated; (2) the percentage of that revenue source being dedicated, which must be at least 25 percent of the source; and (3) the fund into which the revenue source is being dedicated. A separate vote should be taken for each dedication. (See attached sample dedication vote.)

The vote must take place before July 1 of the fiscal year in which the dedication is to begin. A dedication may be terminated in the same manner, i.e., by a two-thirds vote of the legislative body, but cannot terminate unless it has been in effect for at least three fiscal years.

2. Dedicated Revenue Streams

Any fee, charge or other receipt may be dedicated to a stabilization fund, except:

a. Locally Assessed Taxes, Excises and Property Tax Surcharges

Real and personal property taxes, motor vehicle excises, boat excises, farm animal and machinery excises, classified forest, farm and recreational land and penalty taxes, community preservation surcharges and municipal water infrastructure surcharges cannot be dedicated to a stabilization fund.

b. Revenues Reserved by Law for Particular Purposes

Fees, charges or other receipts already reserved by law for expenditure for a particular purpose cannot be dedicated to a stabilization fund. This includes revenues dedicated by general laws or special acts and revenues dedicated because the city, town or district accepted a statute or otherwise acted under a statute to dedicate them.

For example, the legislative body could not dedicate those betterments and special assessment revenues reserved for debt service under [G.L. c. 44, § 53J](#), parking meter receipts reserved for certain parking related purposes if the city or town had accepted [G.L. c. 40, § 22A](#) or ambulance receipts if the city or town was reserving them for appropriation under [G.L. c. 40, § 5F](#).

This exception means that the fees, charges or other receipts that may be dedicated are revenues that would belong to the general fund. [G.L. c. 44, § 53](#).

3. Dedicated Revenue Accounting

Upon receipt of dedicated revenue, the accounting officer must credit the voted percentage to the designated stabilization fund and the remaining percentage, if any, to the general fund. No appropriation or other action is required.

4. Balance Available for Appropriation

The stabilization fund balance available for appropriation includes only the amount of the dedicated revenue actually received and credited to the fund.

D. Revocation of Acceptance

Acceptance may be revoked, but the city, town or district must wait until at least three years after acceptance. [G.L. c. 4, § 4B](#). Revocation is also by vote of the legislative body of the city, town or district, subject to charter.

Revocation terminates all dedications at the end of the fiscal year in which the revocation takes effect. See II-E below.

E. Effective Date of Acceptance or Revocation

Acceptance or revocation of the fourth paragraph of [G.L. c. 40, § 5B](#) is effective for the fiscal year that begins the next July 1, unless a later fiscal year is designated in the acceptance or revocation vote.

F. Notification of Acceptance or Revocation/Revenue Dedication or Termination

The city, town or district clerk must notify the Municipal Databank if the fourth paragraph of [G.L. c. 40, § 5B](#) is accepted or revoked, and if a revenue source is dedicated to a stabilization fund. (See “[Notification of Acceptance or Revocation/Revenue Dedication or Termination](#).”) The notification should be made **as soon as possible** after the vote.

III. STABILIZATION FUND OVERRIDES

A. Presentation and Approval of Override Ballot Question

Cities and towns may ask voters to approve a Proposition 2½ levy limit override ballot question for the purpose of funding any of the stabilization funds it establishes.

If approved, the additional levy capacity is earmarked for the same stabilization fund in the fiscal year the override is effective and subsequent years. [G.L. c. 59, § 21C\(g\)](#).

Therefore, the amount of any override for a stabilization fund must be clearly identified, preferably by presenting a separate override question for each stabilization fund being funded. For example:

Shall the city/town of _____ be allowed to assess an additional \$100,000 in real estate and personal property taxes for the purposes of funding the municipal capital stabilization fund for the fiscal year beginning July 1, ____?

Shall the city/town of _____ be allowed to assess an additional \$100,000 in real estate and personal property taxes for the purposes of funding the school capital stabilization fund for the fiscal year beginning July 1, ____?

If the amount is included in an override for multiple purposes, however, the exact amount allocated to the particular stabilization fund must be stated. For example:

Shall the city/town of _____ be allowed to assess an additional \$1,000,000 in real estate and personal property taxes for the purposes of funding the town and school operating budgets, the municipal capital stabilization fund (\$100,000) and the school capital stabilization fund (\$100,000) for the fiscal year beginning July 1, ____?

B. Appropriation of Override in Future Years

1. Annual Appropriation Procedure

In the fiscal year the override is effective, the appropriation of the funds generated by the override into the particular stabilization fund is made by the usual appropriation procedure for stabilization funds under G.L. c. 40, § 5B, i.e., a majority vote of the legislative body.

Each year thereafter, however, the selectboard, town council or city council, with the mayor's approval if required by law, must decide whether to "appropriate" any of the additional capacity resulting from the override for the same stabilization fund purpose. A two-thirds vote is required to make any subsequent fiscal year "appropriation" into a stabilization fund. G.L. c. 59, § 21C(g),

2. Appropriation Amount

All or some of the additional levy capacity may be "appropriated." In the first year after the override is effective, the additional levy capacity that may be appropriated is 102.5 percent of the override amount. In subsequent years, it is 102.5 percent of the amount of additional levy capacity appropriated in the last year it was appropriated.

Example

A \$100,000 override is approved for a school capital project stabilization fund for fiscal year 2017 and the legislative body appropriates the same amount from that year's tax levy for that purpose.

In FY2018, \$102,500 is available for "appropriation" by the selectmen, town council or city council, with the mayor's approval if required by law. That entire amount is "appropriated."

In FY2019, \$105,062 (1.025 x FY2018 appropriation of \$102,500) is available, but only \$80,000 is "appropriated."

The amount available in FY2020 now becomes \$82,000 (1.025 x FY2019 appropriation of \$80,000). However, no appropriation is made in FY2020.

The amount available in FY2021 is \$82,000 (1.025 x last appropriation made, i.e., FY2019 appropriation of \$80,000).

3. Tax Rate

The assessors must raise the amount "appropriated" in the tax rate. This "appropriation" is reported on page two of the tax rate recapitulation under "Other Amounts to Be Raised" and documented by a certified copy of the "appropriation" vote, as explained in the annual tax rate recapitulation instructions issued by the Bureau of Accounts.

4. Levy Limit Calculation

The municipality's levy limit for any year is increased by the amount of additional levy capacity that is appropriated for the stabilization fund purpose. The new limit must still be within overall levy ceiling of 2½ percent of the full and fair cash value of taxable property.

C. Change in Override Purpose

1. Presenting Ballot Question

The selectboard, town council or city council, with the mayor's approval if required by law, may ask the voters to approve a change in the purpose of the override. This change can result in the additional levy capacity being allocated to another stabilization fund or to any other municipal purpose. A two-thirds vote is required to place the ballot question before the voters.

2. Question Form

The following question form should be used to ask voters to change the override purpose:

Shall the city/town of _____ be allowed to change the purpose of a Proposition 2½ override question approved at an election held on _____, _____ for the (capital stabilization fund) to the following new purpose(s): _____ for the fiscal year beginning July 1, _____?

3. Question Approval

The question is approved if a majority of those voting on the question vote “yes.”

4. Appropriation in Future Years

If the purpose of the override is changed to another stabilization fund, or other purpose, the additional levy capacity would have to be “appropriated” to the new purpose each year or the levy limit would not be increased. See Section III-B above.

SAMPLES

(Samples should not be used without the advice of municipal or district counsel.)

DEDICATION OF REVENUES TO A STABILIZATION FUND

ACCEPTANCE

Legislative Body Vote

ARTICLE/ORDER. To see if the city/town/district will vote to accept the fourth paragraph of [Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 40, Section 5B](#), which allows the dedication, without further appropriation, of all, or a percentage not less than 25 percent, of particular fees, charges or receipts to a stabilization fund established under Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 40, Section 5B, to be effective for the fiscal year beginning on July 1, _____, or take any other action relative thereto.

MOTION. Moved/ordered that the city/town/district accept the fourth paragraph of [Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 40, Section 5B](#), which provides for the dedication, without further appropriation, of all, or a percentage not less than 25 percent, of particular fees, charges or receipts to a stabilization fund established under Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 40, Section 5B, to be effective for the fiscal year beginning on July 1, _____.

REVOCATION

Legislative Body Vote

ARTICLE/ORDER: To see if the city/town/district will vote to revoke its acceptance of the fourth paragraph of [Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 40, Section 5B](#), which allows the dedication, without further appropriation, of all, or a percentage not less than 25 percent, of particular fees, charges or receipts to a stabilization fund established under Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 40, Section 5B, to be effective for the fiscal year beginning on July 1, _____, or take any other action relative thereto.

MOTION: Moved/ordered that the city/town/district revoke its acceptance of the fourth paragraph of [Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 40, Section 5B](#), which provides for the dedication, without further appropriation, of all, or a percentage not less than 25 percent, of particular fees, charges or receipts to a stabilization fund established under Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 40, Section 5B, to be effective for the fiscal year beginning on July 1, _____.

REVENUE DEDICATION

Legislative Body Vote

ARTICLE/ORDER: To see if the city/town/district will dedicate all or a percentage, which may not be less than 25 percent, of the _____ to the _____ Stabilization Fund established under [Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 40, Section 5B](#), effective for fiscal year _____ beginning on July 1, _____ or take any other action relative thereto.

MOTION: Moved/ordered that the city/town/district dedicate ____% of the _____ to the _____ Stabilization Fund established under [Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 40, Section 5B](#), effective for the fiscal year _____ beginning on July 1, _____.

Example

ARTICLE/ORDER: To see if the city/town will dedicate all or a percentage, which may not be less than 25 percent, of the meals excise revenues collected under [Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 64L](#) to the Capital Purposes Stabilization Fund established under [Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 40, Section 5B](#), effective for fiscal year 2019 beginning on July 1, 2018, or take any other action relative thereto.

MOTION: Moved/ordered that the city/town dedicate 50% of the meals excise revenues collected under [Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 64L](#) to the Capital Purposes Stabilization Fund established under [Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 40, Section 5B](#), effective for fiscal year 2019 beginning on July 1, 2018.

Part I ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT

Title VII CITIES, TOWNS AND DISTRICTS

Chapter 40 POWERS AND DUTIES OF CITIES AND TOWNS

Section 5B STABILIZATION FUNDS; ESTABLISHMENT

[Section impacted by 2020, 92, Secs. 10, 16 and 17, effective June 5, 2020 relating to the suspension of the dedication of revenue to special funds for fiscal year 2021 in order to address disruptions caused by the outbreak of COVID-19.]

Section 5B. Cities, towns and districts may create 1 or more stabilization funds and appropriate any amount into the funds. Any interest shall be added to and become part of the fund.

The treasurer shall be the custodian of all stabilization funds and may deposit the proceeds in a trust company, co-operative bank or savings bank, if the trust company or bank is organized or exists pursuant to the laws of the commonwealth or any other state or may transact business in the commonwealth and has its main office or a branch office in the commonwealth; a national bank, federal savings bank or federal savings and loan association, if the bank or association may transact business and has its main office or a branch office in the commonwealth; provided, however, that a state-chartered or federally-chartered bank shall be insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or its successor; or

may invest the funds in participation units in a combined investment fund pursuant to section 38A of chapter 29 or in securities that are legal investments for savings banks.

At the time of creating any stabilization fund the city, town or district shall specify, and at any later time may alter, the purpose of the fund, which may be for any lawful purpose, including without limitation, an approved school project pursuant to chapter 70B or any other purpose for which the city, town or district may lawfully borrow money. The specification and any alteration of purpose, and any appropriation of funds from any such fund, shall be approved by a two-thirds vote, except as provided in paragraph (g) of section 21C of chapter 59 for a majority referendum vote. Subject to said section 21C of said chapter 59, any such vote shall be of the legislative body of the city, town or district, subject to charter.

Notwithstanding section 53 of chapter 44 or any other general or special law to the contrary, a city, town or district that accepts this paragraph may dedicate, without further appropriation, all, or a percentage not less than 25 per cent, of a particular fee, charge or other receipt to any stabilization fund established pursuant to this section; provided, however, that the receipt is not reserved by law for expenditure for a particular purpose. For purposes of this paragraph, a receipt shall not include taxes or excises assessed pursuant to chapter 59, 60A, 60B, 61, 61A or 61B or surcharges assessed pursuant to section 39M or chapter 44B. A dedication shall be approved by a two-thirds vote of the legislative body of the city, town or district, subject to charter, and may be terminated in the same manner. A vote to dedicate or terminate a dedication shall be made before the fiscal year in which the dedication or termination is to commence and shall be effective at least for 3 fiscal years.



Northeast Metropolitan Regional Vocational Technical School District
Wakefield, Massachusetts

Total Est. Project Costs (as of 2/18/2022)..... \$ 317,422,620
Estimated MSBA Reimbursement Level..... 140,851,919
District's Local Share of Project Costs..... \$ 176,570,701

Projected Interest Rate on Notes: 3.00%
Actual Interest Rate on 2022 Bonds: Real Market Rates as of 4/5/2022 (see pg. 4)
Projected Interest Rate on Bonds: 4.00%
Total Enrollment (Current): 1,307
Total Enrollment (Future): 1,600

School Financing Plan 3 - 30 Year Level Debt Structure

Fiscal Year	Short-Term Interest (pg. 3)	\$30,955,000 Local Share of Bonds Dated 4/21/2022 (pgs. 4-5)	\$70,000,000 Local Share of Bonds Dated 2/15/2024 (pgs. 6-7)	\$74,390,701 Local Share of Bonds Dated 2/15/2025 (pgs. 8-9)	Total Projected Debt Service	Fiscal Year
2023	\$ -	\$ 1,737,957	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,737,957	2023
2024	-	1,737,600	-	-	1,737,600	2024
2025	-	1,741,350	4,050,000	-	5,791,350	2025
2026	-	1,738,600	4,050,000	4,301,329	10,089,929	2026
2027	-	1,739,600	4,048,000	4,302,600	10,090,200	2027
2028	369,149	1,739,100	4,049,000	4,302,400	10,459,649	2028
2029	-	1,742,100	4,047,800	4,300,000	10,089,900	2029
2030	-	1,738,350	4,049,400	4,300,400	10,088,150	2030
2031	-	1,738,100	4,048,600	4,303,400	10,090,100	2031
2032	-	1,741,100	4,045,400	4,303,800	10,090,300	2032
2033	-	1,737,100	4,049,800	4,301,600	10,088,500	2033
2034	-	1,741,350	4,046,400	4,301,800	10,089,550	2034
2035	-	1,738,350	4,045,400	4,304,200	10,087,950	2035
2036	-	1,737,350	4,046,600	4,303,600	10,087,550	2036
2037	-	1,739,950	4,049,800	4,300,000	10,089,750	2037
2038	-	1,740,950	4,049,800	4,303,400	10,094,150	2038
2039	-	1,740,350	4,046,600	4,303,400	10,090,350	2039
2040	-	1,738,150	4,050,200	4,300,000	10,088,350	2040
2041	-	1,739,350	4,045,200	4,303,200	10,087,750	2041
2042	-	1,738,750	4,046,800	4,302,600	10,088,150	2042
2043	-	1,741,350	4,049,600	4,303,200	10,094,150	2043
2044	-	1,741,950	4,048,400	4,299,800	10,090,150	2044
2045	-	1,740,550	4,048,200	4,302,400	10,091,150	2045
2046	-	1,737,150	4,048,800	4,300,600	10,086,550	2046
2047	-	1,741,750	4,050,000	4,304,400	10,096,150	2047
2048	-	1,738,950	4,046,600	4,303,400	10,088,950	2048
2049	-	1,738,950	4,048,600	4,302,600	10,090,150	2049
2050	-	1,737,600	4,045,600	4,301,800	10,085,000	2050
2051	-	1,739,900	4,047,600	4,300,800	10,088,300	2051
2052	-	1,740,700	4,049,200	4,299,400	10,089,300	2052
2053	-	-	4,045,200	4,302,400	8,347,600	2053
2054	-	-	4,045,600	4,299,400	8,345,000	2054
2055	-	-	-	4,300,400	4,300,400	2055
Total	\$ 369,149	\$ 52,184,357	\$ 121,438,200	\$ 129,058,329	\$ 303,050,035	

Assumptions:

- For discussion purposes only; not to be used for budgeting purposes.
- MSBA reimbursement based upon total estimated project costs.
- Bonds structured on a level debt service basis.
- Structure does not reflect the use of estimated bond premium to reduce the issue size (per MGL Ch. 44, s. 20).



4/11/2022

Northeast Metropolitan Regional Vocational Technical School District

MEMBER MUNICIPALITIES ENROLLMENT:

City of Chelsea	241
City of Malden	154
City of Melrose	56
Town of North Reading	34
Town of Reading	33
City of Revere	253
Town of Saugus	153
Town of Stoneham	81
Town of Wakefield	106
Town of Winchester	16
Town of Winthrop	63
City of Woburn	117
TOTAL ENROLLMENT:	1,307

CREDIT RATING:

AA
AA/Aa3
AA+
Aa2
AAA
AA
AA+
Aa2
AAA
Aaa
AA/Aa3
AAA

Member Municipality Proration of Debt Service

Fiscal Year	Equals Net Total Debt Service	Chelsea Debt Service Proration	Malden Debt Service Proration	Melrose Debt Service Proration	North Reading Debt Service Proration	Reading Debt Service Proration	Revere Debt Service Proration	Saugus Debt Service Proration	Stoneham Debt Service Proration	Wakefield Debt Service Proration	Winchester Debt Service Proration	Winthrop Debt Service Proration	Woburn Debt Service Proration
2023	\$ 1,737,957	\$ 320,465	\$ 204,778	\$ 74,465	\$ 45,211	\$ 43,881	\$ 336,422	\$ 203,449	\$ 107,686	\$ 140,951	\$ 21,276	\$ 83,773	\$ 155,578
2024	\$ 1,737,957	\$ 320,399	\$ 204,736	\$ 74,450	\$ 45,202	\$ 43,872	\$ 336,353	\$ 203,407	\$ 107,686	\$ 140,922	\$ 21,271	\$ 83,756	\$ 155,546
2025	\$ 5,791,350	\$ 1,087,877	\$ 682,378	\$ 248,137	\$ 150,655	\$ 146,224	\$ 1,121,049	\$ 677,947	\$ 358,913	\$ 469,689	\$ 70,896	\$ 279,155	\$ 518,430
2026	\$ 10,089,929	\$ 1,860,500	\$ 1,188,867	\$ 432,315	\$ 262,477	\$ 254,757	\$ 1,953,139	\$ 1,181,147	\$ 625,313	\$ 818,311	\$ 123,519	\$ 486,358	\$ 903,230
2027	\$ 10,090,200	\$ 1,860,550	\$ 1,188,899	\$ 432,327	\$ 262,484	\$ 254,764	\$ 1,953,191	\$ 1,181,179	\$ 625,330	\$ 818,333	\$ 123,522	\$ 486,368	\$ 903,254
2028	\$ 10,459,649	\$ 1,928,673	\$ 1,232,430	\$ 448,156	\$ 272,095	\$ 264,092	\$ 2,024,706	\$ 1,224,427	\$ 648,226	\$ 848,296	\$ 128,045	\$ 504,176	\$ 936,327
2029	\$ 10,089,900	\$ 1,860,494	\$ 1,188,864	\$ 432,314	\$ 262,476	\$ 254,756	\$ 1,953,133	\$ 1,181,144	\$ 625,311	\$ 818,309	\$ 123,518	\$ 486,353	\$ 903,227
2030	\$ 10,088,150	\$ 1,860,171	\$ 1,188,657	\$ 432,239	\$ 262,431	\$ 254,712	\$ 1,952,794	\$ 1,180,939	\$ 625,203	\$ 818,167	\$ 123,497	\$ 486,269	\$ 903,071
2031	\$ 10,090,100	\$ 1,860,531	\$ 1,188,887	\$ 432,323	\$ 262,482	\$ 254,762	\$ 1,953,172	\$ 1,181,167	\$ 625,324	\$ 818,325	\$ 123,521	\$ 486,363	\$ 903,245
2032	\$ 10,090,300	\$ 1,860,568	\$ 1,188,911	\$ 432,331	\$ 262,487	\$ 254,767	\$ 1,953,210	\$ 1,181,190	\$ 625,336	\$ 818,341	\$ 123,523	\$ 486,373	\$ 903,263
2033	\$ 10,088,500	\$ 1,860,236	\$ 1,188,699	\$ 432,254	\$ 262,440	\$ 254,721	\$ 1,952,862	\$ 1,180,980	\$ 625,225	\$ 818,195	\$ 123,501	\$ 486,286	\$ 903,102
2034	\$ 10,089,550	\$ 1,860,430	\$ 1,188,822	\$ 432,299	\$ 262,467	\$ 254,748	\$ 1,953,065	\$ 1,181,103	\$ 625,290	\$ 818,280	\$ 123,514	\$ 486,336	\$ 903,196
2035	\$ 10,087,950	\$ 1,860,135	\$ 1,188,634	\$ 432,230	\$ 262,426	\$ 254,707	\$ 1,952,755	\$ 1,180,915	\$ 625,190	\$ 818,150	\$ 123,494	\$ 486,259	\$ 903,053
2036	\$ 10,087,550	\$ 1,860,061	\$ 1,188,587	\$ 432,213	\$ 262,415	\$ 254,697	\$ 1,952,678	\$ 1,180,869	\$ 625,166	\$ 818,118	\$ 123,490	\$ 486,240	\$ 903,017
2037	\$ 10,089,750	\$ 1,860,467	\$ 1,188,846	\$ 432,308	\$ 262,472	\$ 254,753	\$ 1,953,104	\$ 1,181,126	\$ 625,302	\$ 818,296	\$ 123,516	\$ 486,346	\$ 903,214
2038	\$ 10,094,150	\$ 1,861,278	\$ 1,189,364	\$ 432,496	\$ 262,587	\$ 254,864	\$ 1,953,956	\$ 1,181,641	\$ 625,575	\$ 818,653	\$ 123,570	\$ 486,558	\$ 903,608
2039	\$ 10,090,350	\$ 1,860,577	\$ 1,188,917	\$ 432,333	\$ 262,488	\$ 254,768	\$ 1,953,220	\$ 1,181,196	\$ 625,339	\$ 818,345	\$ 123,524	\$ 486,375	\$ 903,268
2040	\$ 10,088,350	\$ 1,860,208	\$ 1,188,681	\$ 432,248	\$ 262,436	\$ 254,717	\$ 1,952,833	\$ 1,180,962	\$ 625,215	\$ 818,183	\$ 123,499	\$ 486,279	\$ 903,089
2041	\$ 10,087,750	\$ 1,860,098	\$ 1,188,610	\$ 432,222	\$ 262,420	\$ 254,702	\$ 1,952,717	\$ 1,180,892	\$ 625,178	\$ 818,134	\$ 123,492	\$ 486,250	\$ 903,035
2042	\$ 10,088,150	\$ 1,860,171	\$ 1,188,657	\$ 432,239	\$ 262,431	\$ 254,712	\$ 1,952,794	\$ 1,180,939	\$ 625,203	\$ 818,167	\$ 123,497	\$ 486,269	\$ 903,071
2043	\$ 10,094,150	\$ 1,861,278	\$ 1,189,364	\$ 432,496	\$ 262,587	\$ 254,864	\$ 1,953,956	\$ 1,181,641	\$ 625,575	\$ 818,653	\$ 123,570	\$ 486,558	\$ 903,608
2044	\$ 10,090,150	\$ 1,860,540	\$ 1,188,893	\$ 432,325	\$ 262,483	\$ 254,763	\$ 1,953,181	\$ 1,181,173	\$ 625,327	\$ 818,329	\$ 123,521	\$ 486,365	\$ 903,250
2045	\$ 10,091,150	\$ 1,860,725	\$ 1,189,011	\$ 432,368	\$ 262,509	\$ 254,788	\$ 1,953,375	\$ 1,181,290	\$ 625,389	\$ 818,410	\$ 123,534	\$ 486,414	\$ 903,339
2046	\$ 10,086,550	\$ 1,859,876	\$ 1,188,469	\$ 432,170	\$ 262,389	\$ 254,672	\$ 1,952,484	\$ 1,180,751	\$ 625,104	\$ 818,037	\$ 123,477	\$ 486,192	\$ 902,928
2047	\$ 10,096,150	\$ 1,861,647	\$ 1,189,600	\$ 432,582	\$ 262,639	\$ 254,914	\$ 1,954,343	\$ 1,181,875	\$ 625,699	\$ 818,816	\$ 123,595	\$ 486,655	\$ 903,787
2048	\$ 10,088,950	\$ 1,860,319	\$ 1,188,752	\$ 432,273	\$ 262,452	\$ 254,732	\$ 1,952,949	\$ 1,181,032	\$ 625,252	\$ 818,232	\$ 123,507	\$ 486,307	\$ 903,142
2049	\$ 10,090,150	\$ 1,860,540	\$ 1,188,893	\$ 432,325	\$ 262,483	\$ 254,763	\$ 1,953,181	\$ 1,181,173	\$ 625,327	\$ 818,329	\$ 123,521	\$ 486,365	\$ 903,250
2050	\$ 10,085,000	\$ 1,859,591	\$ 1,188,286	\$ 432,104	\$ 262,349	\$ 254,633	\$ 1,952,184	\$ 1,180,570	\$ 625,008	\$ 817,911	\$ 123,458	\$ 486,117	\$ 902,789
2051	\$ 10,088,300	\$ 1,860,199	\$ 1,188,675	\$ 432,245	\$ 262,435	\$ 254,716	\$ 1,952,823	\$ 1,180,956	\$ 625,212	\$ 818,179	\$ 123,499	\$ 486,276	\$ 903,084
2052	\$ 10,089,300	\$ 1,860,384	\$ 1,188,793	\$ 432,288	\$ 262,461	\$ 254,741	\$ 1,953,017	\$ 1,181,073	\$ 625,274	\$ 818,260	\$ 123,511	\$ 486,324	\$ 903,174
2053	\$ 8,347,600	\$ 1,539,228	\$ 983,573	\$ 357,663	\$ 217,153	\$ 210,766	\$ 1,615,871	\$ 977,187	\$ 517,334	\$ 677,005	\$ 102,189	\$ 402,371	\$ 747,028
2054	\$ 8,345,000	\$ 1,538,749	\$ 983,267	\$ 357,552	\$ 217,085	\$ 210,700	\$ 1,615,367	\$ 976,882	\$ 517,173	\$ 676,794	\$ 102,158	\$ 402,246	\$ 747,028
2055	\$ 4,300,400	\$ 792,958	\$ 506,704	\$ 184,256	\$ 111,870	\$ 108,579	\$ 832,442	\$ 503,413	\$ 266,513	\$ 348,770	\$ 52,645	\$ 207,288	\$ 384,963
Total	\$ 303,050,035	\$ 55,879,922	\$ 35,707,502	\$ 12,984,546	\$ 7,883,475	\$ 7,651,608	\$ 58,662,325	\$ 35,475,635	\$ 18,781,219	\$ 24,577,891	\$ 3,709,870	\$ 14,607,615	\$ 27,128,427

Assumptions:

† Debt service proration based on 10/1/2021 school year enrollment figures.