CITY OF DOVER

CITY COUNCIL - AGENDA

Meeting Type: **Regular Meeting**
Meeting Location: **City Hall, Council Chambers**
Meeting Date: **Wednesday, April 22, 2026**
Meeting Time: **7:00 pm**

1. **CALL TO ORDER**
2. **MOMENT OF SILENCE**
3. **PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**
4. **ROLL CALL ATTENDANCE**
5. **PROCLAMATIONS/AWARDS – Mental Health Awareness Month, Volunteer Week, Affordable Housing Week**
6. **APPROVAL OF AGENDA**
7. **PUBLIC HEARINGS**
   - A. **ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION AND AUTHORIZATION FOR BONDING FOR FY2027 CIP WATER TREATMENT PLANT UPGRADES – FRENCH CROSS STATION**
     (THIS RESOLUTION REQUIRES A 2/3 MAJORITY VOTE)
     (VOTE TO OCCUR MAY 13, 2026)
     SPONSORED BY MAYOR SHANAHAN BY REQUEST
   - B. **REPROGRAM UNEXPENDED BOND PROCEEDS FROM CERTAIN COMMUNITY SERVICES CIP PROJECTS TO HENRY LAW AVENUE RECONSTRUCTION CIP PROJECT**
     (THIS RESOLUTION REQUIRES A 2/3 MAJORITY VOTE)
     (VOTE TO OCCUR MAY 13, 2026)
     SPONSORED BY MAYOR SHANAHAN BY REQUEST
8. **PUBLIC FORUM**

   Taxpayers, Business owners, and Residents are invited to speak on any issue pertaining to the business of the City of Dover. Statements shall be limited to five minutes.
9. **CITY MANAGER'S REPORT**
10. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES**
    - A. **April 1, 2026 – Workshop Meeting & Special Meeting**
    - B. **April 8, 2026 – Regular Meeting**
11. **MAYOR'S REPORT**
12. **UNFINISHED BUSINESS**
    - A. **ORDINANCES IN THE 2nd READING**
    - B. **ORDINANCES IN THE 3RD READING**
    - C. **RESOLUTIONS**
      1. **REPROGRAM UNEXPENDED BOND PROCEEDS FROM FIFTH AND GROVE WATER MAIN FY2024 AND FY2025 CIP PROJECT TO HORNE STREET RECONSTRUCTION CIP PROJECT**
         (THIS RESOLUTION REQUIRES A 2/3 MAJORITY VOTE)
         SPONSORED BY MAYOR SHANAHAN BY REQUEST

2. **APPROPRIATION FOR FY2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM MCCONNELL CENTER HVAC SYSTEMS REPLACEMENT AND AUTHORIZATION FOR BONDING**
   (THIS RESOLUTION REQUIRES A 2/3 MAJORITY VOTE)
   SPONSORED BY MAYOR SHANAHAN BY REQUEST
3. **REPROGRAM UNEXPENDED BOND PROCEEDS FROM DURHAM ROAD SEWER REHAB PROJECT TO SOUTH END GRAVITY SEWER CIP PROJECT**
   (THIS RESOLUTION REQUIRES A 2/3 MAJORITY VOTE)
   SPONSORED BY MAYOR SHANAHAN BY REQUEST

13. NEW BUSINESS

A. CONSENT CALENDAR

1. **AUTHORIZATION FOR THE PURCHASE OF A SELT CONSERVATION EASEMENT BY THE CITY OF DOVER CONSERVATION COMMISSION**
   SPONSORED BY MAYOR SHANAHAN BY REQUEST
2. **B26052 AWARD OF RFP LOCAL EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN AND CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS PLAN UPDATE TO PDR STRATEGIES**
   SPONSORED BY MAYOR SHANAHAN BY REQUEST
3. **B26043 AWARD OF BID TO NEW ENGLAND OUTFITTERS FOR PUBLIC SAFETY VEHICLE EQUIPMENT REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION**
   SPONSORED BY MAYOR SHANAHAN BY REQUEST
4. **B25037 RFP26-002 CULVERT RECONSTRUCTION PORTLAND AVE**
   SPONSORED BY MAYOR SHANAHAN BY REQUEST
5. **B26046 PAVEMENT AND CURBSIDE WEED CONTROL SERVICES**
   SPONSORED BY MAYOR SHANAHAN BY REQUEST
6. **FY2027 AUTHORIZATION TO PURCHASE VARIOUS CHEMICALS VIA NEMVCC**
   SPONSORED BY MAYOR SHANAHAN BY REQUEST
7. **APPROVAL OF CITY OF DOVER EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT REGARDING CITY CLERK-TAX COLLECTOR**
   SPONSORED BY MAYOR SHANAHAN BY REQUEST
8. **VARIOUS SENIOR CENTER TRIPS**
   SPONSORED BY MAYOR SHANAHAN BY REQUEST
9. **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND ACCEPTANCE OF A DONATION FROM THE PLANET FITNESS FOR GYM EQUIPMENT**
   SPONSORED BY MAYOR SHANAHAN BY REQUEST

COMMITTEE REPORTS

1. Arts Commission (Robison)
2. Conservation Commission (Williams)
3. Library Board of Trustees (Richer)
4. **Appointments Committee (Williams)**
5. Planning Board (Robison)
13. Solid Waste Advisory Committee (Richer)
14. Transportation Advisory Commission (Cullen)
15. Heritage Commission (Retrosi)
16. Board of Health (Veitch)
17. Downtown TIF Advisory Board (Robison)

6. School Board Liaison (Carmichael)
7. Recreation Advisory (Retrosi)
8. Energy Commission (Veitch)
9. Parking Commission (Cullen)
10. Legislative Liaison (Shanahan)
11. Committee for Racial Equity and Inclusion (Carmichael)
12. Ordinance Committee (Shanahan)

18. Cochecho Waterfront Development Advisory Committee (Shanahan)
19. COAST (Shanahan)
20. Waterfront TIF Advisory Board (Cullen)
21. Dover Main Street
22. Strafford Regional Planning Commission (Williams)
23. Government Affairs (Shanahan)
24. Joint Building Committee – Athletic Complex (Cullen)
25. Dover Utilities Commission (Carmichael)

B. RESOLUTIONS

1. **2026 UPDATE TO MULTI HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN APPROVAL**
   SPONSORED BY MAYOR SHANAHAN BY REQUEST
2. **B25026 ENERGY SAVINGS PERFORMANCE CONTRACTING SERVICES (ESCO) ENERGY EFFICIENT INVESTMENTS PROJECT PHASE NO. 2B – MCCONNELL CENTER**
   SPONSORED BY MAYOR SHANAHAN BY REQUEST
3. **B25044 RFP26-002 – TRAKEY STREET SEWER & WATER UPGRADE**
   SPONSORED BY MAYOR SHANAHAN BY REQUEST
4. **B26010 DISPATCH ALARM MODERNIZATION – AWARD TO D.M. BURNS SECURITY, INC.**
   SPONSORED BY MAYOR SHANAHAN BY REQUEST
5. **FY2026 TRANSFER OF APPROPRIATION – GENERAL FUND CITY DEPARTMENTS**
   SPONSORED BY MAYOR SHANAHAN BY REQUEST

C. ORDINANCES IN 1ST READING

14. COUNCIL CORRESPONDENCE

15. COUNCIL MATTERS OF INTEREST

16. ADJOURN

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS: Mental health is essential to the well-being of individuals, families, and the overall health of our community; and

WHEREAS: Mental illness affects people of all ages and backgrounds, and stigma and misunderstanding can prevent individuals from seeking the help they need; and

WHEREAS: Education, awareness, and access to resources improve outcomes and help build a more informed, compassionate, and responsive community; and

WHEREAS: The Dover Mental Health Alliance partners with community members, organizations, and city leaders to build a resilient community that is educated, responsive, and conscious of the impact of mental illness; and

WHEREAS: Collaboration among the City of Dover, the Dover Mental Health Alliance, and community partners strengthens our collective ability to promote mental wellness, reduce stigma, and support those in need; and

WHEREAS: Mental Health Awareness Month provides an opportunity to increase understanding, encourage support, and inspire action across our community;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DENNIS SHANAHAN, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF DOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE, do hereby proclaim the month of May as Mental Health Awareness Month in the City of Dover, and encourage all residents to support efforts to promote mental wellness, reduce stigma, and foster a community where all individuals feel seen, supported, and empowered to seek help when needed.

Be it further proclaimed, that the City of Dover reaffirms its commitment to working in partnership with the Dover Mental Health Alliance and the broader community to build a more mental health–friendly city for all

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have here unto set my hand and caused the Seal of the City of Dover to be affixed this 22nd day of April, 2026.

_____

Dennis Shanahan, Mayor
City of Dover, New Hampshire

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS: The City of Dover is fortunate to have dedicated volunteers who generously give their time, energy, and talents to help make our community a better place; and

WHEREAS: National Volunteer Week, established in 1974, celebrates the spirit of volunteerism and encourages all individuals to seek opportunities to serve their communities; and

WHEREAS: The contributions of volunteers, often made behind the scenes, enhance the quality of life in Dover in countless ways, including supporting community initiatives, preserving resources, and strengthening civic engagement; and

WHEREAS: Volunteers serve in many capacities throughout the community, offering their skills and expertise to support the work of local boards, commissions, committees, and organizations; and

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DENNIS SHANAHAN, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF DOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE, do hereby recognize and thank all volunteers for their service and do proclaim April 19 – 25, 2026 as:

VOLUNTEER WEEK

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have here unto set my hand and caused the Seal of the City of Dover to be affixed this 22nd day of April, 2026.

_____
Dennis Shanahan, Mayor
City of Dover, New Hampshire

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS: All people should have access to safe, healthy and affordable homes within communities that provide opportunity; and

WHEREAS: The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development defines affordable housing as “housing on which the occupant is paying no more than 30 percent of gross income for housing costs, including utilities”; and

WHEREAS: The Seacoast region of New Hampshire faces one of the most severe housing shortages in the state, with rents and home prices outpacing wages and contributing to increased housing insecurity and homelessness; and

WHEREAS: Housing instability undermines the ability of young families to stay in our communities, creates barriers for older adults wishing to age in place, and impacts workforce retention and economic growth across the Seacoast; and

WHEREAS: Studies have found that each $100 increase in median rent results in a 15 percent increase in homelessness in metro areas and a 39 percent increase in homelessness in nearby suburbs and rural areas; and

WHEREAS: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recognize safe, healthy and affordable housing within communities of opportunity as key social determinants of health; and

WHEREAS: Everyone benefits from affordable housing, including the people who reside in these properties, their neighbors, businesses, employers and the community as a whole; and

WHEREAS: United through the Home for All Coalition, municipalities, organizations, and residents across the Seacoast are participating in Affordable Housing Week to elevate the urgent need for affordable housing solutions and to ensure homelessness is rare, brief, and nonrecurring;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DENNIS SHANAHAN, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF DOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE, do hereby proclaim the week of May 11-17 2026 as:

AFFORDABLE HOUSING WEEK

in the City of Dover, NH and commit to actions and policies that expand affordable housing opportunities and strengthen community stability for all residents.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have here unto set my hand and caused the Seal of the City of Dover to be affixed this 22nd day of April, 2026.

_____

Dennis Shanahan, Mayor
City of Dover, New Hampshire

CITY OF DOVER - RESOLUTION

CITY OF DOVER

Agenda Item#: 7.A.
PUBLIC HEARING ONLY

Resolution Number: **R – 2026.04.08 - 158**
Resolution Re: Additional Appropriation and Authorization for Bonding for FY2027 CIP Water Treatment Plant Upgrades – French Cross Station

WHEREAS: The City Council desires to make public improvements and to finance these improvements with the sale of general obligation bonds and/or obtaining loans through the State of New Hampshire Revolving Fund programs; and

WHEREAS: The New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services informed the City that French Cross Road Water Treatment Plant is eligible for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) financial assistance. The City learned that $13,100,000 DWSRF loan with 20% principal forgiveness and $2,500,000 DWSRF Emerging Contaminant Loan with 100% principal forgiveness, for a total of $15,600,000 of funds, were allocated to Dover; and

WHEREAS: By resolution passed on December 12, 2025 (R-2025.10.22-67), the City Council authorized debt financing through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) – Water Treatment Plant Upgrade at the French Cross Station in the amount of $1,000,000 for year 2027. The six-year project total request for FY2027-FY2032 CIP was $10,000,000; and

WHEREAS: The city is seeking additional appropriation and authorization for bonding in the amount of $14,600,000 for these public improvements to fully fund the French Cross Station project; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND DOVER CITY COUNCIL THAT:
The amount of Fourteen Million and Six Hundred Thousand dollars ($14,600,000.00) is hereby appropriated for the DWSRF Water Treatment Plant Upgrades – French Cross Station capital project with an estimated useful life in excess of the life indicated.

	FY2027 Debt Financed French Cross Road Water Treatment Station				
		Proposed			
Item #	**Description**	**Appropriations**	**Life/Yrs**	**Department**	**Fund**
1	French Cross Road Water Treatment Station	$ 14,600,000	15	CS - Water	Water
	Total	$ 14,600,000			

AND FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED THAT:
To meet the appropriations of this resolution there is authorized, under and pursuant to the City Charter and the New Hampshire Municipal Finance Act and any other enabling authority, the issuance and sale of general obligation bonds of the City of Dover in a principal amount equal to the total of the appropriations. The full faith and credit of the City is hereby pledged for the principal and interest on said bonds. The bonds are to be signed by the City Manager and countersigned by the City Treasurer, with the Finance Director and City Treasurer having the discretion of fixing the dates, maturities, denominations, place of payment, interest rate or rates and form, and to provide for the sale of the bonds.

AND, FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED;

Pursuant to the City Charter and the New Hampshire Municipal Finance Act and any other enabling authority, the City of Dover is hereby authorized to participate in the NH Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) Program for financing this project. The City Manager, Finance Director, and Treasurer are authorized, on behalf of the City of Dover, to file for participation in the NH DWSRF Program to obtain the loan for eligible identified project costs up to $15,600,000.00.

NOTE: Per C6-6 and C6-14 this resolution requires a duly advertised public hearing and a 2/3 favorable vote of all members for passage with the vote deferred until at least three (3) days after public hearing.

AUTHORIZATION

Approved as to Funding:	Daniel R. Lynch Finance Director	Sponsored by:	Mayor Dennis Shanahan By Request
Approved as to Legal Form and Compliance:	Joshua M. Wyatt City Attorney		
Recorded by:	Jerrica Vansylyvong-Bizier City Clerk		

CITY OF DOVER

CITY OF DOVER - RESOLUTION

Agenda Item#: 7.A.
PUBLIC HEARING ONLY

Resolution Number: **R – 2026.04.08 - 158**
Resolution Re: Additional Appropriation and Authorization for Bonding for FY2027 CIP Water Treatment Plant Upgrades – French Cross Station

DOCUMENT HISTORY:

First Reading Date:	Public Hearing Date:
Approved Date:	Effective Date:

DOCUMENT ACTIONS:

VOTING RECORD Date of Vote:	YES	NO
Mayor Dennis Shanahan		
Deputy Mayor Lindsey Williams		
Councilor S. April Richer, Ward 1		
Councilor Lucas Veitch, Ward 2		
Councilor Anthony Retrosi, Ward 3		
Councilor Timothy Granfield, Ward 4		
Councilor Richard Robison, Ward 5		
Councilor Fergus Cullen, Ward 6		
Councilor Bret Carmichael, At Large		
Total Votes:		
Resolution does | does not pass.		

RESOLUTION BACKGROUND MATERIAL:
This resolution makes an additional appropriation and bonding authorization for a FY2027 Capital Improvements Program project in the amount of Fourteen Million and Six Hundred Thousand Dollars ($14,600,000.00) for a new total amount of Fifteen Million and Six Hundred Thousand $15,600,000 for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) – Water Treatment Plant Upgrade – French Cross Station. The project will implement media filtration upgrades and optimize treatment processes to address increased mineral concentrations. The improvements will enhance system reliability, endure continued regulatory compliance, and reinforce the City's long-term commitment to water quality and public health.

The City seeks to utilize the NH DES DWSRF loan programs because the loan programs offer favorable assistance for funding projects that are not available through issuance of general obligation bonds. The City can submit reimbursement requests to DWSRF on a monthly basis during construction period, and interest accrues at 1% on those reimbursed loan funds. The City's eligibility for loan principal forgiveness means that funding of $15,600,000 can be received to finance the project, with principal forgiveness of $5,120,000, the principal repayment would be $10,480,000. The DWSRF program has comparable rates to issuing debt through the New Hampshire Municipal Bond Bank (NHMBB). DWSRF 15-year term rate is 3.893% and the NHMBB 15-year term rate is 3.07%. The City's debt service obligations under the DWSRF program would be $10,480,000 in principal and $3,467,882 in interest, as compared to the NHMBB principal repayment would be $15,600,000 and interest would be $4,070,820. Through the DWSRF program the City can realize $5,722,938 in reduced debt service for the Water Fund.

Debt Authorization versus Debt Retirement
The following table compares the tentative authorization amount to the amount of debt being retired**:**

Description	Water
Pending Authorization	14,600,000
Prior FY27 Authorization	7,834,000
FY2027 Principal Retirement	2,276,334
Net Change	20,157,666

Legal Debt Limits
The following tables summarizes the amount of debt outstanding & authorized-unissued, as of June 30, 2026 and this authorization, against the legal debt limits.

Description	City	School	Water	Downtown TIF	Waterfront TIF	Exempt	Total
Debt Outstanding	55,745,459	70,788,459	30,967,504	6,635,000	11,238,457	26,222,753	201,597,632
Authorized - Unissued	32,444,310	26,246,980	25,850,287	3,300,000	19,212,500	28,883,965	135,938,042
Total Issued & Unissued	88,189,769	97,035,439	56,817,791	9,935,000	30,450,957	55,106,718	337,535,674
This Authorization	0	0	14,600,000	0	0	0	14,600,000
Grand Total	88,189,769	97,035,439	71,417,791	9,935,000	30,450,957	55,106,718	352,135,674
Legal Debt Limit	214,422,288	500,318,672	714,740,960	NA	NA	NA	
Unused Capacity	126,232,519	403,283,233	643,323,169				
Percent Unused	58.9%	80.6%	90.0%				

Notes: Legal debt limit for the City's Water Fund is based on 10% of equalized assessed value.

Financial Policy Considerations

The proposed debt authorizations contained in this resolution will result in the following City Council adopted Financial Policies not being adhered to:

A. Water Fund debt service for any given fiscal year shall not exceed 40% of the total appropriations for the fund.

Water Fund debt service as a percentage of budget is projected to exceed the 40% policy level in FY2027 and continue through FY2032 as a result of the funding appropriated in this resolution, the prior FY2027 and FY2026 Water Fund CIP authorizations for bonding, the debt financing for New Water Storage Tank in the FY2023 CIP, and Water System Facilities Upgrade in the FY2017 and FY2018 CIP.

Budgetary and Rate Impacts

The repayment of the Water Fund debt obligations is funded through the collection of user fees from water system rate payers. The $10,480,000 debt obligation is expected to be paid back over a 15-year period. Principal repayments would be $698,667 per year. The annual impact to the City's Water Fund budget is based upon annual principal and interest repayment. The interest that would accrue on outstanding principal balances over the 15-year period, based on an interest rate of 3.893%, is estimated to be a total of $3,467,882 impact and approximately $231,192 annual impact for the term of the loan. Total estimated debt service cost for this appropriation for the term of the loan is $929,859 ($698,667 + $231,192).

Pending Authorization Only			
Net Change in Utility Rates			
	2027	**2028**	**2029**
Water	1.09	1.07	1.04
Est Utility Rate	10.08	11.15	12.19
% Change Water	12.12%	10.62%	10.34%
Including Prior Year Authorizations			
Net Change in Utility Rates			
	2027	**2028**	**2029**
Water	2.70	2.41	1.79
Est Utility Rate	11.69	14.10	15.89
% Change Water	30.03%	20.62%	15.70%
Rate per 100 Cubic Feet of Water Consumption			

The table below reflects the net change from year to year, and the total change after 3 years, for an average single-family home for user fees based on 75 HCF of average water usage.

Impact to Average Single Family Home				
				Change
				After
Description	**Yr1**	**Yr2**	**Yr3**	**3 Years**
Pending Authorization				
Water Fees	81.75	80.25	78.00	240.00
Including PY Authorizations				
Water Fees	202.50	180.75	134.25	517.50

CITY OF DOVER

CITY OF DOVER - RESOLUTION

Agenda Item#: 7.B.
PUBLIC HEARING ONLY

Resolution Number: **R – 2026.04.08 - 159**
Resolution Re: Reprogram Unexpended Bond Proceeds from Certain Community Services CIP Projects to Henry Law Avenue Reconstruction CIP Project

WHEREAS: On an annual basis the City Council adopts the Capital Improvements Program (CIP), which includes the Debt Financing authorization for certain CIP projects; and

WHEREAS: The City has identified, based upon bid results, the immediate need for additional funding for the Henry Law Avenue Reconstruction project, to include water main replacement portion of reconstruction; and

WHEREAS: The City has identified that the completion of Congestion Mitigation Route 108 project is not feasible to proceed at this time and the project funding is better utilized on the Henry Law Avenue reconstruction CIP project to secure and utilize Congressional Designated Spending (CDS) grant of $800,000 and NH Clean Water State Revolving Loan of $3,500,000, both for Henry Law Avenue reconstruction project. The Congestion Mitigation Route 108 project has $1,252,601.74 of unexpended bond proceeds available to be reprogrammed to another street reconstruction project; and

WHEREAS: Due to lower than anticipated project costs there is $234,949.71 of unexpended bond proceeds from the Fifth/Grove Streets Water Main replacement portion of the capital improvements program project, those funds are available to be reprogrammed to Henry Law Avenue reconstruction CIP project; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND DOVER CITY COUNCIL THAT:
The amount of $1,252,601.74 (One Million Two Hundred Fifty-Two Thousand Six Hundred and One Dollars and Seventy-Four Cents) of unexpended bond proceeds is hereby reprogrammed from the Congestion Mitigation Route 108 CIP project to the Henry Law Avenue Reconstruction CIP project as noted in the table below.

AND FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND DOVER CITY COUNCIL THAT:
The amount of $234,949.71 (Two Hundred Thirty-Four Thousand Nine Hundred Forty-Nine Dollars and Seventy-One Cents) of unexpended bond proceeds is hereby reprogrammed from Fifth & Grove Water Main Replacement CIP project to Henry Law Avenue Reconstruction CIP project as noted in the table below.

		Available	Reprogram	Adjusted
Project Number	**Project Description**	**Balance**	**Adjustment**	**Balance**
4021.1.300.43121.4751.03113.21.000.000.700	Congestion Mitigation Route 108	1,252,601.74	(1,252,601.74)	0.00
5300.1.300.43320.4757.03594.25.000.000.700	Fifth & Grove Water Main Replacement	234,949.71	(234,949.71)	0.00
4021.1.300.43121.4751.03121.21.000.000.700	Henry Law Avenue Street Reconstruction	0.00	1,252,601.74	1,252,601.74
5300.1.300.43320.4757.035??.25.000.000.700	Henry Law Avenue Water Main Replacement	0.00	234,949.71	234,949.71
		1,487,551.45	0.00	1,487,551.45

CITY OF DOVER

CITY OF DOVER - RESOLUTION

Agenda Item#: 7.B.
PUBLIC HEARING ONLY

Resolution Number: **R – 2026.04.08 - 159**
Resolution Re: Reprogram Unexpended Bond Proceeds from Certain Community Services CIP Projects to Henry Law Avenue Reconstruction CIP Project

NOTE: This resolution reprograms unexpended bonding authorization and therefore requires a duly advertised public hearing and a 2/3 favorable vote of all members for passage with the vote deferred until at least three (3) days after the public hearing.

AUTHORIZATION

Approved as to Funding:	Daniel R. Lynch Finance Director	Sponsored by:	Mayor Dennis Shanahan By Request
Approved as to Legal Form and Compliance:	Joshua M. Wyatt City Attorney		
Recorded by:	Jerrica Vansylyvong-Bizier City Clerk		

DOCUMENT HISTORY:

First Reading Date:	Public Hearing Date:
Approved Date:	Effective Date:

DOCUMENT ACTIONS:

VOTING RECORD Date of Vote:	YES	NO
Mayor Dennis Shanahan		
Deputy Mayor Lindsey Williams		
Councilor S. April Richer, Ward 1		
Councilor Lucas Veitch, Ward 2		
Councilor Anthony Retrosi, Ward 3		
Councilor Timothy Granfield, Ward 4		
Councilor Richard Robison, Ward 5		
Councilor Fergus Cullen, Ward 6		
Councilor Bret Carmichael, At Large		
Total Votes:		
Resolution does pass.		

CITY OF DOVER	CITY OF DOVER - RESOLUTION
	Agenda Item#: 7.B. **PUBLIC HEARING ONLY**
	Resolution Number: **R – 2026.04.08 - 159** Resolution Re: Reprogram Unexpended Bond Proceeds from Certain Community Services CIP Projects to Henry Law Avenue Reconstruction CIP Project

RESOLUTION BACKGROUND MATERIAL:

This resolution does not authorize any additional appropriation.

The City Council previously authorized the appropriation for the Congestion Mitigation Route 108 project. One December 11, 2019 the City Council adopted the FY2021 Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) Authorization for bonding, which included $1,500,000.00 for the Congestion Mitigation Route 108 project. City Council resolution R-2019.10.23 – 171.

The City Council previously authorized the appropriation for the Fifth/Grove Streets Water Main Replacement project. On December 13, 2023 the City Council adopted the FY2025 Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) Authorization for bonding, which included $525,000.00 for the Fifth/Grove Streets Water Main replacement project. City Council resolution R-2023.11.29 – 184.

This resolution reprograms funding from Water Main Replacement Fifth/Grove Street reconstruction project to Henry Law Avenue reconstruction Water main replacement portion of the project. The FY2025 CIP appropriations for Water Main Replacement Fifth/Grove Street reconstruction project were not fully utilized as the actual costs for the water main replacement work was less than anticipated. The Fifth/Grove Streets Reconstruction project is near completion and unexpended bond proceeds exist that can be reprogrammed to a similar type CIP project.

This resolution reprograms funding from Congestion Mitigation Route 108 project to Henry Law Avenue reconstruction project. To date $247,398.26 of the $1,500,000.00 FY2021 CIP appropriation for Congestion Mitigation Route 108 has been expended for design work. In the near future NH Department of Transportation will be working on Spaulding Turnpike overpass bridges over Durham Road, which could result in potential delay to Durham CMAQ (Congestion Mitigation Route 108) construction and conflicts would impact overall travel. Therefore, the City believes reprogramming the available $1,252,601.74 of unexpended bond proceeds to secure the $800,000.00 of CDS grant funding and utilize NH DES CWSRF Loan of $3,500,000 for the Henry Law Avenue project is more prudent at this time.

This resolution does not authorize an increase in the indebtedness of the City. The City Council previously authorized financing the Water Main replacement portion of the Fifth/Grove Streets Reconstruction project and financing the Congestion Mitigation Route 108 project.

Based on Henry Law Avenue reconstruction bid results, the bid that will be presented to City Council at an upcoming meeting to award to the construction vendor is for $12,836,872.50. The construction bid costs, contracted construction engineering costs estimated at $450,000.00, and City construction oversight services cost estimate of $368,940.79 results in a total projected project cost of $13,655,813.29.

There is currently $12,168,261.84 of available CIP appropriations, inclusive of the CDS grant funding and NH DES CWSRF loan, for the Henry Law Avenue project. The reprogramming of unexpended bond proceeds of $1,487,551.45 requested in this resolution will provide the necessary funding to cover the full cost estimate for the Henry Law Avenue project.

April 22, 2026

Reporting On: March 2026



City Manager's Report

J. Michael Joyal
City Manager

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07 Police Department

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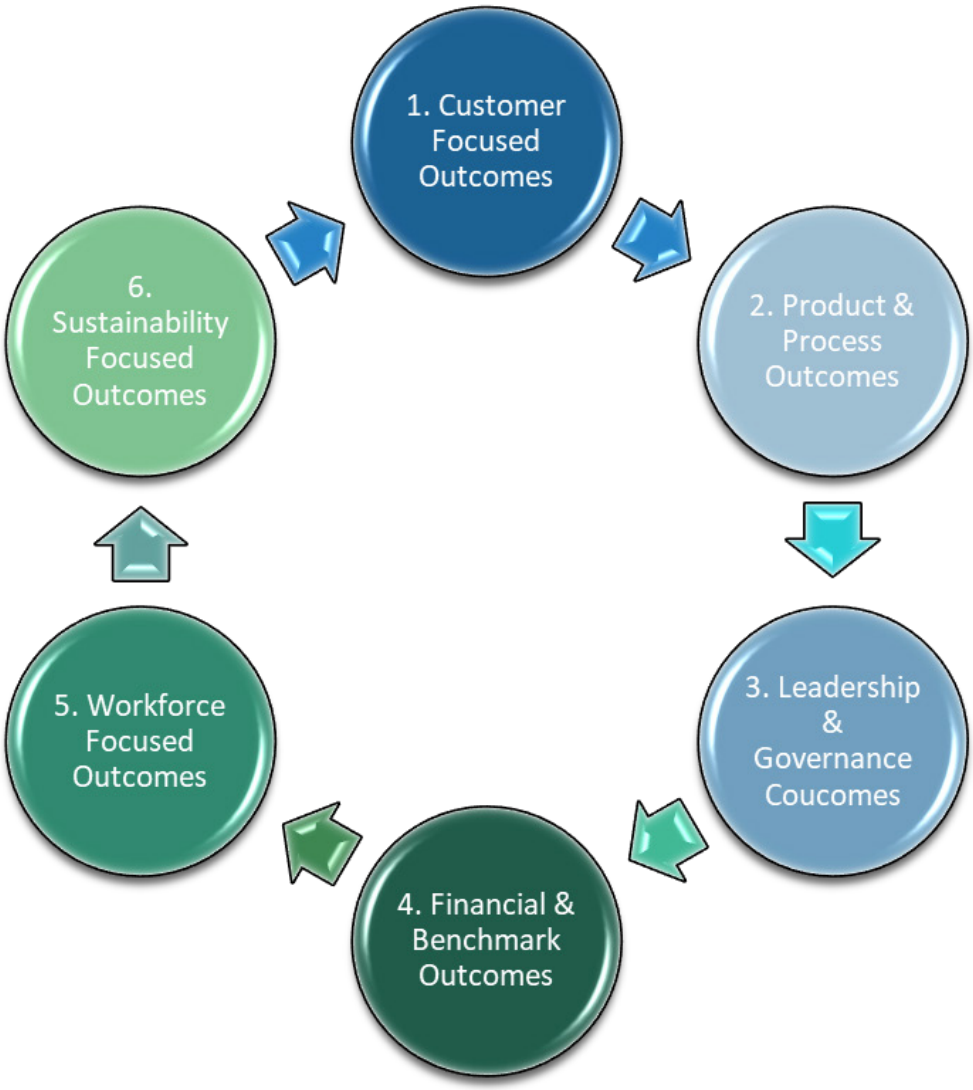
09 Public Welfare Department

10 Recreation Department

11 Council Goal Support – All Departments

Executive Department updates are provided separately in the first City Manager's Report of the month.

The City Manager's Report is a collaboration of City department updates provided each month to the City Council and general public on the intricate workings of the City of Dover. The updates are broken out by department reflecting the six categories of intended outcomes relating back to the City of Dover's strategic management framework which you will find below.



Department updates are highlighted at the end of this report to show how departments, divisions or staff members are supporting the five adopted 2026–2027 City Council Goals.





J. Michael Joyal, Jr.
City Manager

Michael's tenure with the City of Dover began in 1993 as Assistant City Manager, leading to his appointment as City Manager in 2005. He currently manages the city's operations through 14 direct reports at the Department Head level.



David Balian
Director of Public Welfare

David became the Public Welfare Director for Dover in December 2020. He has two direct reports.



Donna Benton
Director of Planning & CDBG

Donna Benton served her internship for the Planning Department in Dover. Donna was then hired as the Planning Director in July 2015. She is responsible for Planning Department Administrative Staff as well as the Inspection Services Division.



Annie Dove
Director of Information Technology

In June 2003, Annie transitioned from a vendor role to become the City of Dover's IT Director, establishing the Information Technology Division within the Executive Department. Under her leadership, the division has expanded from its inception to a current staff of 10.



Brendan Driscoll
Fire & Rescue Chief

Brendan has 17 years of experience in working in Fire and Emergency Medical Services with the City of Dover. Brendan became Fire Chief in February 2026 and oversees 73 employees.



Michael Gillis
Director of Media Services

The Division of Media Services was formed in 2010 as part of the Executive Department, at which point Michael Gillis was hired as the Director of Media Services. The Division now has 4 employees that directly report to Michael.



Kevin Hebert
Director of Recreation

Kevin joined the City of Dover in August 2024. In his role, he oversees five major facilities and four key divisions within the Recreation Department. His leadership extends across the Indoor and Outdoor Pools, the Arena, the Gym, and the Senior Center, ensuring the successful delivery of the city's diverse recreational programming.



Denise LaFrance
Director of the Public Library

Denise was hired as a Reference Librarian for Dover in April 1999. She then became Director in April of 2000. There are currently 26 people working at the Dover Public Library.



Daniel Lynch
Director of Finance

Dan began working as the Finance Director in July 2007. He is currently responsible for the Accounting, Purchasing, City Clerk Tax Collection, Tax Assessing & Water/Sewer Billing Divisions.



Christopher Parker
Deputy City Manager

Chris began his career with the City of Dover in August 1998 as a GIS Technician. Over the years, he advanced through key leadership roles—including Director of Planning & CDBG—before being appointed Deputy City Manager. He currently oversees the Executive Department's Business Development Division and its team of three.



John Storer
Director of Community Services

Appointed in July 2017, John serves as the Director of Community Services. He is responsible for the comprehensive management of the following divisions: Engineering; Facilities, Grounds & Cemeteries; Fleet Services; Recycling & Solid Waste; Streets & Stormwater; Utilities; and Wastewater Treatment.



David Terlemezian
Chief of Police

David began his career with the Dover Police Department in April of 1996. He has served in many different assignments including police officer, Detective, Sergeant, Lieutenant and Captain. He became the Chief of Police in September of 2025. Dave is responsible for all aspects of the police department and its staff of nearly 100 employees.



Jerrica Vansylyvong-Bizier
City Clerk Tax Collector

Jerrica was originally hired as an Account Clerk in the City Clerk Tax Office in 2013. She has held the titles of Bookkeeper in Water/Sewer Billing and Deputy Tax Collector in the Clerk/Tax Office. Jerrica was then hired as City Clerk Tax Collector in October 2023. She is responsible for 9 staff members.



Heather Worrall
Director of Human Resources

Heather was hired in October 2023 as Director of Human Resources. The Human Resources Division is part of the Executive Department. Heather has two employees reporting to her.



Joshua Wyatt
City Attorney

Josh was hired in June 2019 as the City Attorney. The Office of the City Attorney is part of the Executive Department. Josh currently has a Legal Assistant and Deputy City Attorney reporting to him.

Spotlight

National Public Works Week

The theme for this year's National Public Works Week is "Rooted in Service, Powered by Community". This theme acknowledges that the roots of service run deep in public works. It's what has propelled public works innovations that have helped our communities evolve into places where people can lead lives of purpose and possibility. Some work, like building roads and bridges, is highly visible, while other public works contributions, like maintaining water and sewer systems, are sometimes hidden from view. Together, these efforts form the foundation of thriving communities, reminding us that every project, seen or unseen, powers the connection between service and the people it supports.

To celebrate National Public Works Week, CS will be hosting its 3rd annual Open House/Touch-A-Truck on Saturday, May 16th from 11am-2pm.

Community Services works hard to live up to the Department's name by receiving and responding to Service Requests as quickly as possible. For example, Solid Waste and Recycling staff routinely field service requests for missed trash pickups, overflowing bins, and other recycling center related questions and concerns. The below table is a summary of Service Requests across the various Divisions of Community Services:

Service Calls - March 2026

Division	Logged Service Calls	Resolved Service Calls	Created Work Orders	Closed Work Orders
Engineering	23	11	18	11
Year to date	*40*	*20*	*40*	*27*
Facilities, Grounds & Cemetaries	109	93	113	89
Year to date	*258*	*229*	*282*	*241*
Solid Waste	85	73		
Year to date	*216*	*194*		
Streets and Stormwater	121	85	81	43
Year to date	*398*	*337*	*160*	*113*
Utilities	38	31	136	84
Year to date	*165*	*104*	*603*	*418*
Water Treatment	1	0	45	44
Year to date	*5*	*4*	*141*	*78*
Wastewater Treatment	0	0	368	402
Year to date	*0*	*0*	*944*	*1964*



Utilities Division had many service calls associated with the ongoing Water Service Line Inventory project. Community Services are scheduling Inspections into April at this time.

Education

Dan Lynch, Utilities Superintendent; attended the DPD326AT: Concepts and Practices of Drinking Water Distribution, D2-D4, presented by NEWWA and held Tuesday afternoons in March, April & May. The program was held in Holliston, MA.

Kevin Sullivan, Streets & Stormwater Supervisor; attended the TTC-V-0122- Communication Strategies for Public Works, presented by University of New Hampshire. The course was held in Concord, NH.

Committee Updates

Planning Board

In March 2026, the Dover Planning Board held two regular meetings on the 10th and the 24th. During the March 10th session, the board discussed a handful of projects, including a site review at 103 Court Street, a proposal to purchase 4 residential units through Transfer of Development Rights by 6 Brick Road, LLC and two conditional use permits.

The March 24th meeting focused on a handful of Conditional Use Permits including last month's request for a five-story mixed-use building at 9-11 Mechanic Street which was approved with subsequent conditions. An expansion to the Eversource Substation on Cochecho Street which will have permanent wetland impacts and will need NHDES Wetlands Bureau to grant approval. The proposal of a four-unit townhouse at 24 Winter Street. A request for Transfer of Developmental Rights for two units, to have a total of four units at 89 Stark Ave and the proposal of a four story, 94-room hotel at 47 Central Ave.

Dover Utilities Commission

On March 16th, 2026 the DUC discussed the reallocation of Water Investment Fees.

Transportation Advisory Committee (TAC)

TAC met on March 23rd, 2026. The committee discussed a couple of community requests, including:

- Pedestrian protection on Durham Road (DHS/DMS). Patrols during start and end of the school day was suggested
- Speed concerns and increase in traffic on Back and Middle Road due to the Waterfront Development. A temporary placement of a radar speed trailer as an option

The next meeting is scheduled for May 18th, 2026.

Technical Review Committee (TRC)

The Technical Review Committee met once in March 2026, where Engineering reviewed the proposal to construct a residential and commercial building at 28 Dover Point Rd. The committee first reviewed this proposal which involves the construction of a two-story, 3,048± square-foot mixed use building. This 6-unit project includes three commercial units on the first floor and three residential on the second floor.

Seacoast Stormater Coalition (SSC)

The SSC met on March 18th, 2026; topics included:

- New pet waste outreach resources #Bag it. #Trash it. Protect our community
- Clarification from EPA on permit publish dates: MA & NH MS4 permits late 2026
- Reminder of presentations for Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund during the week of April 13–17, 2026

Engineering

Engineering
Community Services | Dover, NH

Cochecho Waterfront Redevelopment

The month of March sustained below-average temperatures; making the site wide focus on post-winter maintenance and debris clearing.

The Pavilion is substantially complete pending the final punch list. Current constraints are the finishing of painting, exterior caulking and stone grouting. These tasks remain on hold due to temperature sensitivity. Formal start up of mechanical and plumbing systems will commence once weather allows for the completion of the building envelope.

Construction is officially finished to the Granite Tow Wall. Armor stone placement at the base of the wall is complete and sheet pile cofferdams and supports have been successfully removed. Work crews are shifting focus to subsurface utility preparation, landscaping and sub-grading for upcoming paver installation.

Topolino, the site's first commercial suite was scheduled to open on March 31st for business.

Residential Progress:

- Building D Development
  The Certificate of Occupancy progress is underway.
- Building F Development
  The structural steel for the first floor is set; detail work and sheet pan installation are currently underway. Utility infrastructure such as water, sanitary sewer and drainage is nearing 100% completion. The construction of the concrete block retaining wall on the East elevation has commenced.



While the completion of the Pavilion is pending due to the temperature sensitivity tasks the crews were able to finish the granite toe wall.



First floor structural steel is set for Building F.

Dredge Cell Closure and Maglaras Park Redevelopment:

Dover staff submitted the Annual Facility Report for Active Solid Waste Facilities to NHDES Solid Waste Management Bureau (SWMB) for the Dredge Cell. City Consultant, Verdantas, and City staff completed the Dover Dredge Cell – Solid Waste Waiver Application, Request for More Information (RFMI) from NHDES SWMB.

Signed notification letters were mailed to abutters, City Manager's Office, and members of the Dover-Rochester Solid Waste District as required by NHDES SWMB regarding the Solid Waste Waiver Application. The Solid Waste Waiver Application was mailed to and received by Dover City Clerk's office and will be available for public review until final action on the application is taken by NHDES.

Verdantas met with Mike Schlosser of the NHDES Alteration of Terrain Bureau to discuss updates to the Maglaras Park Redevelopment and Dover Dredge Cell designs in response to the RFMI. Mr. Schlosser indicated that compliance with Env-Wq 1507.05 Channel Protection requirements is unlikely to be met given site constraints, i.e., inability to infiltrate stormwater. Therefore, a waiver request will be necessary, which can be addressed through the RFMI process and a separate application and review will not be needed. Mr. Schlosser provided several design refinements and supplemental calculations that he indicated will help streamline the review and approval process if incorporated into the revised submittal. Verdantas' design team is reviewing the calculations and will provide an update.

Isaac Lucas Circle Drainage Improvements

Community Services received a call from a resident concerned about drainage work. The City of Dover's Environmental projects Manager completed a site visit and determined that the issue is a result of the neighborhood being constructed in a wetlands complex. The drainage easement maintenance created a swale with minimal slope to match existing culvert and roadway elevations. The EPM plans to monitor drainage though the easement over the spring / summer to determine if additional work is required and/or can improve the situation.

Tolend Landfill Groundwater Sampling

The City of Dover's Environmental Projects Manager is managing invoices and billing associated with the Landfill groundwater sampling and monitoring effort. Also, to work with Community Services Director and Finance Department to process 2026 budget paperwork for continued Tolend Landfill Technical Services.

Blue Granite Environmental conducted the monthly 3-day cleaning event to include cleaning / pigging the offsite 6-inch force main, on-site force main and gravity lines, and cleaning of the on-site lift station. This is to clear the lines of built-up iron deposits that requires this routine maintenance effort.

Upper Square

In the month of March, the City had a spotlight installed on the light fixture in Upper Square to showcase the American flag.



Permits & License Summary March 2026	
Driveway Permits	11
Utility Licenses	01
Paving Licenses	02
Excavation Permits	03
Certificate of Occupancy Inspections	08
Construction Permits	01
Obstruction Permits	03
Sewer Connection Permit	01
Septic Design Reviews	02

SITE REVIEW/PROJECT OVERSIGHT SUPPORT

One preconstruction meeting was held in March for the following project: 306 Dover Point Road which includes 2 duplexes and a single-family home

Engineering Technician, Jordan Chambers, continues to conduct oversight of private construction projects approved by the Planning Board. Projects that are underway or have been completed include:

- Mixed Use Residential – The Station (2 Grove Street)
- Waterfront Private Development
- Pointe Place
- Fisher St. Residential (Lenox Dr)
- McIntosh Commons
- 59 Tolend Road
- 110-114 Silver Street
- 180 Tolend Road
- 17 Summer Street
- 73 Locust Street (Dover Public Library)
- Dover Fields (Route 108 & Mast Road)
- Gulf Rd / Oak St (Emerson Ridge)
- 136 Locust Street
- 34 Industrial Drive
- 1 Cold Springs Road
- 44 Third Street
- 30 Grapevine Drive (McDonald's)
- 210 Tolend Road (Ambrose Woods)
- 831 Central Ave (Fitness Center
- 306 Dover Point Road

Facilities, Grounds & Cemeteries

Facilities & Grounds
Community Services | Dover, NH

The Facilities, Grounds and Cemetery Division has approached their busiest time of year as Spring has sprung! Crews are busy with tasks including but not limited to;

- Prepping recreation facilities to get ready for the playing season.
- Removal of leaves from the Pine Hill Cemetery, parks and playgrounds due to the early snowfall last Fall.
- Moving old and new furniture into the newly renovated Library.
- Removal of all non-compliant yard signs and signs that were mounted to utility poles.
- Adjustment to all flashing school zone lights and the clock tower at City Hall for Daylight savings time.
- Installation of the foot markers now that the ground has thawed.

Jenny Thompson Pool:

The Jenny Thompson pool renovation project made significant progress throughout March, marked by the successful installation and testing of new stainless-steel gutters. Following this milestone, the replacement of the main drain has further propelled the project toward its final stages. On the infrastructure front, electrical work is nearing completion across the pool house, pump house, and the new maintenance building, with a new electrical service slated for installation in the coming weeks. As the project transitions into April, the focus will shift to critical leak testing of the pool's new features in preparation for the final finishes. Additionally, the team expects to finalize the plumbing and pump installations within the pump house over the next month. Currently, the renovation remains on track for its scheduled completion by the end of June.





Jenny Thompson pool improvements

Library Expansion/Renovation:

The Dover Library project is steadily advancing into its final construction phases, with significant milestones achieved throughout March. Work on the second and third floors has reached substantial completion, with finish work finalized and professional cleaning already underway. On the third floor specifically, crews have transitioned into the "punch list" phase to address final minor adjustments. Meanwhile, the ground floor children's area began to take shape as the month concluded, with interior finishes now being applied to that space.

Looking ahead to April, the project is set to reach a critical turning point with the installation of permanent power. This utility milestone will enable electricians to finalize all remaining electrical systems and allow vendors to complete the installation of the new elevator. With these essential components falling into place, the library remains on track for its scheduled grand opening on June 5th, 2026.

City Park Basketball & Tennis Court Repairs

The Dover Park basketball and tennis court repair project made significant strides throughout March, with Pine State Asphalt crews successfully removing the old surfaces at the Horne Street, Woodman, and Applevale parks. Following the removal of the original courts, the team completed rough grading of the sites to prepare for the next phase of construction.



The Horne Street Basketball Court and former ice rink is getting a long overdue reconstruction.

As the project moves into April, the focus will shift toward final grading and the installation of the new asphalt base layers. Once the new surfaces are laid, a mandatory 30-day curing period is required before the final finish coat can be applied. In addition to these full reconstructions, several other parks across the city are slated for crack repairs in the near future. The entire initiative is on track for a July completion, strategically timed to follow the conclusion of scheduled school events.

Solar array installation at the Waste Water Treatment Plant

Collaboration began with City Resilience Coordinator Alexandrea Merchant and Wastewater Superintendent Ray Vermette on the development of a solar array at the wastewater treatment plant. This initiative is designed to offset the facility's electrical consumption through renewable energy. Significant progress was made during March, which saw the completion of the final project designs and the submission of necessary permit applications. Looking ahead, the project team expects to finalize the installation in the coming months, a process that will also include essential structural upgrades to the building housing the new solar array.

McConnell Center energy efficiency upgrades

Working in coordination with Resiliency Coordinator Alexandrea Merchant and the city’s ESCO contractor, EEI, a comprehensive modernization strategy has been established to enhance the building's infrastructure and energy efficiency. The initiative began with a critical first step in early March, when the City Council officially approved the funding required to replace the existing rubber roof. With that foundational piece secured, the focus now shifts to the remaining phases of the plan: upgrading the current HVAC systems and installing a solar array designed to supplement the facility's electrical requirements.

These remaining project components are scheduled for presentation to the City Council during the April session. This integrated approach ensures that the new energy-generation equipment is installed on a fresh, durable surface while simultaneously reducing the building's overall energy demand through modernized climate control. Should the council approve these final proposals this month, the entire project is slated for completion within an 11-month window, potentially bringing the facility to full operational efficiency by March 2027.

Streets & Stormwater

Streets
Community Services | Dover, NH

See Weather Event Management Summary at end of this document.



Downtown snow removal on March 1st.

March was a typical New England month. Dover had four (4) plowable events, and one (1) overnight snow removal in the first half of the month and then began our Spring tasks, such as sweeping streets and sidewalks.

Continued attention will be given to the remaining service requests, and efforts will be made to address them promptly. Crews will be focused on filling potholes, repairing the damages from winter and sweeping. The sweeping of all streets, parking lots and schools, weather permitting typically takes the crew about 8 weeks to complete.



Drain line replacement in the orchard Street parking lot.



First pass with the Sweeper to clean up Leather's Lane.

Utilities: Water , Sewer, Pump Stations, Wastewater, Solid Waste

During the month of March, Community Services Utilities Crews assisted SUR with rerouting a Water main on Court Street that was in conflict with a drainage structure.

With the snow just about melted, prepping and hot topping of the previous months Water main breaks has begun as well as addressing repairs such as potholes and sink holes from the harsh winter weather.



Water main break on Broadway.



Sink hole on the Fourth Street bridge.



While the bridge was completely re-decked a few years ago, the expansion joint was untouched and will likely need to be replaced in the next few years.

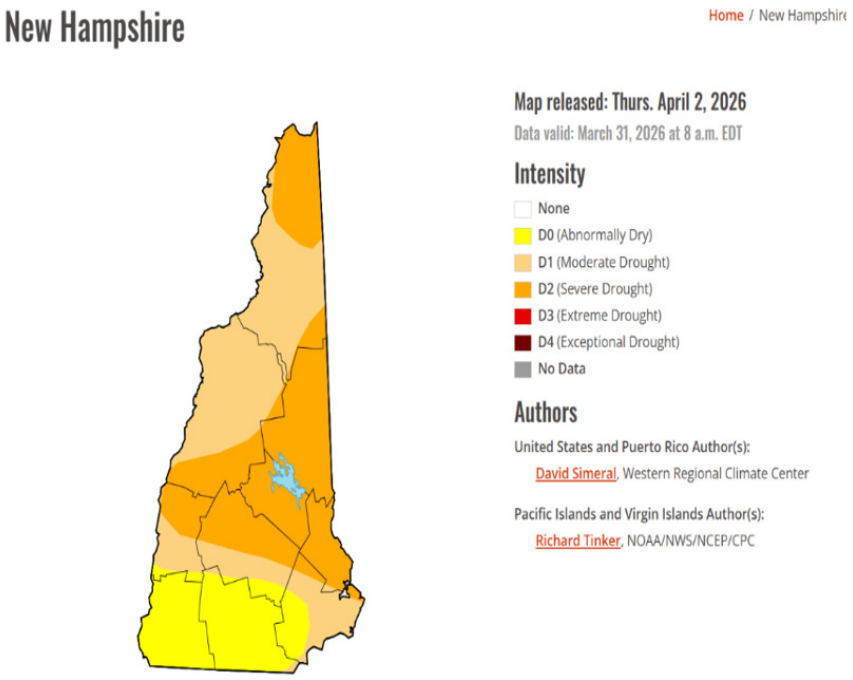
Most of the month was focused on normal operations, fixing some chemical leaks, organizing parts inventories, sampling, and keeping up with system checks. Preventative maintenance continued across all sites as staff start transitioning out of winter and getting ready for higher seasonal demand.

All facilities stayed online and reliable throughout the month. Even with Pudding Hill down for a period of time, CS was able to meet demand without any issues by shifting production to the other plants and wells.

Water Production Summary	February 2026	March 2026
Total Water Produced	53,339,018	57,441,736
Average Daily Production	1.90 MGD	1.85 MGD

MGD = Million Gallons per Day

Precipitation: 0.53 inches for March



Groundwater Conditions: Groundwater levels are still low to very low. The region hasn't seen enough precipitation to make a real impact on recharge. Drought Status: We're still dealing with moderate to severe drought conditions across the state. While there are some small improvements in certain areas, overall conditions are still affecting groundwater, streamflow, and recharge. Our goal is to utilize both the Bellamy and Isinglass Artificial Recharge facilities in the months of April-June, while the rivers are flowing from snow melt.

As the weather gets warmer, crews have begun the cleaning and recharging process of the basins over at the Pudding Hill Water Facility.

Throughout March, operators continued balancing increasing system demand with aquifer recovery while keeping water quality consistent across the system. As New England starts coming out of the lower winter demand period, production was adjusted as needed. However, CS still kept a strong focus on protecting the aquifers and maintaining system stability. Pudding Hill WTP was taken offline for about two weeks during the month to deal with a calcium scaling issue, so staff relied more on the other plants and wells during that time.



Recharge basin maintenance

Treatment plants were operated based on demand while still working in recovery time where possible. Operators adjusted well run times and plant operation daily to keep a good balance between meeting demand and not overworking any one source.

- Lowell Ave. WTP ran as the primary plant for most of the month and carried the bulk of the system demand.
- Calderwood and Campbell wells continued to be steady contributors, with flows adjusted day to day depending on system demand and recovery needs.
- French Cross WTP was used as needed to help supplement production during higher demand periods.
- Pudding Hill WTP was offline for roughly two weeks due to calcium scale buildup in the system. The issue was addressed and the plant was brought back online.

During normal operation, our Chief Water Operator started noticing a steady increase in raw water pressure. When the plant first came online, it was running just under 30 psi, but over the course of about two years that climbed to over 50 psi. At that point, the pressure was high enough that chemicals were struggling to inject into the piping and the recycle pump could not pump against the raw system pressure.

Staff investigated the issue and found that the raw water piping and static mixers were almost completely plugged with scale. This buildup was caused by the way the chemicals were being introduced. With Sodium Hydroxide and Calcium Hypochlorite injected very close together, it created a high pH condition that caused calcium to precipitate out and stick to the pipe and mixer internals. Over time, this built up and hardened to the point where it was essentially like concrete.

Staff were able to remove some of the material using an industrial hammer drill, but the scale was so hard and extensive that several sections of piping and the static mixers needed to be replaced. To get the plant back online, staff sourced custom static mixers on an expedited basis and adjusted the chemical injection locations to prevent this from happening again. This included increasing the separation between injection points and improving mixing conditions.

Overall, this required a combination of troubleshooting, coordination with multiple vendors, sourcing critical equipment quickly, and hands-on work in the field to identify the issue and get the system back into operation.



Pictured left, Calcium buildup, almost as strong as concrete.
Pictured right, the start to material removal.

River Street Pump Station Improvements

In the month of March WWTP/PS Staff continued tackling punch list items such as installation of the fire alarm system, door access card reader, backup float control panel and the automatic temperature control system. Painting of the walls and floors was also started.

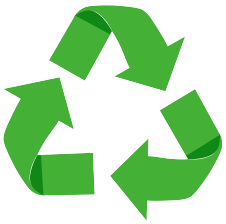
Mill Street Pump Station Improvements

The Mill Street Pump Station improvements advanced in March. Woodard and Curran are completing the final design and coordinating the remaining site surveys for Stark Ave and Dover Point Road with Northam Survey.

WWTP 3rd Secondary Clarifier Project

There is steady progress on the 3rd secondary clarifier project. Pipe work has continued in the pump room and all launder forms and walls are complete.

Wastewater Comparative Data		
	January 2026	February 2026
Wet Tons Biosolids Processed	330.81	248.65
Gallons of Septage Received	0	2,000
Wastewater Treated/Discharged (MG)	65.62	54.55
Average Daily Flow (MG Daily)	2.12	1.95
Peak Flow (MG Daily)	2.43	2.53



Solid Waste & Recycling Volume		
	February 2026	March 2026
Tons of Trash	264	326
Tons of Recycling	151	184

Committee News (SWAC):

The Solid Waste Advisory meeting was scheduled for March 12th, 2026 but was cancelled. The next meeting will be held on April 9th, 2026. A couple topics to be addressed are:

Annual Report Tonnage
City & Waste Management Initial Meeting on Toter Logistics

Administration, City Clerk Tax Collector, Tax Assessing, Utility Billing



On March 5, 2026, Ann Legere, Deputy Finance Director, attended a webinar sponsored by the City auditing firm, CBIZ titled Navigating Tariffs: Impacts of the Supreme Court Ruling highlighting the need for scenario planning.

On March 16, 2026, Ann Legere, Deputy Finance Director, attended a webinar sponsored by TrainHRLearning titled The Davis Bacon Act- Compliance Overview and Payroll Obligations highlighting the requirements of contractors and subcontractors performing construction, alterations and repairs on projects with federal financial assistance.

On March 24-26, 2026 Leah Garnett, Junior Accountant, Attended Understanding Government Compensation and Payroll as an eLearning course Sponsored by GFOA. Learning Objectives included learn the basic steps involved in the payroll process, understand different methods for time entry and different purposes for tracking time, differentiate between compensation models, learn best practices related to budgeting for personnel, understand the overlapping network of regulations related to payroll and how to keep up with changes, and discuss challenges related to hiring and retaining employees and strategies to address these challenges.



On February 18th, Ann Legere, Deputy Finance Director, conducted a prebid meeting for the B26001 Henry Law Avenue and Payne St Reconstruction, which includes Henry Law Park Stormwater Treatment System CWSRF CS-330200-24. This project is funded in part by $800,000 from the USEPA and $3,500,000 NHDES State Revolving Loan Program as well as $9,400,000 of City of Dover CIP Funding. This is a large project and three bids were received on March 24, 2026 with the low bid being submitted by Northeast Earth Mechanics in the amount of $12,836,873.

On March 25, 2026 the auditing firm CBIZ presented to the City Council the FY2025 audit report and FY2025 City of Dover Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR). The City participates in the national GFOA Excellence in Financial Reporting award program, and each year the City submits the annual ACFR to the award program.

On March 23, 2026 the City Clerk Tax office mailed out 3,124 dog licensing renewal notices. All dogs must be licensed by April 30, 2026 to avoid late fees.

In March the Water-Sewer Billing office completed the City's submission for the NH Department of Environmental Services (NH DES) annual Water & Sewer Rate Survey. This annual survey conducted by NH DES obtains information from water-sewer utilities throughout the state and publishes the results of the information obtained through the survey submissions.

On March 10, 2026 the office completed the February 2026 monthly billing of 21.3 million gallons of usage for 851 accounts, representing a total amount billed of $562,030.73.

Purchasing & Accounting

See Financials at end of this document.

Purchase Orders over $5,000

Department/Division	PO Date	Vendor	Amount
Finance Office	3/3/2026	PRIMEX-P/C GROUP	$5,985.00
Finance Office	3/3/2026	HOWARD P FAIRFIELD, LLC	$66,465.00
Info Technology	3/16/2026	INSIGHT PUBLIC SECTOR, INC	$5,249.20
Info Technology	3/13/2026	PRESIDIO NETWORKED SOLUTIONS, INC	$36,381.16
Community Services	3/10/2026	CSX TRANSPORTATION, INC	$5,122.18
Community Services	3/18/2026	CUES, INC.	$5,487.50
Community Services	3/10/2026	BEAUREGARD EQUIPMENT, INC.	$6,161.41
Community Services	3/17/2026	FERGUSON WATERWORKS	$7,021.71
Community Services	3/30/2026	SHEA CONCRETE PRODUCTS	$9,465.00
Community Services	3/17/2026	GLASS ROUTES, INC.	$10,400.00
Community Services	3/26/2026	VHB, INC	$12,080.00
Community Services	3/20/2026	KOFLO CORPORATION	$14,567.75
Community Services	3/10/2026	WOODARD & CURRAN INC.	$18,485.00
Community Services	3/2/2026	UNDERWOOD ENGINEERS, INC.	$20,000.00
Community Services	3/19/2026	UNITED CONSTRUCTION & FORESTRY, LLC	$21,200.65
Community Services	3/13/2026	BROX INDUSTRIES, INC.	$32,755.00
Community Services	3/2/2026	UNDERWOOD ENGINEERS, INC.	$33,495.32
Community Services	3/23/2026	PRO FINISH LINES CORP	$82,500.00
Community Services	3/31/2026	BALLARD TRUCK CENTER, LLC	$256,636.00
Community Services	3/31/2026	HOWARD P FAIRFIELD, LLC	$277,000.00
Executive	3/12/2026	DOVER FIREFIGHTERS CHARITABLE ASSOC.	$60,000.00
Fire and Rescue	3/24/2026	INDUSTRIAL PROTECTION SERVICES, INC	$5,054.95
Fire and Rescue	3/30/2026	GREENWOOD EMERGENCY VEHICLES, INC.	$21,112.00
Police	3/13/2026	DELL MARKETING L.P.	$5,157.84
Police	3/10/2026	DELL MARKETING L.P.	$5,256.81
Police	3/13/2026	FORGE FIRE & COMPANY, LLC	$12,900.00
Public Library	3/13/2026	CALLING ALL CARGO, LLC.	$5,568.95
Recreation	3/26/2026	A YANKEE LINE, INC.	$6,600.00
Tax Assessment	3/3/2026	VISION GOVERNMENT SOLUTIONS, INC.	$11,416.00

BID Solicitation

Department/Division	BID Number	BID Date	Description
CS	B26046	3/11/2026	Curbside Weed Control
Planning & Fire	B26052	3/17/2026	Local Emergency Operations Plan and Continuity of Operations Plan Updates
Planning & CS	B26051	3/19/2026	Land & Community Heritage Investment Program Preservation Plan 11 Lowell Ave 1888 Water Works Building

Administration, Medical Aid, Fire Suppression

Fire & Rescue Call for Service/Activity Statistics for March.

The department records incidents with NERIS (National Emergency Response Information System.) NERIS breaks the incident types down into seven different general incident types. To better explain the information that is presented each month, you will find an explanation of the different categories presented.

Fire: The fire category is very self-explanatory. The incident will fall into this sub category when there are flames at an incident. The incident type could be Inside Fires (Structure Fires), Outside Fires from brush fires that have escaped their protective ring to larger many acer wildfires. Motor Vehicle Fires include all kinds of mobile property, lawn mowers to tractor trailers. Our Mutual Aid responses to our neighboring departments fore fires fall into this category as well.

Medical: All EMS calls fall under this category, Illness, trauma and any other reason for a resident to call an ambulance.

Hazardous Situation: There are a few different types of Hazardous Situation. They can be broken up into four smaller groups:
Motor Vehicle collisions, electrical wires down, bomb threats and electrical hazards
Hazardous Material Spills, Gas leaks, Carbon Monoxide investigations.
Odor investigations and smoke investigations.
Overpressure of vessels with either ruptures or no rupture.

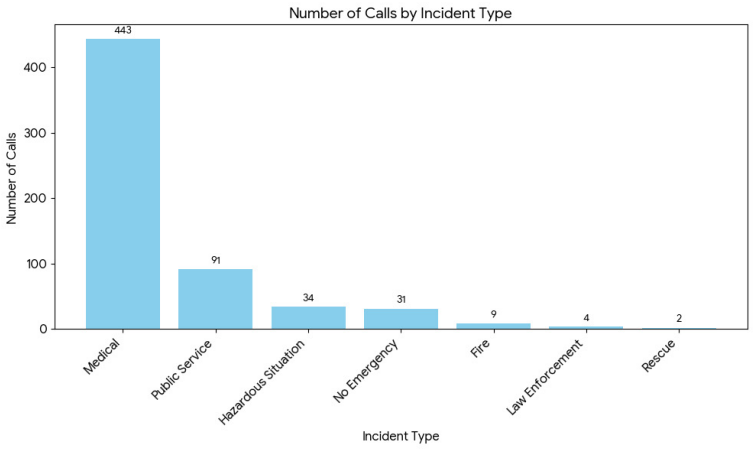
Rescue: Rescue involves Trench rescue, confined space rescue, removal from a motor vehicle collision where our hydraulic tools had to be used to remove the patient. Also in this category is the removal and resource of a victim from ice and or water.

Public Service: In the public service group is fire, smoke and carbon monoxide alarms that were accidental activations, meaning no smoke, CO or fire. This is a common call for the fire department. As you can see, this month it was our second most frequent type of incident.
We assume all alarms are caused from smoke or fire until we can prove otherwise. We dress and respond to all fire alarms with the intention we are going to be facing fire. When we arrive on scene and the alarm is noted to be accidental, our members make sure to search the entire building to ensure that it was actually a false alarm before resetting the fire alarm system.
This sub group also has our weather assessments, lift assist, and general service calls

NO Emergency: No emergency holds fire alarms that were caused by malfunctioning alarms, investigations where nothing was found, including smoke scares and hazardous released where nothing was found. Similar to the accidental activations in the Public Service section. These calls come into the department not known whether or not they are false alarms, accidental, or a fire. Crews respond with two engines, a ladder truck and a battalion chief. Once the situation is assessed, the response can be downsized and handled by a single engine company.

Law Enforcement: Any time the department is dispatched to assist Dover Police Department.

March saw Fire & Rescue responding to 624 calls for service, an average of over 20 calls per 24-hour period in each day of March.



Below is a summary of Emergency Medical transports, listed by the receiving facility patient was transported to for the month.



Facility	State	Number of Individuals
Wentworth Douglass Hospital (MGB)	NH	323
Free Standing Emergency Room - Dover (HCA)	NH	27
Portsmouth Regional Hospital (HCA)	NH	1
Med Flight LZ	NH	1
	Total Transports	**352**
	No Transports/Refusals of Care*	138

*Includes "No Patient Contacts"; i.e. Accidental Medical Alert Alarms, Cancelled enroute, etc.

As part of our new partnership with providing the Town of Rollinsford with ambulance coverage, the Department provided ambulances on 12 medical aids for the month of March.

This month, the Department has assisted Partner EMS Services with several Mutual Aid responses to their service areas. These responses are indicated to the right:

Municipality Assisted	EMS	Assists
Barrington	Barrington Fire	1*
Berwick	Stewart's Ambulance	
Durham	McGregor EMS	4 (1*)
Eliot	Stewart's Ambulance	
Farmington	Farmington Fire	
Greenland	Greenland Fire	
Keene	Keene Fire	
Kensington	Kensington Fire	
Kittery	Stewart's Ambulance	
Laconia	Laconia Fire	
Lee	McGregor EMS	
Madbury	McGregor EMS	2 (1*)
New Durham	New Durham Fire	
Newington	Newington Fire	
North Hampton	North Hampton Fire	1
Northwood	Northwood Fire	
Portsmouth	Portsmouth Fire	
Rochester	Frisbie EMS	2
Seabrook	Seabrook Fire	
Somersworth	Stewart's Ambulance	6
South Berwick	York Ambulance	2
Strafford	Strafford Fire	1**
	Total Assists	**19**

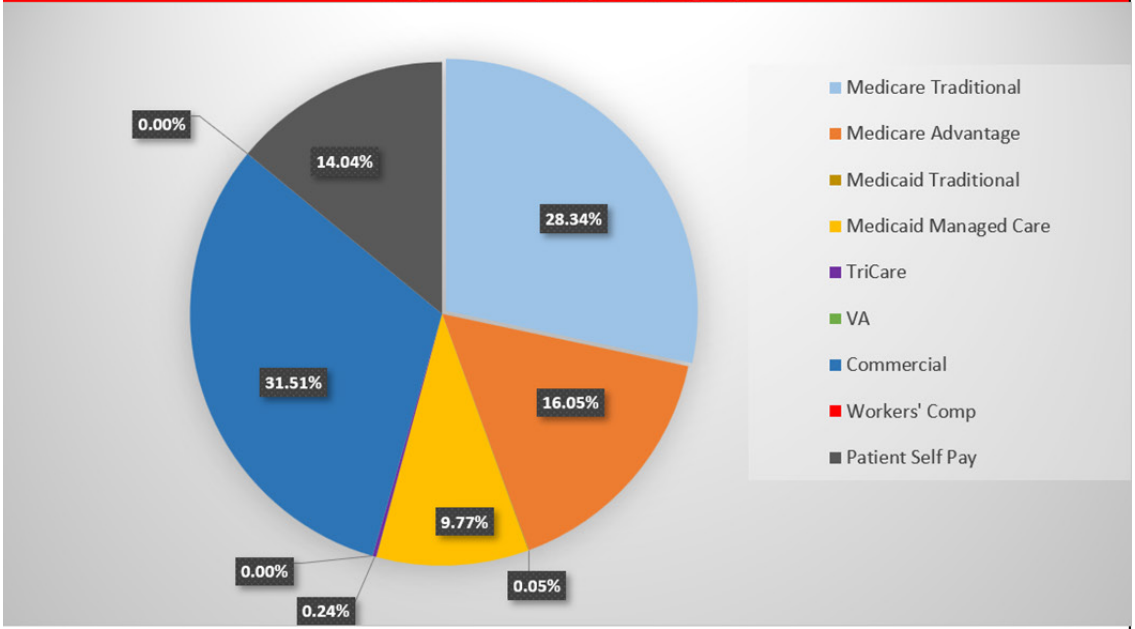
*Paramedic Intercept

**SCRTOU Call out

TOTAL REVENUE March 2026
Total Revenue from all Transport Types
$229,800.25

SOURCES OF GROUND REVENUE		
Traditional (Fee-for Serivce) Medicare	Medicare Advantage	Traditional (Fee-for Service) Medicaid
$65,123.38	$36,876.28	$112.32
Medicaid Managed Care	TriCare	Veterans Health
$22,459.19	$548.66	$0.00
Commercial Insurance	Workers' Compensation	Patient Self-Pay
$72,420.78	$0.00	$32,259.64

Payments by Payor Category



SERVICE MIX FY2026 YTD

Call Type		Priority	Trip Volume	Percentage
ALS		Emergency	186	52.69%
		Non-Emergency	1	0.28%
ALS2		Emergency	4	1.13%
BLS		Emergency	158	44.76%
		Non-Emergency	1	0.28%
SCT		Emergency	3	0.85%

South End Station's Engine 3, and Ambulance 3 responded to the Dover Middle School on 3/5/2026 for a Motor Vehicle Fire. The crews quickly extinguished the fire and stopped the fire spread before it could spread to the vehicles on either side.





The driver of this vehicle was successfully extricated by A shift on 3/6/2026 when slippery roads caused an accident on the Spaulding.

Dover Crews working at a Mutual Air Fire in Berwick on 3/20/2026. Members can be seen preforming overhaul on the attic of the home.





Crews assisted a pediatric air transfer from the Dover ER to Dartmouth Hitchcock. Members of the Engine and Ambulance worked alongside Dover ER Members to stabilize and ready the patient for transport while the Battalion Chief transported the flight crew from the Landing Zone. The ambulance was used to transport the patient and crew back to the waiting helicopter. DHMC has since reached out to thank our members on their assistance during this logistically challenging incident.

On March 24th ,25th ,26th, and 27th, Kaitlyn Jones and members of her Social Work Team from the Dover Police Department stopped by the North End Station and met with Dover Fire Personnel. There is a great working relationship between the two departments. It is not infrequent that members of the Fire Department interact with members of our public who could use social services. The addition of a City Social Worker over the past five years has given the member of the fire department the ability to give our patients direction and guidance when dealing with mental heath issues.

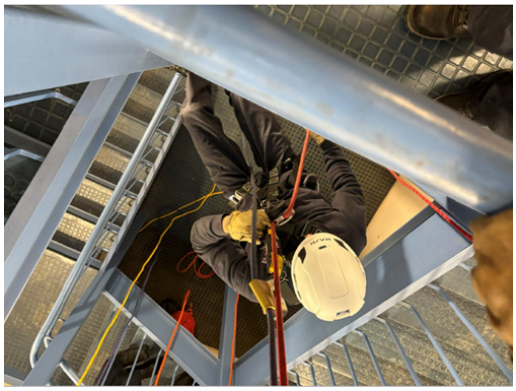
Our members are always trying to go above and beyond for our patients. Getting our patients access to social services is just another way we can assist them.

With many new employees, on both the Fire Department and within the Social Services Team, this meeting allowed all members to meet. Kaitlyn talked about the services that the team could assist with, and how to best inform the team of a need. These were very productive meetings and the Fire Department looks forward to the continued partnership with the Dover Police Department and their Social Services Members.

On March 16, 2026, Durham FD hosted a rope training at UNH. Lt. Nason, FF Bouchard, FF Chase and FF Kent all attended and participated in the training. The goals were to discuss and share the equipment each department was using for technical rescue, set up repel and belay lines using anchors in an enclosed stairwell and repelling using the equipment. The training was a great opportunity for the department to use newer equipment we have been purchasing, retraining skills we do not always use, working with mutual aid partners and assessing our strengths and weaknesses. It was found, our skills and abilities were above average and we will continue to train on technical rescue skills to keep them sharp. During the training, the department learned a newer skill involving the belay line and a piece of equipment called the ASAP. The ASAP is device a used as fall protection. The standard now involves using the ASAP during repelling operations. This allows the department to not have a member assigned to watching the belay and gives the crew another member to work on another assignment.







Blue Card Fire Training offers a proven, safety-focused approach to incident command and firefighting operations. Its benefits include standardized command, improved safety, better decision-making, compliance, and enhanced preparedness, making it a valuable tool for fire departments and emergency responders.

On March 23rd, 24th, and 25th Dover Fire Offices attend three days of practical Command Training. Members began their work with Blue Card last winter with 50 hours of online training. In the online portion, members learned the new vocabulary and got an idea of how to use these tools to command a fire. The in person tactical portion of the class utilities iPad, radios and Command Worksheets to simulate real life fire situations. Throughout their days members practiced being the Incident Commander starting with small single-story homes and advancing to large warehouse fires.

Training on Blue Card has been ongoing amongst the other Seacoast Fire Departments this past year. In April a second group of Dover Fire Officers will attend the training. Once complete, all Dover Officers will have had the fifty hours of online work and three in-person days. Dover will be amongst the few departments to be 100% trained on this updated Command System.





Chief Driscoll met with the Dover Boy Scouts introduce the concepts of Emergency Management and the Incident Command System. On March 3rd Chief Driscoll attended one of the Troops biweekly meetings and introduced them to the different organization structures used to keep an emergency scene, big or small, working smoothly. Showcasing one of the mobile command cars, the Troops were taught the importance of planning, accountability, scalability, common language and steps they can take to ready themselves in the event of an emergency. Troops were able to questions and all left with a better understanding of the Incident Command System and the different tasks the position of Emergency Management Director handles.



Various meetings took place during the month: Officer's Meeting topic Budget Presentation; Training Building Meeting; Administration met with Galls Clothing to help streamline uniform orders; On-Duty members provided stand-by for the Run Before you Crawl 5K. Several off-duty members participated in the race; A4 received a State Ambulance Inspection and passed and is now in service responding out of the North End.

Six Dover Fire members consisting of both Firefighters and Fire Officers attended the Strive for Excellence Conference is Las Vegas Nevada in the last week of March. Members attended five full days of training learning about the most up to date firefighting tactics, healthy and safety initiatives, and the newest firefighting equipment available.

While there, the event hosted a Firefighting Olympics. Captain Matt Michaud beat out all other competitors and took home a trophy for Dover Fire!





On March 16th the Dover Mechanics Bay at 30 Crosby Road received a new vehicle lift. The lift, which is able to lift both staff cars and ambulances, greatly improves the safety and working conditions for the department mechanics.

3/22/1889 The second Dover City Hall burned down.

From the Dover Enquirer,

The City Hall of Dover upon which so much money has been expended, with which so much fault has been found, the City Opera House which despite its small size has been the pride of the city is now but a blackened mass of smoldering ruins and shaky brick walls. With new water works, a fire department always considered efficient, everyone wonders how a fire which was so insignificant at the start should spread beyond all control and destroy the property of the county and the town." Police officer Robinson discovered a blaze near the furnace. The alarm was rung in and then the tramps let out of the police station. The stream from the hydrant was put on and everyone thought the fire had been smothered. Suddenly a stream of fire was seen in the court room and from there it extended to the stage and dressing rooms and the city hall was doomed. Twenty streams were soon playing on the fire, several of them misdirected. George E. Durgin, Clerk of Court, arrived none too soon to secure is property in the office. He saved his furniture and a strong box containing documents of great value. John B. Stevens, city Clerk, braved the smoke in his office and succeeded in saving a large amount of property with the help of officers and firemen. Frank Thompkins, Register of Deeds, managed to clear his office of most of the valuables. C.S. Clifford, Register of Probate, saved part of his office furniture and papers of value. The Belknap Church as usual took fire but was saved by the Cocheco Mfg. Co. Hose. When the dome of the City Hall was all on fire and just before it fell it looked like a gigantic piece of fire works. The clock kept right on going and not until the fire had half consumed the tower did it cease running. It stopped at 3:30. When the roof of the tower gave way the heavy clock crashed down through the stairways and woodwork stirring up the fire and making it burn more furiously. (Many people though the building might have been saved under good management of the fire department. After the fire got beyond control the streams were directed to the safe in City Clerk Stevens office to save the records. The last official work done in this office was the reading of the final proofs of the reports of the City Government for 1888. The readers are now among the Northam Colonists. When the vaults in the buildings were opened the contents were found injured by water but not destroyed. The High School cadets lost half their guns in the conflagration. A few evening before the fire, a dramatic entertainment, the play of Ben Hur, was given by local talent, under the auspices of ladies interested in the establishment of a Home for the Aged in this city, and on the night of the fire a crowded house listened to a concert by a Swedish quartette. On both of these occasions questions as to the safety of the hall, especially the balconies were raised so the citizens consoled themselves for their loss in thinking that possibly a greater catastrophe had been averted.

THE CITY HALL AND PUBLIC OFFICES THEREIN DESTROYED.

The New York Times, New York, NY 23 Mar 1889

DOVER, N. H., March 22.---At 2:30 o'clock this morning fire was discovered near the furnace under the court room in the City Hall building. The flames spread rapidly, enveloping the entire building, in which were the police station, all the city and county offices, the Police Court room, the Aldermanic and Council Chamber, the High School Cadets' Armory, and the City Opera House. The walls lie flat, and the building is totally destroyed.

The Belknap Church property, close by, had the roof burned off and the steeple destroyed, and considerable other damage was done to the interior by water. St. Thomas's Episcopal Church was on fire several times, but was saved with small damage. Glidden's block was badly damaged by water, as were also the stores of J. R. Higgins and John Griffin.

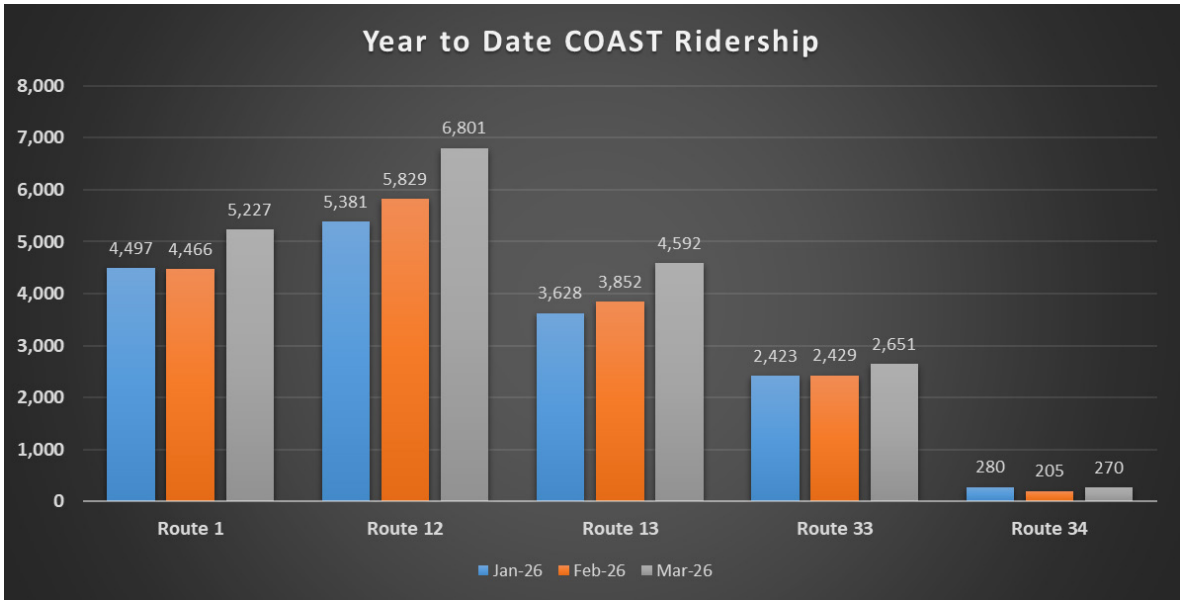
The City Hall was built in 1867, and with the improvements made cost $71,000. It was insured for $25,000.

There were a number of casualties to the firemen. Hugh Hanna was struck by falling bricks on the head, had a cheekbone broken, and was otherwise bruised; James Varney was badly burned by a piece of blazing timber striking him on the neck and pinning him to the ground; David Hammond, a member of the Hook and Ladder Company, had a foot crushed, and Samuel Abbott will probably lose an eye, having been struck in the face by a powerful stream of water.

The damage to the city and county records stored in the vaults beneath the building cannot be learned. The wind was blowing hard during the progress of the fire and the sparks were carried half a mile.

Administration, Community Development & Inspection Services

See Permit Report & Subdivision Report at end of this document.



Technical Review Committee, TRC

The TRC met three times in March. Committee members reviewed the following projects:

- March 12th: Site Plan and TDR proposal at 28 Dover Point Rd. to construct a mixed-use structure with three commercial units and three residential units.
- March 19th: TDR proposal to convert an existing single-family dwelling at 36 Forest St. into a two-family dwelling and construct a new two-family dwelling with two units restricted to HUD fair market rental rates.
- March 26th: Site Plan and TDR proposal at 21 Old Rochester Rd. to construct ten, two-family dwelling units, nearly all restricted to HUD fair market rental rates.
- March 26th: CUP proposal to construct two, two-family structures at 13 Monroe St., all restricted HUD fair market rental rates.

Private developments approved by the Planning Board are underway as shown in the subdivision and site plan report including the status on building permits. Staff has heard from some of the developments such as the mixed-use project at 47 Chestnut St have been on hold due to budgetary reasons. McIntosh Commons has come before the Planning Board for an amendment in the past, phase 1 is currently under construction and the developer applied for another amendment to add more units and combine previously separated buildings which was approved in September. The Building Official has been helping them through some code-related items while under construction. The residential project list has an "attainable" column which indicates the number of units that are restricted in size or HUD Fair Market rates. The applicant for 47 Chestnut St. asked for extension request (for vesting purposes) in March to the Planning Board. Staff has been reaching out to approved projects that appear stagnant to get a better sense of why certain projects don't seem to be progressing.

Planning and Community Development staff are working on proposed zoning amendments to assess the Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) Ordinance and modify other policies and processes to better support a contextually sensitive variety of attainable housing options. A subcommittee focusing on reviewing and suggesting amendments to the TDR ordinance has been meeting regularly and began drafting amendments this fall and winter to be reviewed by the Planning Board this spring for potential posting. The subcommittee met on March 9 and 23rd and reviewed draft amendments and will meet again on April 20th to see potential amendments to be applied conceptually to previously-submitted TDR projects to gauge efficacy, with a final review to take place in mid-May.

Director Benton and Zoning Administrator Crouser continued drafting amendments to the Zoning Ordinance, Site Review Regulations, and Land Subdivision Regulations to, amongst others, implement amendment language to incorporate several recommendations given previously. These amendments should be going to the Planning Board in April for review and potential posting.

Director Benton attended the Housing Appeals Board meeting in June for the case regarding 103 Court Street Transfer of Development Rights request. The order was provided and the Planning Board's decision was upheld and the HAB granted the city 50% of the city's legal fees to be paid by the appellant. The appellant appealed to the Supreme Court. The site plan was conditionally approved by the Planning Board in March. The Supreme Court hearing is set to occur this summer on the TDR appeal.

Assistant City Planner Muirhead met with representatives from Our Place NH to discuss their approved residential project on 105 Durham Road, which will include 11 units for adults with disabilities. The organization is currently finalizing its funding and is aiming to begin construction within the next year.

Planning staff continues to work with representatives from local and regional agencies, including One Sky Community Services, Our Place, & AbleNH, to better understand the challenges faced by residents with disabilities and those who care for them. This has included a collaborative review of a proposed zoning definition and criteria for 'Community Residence,' a supportive housing type designed to meet the needs of adults living with disabilities or acquired brain injuries.

Staff from Planning, Business Development, Community Services, and the Police Department have worked on a bicycle plan for the city to help ensure better bikeability throughout the city which was presented to the Transportation Advisory Committee. This topic will certainly be discussed further in the future, especially with the Transportation Chapter being the next Master Plan Chapter to be updated and a bid went out in December.

Director Benton and City Planner Bassegio have been working with SRPC staff on general accessibility, public transportation, and active transportation.

Director Benton and other city staff have been discussing the Route 108 complete streets projects with the Somersworth, Rochester, SRPC, and NHDOT. The GACIT hearing in Dover which occurred on October 23rd. Director Benton and Deputy City Manager Parker attended a coordination meeting on March 31st and will set up a regional meeting to occur in April.

Planning staff and Engineering staff have been working with a consultant to help design an implementation plan for the Downtown Pedestrian and Vehicular Access plan. While staff has 60% plans to review, city staff are putting together a plan to do a phase 1 of implementation this summer/fall to help with short term pedestrian, parking, lighting, and landscaping improvements. The first of the bump out site work started in March.

This summer, Director Benton will begin collecting CIP requests from various departments and began putting together draft CIPs. Over the summer she will work with the Finance Director, Deputy City Manager, and City Manager to draft the CIP. The CIP will be revealed to the City Council and Planning Board this fall. Both the Planning Board and City Council will hold discussions and public hearings. The Planning Board then makes a recommendation on the CIP to the City Council and the City Council can decide on any edits and vote on adoption. Since this is a yearly process, the following are some updates on certain planning related CIP projects:

Community Trail:

For phase IV, Planning Staff is working with NHDOT on potential extra funding to be able to expand the feasibility research for a preferred alternative route on the southern side of the Bellamy River and crossing the Bellamy River further into Bellamy Park to then continue to Route 155. The Council authorized the contract for Fuss and O'Neil to design the trail in this area. A change-order would be brought to the City Council after hearing from NHDOT about funding. Staff, the consultant, and staff from NHDOT met in August about next steps and continued the conversation into the fall regarding a potential change order until NHDOT gave the approval to proceed. The bridge feasibility study is almost completed and then the trail feasibility study can be completed. A local concerns meeting was held at the regular meeting of the Planning Board on June 27th to discuss the Phase IV expansion. Project representatives from engineering firm Fuss & O'Neill provided a presentation to the Planning Board and members of the public and feedback was encouraged. On August 22nd, a meeting was held with the Fuss & O'Neill consulting team and city staff to review any potential concerns that must be addressed during the engineering study and design development.

In October and November 2023, Planning staff reviewed a Type, Span, & Location report provided by Fuss & O'Neill for a pedestrian bridge over the Bellamy River as part of the Phase IV Trail expansion. In December 2023, Planning staff reviewed an updated alignment of the Trail expansion to include the proposed pedestrian bridge. In February 2024, the City of Dover accepted $20k in additional TAP funding to complete the Phase IV Community Trail engineering and design work. The consultants continued their work in January and February.

Fuss & O'Neill project engineers presented to the Planning Board on two design alternatives for the Community Trail. The Planning Board endorsed design alternative 2 that would connect the Community Trail through Bellamy Park, avoiding the disc golf course, and end at Knox Marsh Road.

Planning staff continued to work with Fuss & O'Neill Consultants to prepare an updated project estimate to reflect the preferred design alternative. Staff and consultants will be presenting to NH DOT on April 3, 2026 in an attempt to secure additional TAP funding for the project.

Conservation Funding

Currently, over $2,700,000 has been invoiced with over $1,500,000 received on those invoices.

Within the past 5 years, the Conservation Fund has received $1,694,286 through fees collected from Transfer of Development Rights. The Land Use Change Tax amount invoiced within the last 5 years is $738,683.36

Assistant City Planner Edgecomb staffed the Open Lands Committee on Thursday March 19th where they discussed multiple ongoing Conservation projects as well as some workshop opportunities around publicly accessible land. The Committee motioned to return back to monthly meetings.

Assistant City Planner Edgecomb staffed the Conservation Commission meeting on Monday March 9th where they reviewed local Conditional Use Permits for impacts to wetlands and buffers, NHDES wetlands application update letters, and discussed future outreach events at the Woodman Institute.

On Tuesday, March 24, Planning Board approved a four-story hotel at 47 Central Ave., a property that has been vacant for years. Prior to approval, the Technical Review Committee worked with the developer to incorporate pedestrian improvements at the intersection of Central Avenue and Locust Street, improving connectivity in the area- particularly important given the nearby connection to the Community Trail on Rutland Street.

Resilience Coordinator Merchant attended the March 25th City Council workshop to support the second phase of the ESPC, solar on 5 buildings and the McConnell Center HVAC updates.

Director Benton along with a committee of other city staff attended several meetings with Strafford Regional Planning Commission to update the City's Hazard Mitigation plan.

Resilience Coordinator Merchant continued to revise the City's Resilience Plan and draft updates.

Resilience Coordinator Merchant continued to promote the Weatherize Dover outreach program encouraging residents to take advantage of a NH Saves reduced cost or free home weatherization program.

Resilience Coordinator Merchant and Director Benton explored the possibility of hosting a UNH Sustainability Fellow to assist with the greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory that will inform the Resilience Plan.

Resilience Coordinator Merchant explored the possibility of electric vehicle (EV) charging in the City owned parking lot at the new Waterfront Development.

The Central Avenue–Waldron Court pedestrian crossing began in February and is nearing completion. The project includes curb bump-outs to shorten crossing distances, new lighting to improve pedestrian visibility in a high-traffic area, and drainage upgrades. Funding for the project is provided through the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program.

The Central Avenue–Waldron Court pedestrian crossing began in February and is nearing completion. The project includes curb bump-outs to shorten crossing distances, new lighting to improve pedestrian visibility in a high-traffic area, and drainage upgrades. Funding for the project is provided through the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program.

Director Benton and other city leadership attended a meeting with NHDOT, Maine DOT, and the Town of Rollinsford about important transportation connectivity in the region.

The Department posted a custodian posted and is still currently looking to fill the vacant Health Officer position.

On March 18th, City Planner Bassegio attended a training from the Rails to Trails Conservancy on leveraging unobligated federal funding for trail projects.

Resilience Coordinator Merchant attended a webinar hosted by ICF to learn about extreme heat resilience planning.

The Department of Planning and Community Development continued to update its newsletter and Facebook page to communicate with the public. and promoted the Dover Community Trail through the Facebook fan page for the trail.

Planning and Media Services staff continued to develop and enhance an electronic "newsletter" for planning related items (with 1,326 subscribers). Two newsletters were sent in March. Content included meeting summaries, meeting previews, and various special topics such as information on the proposed Community Development Block Grant Program FY27 Action Plan, a Council workshop on energy performance contracts, home weatherization tips, an upcoming Earth Day event involving a City Nature Challenge, and Master Plan updates. Readers were also encouraged to respond via Polco to the newsletter surveys.

Planning Staff continues to update a webpage on the City website dedicated to Transfer of Development Rights. The page includes an overview of the ordinance and information on individual applications received by the Planning Department; this includes links to project materials, project address, and status updates. The website was updated and there were no new TDR applications added to the webpage in March.

Staff from Planning, Engineering, and Police Departments reviewed four bids for the Transportation Master Plan chapter update and held three interviews. An award of bid for VHB/SRPC was approved by the Council in March and a steering committee was appointed by the Planning Board in March. The contract is currently being reviewed by Legal staff.

Zoning Administrator Crouser staffed the Dover Arts Commission regular meeting on March 2nd, where the commission discussed its Riverside Sculpture Series, a program to install rotating sculptures at Nebi Park with plans for expansion into Henry Law Park in the coming years.

Assistant City Planner Edgecomb and Zoning Administrator Crouser attended the Special Flood Hazard Areas Training in Portsmouth where they reviewed the FEMA regulations and how that applies at a local level.

The Zoning Board of Adjustment did not meet in the month of March due to a lack of submissions.

Zoning Administrator Crouser received two complaints in the month of March; a complaint about excessive site lighting at a commercial property on Broadway, and illegal sign complaints in several locations near Long Hill Rd. and Silver St. All signs were removed, with compliance follow-up scheduled for the Broadway resident. Staff continue working towards compliance on a buffer complaint on Sixth St.

Assistant City Planner Edgecomb attended multiple City Nature Challenge webinars to coordinate the City Nature Challenge event that will take place on April 25th.

The Department issued a 30-day public notice following approval of the FY27 Action Plan by the City Council. This is the public's opportunity to comment on the approved plan. Any comments received will be submitted with the final Action Plan to HUD for their review and approval.

Community Development Planner Carpenter began development of the Final FY27 Action Plan that will be submitted to HUD for their review and approval.

The NHPA's Legislative Subcommittee continued meetings with Director Benton and Zoning Administrator Crouser in attendance, to discuss proposed Legislative Service Requests relevant to NH Land Use law, identifying several bills to monitor throughout the legislative process which could be of concern to Dover if adopted.

Assistant City Planner Muirhead completed one environmental review for a Weatherization Assistance Program home energy efficiency project, partnership with CAPSC. The program supports improvements that reduce energy costs for Dover Residents, while enhancing the health and safety of the home.

INSPECTION SERVICES STATISTICS

Life Safety Inspections	55	Plumbing/Mechanical Inspections	256	Woodstove/Fireplace Inspections	1
Business Inspections	4	Blasting Inspections	0	Blasting Permits	0
Sprinkler/Alarm Inspections	152	Health/Housing Standards Inspections	27	Building Permits	61
Building Inspections	500	School/Daycare Inspections	0	Certificate of Occupancy Permits	7
Electrical Inspections	174	Oil Burner Inspections	0		

Total Inspections Conducted: 1169

Total In Office Customers Served: 95

Total Permits Issued: 68

Field Operations

Patrol

Patrol Activity	January 2026	February 2026	March 2026
Calls for Service	1,643	1,513	1,809
Traffic Stops	640	635	689
Initiated Non-Enforcement Related Contacts	123	147	145
Incidents handled by Patrol Officers	2,406	2,295	2,643
Responded to Emergency 911 Calls	24	14	20
Responded to Alarms	57	74	70
Responded to Traffic Accidents	129	98	128
Issued Traffic Citations	71	84	71
Arrests Made	67	56	66
Number of Police Reports, Department Wide	542	451	555

Supplemental Field Operations Activity:

Conducted checks of the Community Trail.
Conducted daily checks of the Transportation Center.
Conducted daily checks of City parks.
Conducted daily checks of the parking garage as a result of concerns of vagrancy and criminal mischief.
Conduct daily checks of the McConnell Center/Library parking area.
Conducted frequent checks of areas known to be inhabited by the local homeless population.



K-9 Unit

On March 14, 2026, Officer David and K9 Vision were requested to respond to Route 16, in Rochester, to assist New Hampshire State Police with an uncooperative suspect on a motor vehicle stop. Upon their arrival, the highway was shut down and the erratic suspect, who was uncooperative with verbal commands, was frantically moving about the northbound lanes. It was determined that K9 Vision will be utilized to apprehend him. The suspect was warned that he was about to be bitten by a police canine, and he immediately surrendered to officers. K9 Vision was not utilized to apprehend the suspect, as his presence, and the warnings, were enough to make the suspect surrender.

On March 25, 2026, Officer David and K9 Vision were requested to respond to assist the Somersworth Police Department with a motor vehicle stop, that had turned to a narcotics investigation. K9 Vision was deployed to sniff the exterior of the vehicle, and showed an indication that the vehicle contained narcotics. The vehicle was seized, a search warrant was obtained, and Methamphetamine was located inside of the vehicle.

Later in the evening on March 25, 2026, Officer David and K9 Vision responded to the Town of Strafford, to deploy with the Strafford County Regional Tactical Operations Unit. The suspect exited the residence, mostly cooperative, and was taken into custody without issue. During the arrest process, K9 Vision was deployed with the arrest team, as a less lethal option, and to be utilized if the suspect had attempted to resist arrest further.

Accident Reconstruction Team

The Accident Reconstruction Team was not called out during the month of March for any collisions in Dover.

Communications

	December 2025	January 2026	February 2026	March 2026
Radio Transmissions	16,865	16,985	15,465	17,349
Phone Calls	7,899	7,328	6,283	7,172
911 Calls	547	493	487	513
Police Alarms Received	67	57	71	64
Fire/Medical Alarms Received	50	45	47	49
Lobby Traffic	1,584	1,813	1,470	1,818

POLICE PRIORITY RESPONSE SYSTEM

Number of Crimes or Incidents



PRIORITY 1: IMMEDIATE RESPONSE:
Crimes "in progress"; injury accidents; alarms.



PRIORITY 2: RAPID RESPONSE:
Crimes or incidents that are not "in progress" but require quick response to preserve evidence, locate witnesses or provide for public safety; to include suspicious activity and domestic disturbances.



PRIORITY 3: TIMELY RESPONSE:
Disturbances; noise violations; welfare checks; motor vehicle disturbances; minor collisions.

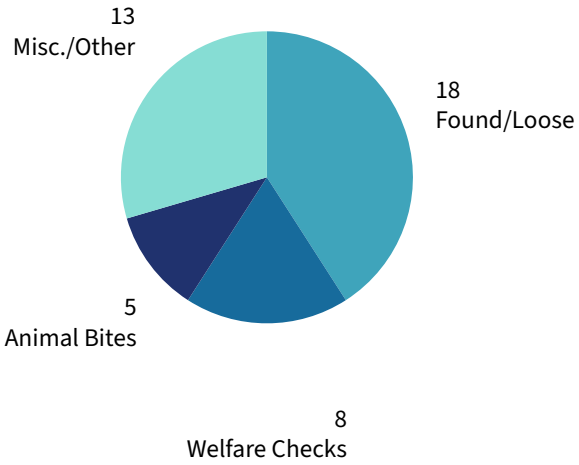


PRIORITY 4: AS OFFICERS BECOME AVAILABLE:
Non criminal related activity; crimes reported well after they have been committed; message delivery; tow request; littering; fingerprints; assistance; abandoned vehicles.

Animal Control

Total Animal Calls for Service: 44
Handled by Dispatch/Officers: 33
Handled by Animal Control Officer: 11





The Animal Control Officer followed up on five reports taken by patrol officers. One involved a stray Border Collie found on upper Sixth Street that went unclaimed.



Stray dog brought to Pope Memorial for adoption

Support Services

COMMUNITY OUTREACH BUREAU

Throughout the month of March, Lieutenant Mitrushi oversaw the Community Outreach Bureau and met with the supervisors of the Community Response and Engagement Unit, Prevention Services, the Dover Teen Center, and the Social Work Unit.

On March 5, 2026, 36 students from St. Thomas Aquinas High School visited the police station to learn more about the Dover Police Department. Lt. Mitrushi, Sgt. Keefe, and Det. Cusick held an hour-long presentation in the community room, providing an overview of the department and different assignments available to officers. Then the three officers divided the group up and provided a tour of the station.

Throughout March, Lt. Mitrushi provided supervision to his intern, Evan Ahlin, who is focusing on improving internal and external communication, transparency, recruitment, and overall Police Information Officer-type roles. With the assistance of PIO Intern Evan Ahlin, Lt. Mitrushi made 22 social media posts this month. The social media posts included new campaigns such as: monthly employee anniversaries, monthly activity statistics, and improved public notices regarding road closures and road races.





Sergeant Tim Keefe providing a tour of different police vehicles to students from St. Thomas Aquinas High School.

Lt. Mitrushi serves as the Coordinator of the Seacoast NH Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) and Peer Support Team. Lt. Mitrushi coordinated the quarterly team meeting, held at the Dover Police Department on March 13, 2026. The team discussed changes to the CISM Team statute regarding registering the team with the New Hampshire Department of Safety, the Seacoast Area First Responders (SAFR) Symposium scheduled for July 2026, and ICISF certification tests. He also coordinated a second meeting for the SAFR Symposium planning sub-committee on March 25, 2026. The symposium will be coordinated by the Seacoast NH CISM Team in collaboration with Primex and the University of New Hampshire.

Lt. Mitrushi also assisted with three physical fitness tests for officer candidates this month.

Traffic Safety Related Activities:
Throughout March, Lt. Mitrushi coordinated with the event organizers of the Red's Race for a Better Community and the Saint Mary Academy road races planned for April 2026. A new operations plan for the Red's Race was created due to the new course this year and some updates to the Saint Mary Race sign package and operations plan were also completed.

Lt. Mitrushi serves as the department's designated city staff representative to the Technical Review Committee (TRC). During the month, Lt. Mitrushi attended 3 meetings, provided police department input concerning public safety, and reviewed plans for several different construction projects to include, but not limited to: Dover Point Road, Forest Street, and New Rochester Road.

Lt. Mitrushi serves as the department's designated staff representative to the Pre-Construction (Pre-Con) meetings for major construction projects that may impact traffic in the city. During the month, Lt. Mitrushi attended 2 Pre-Con meetings and reviewed Temporary Traffic Control Plans for several upcoming projects to include, but not limited to Dover Point Road and the Central Avenue Water Main Reconstruction.

Lt. Mitrushi serves as the department's designated staff representative to the Transportation Advisory Commission (TAC). In this role, he is responsible for reviewing and responding to citizen email submissions to the TAC regarding traffic-related comments and concerns. Lt. Mitrushi compiled these issues that were added to the agenda for the March 23, 2026 TAC meeting. The TAC meeting was held at the Dover Police Department in which Lt. Mitrushi helped facilitate the operation of the meeting, coordinated with citizen speakers, provided minutes, materials, and agenda to the TAC members prior to the meeting.

Lt. Mitrushi serves as the department's designated staff representative for traffic safety. As such, on March 17, 2026, he attended a neighborhood community meeting for the city's Central Avenue Water Main Reconstruction project to answer any traffic related questions. The neighborhood meeting was held in the community room at the police department and focused on potential impacts to residential streets and downtown areas when the project begins in April 2026.

Lt. Mitrushi communicated with 11 different event organizers for block parties, road races, and other events that will impact traffic in the coming months as part of the permit review process.

Community Response and Engagement Unit (CREU)

Sergeant Tim Keefe is the Community Response & Engagement Unit (CREU) Unit Commander. The CREU Sergeant is responsible for the coordination, supervision, and overall effectiveness of the POP Officer, Downtown Liaison Officer, Dover Housing Authority Liaison Officer, School Resource Officers, and the Traffic Enforcement Officer.
Through the month of March, Sgt. Keefe spent a portion of his time with Officer Palmer as they conducted foot patrols of the downtown business area and the Dover Community Trail. Sgt. Keefe met with people while walking the community trail to see if they had any issues he could help address. Sgt. Keefe checked in with several businesses and checked areas where businesses believed there were unhoused staying in wood lines that bordered their property.



Officer Palmer and Officer Carr relocating a temporary speed radar sign to Back Road.

On March 13th, Sgt. Keefe, Officer Palmer, and Officer Carr repositioned the two temporary pole mounted digital radars to Back Road. The radars were placed there to deter speeding violations and to monitor speed and traffic volume on the road to provide to information for the Transportation Advisory Commission in the future. Residents believe this road has become more frequently traveled due to the new construction on the Cocheco River and the speed of the travelers has increased.

On March 30th, Sgt. Keefe and Officer Palmer cleaned trash from in between the Dover Community Trail Restoration Church that was left on a cut off path to the church parking lot. The trash was removed and disposed of properly. Officer Palmer and Officer Keefe also located an abandoned campsite located on City of Dover property adjacent to the CSX railway trestle over the Cocheco River. The tent location was marked/photographed and sent to Serv-Pro for proper disposal and clean up.

On March 31st, Sgt. Keefe and Officer Palmer located a campsite located under the Fourth Street Bridge. The location was marked/photographed and sent to Serv-Pro for proper disposal and clean up. Sgt. Keefe also checked the condition of Barbados Pond, which had recently been cleaned.
During March, Sgt. Keefe along with members of the Dover Police Department Special Investigation Unit conducted surveillance on known drug sale areas in Dover. Through this work, several investigative leads were identified and are being investigated further.

Prevention Services Unit

On March 19th, Prevention Programmer Conor Wiley and four Y2Y members appeared on a webinar conducted by the NH Getting to Y program, a statewide initiative run by CADY that partners with schools and local youth groups to make positive change on youth substance misuse issues. As part of a monthly series of Getting to Y check-in calls, this webinar focused on vaping. During the session, Dover Y2Y presented its Lab Rat Campaign, a long-term initiative aimed at reducing youth vaping.

On March 24th, 5 members of Youth to Youth presented the final session of 3 national webinars scheduled for this school year. This webinar focused on implementing alcohol prevention campaigns and programs. About 50 individuals from all over the US registered for the training. The free webinars are offered to coalitions and youth advocacy groups who want to use our resources a webinar to start or energize a youth empowerment program like Dover Youth to Youth.

On March 17th, students from Dover Youth to Youth conducted a presentation of Samantha Skunk Rx and Medicine Safety to a kindergarten class at Dover's Garrison Elementary School. This lesson completed the training for that grade of students at Garrison. The presentation provides the kids with core safety information about pills and medicine.



Youth to Youth students presenting Samantha Skunk at Garrison Elementary School.

Three members of Youth to Youth traveled to Belchertown, MA for an afternoon training of their high school youth advocacy group. The Belchertown advocates were trained in how to present the Samantha Skunk Drug Safety Lesson.

On March 11, Youth to Youth member Emma Hanson addressed the 5th graders at DARE Graduation in the DMS gym. Emma explained Youth to Youth and invited the students to join the program next year. Following that, 7th grade Y2Y member Frankie Richard sang a song about nicotine and vaping. Five members of the 5th grade accompanied her in the song.



Youth to Youth members singing a parody about vaping during the 5th Grade DARE graduation on March 11, 2026.

During the week of March 16-20, Prevention Programmers Dana Mitchell & Conor Wiley provided 4 classroom presentations to 4 fourth grade classrooms at Garrison Elementary School on the consequences of using tobacco, e-cigarettes and vaping devices. A week later on March 23-27, four Youth to Youth teams provided a total of 4 classroom presentations to the same 4th grade classes to close out the program at that school. Y2Y presenters focused on the deceptiveness of tobacco and vaping advertising, and the failure to warn users of the consequences of their products.

During March 27-29 Coalition Coordinator Vicki Harris, Conor Wiley and Y2Y adult volunteer Elsa Rogers brought 7 middle school members of Youth to Youth to the Leaders in Prevention Conference. The conference was run by the NH Teen Institute at Camp Cody in Freedom, NH. At the conference, the students honed their skills in team building, problem solving, communication, acceptance, and creative thinking. They also had the chance to meet and befriend middle school students from other youth groups in New England, such as Bart, Portsmouth, and others. Finally, the students and staff from Dover worked together to practice the action planning process.

Dover Youth to Youth students and staff conducted Sticker shock in March at the Hannaford store on Central Ave.

During this month, assistance, support and direction were provided to:
- Belchertown, Mass.
- Auburn, Maine Public Health Dept.

Teen Center

During the month, there was a total of 384 youth in attendance over 20 days of programming at the Dover Teen Center. The average was about 19 youth per day.

Some program highlights for the month of March 2026 included, but were not limited to:

TC After School Program – March 2026
- "Movie Monday" (Movie & Popcorn Afternoon)
- TC Special Event – "TC Cooking Class"
- Old School Games Day (no electronics)
- TC Trip! – "Maine Celtics Game"
- St. Patrick's Day Holiday Party – "Wear Your Green" & "Cookie Decorating"
- Teacher Workshop Day "Brunch & Chill Zone Afternoon
- Featured Snack Special Days: Chicken Nuggets, Hot Dogs, Pancakes, Chili, Sloppy Joes, Pizza Rolls, etc.
- Special Guest Friday (1) -> UNH Football Players!



Dover Teen Center youth participants and interns assembling skateboards with First Push Syndicate, a local non-profit organization.

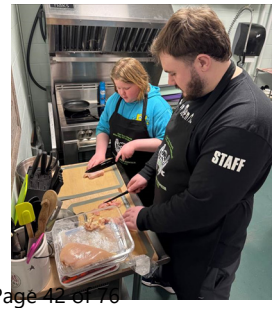
The TC continues to maintain a TC Facebook bulletin page and Sign-Up Genius scheduling portal with resources, program/schedule announcements, inspirational messaging and best practices. Photos of TC youth participants enjoying events, programs and happenings are also shared.

A weekly email is sent to the connected families and youth, to encourage the daily reservations through the Sign-Up Genius online portal. The Teen Center uses this vehicle to share with them, any announcements, webinars, trainings and opportunities.

As the Teen Center heads into April 2026, there is a lot of excitement for April School Vacation Week programs and trips.

The TC received (4) new registrations in March 2026.





Teen Center youth participants and interns during a cooking class with Chef Yulia.

Community Service

The Community Service program tracked 4 participants in the month March 2026 A total of 7.0 hours of community service work completed with no participants finishing allocated hours.

Diversion

The Diversion Committee met on Wednesday, March 25, 2026.

Current Diversion youth participants continue have meetings with Prevention Programmer Bridget Ryan and TC Coordinator Steve Pappajohn for specific contract obligations, including computer courses and project research at the Dover Teen Center.

As a result of evaluating the case-load heading into April 2026, the following is committee's case breakdown:

(2) cases in active Diversion Contracts
(1) cases in active Alternative Suspension Program
(1) successful completion and release from Diversion Contract
(0) new Diversion case heard
(1) new Alternative Suspension cases heard
(3) successful completion for Alternative Suspension
(0) new Diversion case hearing, anticipated
(0) new Alternative Suspension case hearing anticipated
(0) cases sent back to Detectives for "failure to comply"

Problem-Oriented Police Officer

Officer Palmer was the point of contact for any reports or issues associated with violent crime motivated by substance misuse. Officer Palmer was responsible for notifying the NH Information and Analysis Center of all felony drug arrests made by the department this month. These cases are ongoing.

During March, Officer Palmer conducted foot patrols of the Downtown Business District and Dover Community Trail. Officer Palmer located several abandoned campsites, to which ServePro was contacted and awaiting cleanup. Officer Palmer also located several areas where trash was accumulating on the Community Trail, which Officer Palmer cleaned.

Officer Palmer continues to work with several property owners and property managers to issue trespass notifications to individuals who loiter or sleep in apartment complexes and businesses without permission.

Officer Palmer assisted the Special Investigations Unit and FBI Major Offender Task Force with drug-related cases in Dover, and these cases are ongoing. Officer Palmer was also assigned five ICAC cybercrime tips; these cases are also ongoing. Officer Palmer assisted the Strafford County Sheriff's Office and Fugitive Task Force with several wanted subjects in the Dover area.

Dover Middle School (DMS) Liaison Officer

In the month of March, Officer Berdecia handled a variety of calls for service, which included 6 juvenile matters, 3 assistances, and 2 welfare checks. Of the calls Officer Berdecia handled, 3 were referred to the Department's Youth and Family Social Worker (YFSW), 3 resulted in school sanctions, and 1 resulted in a referral to the Juvenile Justice System (JJS).

On March 11, the annual DARE graduation took place in the Dover Middle School (DMS) Gymnasium. With the assistance of DMS Administrators and his fellow DARE Officers, Officer Berdecia coordinated and hosted the event which saw 207 5th grade students graduate the program.

This was the culmination event following twelve weeks of instruction from their DARE Officers, in which they learned facts and health effects about common drugs, ways to resist peer pressure, and how to make a report to a trusted adult. Over 120 family members were in attendance to support their 5th graders on this momentous occasion.



Officer Louie Berdecia awarding Dover Middle School 5th Grader Quincy Obi with his DARE Certificate.

Dover High School (DHS) Liaison Officer

Officer Watkins handled and assisted with a variety of calls for service in the month of March to include students in a mental health crisis, physical altercations, motor vehicle calls for service, medical assistances, missing persons and a variety of other non-criminal and criminal incidents.

Officer Watkins met with the administrators at Portsmouth Christian Academy to discuss a recent welfare concern for one of their students. Officer Watkins was able to discuss the issue with staff and ultimately reassured them that they had made the right decisions.

In collaboration with an ongoing DHS investigation, Officer Watkins was informed of a juvenile student that had inappropriate conversations with an adult online. Officer Watkins was able to meet with the family and student and provided education about the potential for victimization in these types of cases.

While conducting regular duties in the school, Officer Watkins was approached by a student who disclosed overhearing a conversation from another student about being in possession of a firearm. Officer Watkins worked with DHS administrators to ensure that there was no threat to school safety, and that the student was not in possession of a firearm. The student was educated on the seriousness of the comment and received school sanctions.

Officer Watkins was selected to serve as Cadre for the New Hampshire Police Cadet Training Academy. The Cadet Academy Cadre is comprised of dedicated law enforcement professionals from agencies across the state, representing a wide range of experience and expertise. Those selected are entrusted with upholding the Cadet Academy's high standards while guiding and developing future recruits through a challenging and rewarding training experience. Selection to this role is highly competitive, and only a small number of applicants were chosen this year.

Officer Watkins performed various other duties as the School Resource Officer, including: interacting with students and faculty on a regular basis, building relationships within the school community, traffic control, and police details at various school events.

Whittier Falls Liaison Officer

During the month of March 2026, Officer Gore responded to 154 calls for service, 149 as the primary responder and 5 calls as secondary. Officer Gore logged 16 community contacts, completed 5 background checks, conducted foot patrols/property checks, issued DHA trespassing notifications, conducted 71 motor vehicle stops, issuing 7 traffic citations, and responded to 1 SCRTOU/SWAT call. Primarily, the remaining calls for service consisted of assistance calls, thefts, checkups, motor vehicle accidents, and welfare checks and medical calls. Additionally, Officer Core conducted a number of State Grant funded traffic enforcement details (Speed, Distracted Driving, and DUI).

In addition to his role as the DHA Liaison Officer, Officer Gore assisted the patrol division by working 40 hours of overtime for the month of March to assist in covering forced/open patrol shifts, vacations, and special events. Officer Gore also assist patrol with calls for services during the week during periods of high volume of calls. Officer Gore also assisted both Dover High School and Dover Middle School coverage. Officer Gore continues to be present in the DHA communities building relationships, conducting foot patrols/property checks, and addressing residents' concerns.

March 25, 2026 Officer Gore responded as a Crisis Negotiator with the Stafford County Regional Tactical Operations Unit (SCRTOU) to the Town of Strafford to assist with a barricaded male in a home. This call resulted in the suspect being taken into police custody.

During the month of March, Officer Gore has meet with a number of juveniles in the downtown due to the disregard of traffic laws, and city ordinances concerning operation of bicycles. Officer Gore continues to educate the juveniles on the rules and laws, and has seized a number of bicycles from juveniles who continually disregard the warnings despite having been warned several times.

Officer Gore has conducted several foot patrols in the downtown and community trail area this month. Officer Gore has spent time speaking with local businesses addressing concerns of juveniles, speeding traffic, and transient activity. Officer Gore has been stopped a number of times on the foot patrols by the public who appreciate the presence in the areas, and the community policing approach.

Traffic Enforcement Officer

Officer Gibbons was assigned to the Community Response & Engagement Unit (CREU) as the Traffic Enforcement Officer (TEO) in January 2026. The TEO is required to perform targeted traffic enforcement to address problem areas in the community and to perform traffic related services. This is achieved by various methods, including; directed patrols, enforcement recommendations by the Traffic Advisory Commission, RADAR and other traffic monitoring devices, and responding to motor vehicle crashes.

Throughout the month, Officer Gibbons responded to or generated a total of 89 calls for service. Some of the areas of target enforcement included: Spur Road and Back Road.

During the month, Officer Gibbons stopped 61 vehicles, issued 50 warnings, issued 11 summonses, and made 4 arrests. He also investigated 12 motor vehicle collisions.

On March 3, 2026 Officer Gibbons worked during a winter snow storm that took place during the evening commute. In an approximately 2-hour span, Officer Gibbons handled 5 crash investigations and assisted patrol with vehicles off the road and other traffic related issues stemming from the snow-covered roads.

On March 9, 2026 Officer Gibbons responded to a two vehicle, head-on collision on upper Blackwater Road. Due to the speed and manner of impact of the collision, 5 people including 3 juveniles were transported to the hospital with various injuries. Through on scene investigation, Officer Gibbons determined that one of the involved vehicles had completely crossed the center yellow line resulting in the collision. The operator was subsequently issued a citation for “yellow line” violation.

Crisis Response Officers

Officer Brendan Madsen was assigned as a Crisis Response Officer (CRO) in January 2026. The Crisis Response Officers are responsible for responding to individuals experiencing mental health or substance-related crises.

Throughout the month, the Officer Madsen responded to 4 calls for service that required his intervention, education, or de-escalation related to a mental illness or substance misuse crisis.

Officer Jonathan Palmer was assigned as the Crisis Response Officers (CRO) in January 2026. The Crisis Response Officers are responsible for responding to individuals experiencing mental health or substance-related crises.

Throughout the month, the Officer Palmer responded to 2 calls for service that required his intervention, education, or de-escalation related to a mental illness or substance misuse crisis

Social Work Unit Supervisor

Kaitlin Jones had 9 new referrals in March 2026. In total, Kaitlin has had 18 referrals in 2026.

Throughout the month of March, Kaitlin attended and participated in a number of events and meetings. This included weekly Willand Warming Center Activation Meetings with Willand Warming Shelter staff and various outreach agencies, facilitating the monthly NH Police Social Worker (PSW) Peer Support Group meeting, monthly case review with Alliance Property Management, monthly case review with Dover Housing Authority and Dover City Welfare, and the monthly Dover Mental Health Alliance meeting; in addition to a networking meeting to strengthen existing partnership with Jeff Lambe from Bold Steps, Susan Putney from Langdon Place, and Gigi Scarponi from Rochester City Welfare. Kaitlin Jones attended the Strafford County Addiction Summit hosted by Strafford County Public Health Network.

Kaitlin, Shannon, and Alexis of the Social Work Unit presented to the Dover Fire Department, all four shifts across three stations on 3/24, 3/25, 3/26, and 3/27, on what the SWU does, how to refer a case, and answered any questions.

Kaitlin continued training social work interns Britney Jackson (BSW) and Jenna Souza (MSW). Kaitlin completed site visit for Brit Jackson's UNH Internship Liaison, Kelsey Boucher.

Outreach Social Worker

Shannon Snyder had 6 new cases in March 2026. In total, Shannon has had a total of 25 cases in 2026.

General case management is offered to adults referred by patrol or who generate frequent and ongoing calls for service due to unmet social service needs. Shannon also conducts community outreach throughout the City of Dover, which includes citizens in need of services, businesses, and community organizations.

During the month of March, in addition to case management, Shannon focused on maintaining collaboration with community providers through workgroups as well as event planning, case review meetings, and events.



Social Work Unit at the Strafford County Public Health Network Addiction Summit.

Youth & Family Social Worker



Dover Police Social Workers Alexis Taatjes and Shannon Snyder along with interns Brit Jackson and Jenna Souza at the monthly Dover Mental Health Alliance meeting hosted at the Dover Police Department.

Alexis Taatjes had 19 new referrals in March 2026. In total, Alexis has had a total of 47 referrals in 2026.

General case management is offered to youth and families when a child is involved in a call for service (CFS) or if they are referred for additional supports. This is also offered to youth and families referred by the Juvenile Services Detective, to collaborate with the assigned DCYF CPSW to provide supplemental case management.

Licensing Board

Permit applications submitted and reviewed through the Records Unit and the Police Chief during the month – most of which involve follow-up and logistical planning, included the following:

Permit Type	Number of Permits
Pistol Permit	06
Dance License	01
Peddlers License	01

On March 4, 2026, Chief Terlemezian spoke to the Dover Rotary. In September 2025, he was invited to speak during the March meeting. He gave an overview of his experience and the department as well as the Dover Police Department's mission and vision.



Chief Terlemezian addresses the Dover Rotary.

Standards Unit

There were no new hires during the month of March.

Michael Merone resigned as of March 28, 2026 from the position of Public Safety Dispatch. Michael was hired in June 2023 and quickly learned the position. Michael resigned to pursue a career in tech sales.



Stephen Dwyer

Stephen Dwyer retired effective March 30 from the position of Public Safety Dispatcher. Stephen was with the police department for nearly 23 years. Stephen loved helping new officers and dispatchers, and was extremely proud of his work. Stephen, a Dover resident, said he plans on enjoying time off and seeing where it leads.

On March 6, Sergeants Adam Gaudreault and Tim Keefe, Detective Molly Jalbert, Officers Luis Berdecia and Jacob Watkins, Prosecutor Meagan Gann and Victim Witness Advocate Patti Powers attended a four-hour training on Juvenile Delinquency Laws: Foundations and Best Practices. This training was designed to provide an overview of N.H. RSA 169-B (governs treatment, supervision, and judicial procedures for delinquent children in NH), from investigation through disposition and beyond.

On March 13, Social Workers Kaitlin Jones, Alexis Taatjes, and Shannon Snyder attended the annual Addiction Summit conference held in Rochester, NH. This Summit brought information, evidence-based programs and best practices related to the prevention, treatment, recovery and reduction of harm from substance use and mental health to our partners in the region.

On March 16, Dispatchers Marie Palaima and Rebecca Navelski attended When High Profile Calls Have a Higher Impact, held in Center Conway, NH. This one-day training told about the stories of individuals identified in the public safety chain of survival that failed them and tragically are not here to share their story or vital lessons learned. Identified was some of those lessons learned, sharing some of the lasting impacts, as well as an overview of some of the new acts and laws that are a result of these calls.

On March 16-27, Officer Chris Gibbons attended Drug Recognition Instructor training held at PSTC in Concord, NH. This two-week training is a transportation safety initiative focused on the detection and apprehension of drug-impaired drivers. This training consists of learning to differentiate between drug influence and medical and/or mental disorders. This DRE certification is an extremely valuable tool for combating the adverse impact of drug and alcohol impaired driving.

On March 17, Officers Erin Driscoll and Derek O'Neil attended a virtual training entitled Filesystem Recognition Electronic Sterilization/Hashing. During this six-hour course, students were introduced to binary and hexadecimal numbering systems which are the foundation to file systems and digital forensics. This course also explained the tenants of electronic sterilization of storage media used for collecting digital evidence, we well as the best practices of conducting hash verification in digital forensics.



Officer Gibbons (center) with Captain Nadeau and Chief Terlemezian at DRE Graduation.

On March 18-19, Officer Jacob Watkins attended ALERRT Level 1 Active Shooter Training. This training is designed to prepare first responders for active shooter situations. It covered essential skills such as isolating, distracting, and neutralizing threats, as well as team movement and crisis site entry techniques. The course also included hands-on training and practical exercises to ensure students are equipped to handle high stakes scenarios effectively.

On March 19, Sergeant Adam Gaudreault and Officers Derek O'Neil and Erin Driscoll attended a virtual training entitled Ransomware Investigative Principles. This six-hour course taught students about ransomware and common ransomware attack vectors. The training also taught students how to identify different types of ransomware and how to use this information to research indicators of compromise in order to further their investigations and assist victims.

On March 23, Sergeant Dave Collis attended Firearms Instructor Recertification, Part 1 held at PSTC in Concord, NH. This re-certification is mandatory every two years.

On March 27, Sergeant Matt Harnish and Detective Dave Anderson attended Tactical Operations Planning held in Brentwood, NH. This training is a critical component of strategic, tactical, and operational planning. It involved the development of specific actions and short-term initiatives that bridge the gap between strategic and operational planning.

Special Services Bureau

During the month of March 2026, fifteen registered sex offenders were processed by the Dover Police Department's Special Investigations Unit. The processing of a sex offender can range from the annual, semi-annual, quarterly, or initial registration, and can also include a change of address or other information that must be updated.

SIU detectives presented six investigations to a Grand Jury for indictment. All of the presentations resulted in a "true bill", meaning the Grand Jury determined that probable cause existed that the accused committed a crime. Cases presented to the Grand Jury are classified as a felony offense or a misdemeanor with an enhanced penalty.

SIU detectives investigated six unattended deaths in March 2026.

During March 2026, as a result of an SIU investigation, a Somersworth man was arrested on multiple domestic violence charges, including Second Degree Assault, a felony.

SIU detectives attended four forensic interviews at the Strafford County Child Advocacy Center. These interviews are designed to document detailed information about alleged crimes that were experienced or witnessed by children.

SIU detectives obtained five search warrants to further ongoing criminal investigations.

SIU detectives referred twelve police reports to the Division of Children, Youth and Families. These informational referrals are for incidents that officers responded to in which children witnessed or were alleged victims of criminal acts or other concerning conduct.

The Special Investigations Unit investigates Internet-based crimes occurring in Dover as assigned by the Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Force. In March 2026, SIU detectives had four active ICAC cases.

On March 9, 2026, Detective Molly Jalbert provided Civilian Response to Active Shooter Events training to Community Partners.

On March 25 and 26, 2026, Detective. Molly Martuscello was a guest presenter at St. Thomas Aquinas High School's Forensic Science course.

During March detectives conducted three background investigations for potential DPD employment.

At the end of March, detectives had thirty-seven open investigations.

Parking Bureau

The Parking Bureau took proactive steps to assist attendees at two special events downtown in March. The first was the Run Before You Crawl Road Race and the other was St. Patrick's Day celebrations. Parking officers passed out palm cards to attendees with information on paying for parking by phone.

The ParkMobile Pay by Phone/Text system is in the final stages of testing and should be active before the end of April. The current Flowbird Pay by Phone/Text system will remain active as well for the next 60 days to allow customers to transition to ParkMobile. Signs and meter stickers will be updated as well.

The parking management system has been installed in the waterfront district in support of the opening of the Truette apartments and Toplolino's restaurant. As with other downtown business areas, turn over customer parking is critical to the success of the area.

Parking Bureau personnel posted parking restrictions in 19 locations for snow removal, maintenance needs, and a downtown event.

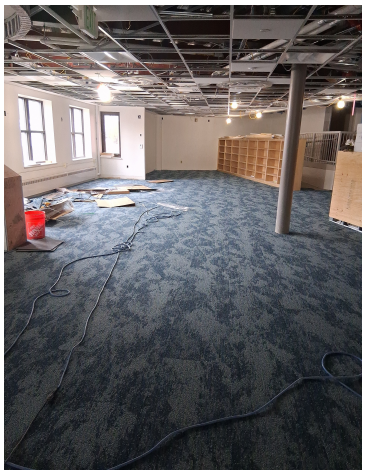
There were 137 Winter Parking Ban citations issued in March. That brings the winter 2025-2026 season total to 634 tickets during 9 Winter Parking Bans.

THE PLAN

The Dover Public Library renovation project is nearing the end! The Library will be reopening on Friday, June 5th. An open house will be taking place on Friday, June 5th from 9 to 5 and Saturday from 9 to 1 and patrons will be welcomed anywhere in the building to see the changes. The moving process will take 6 weeks so beginning on Monday, April 20th the Library's temporary space in the McConnell Center will be reduced as well as operating hours. The adult and children's collection will be condensed into room 306. Hours will be open on Mondays from 9am to 8:30pm and Wednesdays from 9am to 5pm with the following services available:

- Browse collection of books for all ages—purchased in the last 6 months.
- Patrons will be able to pick up books on hold, but will unfortunately only be able to place browse books on hold.
- 4 computers for public use with printing capabilities.
- Magazines and newspapers.
- Interlibrary loan still available.
- All museum passes will be available for borrowing.
- Homebound delivery and our offsite All Abilities Club will continue.
- The Children's Department will be offering a 4 week session of Preschool & Family Story times. Preschool on Mondays at 10am (except for Memorial Day) and Family Story time on Wednesdays at 10am.
- During April school vacation, Wednesday, April 29th at 10:30am, we will be hosting author & illustrator Marty Kelley for elementary school kids.
- Our 24th Annual Poetry Contest will be taking place.





In the month of March, the Children's Room at The Dover Public Library continued its varied outreach opportunities within the community. This began with a visit to Headstart on March 3, where staff member Karin Gottlob-Mayer visited with three different classrooms; seeing a total of 54 children. She also brought books to support the curriculum for the month. This is a year round outreach connection. Additionally, Children's Librarian Crystal Lisbon visited Little Tree Educational Center on March 9, bringing the Center books to support their monthly themes. Crystal will do this again in April, bringing additional items to support their needs while the library is closed during the month of May. Staff member Inga Gardener continued her visits to Miss Patty's daycare center, seeing a variety of ages in two classrooms. During these outreach visits Inga brings songs, stories, and rhymes. This most recent session took place on March 13, and involved her playing a ukulele, which was a huge hit! The Dover Public Library looks forward to continuing these outreach programs throughout the move back to the renovated library.

March library circulation totaled 18,210 items. (5,455 adult + 5,768 children's print items; plus 6,987 items downloaded including 6,137 audiobooks & eBooks, 465 Hoopla streaming music, movies, and books, and 385 Kanopy plays).

112 new library patrons registered; total active cardholders 13,438.

The Library offered 64 programs in March with 1,472 attendees.

The Dover Public Library's Book a Librarian service helped 13 community members.

The Library's museum passes were borrowed 89 times saving our community members approximately $2,813.00 in admission fees.

53 new patrons registered for downloadable audiobooks/ eBooks via Overdrive (total = 8,739) and 26 registered for Hoopla (total = 3,286) and 18 registered for Kanopy (total 815).

Internet and PC uses by the public totaled 476 on library workstations.

The library's website statistics showed 87,030 page views by 23,039 users in 41,603 sessions.

The Dover Public Library has 7,092 subscribers to its two monthly e-newsletters—Children's and Adults.

Library staff made 20 homebound deliveries.

Library staff posted 102 items to its various social media platforms. Total social media platform followers = 12,012.

In the month of March, Dover Public Library's Teen & Information Services Librarian, Emily Ainaire, visited Dover High school on three occasions to promote library services and engage with students. On March 5, Emily held a pop-up program for Dover High faculty to register for and renew public library accounts, with six faculty members attending. On March 17, Emily visited for the monthly Books and Bites program, where 21 students attended to check out books and grab a snack. On March 26, Emily worked with Dover High's Librarian, Kristin Whitworth, and Speech and Language Pathologist, Vani Krishnan, to hold a karaoke program for the Student Services program. Twelve students danced and sang along to songs of their choosing.



Karaoke



Legos



Mud Painting

On Monday, March 30, staff from the Dover Public Library hosted a pop-up event at Otto Pizza in conjunction with the Friends of the Library fundraiser. Patrons visiting Otto were greeted by library staff at the entrance and had the opportunity to obtain information about the renovation, upcoming move, get a library card, grab a take-and-make craft, and spin the ever-popular prize wheel. Librarians engaged with thirty-eight people at the two hour event. Otto generously donated ten percent of the proceeds from March 30 and two other days to the Friends of the Library.

Dover Public Library staff attended trainings to learn about the following topics:

- Social Media Bootcamp Part 2
- Building Staff Buy-in with Beanstack
- Senior Planet AARP licensing webinar

The Dover Public Library welcomed 67 attendees to its All Abilities Club in March. During the renovation, Great Bay Services has been hosting the program and welcoming all members of the community.

The Dover Public Library staff made 20 visits to community members via the Homebound Delivery Service in March. Homebound Delivery is steadily growing and provides a vital link to Library services for those who cannot come to the physical building.

The March Dover Public Library Lego Club broke a record with sixty one participants. Organized by Library Assistant Rachel Engleman-- each month there is a specific Lego challenge offered to families. Kids can choose to accept the challenge or free build on their own. The program will return with the annual Summer Reading Program, and the library expects to see an even larger turnout to coincide with the opening of the renovated library.

On Saturday, March 7th the Dover Public Library Children's Room hosted a craftermorning to make air dry clay birds. Twenty-six participants enjoyed squishing and molding the clay to form just the right bird shape! After their bird was shaped to their liking the kids happily embellished the birds with feathers, sequins, and beads. We will continue with craftermornings and crafternoons when we move back to our renovated building and look forward to having a sink in the activity room for kids to wash their messy, sticky hands, instead of bringing in a bucket of water for that purpose!

Children and families gathered together on Saturday, March 28th to participate in a MUD STEM Event at the Dover Public Library. This fun, messy program combined the science, math, engineering, and artistic side of Mud. 32 children and caregivers enjoyed getting their hands dirty while learning about density, absorption, and viscosity, whilst exploring the differing textures and compositions that make up the ground under our feet. Finger mud-painting creations were taken home, along with smiles and some educational memories. It was a muddy good time for all!

In March Dover Public Librarian Rachel Gogan offered two sessions of a class on making beaded earrings used wire wrapped headpins. Participants all left with at least one pair of earrings and a new skill. There were 23 attendees.



The Dover Public Library hosted a March presentation on Greenland with retired educator and author Greg Smith. Mr. Smith provided the attendees a fascinating presentation featuring many aspects of Greenland's landscape, culture, history and photographs. Check out the library's YouTube channel in the near future for a copy of his presentation!

On Monday, March 30, the Dover Public Library hosted author Milli Knudsen to discuss Murder and Mayhem: True Crime in New Hampshire 1883-1915. Murder and Mayhem tells the stories behind the headlines and gives you a glimpse into life in New England in the years leading up to World War I. Twenty-eight community members learned about the shocking history of true crime in NH.

Administration

After a dedicated tenure, the Welfare Director has officially announced his retirement, effective at the end of April 2026. Additionally, the department operated with reduced capacity this month as one staff member remained on medical leave.

Total assistance spending for the month reached $10,720, representing a significant decrease of $9,256 compared to the previous month. The funding was distributed as follows:

$8,319 was allocated for rent payments to prevent evictions, plus $930 for security deposits.

$729 was utilized for hotel/motel placements.

$660 was provided to cover cremation costs.

The department maintained a high volume of communication and direct client support:

--> Communications: 316 total phone calls (216 inbound / 101 outbound).

--> Client Interaction: 43 client contacts were made, serving 18 individual Dover residents.

--> Caseload: 39 active cases (31 continuing, 8 new).

--> Interviews: 14 formal interviews were conducted.

Staff actively participated in regional and local coordination through several meetings:

Willand Warming Center, CAP Collaborative Outreach, McConnell Tenants, SCLWAA, CCT, Welfare Executive Board, Dover Police Social Worker, and Dover Housing.

A good deal of effort was expended dealing with proposed 2026 legislation. Two particular bills HB 348 dealing with Residence for Welfare purposes and SB 441that would require municipalities to have an MOU before transporting a person with needing substance abuse treatment and other support services to another municipality. NHLWAA in concert with Legal Aid and NHMA proposed altered language for both bills. There are other bills of concern dealing with landlord tenant law being looked at.

Administration & Programs

GYM FACILITY



Pickleball continues to be offered as well as youth & adult open gym for basketball. Open gyms were very well attended throughout the month for both youth and adult. The 18+, 35+ and 50+ Basketball Leagues wrapped up seasons and champions were crowned. The Recreation Department's 30+ Spring Basketball League will have 6 teams (54 participants), games will be played Monday evenings April 13th-June 22nd. Spring High School & Junior High School Basketball Leagues are full and will begin April 11th. These leagues will have weekly games on Saturdays with no practices during the week as kids also participate in their spring sports. The Recreation Department introduced its Youth Volleyball Program on March 13th. This 4-week program is led by the Dover High Schools Girls Varsity Volleyball Coach, Whitney Carrier and open to boys and girls (pictures included). The 5th & 6th grade All-Star Basketball Teams competed in tournaments in the Seacoast as well as hosting scrimmages with local teams. Planning for summer programs and the hiring process for camp councilors has begun. Service request were submitted to Community Services for field maintenance ahead Field Days planned by various youth organizations.

On March 26th the Heyliger Awards were celebrated at City Hall. Changing the venue from the Moose Lodge allowed for a larger audience to attend the ceremony. The event was very well received by the volunteer-based sports organizations in Dover community. Dover Baseball, Dover Basketball, Dover Youth Softball League, Little Green Cheerleading, Dover Youth Hockey, Dover Football League, and Garrison City FC all recognized winners of the Don Heyliger Award from their respective organizations. The Recreation Advisory Board voted on and awarded Sponsor of the Year to Collins Sports Center, in addition to awarding Kevin Sprague of Dover Baseball the Volunteer of the Year. In addition to the annual awards the Recreation Advisory Board presented the owners of River Bend a Special Recognition Award for their 41 years of supporting youth and adult organizations in the community. Birthday Parties: 3

SENIOR CENTER

This month the Senior Center continued to hold Chair Yoga, Yoga for Bone Strength, Tai Chi, Dance class, line dancing, pickleball, as well as daily games and activities. The senior center began rolling out 2026-27 travel opportunities including Mystic CT, Amish Country, Croatia's Islands and Mackinac Island.

POOL FACILITY

Programs: Lifeguarding courses- Courses are advertised for April and May. April 27-30 school vacation week. May 9,10, 16,17 weekends. Spring Swim Lessons- Classes are full. Wait lists were opened and additional classes were offered on Tuesday evenings. With the changing of seasons, there are additional instructors available including one in the hiring process.

Outside Programs: Berwick Academy concluded swim season March 5th. Berwick rented additional time to administer their crew swim tests on two different afternoons. Pools year-round Commonwealth Current North swim team is at the pool 6 days per week and the Mighty Seals special Olympics team practices on Sundays for one hour. Current North took spring break the last week of March. Current North rental space was given back to the community as additional lap swim and recreation swim times. This was advertised at the pool, went out in an email to swim lesson families and pool patrons, in addition to being posted on social media platforms.

Special Events: Lucky and charmed family float night brought 37 families to the pool. All Kids get to take home a themed toy duck and music and games are in full swing with an amazing team of lifeguards. These events get posted to the Seacoast Kids Calendar and across the Dover Pools and Dover Recreation social media pages. Three birthday parties were held at the pool this month.

ARENA FACILITY



Both ice sheets are up and running 7 days a week. Dover Youth Hockey Season is in full swing with their travel, House, girls and beginner hockey are all running. DYHA hosted the Heyliger Tournament with 16 teams participating. Dover Youth Hockey Association hosted the 12U Tier 3 playoffs. Dover Youth Hockey Association held tryouts for the 2026-2027 season last week of February and will conclude in the first week of March. COED League is in the middle of its winter session. Beginner Adult Skills on Friday mornings has returned, as well as Chix with Stix on Sundays evenings and COED Stick Practice on Friday Evenings. The Over 30 League runs on Sundays with 3 games. The Over 45 League runs on Mondays with 2 games.

Great Bay Figure Skating Club are at the arena every Monday & Saturday for skating practices. Public Skate has continued to be very busy. NH & ME High School Hockey is winding down its regular season. Berwick Academy Girls hosted 2 rounds of playoff hockey. The boy's and girl's seasons have finished. On March 2026, the Foster Ice will be coming out. St Thomas and STA / Dover Winnacunnet Girls are both hosting quarterfinal playoff games. The American Legion will be holding their annual Charity Game with the Boston Bruins Alumni on March 8th. Dover Youth Hockey Association will conclude their tryouts. Three birthday parties were held at the arena.

Keeping Dover Affordable & Growing, Starts with Housing

- → Increase supply of new housing; specific priority on attainability.
- → Incentivize and accelerate approval process for smaller infill.
- → Establish coordinated housing education and data initiative.

Dover was one of 16 communities across the country selected to participate in Housing Supply Accelerator Challenge. A nationwide network launched by the National League of Cities (NLC) and the American Planning Association (APA), the Housing Supply Accelerator Challenge is designed to accelerate the implementation of proven and innovative housing strategies and expand the supply of housing in communities across the country.

- In March, Assistant City Planner Muirhead attended a group session as part of the challenge that focused on potential local policies to address housing financing.

Quality of Life – Safe & Welcome

- Policing shall continue to provide for public safety.
- Partner with social service providers relative to mental health, substance abuse, homelessness.

Assistant City Planner Muirhead met with representatives from Our Place NH to discuss their approved residential project on 105 Durham Road, which will include 11 units for adults with disabilities. The organization is currently finalizing its funding and is aiming to begin construction within the next year.

Planning staff continues to work with representatives from local and regional agencies, including One Sky Community Services, Our Place, & AbleNH, to better understand the challenges faced by residents with disabilities and those who care for them. This has included a collaborative review of a proposed zoning definition and criteria for 'Community Residence,' a supportive housing type designed to meet the needs of adults living with disabilities or acquired brain injuries.

Staff from Planning, Business Development, Community Services, and the Police Department have worked on a bicycle plan for the city to help ensure better bikeability throughout the city which was presented to the Transportation Advisory Committee. This topic will certainly be discussed further in the future, especially with the Transportation Chapter being the next Master Plan Chapter to be updated and a bid went out in December.

Director Benton and City Planner Bassegio have been working with SRPC staff on general accessibility, public transportation, and active transportation.

During the month, Officer Gibbons stopped 61 vehicles, issued 50 warnings, issued 11 summonses, and made 4 arrests. He also investigated 12 motor vehicle collisions.

During March, Officer Palmer conducted foot patrols of the Downtown Business District and Dover Community Trail. Officer Palmer located several abandoned campsites, to which ServePro was contacted and awaiting cleanup. Officer Palmer also located several areas where trash was accumulating on the Community Trail, which Officer Palmer cleaned.

Through the month of March, Sgt. Keefe spent a portion of his time with Officer Palmer as they conducted foot patrols of the downtown business area and the Dover Community Trail. Sgt. Keefe met with people while walking the community trail to see if they had any issues he could help address. Sgt. Keefe checked in with several businesses and checked areas where businesses believed there were unhoused staying in wood lines that bordered their property.

On March 13th, Sgt. Keefe, Officer Palmer, and Officer Carr repositioned the two temporary pole mounted digital radars to Back Road. The radars were placed there to deter speeding violations and to monitor speed and traffic volume on the road to provide to information for the Transportation Advisory Commission in the future. Residents believe this road has become more frequently traveled due to the new construction on the Cocheco River and the speed of the travelers has increased.

Invest in Infrastructure

- Maintain proactive data-driven Capital Improvements Program
- Incorporate environmental, social sustainability goals into planning.
- Strengthen operational reliability ensuring uninterrupted delivery of essential services.
- Consider residential, commercial development proposals with mobility and access in mind.

Working in coordination with Resiliency Coordinator Alexandrea Merchant and the city's ESCO contractor, EEI, a comprehensive modernization strategy has been established to enhance the McConnell Center's infrastructure and energy efficiency. The initiative began with a critical first step in early March, when the City Council officially approved the funding required to replace the existing rubber roof. With that foundational piece secured, the focus now shifts to the remaining phases of the plan: upgrading the current HVAC systems and installing a solar array designed to supplement the facility's electrical requirements.

Collaboration began with City Resilience Coordinator Alexandrea Merchant and Wastewater Superintendent Ray Vermette on the development of a solar array at the wastewater treatment plant. This initiative is designed to offset the facility's electrical consumption through renewable energy. Significant progress was made during March, which saw the completion of the final project designs and the submission of necessary permit applications. Looking ahead, the project team expects to finalize the installation in the coming months, a process that will also include essential structural upgrades to the building housing the new solar array.

River Street Pump Station Improvements, Mill Street Pump Station Improvements and WWTP 3rd Secondary Clarifier Project are continuing.

Resilience Coordinator Merchant explored the possibility of electric vehicle (EV) charging in the City owned parking lot at the new Waterfront Development.

City Government is Innovative, Forward-Thinking; invests in Human Capital

→ Modern integrated technologies to improve operational efficiency, to include enhancing transparency.

→ Invest in professional growth of employees and engage in proactive succession planning to maintain high-quality delivery of public services.

Dover Public Library staff attended trainings to learn about the following topics:

- Social Media Bootcamp Part 2
- Building Staff Buy-in with Beanstack
- Senior Planet AARP licensing webinar

Extensive trainings were held and participated in by the Dover Police Department and Dover Fire Department as they do each month.

Dover Community Services, Finance Department and Planning Department, and Executive Department participated in various ongoing staff development.

The HR Director kicked off the Employee Survey which is conducted every other year through POLCO.

Planning and Media Services staff continued to develop and enhance an electronic "newsletter" for planning related items (with 1,326 subscribers). Two newsletters were sent in March. Content included meeting summaries, meeting previews, and various special topics such as information on the proposed Community Development Block Grant Program FY27 Action Plan, a Council workshop on energy performance contracts, home weatherization tips, an upcoming Earth Day event involving a City Nature Challenge, and Master Plan updates. Readers were also encouraged to respond via Polco to the newsletter surveys.

Throughout March, Lt. Mitrushi provided supervision to his intern, Evan Ahlin, who is focusing on improving internal and external communication, transparency, recruitment, and overall Police Information Officer-type roles. With the assistance of PIO Intern Evan Ahlin, Lt. Mitrushi made 22 social media posts this month. The social media posts included new campaigns such as: monthly employee anniversaries, monthly activity statistics, and improved public notices regarding road closures and road races.

Dover is Informed and Civically Engaged

- → Continue to improve citywide communications, remaining factual, clear and accessible.
- → Strengthen connection and engagement between City and residents
- → Increase voter registration, education and turnout through coordinated engagement strategies.

City Council Goal – #5

In the month of March, the Children's Room at The Dover Public Library continued its varied outreach opportunities within the community. This began with a visit to Headstart on March 3, where staff member Karin Gottlob-Mayer visited with three different classrooms; seeing a total of 54 children. She also brought books to support the curriculum for the month. This is a year round outreach connection. Additionally, Children's Librarian Crystal Lisbon visited Little Tree Educational Center on March 9, bringing the Center books to support their monthly themes. Crystal will do this again in April, bringing additional items to support their needs while the library is closed during the month of May. Staff member Inga Gardener continued her visits to Miss Patty's daycare center, seeing a variety of ages in two classrooms. During these outreach visits Inga brings songs, stories, and rhymes. This most recent session took place on March 13, and involved her playing a ukulele, which was a huge hit! The Dover Public Library looks forward to continuing these outreach programs throughout the move back to the renovated library.

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Resilience Coordinator Merchant continued to promote the Weatherize Dover outreach program encouraging residents to take advantage of a NH Saves reduced cost or free home weatherization program.

The Department of Planning and Community Development continued to update its newsletter and Facebook page to communicate with the public. and promoted the Dover Community Trail through the Facebook fan page for the trail.

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2025-2026 WEATHER EVENT MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Date of Event	Weather Condition	Accumulation Inches	Total OT Hours	Total OT Cost	Contractor Cost	Salt Tons (1.1 tons/yd)	Salt Cost ($75.02/ton)	Sand Tons	Sand Only Cost ($24/ton)	Salt/Sand Mix-Yards	Salt/Sand Cost ($37.69/yd)	MgCL (Gallon)	MgCL Cost ($1.35/gallon)	Brine Gallons	Brine Cost ($0.095/gal)	Total Event Cost
FY2026 Amount Budgeted:				**$150,000.00**	**$90,000.00**		**$226,564.00**		**$10,000.00**				**$17,415.00**			**$493,979.00**
11/24/2025	Icy Roads	0.00	14.50	$708.12	$0.00	12.65	$949.00	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	$1,657.12
12/1/2025	Icy Roads	0.00	6.35	$247.97	$220.00	12.10	$907.74	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	$1,375.71
12/2/2025	Snow	7.00	359.01	$16,473.97	$13,797.50	246.40	$18,484.93	8.40	$201.60	8.00	$301.52	470.00	$634.50	0.00	$0.00	$49,894.02
12/10/2025	Icy Roads	0.00	37.38	$1,649.07	$330.00	59.40	$4,456.19	14.00	$336.00	8.00	$301.52	500.00	$675.00	0.00	$0.00	$7,747.78
12/12/2025	Cleanup	0.00	59.09	$2,476.62	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	$2,476.62
12/14/2025	Snow	3.50	213.39	$9,833.55	$3,135.00	283.25	$21,249.42	5.60	$134.40	18.50	$697.27	1,000.00	$1,350.00	0.00	$0.00	$36,399.63
12/23/2025	Snow	7.50	325.40	$15,378.86	$8,205.00	189.75	$14,235.05	4.20	$100.80	72.00	$2,713.68	820.00	$1,107.00	1,137.00	$108.02	$41,848.40
12/26/2025	Cleanup	0.00	80.63	$3,828.54	$3,000.00	34.10	$2,558.18	0.00	$0.00	27.00	$1,017.63	80.00	$108.00	0.00	$0.00	$10,512.35
12/27/2025	Snow	1.50	75.33	$3,552.05	$920.00	119.35	$8,953.64	0.00	$0.00	11.00	$414.59	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	$13,840.28
12/29/2025	Icy Roads	0.00	42.50	$2,088.51	$220.00	42.90	$3,218.36	4.20	$100.80	53.00	$1,997.57	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	$7,625.24
12/29/2025	Icy Roads	0.25	59.36	$2,944.92	440.00	77.00	$5,776.54	26.60	$638.40	38.50	$1,451.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	$0.00	$11,250.93
1/1/2026	Snow	1.00	58.37	$2,649.12	$1,030.00	105.60	$7,922.11	0.00	$0.00	21.00	$791.49	20.00	$27.00	0.00	$0.00	$12,419.72
1/5/2026	Snow	2.00	154.04	$7,186.94	$2,245.00	187.00	$14,028.74	0.00	$0.00	15.50	$584.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	$0.00	$24,044.88
1/7/2026	Icy Roads	0.00	46.41	$2,270.72	$770.00	138.60	$10,397.77	22.40	$537.60	8.00	$301.52	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	$14,277.61
1/17/2026	Snow	4.50	212.91	$8,907.15	$3,595.00	238.70	$17,907.27	0.00	$0.00	14.00	$527.66	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	$30,937.08
1/18/2026	Snow	4.50	329.92	$15,191.64	$7,310.00	173.80	$13,038.48	0.00	$0.00	52.50	$1,978.73	170.00	$229.50	0.00	$0.00	$37,748.34
1/22/2026	Snow	1.00	30.43	$1,618.59	$220.00	38.50	$2,888.27	0.00	$0.00	10.00	$376.90	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	$5,103.76
1/25/2026	Snow	15.00	338.72	$18,348.84	$17,460.00	234.30	$17,577.19	2.80	$67.20	121.50	$4,579.34	420.00	$567.00	2,246.00	$213.37	$58,812.93
1/28/2026	Cleanup	0.00	151.53	$6,941.61	$8,183.75	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	$15,125.36
1/29/2026	Cleanup	0.00	150.50	$7,226.28	$6,048.47	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	$13,274.75
2/5/2026	Cleanup	0.00	15.70	$802.57	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	$802.57
2/7/2026	Snow	1.50	103.54	$4,613.86	$2,265.00	160.00	$12,003.20	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	80.00	$108.00	0.00	$0.00	$18,990.06
2/10/2026	Snow	7.50	235.91	$13,236.63	$8,350.00	146.85	$11,016.69	4.20	$100.80	20.00	$753.80	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	$33,457.92
2/20/2026	Snow	5.00	394.96	$20,810.03	$4,495.00	194.15	$14,565.13	0.00	$0.00	27.50	$1,036.48	780.00	$1,053.00	6,931.00	$658.45	$42,618.08
2/23/2026	Snow	10.00	248.51	$12,944.91	$10,945.08	234.30	$17,577.19	0.00	$0.00	32.00	$1,206.08	670.00	$904.50	0.00	$0.00	$43,577.76
2/25/2026	Snow	1.00	67.91	$3,460.99	$2,260.00	122.10	$9,159.94	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	80.00	$108.00	0.00	$0.00	$14,988.93
2/27/2026	Cleanup	0.00	39.19	$2,296.54	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	$2,296.54
3/1/2026	Cleanup	0.00	156.90	$8,969.84	$5,212.50	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	$14,182.34
3/3/2026	Snow	4.00	209.19	$12,049.16	$6,382.50	227.70	$17,082.05	0.00	$0.00	2.00	$75.38	700.00	$945.00	0.00	$0.00	$36,534.09
3/5/2026	Snow	2.50	166.07	$9,621.39	$4,995.00	213.95	$16,050.53	0.00	$0.00	14.50	$546.51	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	$31,213.42

3/7/2026	Icy Roads	0.00	15.00	$703.76	$0.00	9.90	$742.70	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	$1,446.46
3/14/2026	Snow	2.50	58.86	$2,915.06	$1,140.00	38.78	$2,909.28	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	0.00	$0.00	$6,964.34
25-26 Season-Year to Date:		**81.75**	**4,457.51**	**$221,947.81**	**$123,174.80**	**3,541.13**	**$265,655.57**	**92.40**	**$2,217.60**	**574.50**	**$21,652.91**	**5,790.00**	**$7,816.50**	**10,314.00**	**$979.83**	**$643,445.02**
FY2026 Budget Spent:				147.97%	136.86%		117.25%		22.18%				44.88%			130.26%

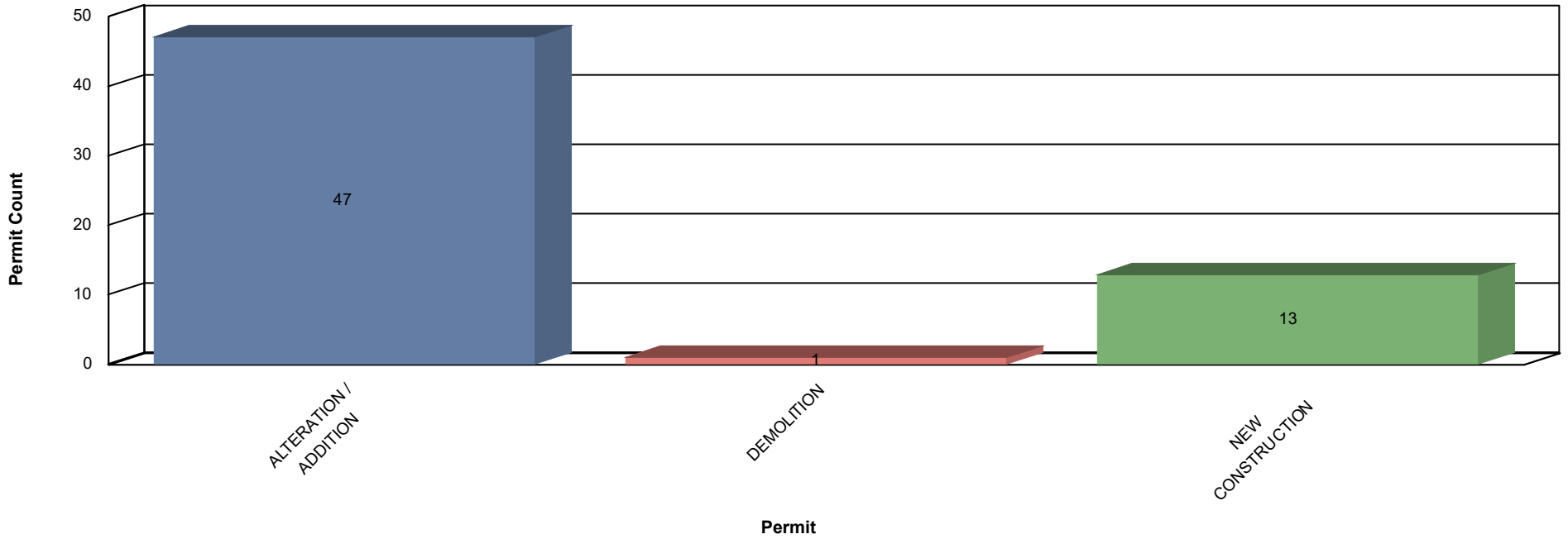
Parking Ban

2019-2020 Parking Bans: 9
2020-2021 Parking Bans: 12
2021-2022 Parking Bans: 9
2022-2023 Parking Bans: 10
2023-2024 Parking Bans: 4
2024-2025 Parking Bans: 6
2025-2026 Parking Bans to date:11

ANNUAL WEATHER EVENT COMPARISON

	Accumulation Inches	Total OT Hours	Total OT Cost	Contractor Cost	Salt Tons	Salt Cost	Sand Only Yards	Sand Only Cost	Sand/Salt Mix - Yards	Sand/Salt Mix Cost	MgCL Gallons	MgCL Cost	Salt Brine Gallons	Salt Brine Cost	Total Event Cost
Through 04/04/2016	**42.25**	**3,564.10**	**$113,535.55**	**$28,065.70**	**1,918.50**	**$104,328.03**		**$24,830.63**					**4,800.00**	**$384.00**	**$271,143.90**
Through 04/01/2017	**92.80**	**7,229.54**	**$227,944.80**	**$66,695.95**	**3,675.00**	**$199,864.50**		**$48,481.88**					**31,680.00**	**$2,534.40**	**$545,503.53**
Through 04/15/2018	**95.25**	**6,354.45**	**$200,611.81**	**$65,217.00**	**3,799.00**	**$201,916.85**	**107.50**	**$1,693.13**					**45,650.00**	**$3,652.00**	**$559,328.65**
Through 02/27/2019	**43.50**	**3,769.87**	**$121,137.29**	**$38,383.50**	**3,261.25**	**$163,551.69**	**125.50**	**$2,127.23**					**32,975.00**	**$2,638.00**	**$393,449.83**
Through 02/18/2020	**48.50**	**3,808.13**	**$128,490.45**	**$96,349.43**	**2,825.75**	**$141,711.36**	**49.00**	**$818.30**					**37,004.00**	**$2,960.32**	**$408,166.98**
Through 02/27/2021	**44.25**	**3,078.77**	**$99,926.57**	**$73,962.50**	**2,779.25**	**$135,210.51**	**96.00**	**$1,896.00**					**19,355.00**	**$1,548.40**	**$334,057.26**
Through 03/12/2022	**42.50**	**3,835.28**	**$125,639.03**	**$74,731.25**	**2,967.75**	**$155,925.59**	**171.00**	**$3,933.00**					**23,115.00**	**$1,618.05**	**$408,033.48**
Through 03/14/2023	**50.50**	**4,346.98**	**$160,924.44**	**$75,457.50**	**3,864.30**	**$266,018.41**	**87.40**	**$2,010.20**					**7,855.00**	**$799.48**	**$546,891.09**
Through 04/04/2024	**30.25**	**1,780.36**	**$96,177.69**	**$38,383.40**	**1,820.78**	**$130,349.28**	**26.50**	**$716.63**					**46,661.00**	**$4,286.28**	**$284,204.15**
Through 04/12/2025	**50.25**	**4,321.83**	**$170,500.67**	**$83,777.29**	**2,878.31**	**$211,814.83**	**34.50**	**$2,155.39**	**256.80**	**$13,697.77**			**17,804.00**	**$1,691.50**	**$483,637.45**

PERMITS ISSUED BY WORK CLASS (03/01/2026 TO 03/31/2026)
FOR CITY OF DOVER, N.H.



Permit #	Type	Workclass		Main Address			Parcel
	Application Date	*Issue Date*	*Expiration*	*Last Inspection*	*Finaled Date*	*Applied Online*	
	Zone	*Fee Total*	*Sq Ft*	*Valuation*	*Project Zone*	*Assigned To*	
ALTERATION / ADDITION							
BLDM-2026-0057	Building - Minor	Alteration / Addition	Issued	77 Saddle Trail Dr, Dover 03820		None	N0008-001008
	02/17/2026	*03/03/2026*	*09/07/2026*	*03/10/2026*	*03/06/2026*	*Yes*	
	R-40 Residential - Rura	*$630.00*	*3,755*	*$55,000.00*	*Residential*	*Justin Corrow*	
	Description: Requesting foundation only permit while final review is completed on overall building permit.						
BLDM-2026-0054	Building - Minor	Alteration / Addition	Issued	43 Bellamy Rd, Dover, NH		None	H0042-000000
	02/16/2026	*03/03/2026*	*09/02/2026*			*Yes*	
	R-20 Residential - Low	*$135.00*	*61*	*$10,000.00*	*Residential*	*Justin Corrow*	
	Description: Pantry Addition						
BLDM-2026-0045	Building - Minor	Alteration / Addition	Issued	10 Old Stage Rd, Dover, NH		None	G0036-003000
	02/11/2026	*03/03/2026*	*10/05/2026*	*04/07/2026*		*Yes*	
	R-40 Residential - Rura	*$1,125.00*	*384*	*$100,000.00*	*Residential*	*Justin Corrow*	
	Description: Add a garage with a rooftop deck						

PERMITS ISSUED BY WORK CLASS (03/01/2026 TO 03/31/2026)

Permit #	Type / Application Date / Zone	Workclass / Issue Date / Fee Total	Expiration / Sq Ft	Main Address / Last Inspection / Valuation	Finaled Date / Project Zone	Applied Online / Assigned To	Parcel
BLDM-2026-0065	Building - Minor *02/27/2026* *R-12 Residential - Medi*	Alteration / Addition *03/04/2026* *$75.00*	Issued *09/03/2026* *1,977*	30 Elmview Cr, Dover, NH *$24,878.00*	 *Residential*	None *Yes* *Justin Corrow*	21002-J00000
	Description: Remove existing siding install 19.77 squares of James Hardie Siding for single-family home. Work includes like-for-like replacement of exterior materials. No structural, framing, or load-bearing alterations are part of this work.						
BLDM-2026-0058	Building - Minor *02/18/2026* *R-40 Residential - Rura*	Alteration / Addition *03/04/2026* *$1,774.00*	Issued *09/21/2026* *648*	121 Boxwood Ln, Dover, NH *03/23/2026* *$159,400.00*	 *Residential*	None *Yes* *Justin Corrow*	B0021-011000
	Description: Interior renovation. See attached scope of work for more details						
BLDM-2026-0073	Building - Minor *03/03/2026* *R-12 Residential - Medi*	Alteration / Addition *03/05/2026* *$36.00*	Issued *09/04/2026* *1,102*	20 Samuel Hanson Av, Dover, NH *$1,450.00*	 *Residential*	None *Yes* *Justin Corrow*	21020-000000
	Description: DEMO ONLY PERMIT Water mitigation due to ice dams. Removal of affected drywall ceilings, drywall walls, insulation, laminate flooring. Any further work will require additional permits.						
BLDM-2026-0074	Building - Minor *03/03/2026* *R-12 Residential - Medi*	Alteration / Addition *03/05/2026* *$80.00*	Issued *09/04/2026* *785*	57 Oak St, Dover, NH *$4,665.48*	 *Residential*	None *Yes* *Justin Corrow*	27271-A00000
	Description: Insulation, Weatherization and Air Sealing						
BLDM-2026-0052	Building - Minor *02/13/2026* *R-12 Residential - Medi*	Alteration / Addition *03/05/2026* *$75.00*	Complete *09/14/2026* *10*	18 Middlebrook Rd, Dover 03820 *03/18/2026* *$31,980.00*	 *03/18/2026* *Residential*	None *Yes*	K0018-V00000
	Description: Roof replacement						
BLDM-2026-0070	Building - Minor *03/02/2026* *R-40 Residential - Rura*	Alteration / Addition *03/06/2026* *$333.00*	Issued *09/05/2026* *768*	30 Old Stage Rd, Dover, NH *$27,509.00*	 *Residential*	None *Yes* *Justin Corrow*	G0043-000000
	Description: Stabilizing the existing foundation with steel brace powerbrace system.						
BLDM-2026-0031	Building - Minor *02/04/2026* *H Hospital*	Alteration / Addition *03/06/2026* *$15,865.00*	Issued *09/05/2026* *1,000*	789 Central Av, Dover, NH *$1,439,951.00*	 *Non-Residential*	None *Yes* *Justin Corrow*	37001-000000
	Description: Add Rooftop Air Handling Unit (Cardiac Cath Lab Unit), alter electrical and mechanical systems to enable and utilize new air handling unit						
BLDM-2026-0032	Building - Minor *02/04/2026* *H Hospital*	Alteration / Addition *03/06/2026* *$34,631.00*	Issued *09/05/2026* *1,500*	789 Central Av, Dover, NH *$3,146,476.00*	 *Non-Residential*	None *Yes* *Justin Corrow*	37001-000000
	Description: Demo and Replace existing air handling unit (AHU-8, Surgical Unit), modify mechanical systems for enabling and use of new air handling unit, install new chiller for operation with new air handling unit						
BLDM-2026-0079	Building - Minor *03/06/2026* *R-12 Residential - Medi*	Alteration / Addition *03/09/2026* *$75.00*	Issued *09/08/2026* *24*	64 1/2 Glenwood Av, 1/2, Dover 03820 *$22,999.00*	 *Residential*	None *Yes* *Justin Corrow*	E0006-000000
	Description: Rip and reroof entire dwelling with 30+ year shingles						

PERMITS ISSUED BY WORK CLASS (03/01/2026 TO 03/31/2026)

Permit #	Type	Workclass		Main Address			Parcel
	Application Date	*Issue Date*	*Expiration*	*Last Inspection*	*Finaled Date*	*Applied Online*	
	Zone	*Fee Total*	*Sq Ft*	*Valuation*	*Project Zone*	*Assigned To*	
BLDM-2026-0077	Building - Minor	Alteration / Addition	Issued	27 Tennyson Av, Dover, NH		None	21073-000000
	03/06/2026	*03/09/2026*	*09/08/2026*			*Yes*	
	R-12 Residential - Medi	*$69.00*	*0*	*$4,115.00*	*Residential*	*Justin Corrow*	
	Description: Like for like window replacement (QTY- 4) No structural changes and no changes in size of existing windows						
BLDM-2026-0076	Building - Minor	Alteration / Addition	Issued	314 Blackwater Rd, Dover 03820		None	A0029-B00001
	03/04/2026	*03/09/2026*	*09/08/2026*			*Yes*	
	R-40 Residential - Rura	*$300.00*	*2,000*	*$25,210.00*	*Residential*	*Justin Corrow*	
	Description: Replacement windows in main house, 14 windows total						
BLDM-2026-0078	Building - Minor	Alteration / Addition	Issued	30 Elmview Cr, Dover, NH		None	21002-J00000
	03/06/2026	*03/09/2026*	*09/08/2026*			*Yes*	
	R-12 Residential - Medi	*$124.00*	*0*	*$8,763.00*	*Residential*	*Justin Corrow*	
	Description: Like for like window replacement (QTY- 11) No structural changes or changes to sizes in existing windows						
BLDM-2024-0386	Building - Minor	Alteration / Addition	Issued	23 Sunnybrooke Dr, Dover, NH		None	I0030-B00012
	08/19/2024	*03/10/2026*	*09/09/2026*			*Yes*	
	R-40 Residential - Rura	*$696.00*	*650*	*$60,800.00*	*Residential*	*Jim Maxfield*	
	Description: Install new kitchen cabinets $27,000, install new sheetrock $10,000, install new bathroom $20,000, install new flooring $3,800						
BLDM-2026-0004	Building - Minor	Alteration / Addition	Issued	38 Mast Rd, Dover, NH		None	I0048-L00000
	01/04/2026	*03/10/2026*	*09/09/2026*			*Yes*	
	R-12 Residential - Medi	*$75.00*	*120*	*$30,000.00*	*Residential*	*Justin Corrow*	
	Description: Repair water damaged 2nd floor wall framing. Replace existing asphalt shingles with new metal roofing						
BLDM-2025-0574	Building - Minor	Alteration / Addition	Issued	93 Henry Law Av, 45, Dover 03820		None	20013-000000
	12/03/2025	*03/11/2026*	*09/10/2026*			*Yes*	
	CBD-G Central Busines	*$234.00*	*12*	*$19,110.00*	*Residential*	*Justin Corrow*	
	Description: Tub to shower conversion. Footprint to remain the same						
BLDM-2026-0082	Building - Minor	Alteration / Addition	Issued	375 Sixth St, Dover, NH		None	D0016-A00000
	03/09/2026	*03/11/2026*	*09/10/2026*			*Yes*	
	IT Non-Residential - Inn	*$344.00*	*4,100*	*$28,530.00*	*Non-Residential*	*Justin Corrow*	
	Description: Replacing the roof on the back side of the building.						
BLDM-2026-0090	Building - Minor	Alteration / Addition	Complete	1 Mechanic St, Dover, NH		None	24103-000000
	03/11/2026	*03/12/2026*	*09/09/2026*	*03/13/2026*	*03/17/2026*	*Yes*	
	CBD-G Central Busines	*$297.00*	*175*	*$2,500.00*	*Residential*		
	Description: Remove water damage finished in kitchen. Sheetrock, ceiling tiles, paneling and insulation from 2 walls.						
BLDM-2026-0089	Building - Minor	Alteration / Addition	Issued	278 Dover Point Rd, Dover, NH		None	L0104-000000
	03/11/2026	*03/12/2026*	*09/11/2026*			*Yes*	
	R-20 Residential - Low	*$102.00*	*954*	*$7,383.37*	*Residential*	*Justin Corrow*	
	Description: Insulation, Weatherization and Air Sealing						
BLDM-2026-0080	Building - Minor	Alteration / Addition	Issued	44 Augusta Wy, Dover, NH		None	K0049-A00009
	03/08/2026	*03/12/2026*	*09/28/2026*	*03/31/2026*		*Yes*	
	R-40 Residential - Rura	*$355.00*	*108*	*$30,000.00*	*Residential*	*Justin Corrow*	
	Description: Remodel of existing bathroom to make it Handicap Accessible for homeowner and general update. All plumbing will remain is same location just slightly adjusted, no wall moving will be done except non structural shower wall where valve is. New flooring, vanity and top.						

PERMITS ISSUED BY WORK CLASS (03/01/2026 TO 03/31/2026)

Permit #	Type / Application Date / Zone	Workclass / Issue Date / Fee Total	Expiration / Sq Ft	Main Address / Last Inspection / Valuation	Finaled Date / Project Zone	Applied Online / Assigned To	Parcel
BLDM-2026-0068	Building - Minor *03/02/2026* *IT Non-Residential - Inn*	Alteration / Addition *03/12/2026* *$8,825.00*	Issued *10/05/2026* *13,650*	50 Lighthouse Dr, Dover 03820 *04/07/2026* *$800,000.00*	 *Mixed Use*	None *Yes* *Justin Corrow*	E0027-B00001
	Description: Remove and replace 13650sf of concrete flooring and install new subgrade.						
BLDM-2026-0051	Building - Minor *02/13/2026* *R-40 Residential - Rura*	Alteration / Addition *03/16/2026* *$75.00*	Issued *09/15/2026* *4*	50 Isaac Lucas Cr, Dover 03820 *$7,894.00*	 *Residential*	None *Yes* *Justin Corrow*	M0090-D00011
	Description: Roof replacement						
BLDM-2026-0095	Building - Minor *03/13/2026* *CBD-G Central Busines*	Alteration / Addition *03/16/2026* *$0.00*	Issued *10/05/2026* *800*	288 Central Av, Dover, NH *04/07/2026* *$36,000.00*	 *Non-Residential*	None *Yes* *Justin Corrow*	02001-000000
	Description: replace ceilings in Accessor office ceilings and painting Adjoining office ceilings						
BLDG-2025-0220	Building - Major *11/21/2025* *R-12 Residential - Medi*	Alteration / Addition *03/16/2026* *$4,425.00*	Issued *09/29/2026* *1,500*	39 Arch St, Dover 03820 *04/02/2026* *$400,000.00*	 *Residential*	None *Yes* *Jim Maxfield*	10154-000000
	Description: Construct addition and perform renovations to existing structure						
BLDM-2026-0097	Building - Minor *03/13/2026* *R-20 Residential - Low*	Alteration / Addition *03/17/2026* *$212.00*	Issued *09/16/2026* *350*	45 Bellamy Rd, Dover, NH *$17,204.00*	 *Residential*	None *Yes* *Justin Corrow*	H0042-A00000
	Description: Create a finished room in the basement.						
BLDM-2026-0094	Building - Minor *03/12/2026* *CBD-G Central Busines*	Alteration / Addition *03/17/2026* *$245.00*	Issued *09/21/2026* *250*	1 Mechanic St, A, Dover 03820 *03/25/2026* *$20,000.00*	 *Residential*	None *Yes* *Justin Corrow*	24103-000000
	Description: Repairing and updating a kitchen that was damaged by a burst pipe.						
BLDM-2026-0100	Building - Minor *03/16/2026* *R-40 Residential - Rura*	Alteration / Addition *03/18/2026* *$75.00*	Complete *10/05/2026* *20*	45 Middle Rd, Dover 03820 *04/08/2026* *$16,327.00*	 *04/08/2026* *Residential*	None *Yes* *Justin Corrow*	K0017-A00002
	Description: Rip and reroof entire dwelling with 30+ year shingles						
BLDM-2026-0088	Building - Minor *03/11/2026* *R-12 Residential - Medi*	Alteration / Addition *03/18/2026* *$465.00*	Issued *09/17/2026* *388*	3 Applevale Dr, Dover, NH *$39,714.00*	 *Residential*	None *Yes* *Justin Corrow*	K0015-J00000
	Description: Construction of new attached elevated rear deck and stairs replacing existing deck per approved ZBA variance.						
BLDM-2026-0096	Building - Minor *03/13/2026* *R-12 Residential - Medi*	Alteration / Addition *03/19/2026* *$3,039.00*	Issued *09/18/2026* *1,508*	19 Woodland Rd, Dover, NH *$274,500.00*	 *Residential*	None *Yes* *Justin Corrow*	17095-F00006
	Description: A 1507.81 sq ft Interior renovation of an existing single-family home, including kitchen renovation, two bathroom renovations, flooring replacement, and lighting updates. Existing room layouts to remain the same; no structural changes are proposed. Total project cost of $274,500.						
BLDM-2026-0036	Building - Minor *02/07/2026* *R-12 Residential - Medi*	Alteration / Addition *03/20/2026* *$322.00*	Issued *09/19/2026* *320*	27 Woodland Rd, Dover, NH *$27,000.00*	 *Residential*	None *Yes* *Justin Corrow*	17095-F00008
	Description: replace decking on upper deck and add a new lower level deck.						

PERMITS ISSUED BY WORK CLASS (03/01/2026 TO 03/31/2026)

Permit #	Type	Workclass		Main Address			Parcel
	Application Date	*Issue Date*	*Expiration*	*Last Inspection*	*Finaled Date*	*Applied Online*	
	Zone	*Fee Total*	*Sq Ft*	*Valuation*	*Project Zone*	*Assigned To*	
BLDM-2026-0106	Building - Minor	Alteration / Addition	Issued	15 Gradys Ln, Dover, NH		None	I0052-E00000
	03/19/2026	*03/20/2026*	*09/19/2026*			*Yes*	
	R-12 Residential - Medi	*$102.00*	*1,039*	*$6,706.14*	*Residential*	*Justin Corrow*	
	Description: Insulation, Weatherization and Air Sealing						
BLDG-2026-0018	Building - Major	Alteration / Addition	Issued	16 Glenwood Av, Unit 1 and Unit 2, Dover, NH		None	36032-000000
	02/06/2026	*03/20/2026*	*09/29/2026*	*04/02/2026*		*Yes*	
	R-12 Residential - Medi	*$366.00*	*420*	*$31,000.00*	*Residential*	*Jim Maxfield*	
	Description: finish portion of basement for an ADU						
BLDM-2026-0104	Building - Minor	Alteration / Addition	Issued	13 Sullivan Dr, Dover, NH		None	D0005-003000
	03/17/2026	*03/23/2026*	*09/22/2026*			*Yes*	
	R-12 Residential - Medi	*$69.00*	*400*	*$4,500.00*	*Residential*	*Justin Corrow*	
	Description: Replacing a 10' x 10' deck with a 16' x 24' deck. Labor is free as it is for my son.						
BLDM-2026-0075	Building - Minor	Alteration / Addition	Issued	6 Third St, Dover 03820		None	06036-A00000
	03/03/2026	*03/23/2026*	*09/22/2026*			*Yes*	
	CBD-G Central Busines	*$25.00*	*590*	*$500.00*	*Non-Residential*	*Justin Corrow*	
	Description: Preliminary proposed minor alterations to existing mercantile space to suit new business tenancy.						
BLDM-2026-0101	Building - Minor	Alteration / Addition	Issued	47 Washington St, Dover 03820		None	02037-A00000
	03/16/2026	*03/23/2026*	*09/22/2026*			*Yes*	
	CBD-G Central Busines	*$80.00*	*2,000*	*$5,000.00*	*Non-Residential*	*Justin Corrow*	
	Description: Deep cleaning, painting, epoxy floors						
BLDM-2026-0109	Building - Minor	Alteration / Addition	Issued	15 Whittier St, Dover 03820		None	E0072-D00000
	03/19/2026	*03/25/2026*	*09/24/2026*			*Yes*	
	R-12 Residential - Medi	*$75.00*	*1,800*	*$16,735.00*	*Residential*	*Justin Corrow*	
	Description: Replace existing roof						
BLDM-2026-0107	Building - Minor	Alteration / Addition	Issued	93 Sixth St, Dover 03820		None	35010-000000
	03/19/2026	*03/25/2026*	*09/24/2026*			*Yes*	
	R-12 Residential - Medi	*$75.00*	*1,122*	*$9,636.96*	*Residential*	*Justin Corrow*	
	Description: Shingle replacement and chimney sealing on roof						
BLDM-2026-0111	Building - Minor	Alteration / Addition	Issued	1 Washington St, 2175, Dover 03820		None	23014-000000
	03/20/2026	*03/25/2026*	*09/24/2026*			*Yes*	
	CBD-G Central Busines	*$113.00*	*72*	*$8,500.00*	*Non-Residential*	*Justin Corrow*	
	Description: Changing out interior entry door to Sunday school classrooms and offices. The current glass doors will be removed and replaced with metal doors compliant with fire code. Chinburg, through Tabatha Mele, has given their approval for this update. Feel free to reach out to Tab to confirm if needed.						
BLDM-2026-0083	Building - Minor	Alteration / Addition	Complete	5 Charles St, Dover, NH		None	16002-000000
	03/09/2026	*03/26/2026*	*10/05/2026*	*04/07/2026*	*04/07/2026*	*Yes*	
	G Gateway District	*$124.00*	*500*	*$9,000.00*	*Residential*		
	Description: Kitchen and bathroom Renovation.						
BLDM-2026-0118	Building - Minor	Alteration / Addition	Issued	30 Labrador Ln, Dover 03820		None	A0051-009000
	03/24/2026	*03/26/2026*	*09/25/2026*			*Yes*	
	R-40 Residential - Rura	*$2,005.00*	*600*	*$180,000.00*	*Residential*	*Justin Corrow*	
	Description: Remodel to existing mud room, kitchen, & master bathroom. No expansion of building footprint.						

PERMITS ISSUED BY WORK CLASS (03/01/2026 TO 03/31/2026)

Permit #	Type / Application Date / Zone	Workclass / Issue Date / Fee Total	Expiration / Sq Ft	Main Address / Last Inspection / Valuation	Finaled Date / Project Zone	Applied Online / Assigned To	Parcel
BLDM-2026-0098	Building - Minor *03/13/2026* *CBD-G Central Busines*	Alteration / Addition *03/27/2026* *$0.00*	Issued *09/26/2026* *500*	288 Central Av, Dover 03820 *$1,500.00*	None *Non-Residential*	None *Yes* *Justin Corrow*	02001-000000
	Description: Water damage mitigation. Removal of plaster ceiling to dry space						
BLDM-2026-0105	Building - Minor *03/18/2026* *IT Non-Residential - Inn*	Alteration / Addition *03/30/2026* *$850.00*	Issued *09/29/2026* *180*	17 Sierra Hill Dr, Dover, NH *$75,000.00*	None *Residential*	None *Yes* *Justin Corrow*	K0019-003000
	Description: Remove existing deck and rebuild a new screen porch						
BLDM-2026-0134	Building - Minor *03/30/2026* *R-20 Residential - Low*	Alteration / Addition *03/30/2026* *$75.00*	Issued *09/29/2026* *300*	271 Dover Point Rd, Dover, NH *$3,000.00*	None *Residential*	None *Yes* *Justin Corrow*	L0065-000000
	Description: Small Single Car Garage Shingle replacement.						
BLDM-2026-0125	Building - Minor *03/25/2026* *R-40 Residential - Rura*	Alteration / Addition *03/30/2026* *$234.00*	Issued *09/29/2026* *480*	165 Emerald Ln, Dover, NH *$19,168.00*	None *Residential*	None *Yes* *Justin Corrow*	F0015-013000
	Description: Replace deck boards and railing for the 480 square foot deck. 14 steps to ground level.						
BLDG-2025-0123	Building - Major *08/22/2025* *IT Non-Residential - Inn*	Alteration / Addition *03/30/2026* *$3,325.00*	Issued *09/29/2026* *1,922*	399 Sixth St, Dover, NH *$300,000.00*	None *Residential*	None *Yes* *Jim Maxfield*	D0016-C00000
	Description: Renovations due to garage fire. Renovate all levels of dwelling unit and reconstruct garage due to fire, smoke & water damage.						

SUBTOTALS FOR ALTERATION / ADDITION:	**50,847 Sq Ft**	**$7,549,604.95**	**Residential:**	**38**	**PERMITS ISSUED:** **47**
			Non-Residential:	**8**	
			Mixed Use:	**1**	

DEMOLITION

BLDM-2026-0038	Building - Minor *02/09/2026* *R-20 Residential - Low*	Demolition *03/10/2026* *$135.00*	Complete *09/16/2026* *1,300*	48 Columbus Av, Dover, NH *03/20/2026* *$10,000.00*	*03/20/2026* *Residential*	None *Yes*	G0025-000000
	Description: Raze existing dwelling, garage, and 1 shed. This permit is solely for demolition, any other work will require additional approvals and permitting						

SUBTOTALS FOR DEMOLITION:	**1,300 Sq Ft**	**$10,000.00**	**Residential:**	**1**	**PERMITS ISSUED:** **1**
			Non-Residential:	**0**	
			Mixed Use:	**0**	

NEW CONSTRUCTION

PERMITS ISSUED BY WORK CLASS (03/01/2026 TO 03/31/2026)

Permit #	Type / Application Date / Zone	Workclass / Issue Date / Fee Total	Expiration / Sq Ft	Main Address / Last Inspection / Valuation	Finaled Date / Project Zone	Applied Online / Assigned To	Parcel
BLDG-2025-0231	Building - Major *12/28/2025* *H Hospital*	New Construction *03/03/2026* *$5,745.00*	Issued *09/29/2026* *2,600*	3 Gilman St, Unit 1 & Unit 2, Dover, NH *04/02/2026* *$520,000.00*	 *Residential*	None *Yes* *Jim Maxfield*	37005-000000
	Description: Construct a two story 50x26 addition with 2 car under garage and unfinished attic onto existing two family dwelling, merging two existing bedrooms on 2nd floor, and adding two bedrooms on third floor.						
BLDG-2025-0229	Building - Major *12/16/2025* *R-40 Residential - Rura*	New Construction *03/09/2026* *$29,725.00*	Issued *09/08/2026* *5,000*	77 Saddle Trail Dr, Dover, NH *$2,700,000.00*	 *Residential*	None *Yes* *Jim Maxfield*	N0008-001008
	Description: Construct a two story single family dwelling with attached garage and partial finished basement.						
BLDG-2026-0015	Building - Major *01/29/2026* *O Office*	New Construction *03/19/2026* *$4,626.00*	Fees Due *09/18/2026* *0*	725 Central Av, Unit 304, Dover 03820 *$0.00*	 *Residential*	None *No* *Jim Maxfield*	28013-000000
	Description: Unit 304, Application is to issue individual CO for attached dwelling unit, previously approved with BLDG-2023-0078.						
BLDG-2026-0014	Building - Major *01/29/2026* *O Office*	New Construction *03/19/2026* *$4,626.00*	Fees Due *09/18/2026* *0*	725 Central Av, Unit 302, Dover 03820 *$0.00*	 *Residential*	None *No* *Jim Maxfield*	28013-000000
	Description: Unit 301, Application is to issue individual CO for attached dwelling unit, previously approved with BLDG-2023-0078.						
BLDG-2026-0008*	Building - Major *01/29/2026* *O Office*	New Construction *03/19/2026* *$4,666.00*	Issued *09/18/2026* *0*	725 Central Av, Unit LL01, Dover 03820 *$0.00*	 *Residential*	None *No* *Jim Maxfield*	28013-000000
	Description: Unit LL01, Application is to issue individual CO for attached dwelling unit, previously approved with BLDG-2023-0078.						
BLDG-2026-0009	Building - Major *01/29/2026* *O Office*	New Construction *03/19/2026* *$4,626.00*	Fees Due *09/18/2026* *0*	725 Central Av, Unit LL03, Dover 03820 *$0.00*	 *Residential*	None *No* *Jim Maxfield*	28013-000000
	Description: Unit LL03 Application is to issue individual CO for attached dwelling unit, previously approved with BLDG-2023-0078.						
BLDG-2026-0012	Building - Major *01/29/2026* *O Office*	New Construction *03/19/2026* *$4,666.00*	Issued *09/18/2026* *0*	725 Central Av, Unit 203, Dover 03820 *$0.00*	 *Residential*	None *No* *Jim Maxfield*	28013-000000
	Description: Unit 203, Application is to issue individual CO for attached dwelling unit, previously approved with BLDG-2023-0078.						
BLDG-2026-0011*	Building - Major *01/29/2026* *O Office*	New Construction *03/19/2026* *$4,626.00*	Fees Due *09/18/2026* *0*	725 Central Av, Unit 102, Dover 03820 *$0.00*	 *Residential*	None *No* *Jim Maxfield*	28013-000000
	Description: Unit 102, Application is to issue individual CO for attached dwelling unit, previously approved with BLDG-2023-0078.						
BLDG-2026-0013	Building - Major *01/29/2026* *O Office*	New Construction *03/19/2026* *$4,626.00*	Fees Due *09/18/2026* *0*	725 Central Av, Unit 301, Dover 03820 *$0.00*	 *Residential*	None *No* *Jim Maxfield*	28013-000000
	Description: Unit 301, Application is to issue individual CO for attached dwelling unit, previously approved with BLDG-2023-0078.						
BLDG-2025-0213	Building - Major *11/19/2025* *O Office*	New Construction *03/19/2026* *$4,626.00*	Issued *09/18/2026* *0*	725 Central Av, LL02, Dover 03820 *$0.00*	 *Residential*	None *No* *Jim Maxfield*	28013-000000
	Description: Unit LL02 Application is to issue individual CO for attached dwelling unit, previously approved with BLDG-2023-0078.						

PERMITS ISSUED BY WORK CLASS (03/01/2026 TO 03/31/2026)

Permit #	Type	Workclass		Main Address			Parcel
	Application Date	*Issue Date*	*Expiration*	*Last Inspection*	*Finaled Date*	*Applied Online*	
	Zone	*Fee Total*	*Sq Ft*	*Valuation*	*Project Zone*	*Assigned To*	
BLDG-2026-0010*	Building - Major	New Construction	Fees Due	725 Central Av, Unit 101, Dover 03820		None	28013-000000
	01/29/2026	*03/19/2026*	*09/18/2026*			*No*	
	O Office	*$4,626.00*	*0*	*$0.00*	*Residential*	*Jim Maxfield*	
	Description: Unit 101, Application is to issue individual CO for attached dwelling unit, previously approved with BLDG-2023-0078.						
BLDG-2025-0139	Building - Major	New Construction	Issued	8 Grapevine Dr, Dover 03820		None	H0004-003000
	09/23/2025	*03/26/2026*	*09/25/2026*			*Yes*	
	C Non-Residential - Coı	*$16,657.00*	*3,694*	*$1,512,500.00*	*Non-Residential*	*Jim Maxfield*	
	Description: Construct a one story assembly use structure with drive-thru.						
BLDG-2026-0024	Building - Major	New Construction	Issued	30 Sophie Drive, Dover, NH 03820		None	
	02/26/2026	*03/31/2026*	*09/30/2026*			*Yes*	
		$3,105.00	*1,388*	*$280,000.00*	*Residential*	*Jim Maxfield*	
	Description: Construction of a two story single family dwelling with accommodations for future ADU at grade level and attached garage with unfinished lower level						

SUBTOTALS FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION:	**12,682 Sq Ft**	**$5,012,500.00**	**Residential:**	**12**	**PERMITS ISSUED:** **13**
			Non-Residential:	**1**	
			Mixed Use:	**0**	
	64,829 Sq Ft	**$12,572,104.95**	**Residential:**	**51**	**GRAND TOTAL OF PERMITS:** **61**
			Non-Residential:	**9**	
			Mixed Use:	**1**	

** Indicates active hold(s) on this permit*

PLANNING BOARD APPROVED PROJECTS

4/14/2026

NAME	STREET NAME	Type	Total Units	Units Built*	Units left	Attainable Units	DATE OF PB APPROVAL	DATE OF PB SIGNATURE	SCRD DATE	PLANNING FILE #	MAP	LOT	EXPIRATION DATE	SCHOOL	Students**
Mixed Use															
Airey Row on Central LLC	376-378 Central Ave.	M	15	0	15	No	11/18/2025	12/15/2025	Site	SITE-2025-0014	2	79 & 80	12/15/2032	W	0.45
Brady Sullivan - Liberty Mutual Redev.	150 Liberty Way	M	245	0	245	No	9/3/2025	10/17/2025	Site	SITE-2025-0008	E	24	10/17/2032	H	7.35
Dover Development, LLC	Blazer Drive - 52 Old Rochester Road	M	44	0	44	44	8/26/2025	11/24/2025	Site	SITE-2024-0009	40	25	11/24/2032	H	1.32
Wooden Ruler	42-44 Third St	M	58	0	58	No	11/8/2022	6/27/2023	Site	P22-60	6	32 & 40	6/27/2028	H	1.74
Equine Properties	239 Knox Marsh Road	M	64	0	64	12	8/22/2023	9/26/2023	Site	SITE-2023-0010	H	37A	9/26/2028	W	1.92
VC Dover, LLC	30 Grapevine Drive	M	49	0	49	No	4/4/2024	4/19/2024	Site	SITE-2022-0017	H	3-2	4/19/2029	G	1.47
Redgate 47 Chestnut	47 Chestnut Street	A	173	0	173	No	5/10/2022	9/13/2022	Site	P21-84	31	5	9/13/2027	H	5.19
Cochecho Waterfront Development	River Street	M	419	263	156	No	6/14/2022	8/25/2022	Site	P21-69	22	1-2 & 1-4	8/25/2027	G	12.57
Downtown Dover Storage, LLC	14 Broadway	A	24	0	24	No	12/14/2021	9/13/2022	Site	P21-29	4	5	9/13/2027	H	0.72
Pointe Place Phase V	Northfield Drive	A	84	72	12	No	7/28/2020	10/13/2020	Site	P20-32	K	19	10/13/2025	G	2.5
Fakhoury	12 Preble Street	A	12	0	12	No	2/18/2019	9/23/2023	Site	P19-11	4	76	9/23/2028	H	0.4
Total: Mixed Use			***1187***	***335***	***852***	***56***									***35.6***
Multi-Family:															
Our Place, Inc	Durham Road	A	9	0	9	No	10/8/2024	12/10/2024	Site	SITE-2024-0004	H	6-4	12/10/2032	G	1.1
H.J. Stabile & Son, Inc.	Fisher St.	H	21	17	4	No	6/11/2024	7/23/2024	Site	SITE-2023-0015	15	40-A	7/23/2029	W	2.5
Robert Baldwin	Ember Drive/34 New Rochester	H	15	12	3	No	1/23/2024	5/6/2024	Site	SITE-2023-0007	39	103	5/6/2029	H	1.8
Knox Marsh Development LLC	757 Central Ave	M	7	1	6	No	7/26/2022	11/21/2022	Site	P22-15	28	7	11/21/2027	H	0.8
McIntosh Dover, LLC	23 Cataract	A	178	78	100	92	6/25/2024	8/13/2024	Site	WAIV-2024-0010	13	23 & 34	8/13/2029	W	21.4
Total: Multi-family			***230***	***108***	***128***	***92***									27.6
Subdivisions:															
Richardson Estates of Dover, LLC	Fawn Drive - 141 Sixth St	D	20	0	20	No	9/23/2025	1/26/2026	Site	SITE-2025-0010	34	64	1/26/2033	H	2.4
Sophie/Banner Part 2	Cold Springs/Sophie	H	8	1	7	No	5/27/2025	10/10/2025	Site	SITE-2024-0015	H	47-A	10/10/2032	W	1.0
210 Tolend Rd LLC	210 Tolend Road/Emerald Ln	H	32	1	31	No	5/13/2025	1/12/2026	Subdivision	SUBD-2025-0001	F	3	1/12/2033	W	3.8
Stonearch Development Corp	53 & 65 Tolend &22 SunHawk	H	27	5	22	No	8/23/2023	6/26/2024	Subdivision	SUBD-23-0005	E	65 & 65-1	6/26/2031	W	3.2
Chinburg Development, LLC	Gulf Rd & Oak St.	H	11	5	6	No	6/27/2023	9/26/2023	10/25/2023	SUBD-23-0001	N	13-1	9/26/2028	H	1.3
Lawrence & Cheryl Mulcahy	Stepping Stone Way (71 Glenwood Rd.)	H	7	0	7	No	4/27/2021	1/26/2021	4/27/2021	P20-18	D	20	4/27/2026	H	0.8
Porch Light Drive	Cataract Ave	H	18	16	2	No	3/8/2022	5/10/2022	5/11/2022	P19-80B	14	10-G	5/10/2027	W	2.2
Arch St	Fresian Drive	H	11	0	11	No	10/23/2012	7/30/2013	8/1/2013	P12-28	11	16	7/30/2018	W	1.3
Ayer	Eagan Drive	H	17	11	6	No	4/11/2017	11/17/2017	1/10/2018	P16-25	N	18	11/17/2022	G	2.0
Paddocks/Tidewater Farms	Saddle Trail Dr	H	9	4	5	No	10/23/2007	2/21/2008	2/21/2008	P07-43	N	8	2/21/2012	H	1.1
Havenwood Farm at Alden	Boxwood/Wildewood	H	32	31	1	No	5/10/2005	6/6/2005	6/7/2005	P04-42	B	21	6/6/2009	H	3.8
Total: Subdivisions			***192***	***74***	***118***	***0***									***23.0***
Elderly:															
Arbor Woods Townhomes	Cielo Dr (Windsor Dr. Townhomes)	H	56	0	56	No	11/14/2023	12/29/2023	Site	P06-25F/SITE-2023-2016	H	4	12/29/2028	W	6.7
Arbor Woods	Cielo Dr	H	72	69	3	No	1/9/2007	2/20/2007	2/20/2007	P06-25	H	4	2/20/2011	W	8.64
Total: Elderly			***128***	***69***	***59***	***0***									***15.4***
TOTAL APPROVED UNITS			**1737**	**586**	**1157**	**148**									

** Students are estimated based upon multipliers. THERE IS NO GUARANTEE TO THESE NUMBERS

* Built or permit issued and unit under construction

A:Apt, H:House, C:Condo, M: Mixed Use

City of Dover
FY26 State of NH Aid/Grant Revenue

Aid By Category	July 2025	August 2025	September 2025	October 2025	November 2025	December 2025	January 2026	February 2026	March 2026	April 2026	May 2026	June 2026	
Education													
Adequate Education			$ 2,023,899.00										
Building Aid				$ 184,360.00									
School Meals		$ 36,595.67		$ 86,184.14		$ 133,528.20							
Special Education		$ 175,533.05		$ 62,392.30	$ 74,062.55		$ 5,296,460.48						
Tuition & Transportation		$ 179,777.41			$ 479,504.38								
Emergency Relief Funds													
Local Education Improvements	$ 3,867.60	$ 48,605.16	$ 60,175.80	$ 113,044.47	$ 129,906.56	n	$ 35,248.76	$ 57,138.39	$ 26,054.13				
Adult Education		$ 36,812.17											
Total Education	$ 3,867.60	$ 477,323.46	$ 2,084,074.80	$ 445,980.91	$ 683,473.49	$ 133,528.20	$ 5,331,709.24	$ 57,138.39	$ 26,054.13	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 9,243,150.22
Environmental													
State Aid Grants - Wastewater					$ 24,697.00		$ 57,927.00	$ 57,927.00	$ 8,273.00				
SRF - Chapel St. Revine				$ 9,590.05				$ 46,009.35					
SRF - River St Pump Station													
SRF - Secondary Clarifier			$ 303,340.77		$ 1,424,050.53		$ 1,391,795.37						
SRF - Henry Law Park Stormwater								$ 1,986.25					
SRF - Inflow & Infiltration							$ 2,851.37						
Lead Service Line Grants							$ 37,540.21	$ 672,173.74	$ 148,637.08				
FHWA Bellamy River Fish Passage								$ 22,377.09	$ 28,464.89				
Pudding Hill Water Treatment													
Community Trail Land Improvements													
Total Environmental	$ -	$ -	$ 303,340.77	$ 9,590.05	$ 1,448,747.53	$ -	$ 1,490,113.95	$ 800,473.43	$ 185,374.97	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 4,237,640.70
Other Gen. Funds													
Meals & Rooms Distribution						$ 3,361,446.01							
InvestNH; HOP Housing Navigator													
InvestNH; HOP Grant Reimbursement													
Household Hazardous Waste Collection				$ 7,966.00									
SCADA (ARPA)													
Opioid Settlement			$ 53,074.21										
DRA Railroad Taxes	$ 3,751.27												
Other	$ 4,388.00		$ 5,539.89				$ 33,225.00	$ 13,369.72	$ 76,150.00				
Total Other Gen. Funds	$ 8,139.27	$ -	$ 58,614.10	$ 7,966.00	$ -	$ 3,361,446.01	$ 33,225.00	$ 13,369.72	$ 76,150.00	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 3,558,910.10
Highway Funds													
Highway Block Grants							$ 131,582.63	$ 131,582.63					
Highway Construction Aid													
Municipal Bridge Aid													
Total Highway Funds	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 131,582.63	$ 131,582.63	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 263,165.26
Public Safety Funds													
Overtime Reimbursemnt													
SOR Reimburse	$ 90.00												
Safe Streets Grant													
Seabrook Drill Training			$ 3,375.00										
Highway Safety Grant													
DRE Call Out													
NH Safe Streets													
DHHS - Coalition Support Srvs								$ 32,487.25	$ 3,836.12				
Granite Hammer Grant													
HSGP SWAT													
LETPA Grant			$ 6,355.70										
FEMA Public Assistance Grant													
Total Public Safety	$ 90.00	$ -	$ 9,730.70	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 32,487.25	$ 3,836.12	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 46,144.07
Grand Total	$ 12,096.87	$ 477,323.46	$ 2,455,760.37	$ 463,536.96	$ 2,132,221.02	$ 3,494,974.21	$ 6,986,630.82	$ 1,035,051.42	$ 291,415.22	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 17,349,010.35

City of Dover

Revenues of Major Funds
March 31, 2026
(General Fund Includes Property Taxes and Education Revenues)

	Budget	Range To Date	Year To Date	% Year To Date	Budget Balance	Encumbrance	Budget Available	% Uncollected
REVENUES								
1000 General Fund								
Taxes	$ 126,890,025	1,265,556	64,920,876	51.0%	$ 61,969,149	$ -	$ 61,969,149	49.0%
Licenses & Permits	7,970,506	941,134	6,474,772	81.0%	1,495,734	-	1,495,734	19.0%
Intergovernmental	4,462,605	8,724	3,940,833	88.0%	521,772	-	521,772	12.0%
Charges for Services	6,970,119	780,994	6,265,894	90.0%	704,225	-	704,225	10.0%
Miscellaneous Revenue	4,309,740	81,507	2,153,534	50.0%	2,156,206	-	2,156,206	50.0%
Education	20,245,801	141,915	16,123,904	80.0%	4,121,897	-	4,121,897	20.0%
Operating Transfers In	566,507	-	-	0.0%	566,507	-	566,507	100.0%
Other Financing Sources	660,200	110,000	110,000	17.0%	550,200	-	550,200	83.0%
Sub-total : 1000 General Fund	$ 172,075,503	3,329,830	99,989,812	58.0%	$ 72,085,691	$ -	$ 72,085,691	42.0%
3213 Parking Activity Fund								
Licenses & Permits	$ 415,000	44,567	341,447	82.0%	$ 73,553	$ -	$ 73,553	18.0%
Parking Income	1,145,264	146,848	1,036,450	90.0%	108,814	-	108,814	10.0%
Parking Fines	225,000	60,262	368,910	164.0%	(143,910)	-	(143,910)	-64.0%
Other Financing Sources	0	-	-	0.0%	-	-	0	0.0%
Sub-total : 3213 Parking Activity Fund	$ 1,785,264	251,676	1,746,808	98.0%	$ 38,456	$ -	$ 38,456	2.0%
3381 McConnell Center Fund								
Miscellaneous Revenue	$ 800,377	31,445	557,747	70.0%	$ 242,630	$ -	$ 242,630	30.0%
Operating Transfers In	60,853	-	30,853	51.0%	30,000	-	30,000	49.0%
Sub-total : 3381 McConnell Center	$ 861,230	31,445	588,600	68.0%	$ 272,630	$ -	$ 272,630	32.0%
3410 Recreation Special Revenue Fund								
Charges for Services	$ 458,600	25,399	250,122	55.0%	$ 208,478	$ -	$ 208,478	45.0%
Miscellaneous Revenue	10,000	1,664	9,814	98.0%	186	-	186	2.0%
Operating Transfers In	25,000	-	410	2.0%	24,590	-	24,590	98.0%
Other Financing Sources	-	-	-	0.0%	0	-	0	0.0%
Sub-total : 3410 Recreation Special Revenue Fund	$ 493,600	27,063	260,346	53.0%	$ 233,254	$ -	$ 233,254	47.0%
5300 Water Fund								
Intergovernmental	$ 2,500	-	-	0.0%	$ 2,500	$ -	$ 2,500	100.0%
Charges for Services	8,153,412	732,927	4,291,387	53.0%	3,862,025	-	3,862,025	47.0%
Miscellaneous Revenue	386,000	6,255	405,971	105.0%	(19,971)	-	(19,971)	-5.0%
Other Financing Sources	87,500	-	-	0.0%	87,500	-	87,500	100.0%
Sub-total : 5300 Water Fund	$ 8,629,412	739,182	4,697,359	54.0%	$ 3,932,053	$ -	$ 3,932,053	46.0%
5320 Sewer Fund								
Intergovernmental	$ 88,088	1,990	30,211	34.0%	$ 57,877	$ -	$ 57,877	66.0%
Charges for Services	10,297,912	1,184,650	5,279,185	51.0%	5,018,727	-	5,018,727	49.0%
Miscellaneous Revenue	70,000	12,914	103,640	148.0%	(33,640)	-	(33,640)	-48.0%
Other Financing Sources	391,150	-	-	0.0%	391,150	-	391,150	100.0%
Sub-total : 5320 Sewer Fund	$ 10,847,150	1,199,554	5,413,035	50.0%	$ 5,434,115	$ -	$ 5,434,115	50.0%
6100 Dovernet Fund								
Charges for Services	$ 2,053,796	179,978	1,619,831	79.0%	$ 433,965	-	$ 433,965	21.0%
Miscellaneous Revenue	50,000	-	25,000	50.0%	25,000	-	25,000	50.0%
Operating Transfers In	-	-	-	0.0%	0	-	0	0.0%
Other Financing Sources	-	-	-	0.0%	0	-	0	0.0%
Sub-total : 6100 Dovernet Fund	$ 2,103,796	179,978	1,644,831	78.0%	$ 458,965	$ -	$ 458,965	22.0%
6310 Fleet Maintenance Fund								
Charges for Services	$ 1,824,990	67,376	1,051,000	58.0%	$ 773,990	$ -	$ 773,990	42.0%
Miscellaneous Revenue	25,000	-	9,876	40.0%	15,124	-	15,124	60.0%
Operating Transfers In	-	-	-	0.0%	0	-	0	0.0%
Other Financing Sources	-	-	-	0.0%	0	-	0	0.0%
Sub-total : 6310 Fleet Maintenance Fund	$ 1,849,990	67,376	1,060,875	57.0%	$ 789,115	$ -	$ 789,115	43.0%
Total : REVENUES	$ 198,645,945	5,826,106	115,401,667	58.0%	$ 83,244,278	$ -	$ 83,244,278	42.0%

City of Dover

Expenditures of Major Funds
March 31, 2026
(General Fund Includes County, School and Debt Service)

	Budget	Range To Date	Year To Date	% Year To Date	Budget Balance	Encumbrance	Budget Available	% Available
EXPENDITURES								
1000 General Fund								
City Council	$ 701,566	$ 751	$ 371,988	53.0%	$ 329,578	$ 303,384	$ 26,194	3.7%
Executive	2,632,223	177,414	1,655,370	63.0	976,853	583,942	392,911	14.9
Finance	2,977,903	218,915	2,081,251	70.0	896,652	619,535	277,117	9.3
Planning	2,565,058	150,865	1,486,462	58.0	1,078,596	453,844	624,752	24.4
Misc General Government	1,681,653	75,497	857,264	51.0	824,389	180,662	643,727	38.3
Police	12,372,344	808,347	8,575,961	69.0	3,796,383	2,225,866	1,570,517	12.7
Fire & Rescue	13,372,231	997,912	10,252,273	77.0	3,119,958	2,494,380	625,578	4.7
Community Service Public Works	14,157,251	902,467	6,960,080	49.0	7,197,170	2,317,439	4,879,731	34.5
Recreation	3,376,552	241,317	2,169,434	64.0	1,207,118	560,318	646,800	19.2
Public Library	2,001,997	137,867	1,326,649	66.0	675,348	508,075	167,273	8.4
Public Welfare	2,630,913	49,861	480,112	18.0	2,150,801	91,728	2,059,073	78.3
Debt Service	6,272,062	-	3,119,050	50.0	3,153,012	5,533,917	(2,380,904.49)	(38.0)
Other Financing Sources/Uses	4,604,272	134,844	3,348,592	73.0	1,255,681	-	1,255,681	27.3
School	90,989,019	5,845,084	56,701,598	62.0	34,287,421	33,629,250	658,171	0.7
Intergovernmental	11,848,376	-	11,848,376	100.0	-	-	-	0.0
Sub-total : 1000 General Fund	$ 172,183,420	$ 9,741,140	$ 111,234,460	64.6%	$ 60,948,960	$ 49,502,341	$ 11,446,619	6.6%
3213 Parking Activity Fund								
Police	$ 1,785,264	$ 107,420	$ 1,126,655	63.0%	$ 658,609	$ 247,244	$ 411,365	23.0%
Sub-total : 3213 Parking Activity Fund	$ 1,785,264	$ 107,420	$ 1,126,655	63.1%	$ 658,609	$ 247,244	$ 411,365	23.0%
3381 McConnell Center Fund								
Recreation	$ 861,230	$ 38,038	$ 320,822	37.0%	$ 540,408	$ 456,981	$ 83,427	9.7%
Sub-total : 3381 McConnell Center Fund	$ 861,230	$ 38,038	$ 320,822	37.3%	$ 540,408	$ 456,981	$ 83,427	9.7%
3410 Recreation Special Revenue Fund								
Recreation	$ 510,107	$ 11,768	$ 198,578	39.0%	$ 311,529	$ 21,418	$ 290,111	56.9%
Sub-total : 3410 Recreation Special Revenue Fund	$ 510,107	$ 11,768	$ 198,578	38.9%	$ 311,529	$ 21,418	$ 290,111	56.9%
5300 Water Fund								
Community Service Public Works	$ 9,055,462	$ 499,629	$ 6,157,483	68.0%	$ 2,897,979	$ 2,153,111	$ 744,868	8.2%
Sub-total : 5300 Water Fund	$ 9,055,462	$ 499,629	$ 6,157,483	68.0%	$ 2,897,979	$ 2,153,111	$ 744,868	8.2%
5320 Sewer Fund								
Community Service Public Works	$ 11,124,294	$ 623,897	$ 7,138,074	64.0%	$ 3,986,220	$ 1,951,622	$ 2,034,598	18.3%
Sub-total : 5320 Sewer Fund	$ 11,124,294	$ 623,897	$ 7,138,074	64.2%	$ 3,986,220	$ 1,951,622	$ 2,034,598	18.3%
6100 Dovernet Fund								
Executive	$ 2,746,781	$ 153,453	$ 1,301,721	47.0%	$ 1,445,060	$ 623,995	$ 821,065	29.9%
Sub-total : 6100 Dovernet Fund	$ 2,746,781	$ 153,453	$ 1,301,721	47.4%	$ 1,445,060	$ 623,995	$ 821,065	29.9%
6310 Fleet Maintenance Fund								
Community Service Public Works	$ 1,970,468	$ 151,466	$ 1,159,831	59.0%	$ 810,637	$ 381,751	$ 428,886	21.8%
Sub-total : 6310 Fleet Maintenance Fund	$ 1,970,468	$ 151,466	$ 1,159,831	58.9%	$ 810,637	$ 381,751	$ 428,886	21.8%
Total : EXPENDITURES	$ 200,237,026	$ 11,326,811	$ 128,637,624	64.2%	$ 71,599,402	$ 55,338,464	$ 16,260,939	8.1%

City of Dover

Arena - General Fund
Revenue & Expenditure Report
(Including Arena Debt Service attributed to the General Fund)
March 31, 2026

	Budget	Range To Date	Year To Date	% Year To Date	Budget Balance	Encumbrance	Budget Available	% Available
Revenues	1,140,085	187,025	1,027,802	90.2	112,283	0	112,283	9.8
Expenditures	1,423,164	121,478	997,587	70.1	425,577	251,074	174,504	12.3
Debt Service								
Principal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(283,079)	**65,547**	**30,215**	**20.1**	**(313,294)**	**(251,074)**	**(62,220)**	**(2.4)**

CITY OF DOVER

CITY COUNCIL - MINUTES

Meeting Type: **Workshop Session**
Meeting Location: **City Hall, Council Chambers**
Meeting Date: **Wednesday, April 1, 2026**
Meeting Time: **6:00 pm**

1. CALL TO ORDER

Mayor Shanahan called the meeting to order at 6:00 PM.

2. MOMENT OF SILENCE

3. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Councilor Robison led the pledge of allegiance.

4. ROLL CALL ATTENDANCE

Present: Councilor Richer, Councilor Carmichael, Councilor Retrosi, Councilor Cullen, Councilor Robison, Councilor Granfield, Councilor Veitch, Deputy Mayor Williams, Mayor Shanahan
Also Present: City Manager Joyal, Finance Director Daniel Lynch, City Clerk Vansylyvong-Bizier

5. PUBLIC FORUM

Taxpayers, Business owners, and Residents are invited to speak on the subject matter of the Workshop. Statements shall be limited to five minutes.

The Mayor, seeing no one wishing to speak, closed the Public Forum.

6. DISCUSSIONS

A. REVIEW OF PROPOSED FY2027 BUDGET

1. GENERAL BUDGET DISCUSSION

City Manager Joyal presented the Council with a menu of budget adjustment options. Mayor Shanahan went over the adjustments with the Council. The Council came to consensus on the following:

A. General Government Operations:
1. Yes
2. Yes
3. No

B. Police Operations:
1. Yes
2. Yes
3. N/A

C. Fire & Rescue Operations:
1. Yes
2. Yes

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3. Yes
4. Yes

D. Community Services Operations:

1. No
2. No
3. No
4. No
5. N/A
6. No
7. No
8. No
9. No
10. Yes
11. Yes
12. No
13. No

E. Recreation Operations:

1. No
2. No
3. No

F. Library Operations:

1. No
2. No
3. No
4. No
5. No

G. Public Welfare:

1. No

H. School Operations:

1. No
2. Yes

I. Other Misc. Suggested Adjustments:

1. Yes
2. Yes
3. No
4. Yes
5. No
6. Yes

City Manager Joyal informed the Council that with their adjustments they had reduced the City and School budget to below their respective tax cap calculations,

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and the budget overall will come in below the tax cap calculation by $140,161.00, which is an estimated 2.7% increase on the tax rate.

7. ADJOURNMENT

Councilor Retrosi moved to adjourn, seconded by Councilor Carmichael.
Vote: 9-0.
Meeting adjourned at 8:45 PM.

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CITY OF DOVER

CITY COUNCIL - MINUTES

Meeting Type: **Special Meeting**
Meeting Location: **City Hall, Council Chambers**
Meeting Date: **Wednesday, April 1, 2026**
Meeting Time: **To Immediately Follow Workshop Meeting**

1. CALL TO ORDER

Mayor Shanahan called the meeting to order at 8:50 PM.

~~2. MOMENT OF SILENCE~~

~~3. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE~~

4. ROLL CALL ATTENDANCE

Present: Councilor Richer, Councilor Carmichael, Councilor Retrosi, Councilor Cullen, Councilor Robison, Councilor Granfield, Councilor Veitch, Deputy Mayor Williams, Mayor Shanahan
Also Present: City Manager Joyal, Finance Director Daniel Lynch, City Clerk Vansylyvong-Bizier

5. PUBLIC FORUM

Taxpayers, Business owners, and Residents are invited to speak on the subject matter of the Workshop. Statements shall be limited to five minutes.

The Mayor, seeing no one wishing to speak, closed the Public Forum.

6. OLD BUSINESS

A. FISCAL YEAR 2027 BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS, FEES AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM

SPONSORED BY MAYOR SHANAHAN BY REQUEST

Deputy Mayor Williams moved to approve the resolution, seconded by Councilor Retrosi.

Deputy Mayor Williams moved to amend the resolution as follows:

Page 1

-General Fund, Fund 1000, Estimated Revenue and Appropriations amended to $182,566,689

-Downtown Dover TIF Fund, Fund 3710, Estimated Revenue and Appropriations amended to $4,507,331

-DoverNet Fund, Fund 6100, Estimated Revenue and Appropriations amended to $2,182,767

-Total Estimated Revenue and Appropriations for the entire municipal budget amended to $227,344,804

Page 2

-Item 2 to reflect "…General Fund Appropriations include $65,543,012 for City operations, $89,172,779 for School Department operations…"

Seconded by Councilor Granfield

Roll Call Vote: 9-0

Deputy Mayor Williams moved to approve the fiscal year 2027 budget appropriations, fees, and capital improvements program as amended, seconded by Councilor Granfield.

Roll Call Vote: 9-0.

7. ADJOURNMENT

Councilor Carmichael moved to adjourn, seconded by Councilor Retrosi.
Vote: 9-0.
Meeting adjourned at 8:57 PM.

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CITY OF DOVER

CITY COUNCIL - MINUTES

Meeting Type: **Regular Meeting**
Meeting Location: **City Hall, Council Chambers**
Meeting Date: **Wednesday, April 08, 2026**
Meeting Time: **7:00 pm**

1. CALL TO ORDER

Mayor Shanahan called the meeting to order at 7:01 PM.

2. MOMENT OF SILENCE

3. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Councilor Granfield led the pledge of allegiance.

4. ROLL CALL ATTENDANCE

Present: Councilor Richer, Councilor Carmichael, Councilor Retrosi, Councilor Cullen, Councilor Robison, Councilor Granfield, Councilor Veitch, Deputy Mayor Williams, Mayor Shanahan
Also Present: City Manager Joyal, City Attorney Wyatt, City Clerk Vansylyvong-Bizier

5. PROCLAMATIONS/AWARDS

6. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Deputy Mayor Williams moved to approve the agenda, seconded by Councilor Carmichael. Vote: 9-0.

7. PUBLIC HEARINGS

A. REPROGRAM UNEXPENDED CIP APPROPRIATION FROM FIFTH AND GROVE SEWER MAIN FY2024 CIP PROJECT TO HORNE STREET RECONSTRUCTION CIP PROJECT
(THIS RESOLUTION REQUIRES A 2/3 MAJORITY VOTE)
SPONSORED BY MAYOR SHANAHAN BY REQUEST

Doug S, 70 Grove St, spoke in favor of item 7.A.

B. APPROPRIATION FOR FY2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM – SOLAR PROJECTS – NON-DEBT FINANCED
(THIS RESOLUTION REQUIRES A 2/3 MAJORITY VOTE)
SPONSORED BY MAYOR SHANAHAN BY REQUEST

The Mayor, seeing no one wishing to speak, closed the Public Hearing.

C. FY2026 GENERAL FUND BUDGET AMENDMENT – RESCIND PORTION OF APPROPRIATION FOR TRANSFER TO SCHOOL FACILITIES CAPITAL RESERVE AND APPROPRIATION TO EDUCATION
(THIS RESOLUTION REQUIRES A 2/3 MAJORITY VOTE)
SPONSORED BY MAYOR SHANAHAN BY REQUEST

The Mayor, seeing no one wishing to speak, closed the Public Hearing.

D. REPROGRAM UNEXPENDED BOND PROCEEDS FROM FIFTH AND GROVE WATER MAIN FY2024 AND FY2025 CIP PROJECT TO HORNE STREET RECONSTRUCTION CIP PROJECT
(THIS RESOLUTION REQUIRES A 2/3 MAJORITY VOTE)

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(VOTE TO OCCUR ON APRIL 22, 2026)
SPONSORED BY MAYOR SHANAHAN BY REQUEST

The Mayor, seeing no one wishing to speak, closed the Public Hearing.

E. APPROPRIATION FOR FY2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM MCCONNELL CENTER HVAC SYSTEMS REPLACEMENT AND AUTHORIZATION FOR BONDING (THIS RESOLUTION REQUIRES A 2/3 MAJORITY VOTE)
(VOTE TO OCCUR ON APRIL 22, 2026)
SPONSORED BY MAYOR SHANAHAN BY REQUEST

The Mayor, seeing no one wishing to speak, closed the Public Hearing.

F. REPROGRAM UNEXPENDED BOND PROCEEDS FROM DURHAM ROAD SEWER REHAB PROJECT TO SOUTH END GRAVITY SEWER CIP PROJECT (THIS RESOLUTION REQUIRES A 2/3 MAJORITY VOTE)
(VOTE TO OCCUR ON APRIL 22, 2026)
SPONSORED BY MAYOR SHANAHAN BY REQUEST

The Mayor, seeing no one wishing to speak, closed the Public Hearing.

8. PUBLIC FORUM

Taxpayers, Business owners, and Residents are invited to speak on any issue pertaining to the business of the City of Dover. Statements shall be limited to five minutes.

Deb Clough, Don't Trash Dover, reminded the Council of the Power of An Hour event taking place on April 25th from 9:30 AM to 10:30 AM.

9. CITY MANAGER'S REPORT

City Manager Joyal gave an overview of the report he submitted to the Council in writing.

Deputy Mayor Williams moved to accept the City Manager's report, seconded by Councilor Veitch.
Vote: 9-0.

10. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

A. March 25, 2026 – Regular & Workshop Meeting

Deputy Mayor Williams moved to approve the minutes, seconded by Councilor Carmichael.
Vote: 9-0.

11. MAYOR'S REPORT

Mayor Shanahan gave an overview of the meetings and events he attended over the last couple of weeks.
Deputy Mayor Williams moved to accept the Mayor's report, seconded by Councilor Retrosi.
Vote: 9-0.

12. UNFINISHED BUSINESS

A. ORDINANCES IN THE 2nd READING

B. ORDINANCES IN THE 3RD READING

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C. RESOLUTIONS

1. **REPROGRAM UNEXPENDED BOND PROCEEDS FROM FIFTH/GROVE STREET RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT TO DOWNTOWN TRAFFIC AND PEDESTRIAN IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT**
   (THIS RESOLUTION REQUIRES A 2/3 MAJORITY VOTE)
   SPONSORED BY MAYOR SHANAHAN BY REQUEST

   Deputy Mayor Williams moved to approve the resolution, seconded by Councilor Retrosi.
   City Manager Joyal gave an overview of the resolution to the Council.
   Roll Call Vote: 9-0.

2. **REPROGRAM UNEXPENDED CIP APPROPRIATION FROM FIFTH AND GROVE SEWER MAIN FY2024 CIP PROJECT TO HORNE STREET RECONSTRUCTION CIP PROJECT**
   (THIS RESOLUTION REQUIRES A 2/3 MAJORITY VOTE)
   SPONSORED BY MAYOR SHANAHAN BY REQUEST

   Deputy Mayor Williams moved to approve the resolution, seconded by Councilor Retrosi.
   City Manager Joyal gave an overview of the resolution to the Council.
   Roll Call Vote: 9-0.

3. **APPROPRIATION FOR FY2027 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM – SOLAR PROJECTS – NON-DEBT FINANCED**
   (THIS RESOLUTION REQUIRES A 2/3 MAJORITY VOTE)
   SPONSORED BY MAYOR SHANAHAN BY REQUEST

   Deputy Mayor Williams moved to approve the resolution, seconded by Councilor Veitch.
   City Manager Joyal gave an overview of the resolution to the Council.
   Roll Call Vote: 9-0.

4. **FY2026 GENERAL FUND BUDGET AMENDMENT – RESCIND PORTION OF APPROPRIATION FOR TRANSFER TO SCHOOL FACILITIES CAPITAL RESERVE AND APPROPRIATION TO EDUCATION**
   (THIS RESOLUTION REQUIRES A 2/3 MAJORITY VOTE)
   SPONSORED BY MAYOR SHANAHAN BY REQUEST

   Deputy Mayor Williams moved to approve the resolution, seconded by Councilor Richer.
   City Manager Joyal gave an overview of the resolution to the Council.
   Roll Call Vote: 9-0.

13. NEW BUSINESS

A. CONSENT CALENDAR

1. **ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS CONSULTING SERVICES PESCHEL CONSULTING LLC**
   SPONSORED BY MAYOR SHANAHAN BY REQUEST

2. **AUTHORIZING AMEMDMENT TO LICENSE TO UNITIL FOR TAX MAP M-47-B (87A GERRISH ROAD)**
   SPONSORED BY MAYOR SHANAHAN BY REQUEST

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3. AUTHORIZATION FOR CONSERVATION AND EASEMENT FARMING LICENSE TO SCRUTON'S DAIRY, INC (BLACKWATER ROAD)
SPONSORED BY MAYOR SHANAHAN BY REQUEST

Deputy Mayor Williams moved to approve the Consent Calendar, seconded by Councilor Veitch.
No Councilors wished to pull any resolutions for further discussion.
Roll Call Vote: 9-0.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

1. Arts Commission (Robison)
2. Conservation Commission (Williams)
3. Library Board of Trustees (Richer)
4. Appointments Committee (Williams)
5. Planning Board (Robison)
6. School Board Liaison (Carmichael)
7. Recreation Advisory (Retrosi)
8. Energy Commission (Veitch)
9. **Parking Commission (Cullen)**
10. **Legislative Liaison (Shanahan)**
11. **Committee for Racial Equity and Inclusion (Carmichael)**
12. **Ordinance Committee (Shanahan)**
13. **Solid Waste Advisory Committee (Richer)**
14. **Transportation Advisory Commission (Cullen)**
15. **Heritage Commission (Retrosi)**
16. **Board of Health (Veitch)**
17. **Downtown TIF Advisory Board (Robison)**
18. Cochecho Waterfront Development Advisory Committee (Shanahan)
19. COAST (Shanahan)
20. Waterfront TIF Advisory Board (Cullen)
21. Dover Main Street
22. Strafford Regional Planning Commission (Williams)
23. Government Affairs (Shanahan)
24. Joint Building Committee – Athletic Complex (Cullen)
25. Dover Utilities Commission (Carmichael)

Mayor Shanahan gave an overview of the Legislative Liaison report to the Council.

Councilor Cullen gave an overview of the most recent Transportation Advisory Commission meeting to the Council.

Councilor Richer gave an update on the most recent Library Board of Trustees meeting.

B. RESOLUTIONS

1. B25026 ENERGY SAVINGS PERFORMANCE CONTRACTING SERVICES (ESCO) PHASE 2A SOLAR ARRAY PROJECTS FOR FOUR CITY FACILITIES
SPONSORED BY MAYOR SHANAHAN BY REQUEST

Deputy Mayor Williams moved to approve the resolution, seconded by Councilor Retrosi.
City Manager Joyal gave an overview of the resolution to the Council.
Roll Call Vote: 9-0.

2. B26042 HOT BITUMINOUS PAVING (ASPHALT) LAID IN PLACE
SPONSORED BY MAYOR SHANAHAN BY REQUEST

Deputy Mayor Williams moved to approve the resolution, seconded by Councilor Carmichael.
City Manager Joyal gave an overview of the resolution to the Council.
Roll Call Vote: 9-0.

3. ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION AND AUTHORIZATION FOR BONDING FOR FY2027 CIP WATER TREATMENT PLANT UPGRADES – FRENCH CROSS STATION (THIS RESOLUTION REQUIRES A 2/3 MAJORITY VOTE) (TO BE REFERRED TO A PUBLIC HEARING ON APRIL 22, 2026 WITH A VOTE TO

OCCUR ON MAY 13, 2026)
SPONSORED BY MAYOR SHANAHAN BY REQUEST

Deputy Mayor Williams moved to refer the resolution to a public hearing on April 22, seconded by Councilor Carmichael.
Vote: 9-0.

4. **REPROGRAM UNEXPENDED BOND PROCEEDS FROM CERTAIN COMMUNITY SERVICES CIP PROJECTS TO HENRY LAW AVENUE RECONSTRUCTION CIP PROJECT**
(THIS RESOLUTION REQUIRES A 2/3 MAJORITY VOTE)
(TO BE REFERRED TO A PUBLIC HEARING ON APRIL 22, 2026 WITH A VOTE TO OCCUR ON MAY 13, 2026)
SPONSORED BY MAYOR SHANAHAN BY REQUEST

Deputy Mayor Williams moved to refer the resolution to a public hearing on April 22, seconded by Councilor Richer.
Vote: 9-0.

C. ORDINANCES IN 1ST READING

14. COUNCIL CORRESPONDENCE

Deputy Mayor Williams moved to place a Unitil letter and email from constituent on file, seconded by Mayor Shanahan.
Vote: 9-0.

15. COUNCIL MATTERS OF INTEREST

Councilor Richer thanked the residents who contacted the Council during the budget season.

Councilor Cullen voiced concern about the Strafford County closing of Hyder House and how the County is being run.

16. ADJOURN

Councilor Carmichael moved to adjourn, seconded by Councilor Richer.
Vote: 9-0.
Meeting adjourned at 7:49 PM.

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CITY OF DOVER

CITY OF DOVER - RESOLUTION

Agenda Item#: 12.C.1.

Resolution Number: **R – 2026.03.25 - 148**

Resolution Re: Reprogram Unexpended Bond Proceeds from Fifth and Grove Water Main FY2024 and FY2025 CIP Project to Horne Street Reconstruction CIP Project

WHEREAS: On an annual basis the City Council adopts the Capital Improvements Program (CIP), which includes the Debt Financing authorization for certain CIP projects; and

WHEREAS: The City has identified the immediate need for funding the water main replacement portion of reconstruction for the Horne/Crescent Streets capital improvements program project; and

WHEREAS: Due to lower than anticipated project costs there is $100,000.00 of unexpended bond proceeds from the Fifth/Grove Streets Water Main replacement portion of the capital improvements program project, those funds are available to be reprogrammed to Horne Street CIP project which is a priority to complete design work; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND DOVER CITY COUNCIL THAT: The amount of $100,000.00 (One Hundred Thousand) of unexpended appropriations is hereby reprogrammed from the Fifth & Grove Water Main Replacement CIP project to the Horne Street Reconstruction CIP project as follows:

		Available	Reprogram	Adjusted
Project Number	Project Description	Balance	Adjustment	Balance
5300.1.300.43320.4757.03594.24.000.000.700	Water Main Replacement Fifth/Grove Streets	67,099.35	(67,099.35)	0.00
5300.1.300.43320.4757.03594.25.000.000.700	Water Main Replacement Fifth/Grove Streets	267,850.36	(32,900.65)	234,949.71
5300.1.300.43320.4757.035??.24.000.000.700	Water Main Replacement Horne/Crescent Streets	0.00	67,099.35	67,099.35
5300.1.300.43320.4757.035??.25.000.000.700	Water Main Replacement Horne/Crescent Streets	0.00	32,900.65	32,900.65
		334,949.71	0.00	334,949.71

NOTE: This resolution reprograms unexpended bonding authorization and therefore requires a duly advertised public hearing and a 2/3 favorable vote of all members for passage with the vote deferred until at least three (3) days after the public hearing.

AUTHORIZATION

Approved as to Funding: Daniel R. Lynch, Finance Director

Sponsored by: Mayor Dennis Shanahan, By Request

Approved as to Legal Form and Compliance: Joshua M. Wyatt, City Attorney

Recorded by: Jerrica Vansylyvong-Bizier, City Clerk

CITY OF DOVER	CITY OF DOVER - RESOLUTION **Agenda Item#: 12.C.1.** Resolution Number: **R – 2026.03.25 - 148** Resolution Re: Reprogram Unexpended Bond Proceeds from Fifth and Grove Water Main FY2024 and FY2025 CIP Project to Horne Street Reconstruction CIP Project

DOCUMENT HISTORY:

First Reading Date:	Public Hearing Date:
Approved Date:	Effective Date:

DOCUMENT ACTIONS:

VOTING RECORD Date of Vote:	YES	NO
Mayor Dennis Shanahan		
Deputy Mayor Lindsey Williams		
Councilor S. April Richer, Ward 1		
Councilor Lucas Veitch, Ward 2		
Councilor Anthony Retrosi, Ward 3		
Councilor Timothy Granfield, Ward 4		
Councilor Richard Robison, Ward 5		
Councilor Fergus Cullen, Ward 6		
Councilor Bret Carmichael, At Large		
Total Votes:		
Resolution does | does not pass.		

CITY OF DOVER

CITY OF DOVER - RESOLUTION

Agenda Item#: 12.C.1.

Resolution Number: **R – 2026.03.25 - 148**

Resolution Re: Reprogram Unexpended Bond Proceeds from Fifth and Grove Water Main FY2024 and FY2025 CIP Project to Horne Street Reconstruction CIP Project

RESOLUTION BACKGROUND MATERIAL:

This resolution does not authorize any additional appropriation. The City Council previously authorized the appropriation for the Fifth/Grove Streets Reconstruction project. On December 13, 2023 the City Council adopted the FY2025 Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) Authorization for bonding, which included $525,000.00 for the Fifth/Grove Streets Water Main replacement project. City Council resolution 2023.11.29 – 184. The City Council also previously authorized the appropriation for the Water Main Replacement Fifth/Grove Street reconstruction project on October 26, 2022. The City Council adopted the FY2024 Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) Authorization for bonding, which included $250,000.00 for the Water Main Replacement Fifth/Grove Street reconstruction project. City Council resolution 2022.09.28 – 204.

This resolution reprograms funding from Water Main Replacement Fifth/Grove Street reconstruction project to Horne/Crescent Streets reconstruction Water main replacement portion of the project. The FY2024 and FY2025 CIP appropriations for Water Main Replacement Fifth/Grove Street reconstruction project were not fully utilized as the actual costs for the water main replacement work was less than anticipated.

This resolution does not authorize an increase in the indebtedness of the City. The City Council previously authorized financing the Water Main replacement portion of the Fifth/Grove Streets Reconstruction project. This resolution reprograms funding from Fifth/Grove Streets project to the Horne/Crescent Streets reconstruction Water main replacement portion of the project. The Fifth/Grove Streets Reconstruction project is near completion and unexpended bond proceeds exist that can be reprogrammed to a similar type CIP project.

The $100,000.00 funding to be reprogrammed will be used for engineering design of water main replacement as part of the Horne/Crescent Streets reconstruction project.

The Horne/Crescent Streets reconstruction project was identified in the FY2027-FY2032 CIP to be debt financed in the amount of $5,700,000.00 for Street Reconstruction portion, $1,600,000 for Water Main replacement portion, and $1,100,000 for Sewer Main replacement portion. City Council approved the six-year CIP on December 10, 2025 via resolution 2025.10.22 – 65.

The Horne/Crescent Streets reconstruction project requires design work to ensure accurate cost estimates for the project are included in the FY2028-FY2033 CIP and construction documents are ready for bid solicitation.

The City Council previously authorized reprogramming $300,000.00 of appropriations for the Horne/Crescent Streets reconstruction project from unexpended bond proceeds for the Fifth/Grove Streets reconstruction project on February 25, 2026 via resolution 2026.01.28 – 117. This funding was for street and drainage engineering design for the Horne/Crescent Streets project.

The City Council also has a resolution to authorize reprogramming $100,000.00 of appropriation for the Horne/Crescent Streets Sewer Main replacement portion of the street reconstruction project from unexpended CIP appropriations for the Fifth/Grove Streets Sewer Main portion of the street reconstruction

project. This funding is for the sewer main replacement engineering design for the Horne/Crescent Streets project.

This resolution works towards meeting the City Council's Goal 3 as it invests in Dover's infrastructure. Specifically, the funding will assist in addressing Goal 3.A which speaks to diversifying funding for infrastructure.

CITY OF DOVER

CITY OF DOVER - RESOLUTION

Agenda Item#: 12.C.2.

Resolution Number: **R – 2026.03.25 - 149**
Resolution Re: Appropriation For FY2027 Capital Improvements Program McConnell Center HVAC Systems Replacement and Authorization for Bonding

WHEREAS: The City Council desires to make public improvements at the McConnell Center and to finance these improvements with the sale of general obligation bonds.

WHEREAS: This authorization will fund improvements consisting of boiler upgrade, replacement of heat pumps, controls upgrade, gym dehumidification, cooling tower replacements and a portion of the roof replacement work approved by City Council on January 14, 2026 via resolution 2026.01.14 – 98.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND DOVER CITY COUNCIL THAT:
The following capital project is appropriated, with estimated useful lives in excess of the length indicated, as part of the FY2027 Capital Improvements Program:

		Proposed			
Item #	Description	Appropriations	Life/Yrs	Department	Fund
1	McConnell Center HVAC Systems Replacement	$ 3,041,100	15	Recreation	McConnell Center
	Total	$ 3,041,100			

AND FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED THAT:
To meet the appropriations of this resolution there is authorized, under and pursuant to the City Charter and the New Hampshire Municipal Finance Act and any other enabling authority, the issuance and sale of general obligation bonds of the City of Dover in a principal amount equal to the total of the appropriations. The full faith and credit of the City is hereby pledged for the principal and interest on said bonds. The bonds are to be signed by the City Manager and countersigned by the City Treasurer, with the Finance Director and City Treasurer having the discretion of fixing the dates, maturities, denominations, place of payment, interest rate or rates and form, and to provide for the sale of the bonds.

NOTE: This resolution requires a duly advertised public hearing and a 2/3 favorable vote of all members for passage with the vote deferred until at least three (3) days after public hearing.

AUTHORIZATION

Approved as to Funding: Daniel R. Lynch, Finance Director

Approved as to Legal Form and Compliance: Joshua M. Wyatt, City Attorney

Recorded by: Jerrica Vansylyvong-Bizier, City Clerk

Sponsored by: Mayor Dennis Shanahan, By Request

CITY OF DOVER

CITY OF DOVER - RESOLUTION

Agenda Item#: 12.C.2.

Resolution Number: **R – 2026.03.25 - 149**

Resolution Re: Appropriation For FY2027 Capital Improvements Program McConnell Center HVAC Systems Replacement and Authorization for Bonding

DOCUMENT HISTORY:

First Reading Date:	Public Hearing Date:
Approved Date:	Effective Date:

DOCUMENT ACTIONS:

VOTING RECORD Date of Vote:	YES	NO
Mayor Dennis Shanahan		
Deputy Mayor Lindsey Williams		
Councilor S. April Richer, Ward 1		
Councilor Lucas Veitch, Ward 2		
Councilor Anthony Retrosi, Ward 3		
Councilor Timothy Granfield, Ward 4		
Councilor Richard Robison, Ward 5		
Councilor Fergus Cullen, Ward 6		
Councilor Bret Carmichael, At Large		
Total Votes:		
Resolution does | does not pass.		

CITY OF DOVER

CITY OF DOVER - RESOLUTION

Agenda Item#: 12.C.2.

Resolution Number: **R – 2026.03.25 - 149**
Resolution Re: Appropriation For FY2027 Capital Improvements Program McConnell Center HVAC Systems Replacement and Authorization for Bonding

RESOLUTION BACKGROUND MATERIAL:
This resolution makes appropriations for the projects of the FY2027 Capital Improvements Program project McConnell Center HVAC Systems Replacement financed by debt and authorizes the sale of bonds. This authorization will fund improvements consisting of boiler upgrade, replacement of heat pumps, controls upgrade, gym dehumidification, cooling tower replacements and a portion of the roof replacement work approved by City Council on January 14, 2026 via resolution 2026.01.14 – 98.

Debt Authorization versus Debt Retirement
The following table compares the tentative authorization amount to the amount of debt being retired**:**

Description	City
Current Authorization	3,041,100
Prior FY27 Authorization	1,750,000
FY2027 Retirement	4,437,230
Net Change	353,870

Legal Debt Limits
The following table summarizes the amount of debt outstanding & authorized-unissued, as of June 30, 2026 and this authorization, against the legal debt limits.

Description	City	School	Water	Downtown TIF	Waterfront TIF	Exempt	Total
Debt Outstanding	55,745,459	70,788,459	30,967,504	6,635,000	11,238,457	26,222,753	201,597,632
Authorized - Unissued	29,403,210	26,246,980	25,850,287	3,300,000	19,212,500	28,883,965	132,896,942
Total Issued & Unissued	85,148,669	97,035,439	56,817,791	9,935,000	30,450,957	55,106,718	334,494,574
This Authorization	3,041,100	0	0	0	0	0	3,041,100
Grand Total	88,189,769	97,035,439	56,817,791	9,935,000	30,450,957	55,106,718	337,535,674
Legal Debt Limit	214,422,288	500,318,672	714,740,960	NA	NA	NA	
Unused Capacity	126,232,519	403,283,233	657,923,169				
Percent Unused	58.9%	80.6%	92.1%				

Notes: Legal debt limits are based on a percent of equalized assessed value. City 3%, School 7%, Water 10%.
Exempt includes Parking, Sewer and Tolend Road Landfill debt.
Debt exempt from legal debt limits are Parking, Sewer, Tolend Road Landfill debt, Downtown TIF, Waterfront TIF

Rate Impacts
The debt obligations for McConnell Center Fund projects are funded through the rental revenues collected from the tenants in the McConnell Center. For Legal Debt limit calculations, the debt obligations of the McConnell Center Fund are included in the City's portion of legal debt limit. The McConnell Center appropriations proposed in the FY2027 budget will be able to fund the expected Year 1 debt service obligations for this authorization.

CITY OF DOVER - RESOLUTION

Agenda Item#: 12.C.3.

CITY OF DOVER

Resolution Number: **R –2026.03.25 - 150**
Resolution Re: Reprogram Unexpended Bond Proceeds from Durham Road Sewer Rehab Project to South End Gravity Sewer CIP Project

WHEREAS: On an annual basis the City Council adopts the Capital Improvements Program (CIP), which includes the Debt Financing authorization for certain CIP projects; and

WHEREAS: In the adopted FY2021 CIP Appropriations and Authorization for Bonding resolution R-2019.10.23 – 171) adopted by City Council on December 11, 2019 there was $1,100,000.00 appropriated for Durham Road Sewer Rehabilitation; and

WHEREAS: The City has identified that the South End Gravity Sewer CIP project is a priority at this time, and the Durham Road Sewer Rehab project is determined to be a low priority at this time resulting in $1,100,000.00 of unexpended bond proceeds available to be reprogrammed to another Sewer Fund project; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND DOVER CITY COUNCIL THAT:

The amount of $1,100,000.00 (One Million One Hundred Thousand dollars) of unexpended bond proceed appropriation is hereby reprogrammed from the Durham Road Sewer Rehab CIP project to the South End Gravity Sewer CIP project:

		Available	Reprogram	Adjusted
Project Number	Project Description	Balance	Adjustment	Balance
5320.1.300.43250.4757.04543.21.000.000.700	Sewer - Durham Road Rehab Project	1,100,000.00	(1,100,000.00)	0.00
5320.1.300.43250.4757.045??.21.000.000.700	South End Gravity Sewer Project	0.00	1,100,000.00	1,100,000.00
		1,100,000.00	0.00	1,100,000.00

NOTE: This resolution reprograms unexpended bonding authorization and therefore requires a duly advertised public hearing and a 2/3 favorable vote of all members for passage with the vote deferred until at least three (3) days after the public hearing.

AUTHORIZATION

Approved as to Funding: Daniel R. Lynch, Finance Director

Approved as to Legal Form and Compliance: Joshua M. Wyatt, City Attorney

Recorded by: Jerrica Vansylyvong-Bizier, City Clerk

Sponsored by: Mayor Dennis Shanahan, By Request

CITY OF DOVER - RESOLUTION

Agenda Item#: 12.C.3.

CITY OF DOVER

Resolution Number: **R –2026.03.25 - 150**
Resolution Re: Reprogram Unexpended Bond Proceeds from Durham Road Sewer Rehab Project to South End Gravity Sewer CIP Project

DOCUMENT HISTORY:

First Reading Date:	Public Hearing Date:
Approved Date:	Effective Date:

DOCUMENT ACTIONS:

VOTING RECORD Date of Vote:	YES	NO
Mayor Dennis Shanahan		
Deputy Mayor Lindsey Williams		
Councilor S. April Richer, Ward 1		
Councilor Lucas Veitch, Ward 2		
Councilor Anthony Retrosi, Ward 3		
Councilor Timothy Granfield, Ward 4		
Councilor Richard Robison, Ward 5		
Councilor Fergus Cullen, Ward 6		
Councilor Bret Carmichael, At Large		
Total Votes:		
Resolution does | does not pass.		

CITY OF DOVER - RESOLUTION

Agenda Item#: 12.C.3.

CITY OF DOVER

Resolution Number: **R –2026.03.25 - 150**
Resolution Re: Reprogram Unexpended Bond Proceeds from Durham Road Sewer Rehab Project to South End Gravity Sewer CIP Project

RESOLUTION BACKGROUND MATERIAL:

This resolution does not authorize any additional appropriation. The City Council previously authorized the appropriation for the Durham Road Sewer Rehab project. On December 11, 2019 the City Council adopted the FY2021 Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) Authorization for bonding, which included $1,100,000.00 for the Durham Road Sewer Rehab project. City Council resolution R-2019.10.23 – 171.

This resolution does not authorize an increase in the indebtedness of the City. The City Council previously authorized financing the Durham Road Sewer Rehab project. This resolution reprograms funding from Durham Road Sewer Rehab project to the South End Gravity Sewer Improvement project. The Durham Road Sewer Rehab project has been determined to be a low priority compared to other sewer projects, such as the South End Gravity Sewer project. Therefore, the City's administration has decided to move forward with reprogramming the unexpended bond proceeds from the Durham Road Sewer Rehab project to the South End Gravity Sewer project.

The South End Gravity Sewer project was identified in the FY2027- FY2032 CIP to be debt financed in the amount of $8,000,000.00, with $2,000,000.00 being proposed to be bonded as part of the FY2027 CIP appropriations and authorization for bonding resolution. When City Council approved the FY2027 CIP Authorization for bonding on December 10, 2015 via resolution R-2025.10.22 – 67 the City's administration recommended removing the $2,000,000.00 for South End Gravity Sewer. This was based on the City presenting at a later date a resolution to reprogram unexpended bond proceeds to fund the Year 1 estimated cost for the South End Gravity Sewer project.

The resolution works towards meeting the City Council's Goal 3, as it invests in infrastructure. Specifically, Goal 3-C will be incorporated as it speaks to strengthen operational reliability ensuring uninterrupted delivery of essential services.

CITY OF DOVER - RESOLUTION

Agenda Item#: 13.A.1.

CITY OF DOVER

Resolution Number: **R - 2026.04.22 - 160**
Resolution Re: Authorization to for the Purchase of a SELT Conservation Easement by the City of Dover Conservation Commission

WHEREAS: Subject to approval of the Dover City Council, the Dover Conservation Commission seeks to release up to $30,000.00 to the Southeast Land Trust (SELT) for administrative costs to acquire a 10.1-acre donated conservation easement; and

WHEREAS: The Southeast Land Trust of NH (SELT) and the Dover Conservation Commission met on March 9, 2026 and discussed the 10.1-acre Hallett conservation easement project. The Open Lands Committee was briefed on the project in a prior meeting and voted in support of spending up to $30,000.00 on the project. During the March 9th meeting, the Conservation Commission also voted to spend up to $30,000.00 to support the placement of a conservation easement on this 10.1-acre property owned by Helene Hallett, with the conservation easement to be held by SELT with Dover holding Executory Interest in the easement; and

WHEREAS: The Dover Conservation Commission held a public hearing on April 13, 2026 followed by another vote to endorse the release of up to $30,000.00 for this purchase.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND DOVER CITY COUNCIL THAT:
The Purchasing Agent is hereby authorized to issue a purchase order to Southeast Land Trust in the amount up to $30,000.00. The City Manager, or designee, is hereby authorized to contract with the vendor consistent with the Purchase Order authorized herein.

The amount of this authorization shall be limited so as not to exceed available funding.

Financing

Account	Description	Appropriation	Balance	Charge
3290.1.180.46100.4710.00000	Conservation Commission Fund	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00

AUTHORIZATION

Approved as to Funding: Daniel R. Lynch, Finance Director

Sponsored by: Mayor Dennis Shanahan, By Request

Approved as to Legal Form and Compliance: Joshua M. Wyatt, City Attorney

Recorded by: Jerrica Vansylyvong-Bizier, City Clerk

CITY OF DOVER

CITY OF DOVER - RESOLUTION

Agenda Item#: 13.A.1.

Resolution Number: **R - 2026.04.22 - 160**
Resolution Re: Authorization to for the Purchase of a SELT Conservation Easement by the City of Dover Conservation Commission

DOCUMENT HISTORY:

First Reading Date:	Public Hearing Date:
Approved Date:	Effective Date:

DOCUMENT ACTIONS:

VOTING RECORD Date of Vote:	YES	NO
Mayor Dennis Shanahan		
Deputy Mayor Lindsey Williams		
Councilor S. April Richer, Ward 1		
Councilor Lucas Veitch, Ward 2		
Councilor Anthony Retrosi, Ward 3		
Councilor Timothy Granfield, Ward 4		
Councilor Richard Robison, Ward 5		
Councilor Fergus Cullen, Ward 6		
Councilor Bret Carmichael, At Large		
Total Votes:		
Resolution does | does not pass.		

RESOLUTION BACKGROUND MATERIAL:

The Hallett/Rollins Families are steeped in conservation legacy in our region and beyond with family members having completed several conservation projects. Ashton Hallett was one of the founders of Strafford Rivers Conservancy (which merged with SELT in 2014) and also a former staff member of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests. Ashton passed away early in his life, but his wife Helene continues to live on a lot that is now part of a subdivided neighborhood named after the family homestead, the Three Rivers Farm. Although Three Rivers Farm was subdivided, the family remained passionate about conserving important portions of the property. For instance, the "point", consisting of 18 acres at the mouth of the Cochecho River, was put under easement with SELT, and family members, the Davises, later put 11 acres of their land under easement.

Helene lives on a ~11.8-acre waterfront property in a house tucked in a corner of the property and the remainder being forest with about 4 acres of field. The river has a good, forested buffer and the field is mowed annually after the flowers and milkweed are no longer being used by pollinators and butterflies. The family recently added a garage with a second-floor apartment for possible caretaker housing. The only other improvement on the property is a shared driveway that bisects the northern portion of the property which includes above-ground and below-ground utilities.

The family would like to donate a conservation easement on the property. The family has a strong desire that this land and house will stay in their name for generations to come.

Project Structure
The Hallett family is generously donating the value of the conservation easement and has already signed a Pledge Agreement with SELT to proceed with the project. SELT will hold a conservation easement to the property, and Dover would hold an Executory Interest in said easement. This Executory Interest will provide Dover with the option to step in and become the easement holder in the unlikely event SELT ceases to exist.

SELT will manage all the due diligence with respect to the acquisition which includes:

- Phase 1 Environmental Hazard Assessment – SELT has hired Exeter Environmental prepare a Phase 1 and expect the work to commence once the snow has melted and we have clear ground conditions to observe.
- Grant applications – SELT will write and manage all grant application(s) in support of this project.
- Title Opinion – SELT will use Bruton and Berube Attorney at Law to prepare a title opinion and insurance for the property and manage the closing logistics for the City and SELT
- Boundary Survey – This is currently underway and being completed by McEneaney Survey Associates of New England.

Budget & Funding
Total estimated project costs are $55,000 which includes due diligence costs (survey, environmental assessment, title examination), project management costs, and a contribution to the easement stewardship and legal defense fund. SELT will also be applying to the Great Bay Resource Protection Partnership for up to $25,000 this April to coincide with the Conservation Commission's endorsement of up to $30,000 totaling the full project costs.

Conservation Easement
SELT will work with both the Hallett family on the conservation easement to ensure terms align with the conservation values of the property. The conservation easement will use SELT's model easement, along with the following adjustments:

- Prohibition on agriculture except for haying or personal, non-commercial garden use. This would prohibit the ability to house animals or livestock on the property in recognition of contributing to the water quality of both the Cochecho and the aquifer below the property.
- Prohibition on placing a dock on or connecting a dock to the property, providing protection from erosion of the salt marsh on and near the property.
- Access Easement granted to SELT for monitoring and enforcement purposes across the excluded area.

Allowance for drinking water well (2) for the withdrawal of groundwater for public water supply purposes.

Key Conservation Features
To provide further context for the Hallett conservation easement, the list below describes the property's conservation features and attributes:

- Lies 300 feet south of the 11-acre Davis CE held by SELT and 560 feet northwest of the 18-acre Three Rivers Farm CE, held by SELT and completed through the Hallett family

- Contains 880 feet of tidal Cochecho River frontage
- Entirely within a < 2000sq ft/day High Transmissivity Aquifer considered highly productive for future use
- Entirely with Coastal Plan Focus Area
- Entirely within the Rollinsford Great Thicket Refuge Focus Area
- 1.3 acres are in a Salt Marsh Resiliency area per Coastal Plan, with a potential net increase of 0.3 acre of salt marsh with a 1.5-meter sea level rise by 2100
    - SLAMM model predicts the Cochecho River will see the highest percentage of salt marsh lost by 2100
- Property lies within a 2,015-acre Unfragmented Forest Block
- 5 acres (50%) rank on Wildlife Action Plan as Tier I and Tier II habitat

CITY OF DOVER - RESOLUTION

Agenda Item#: 13.A.2.

CITY OF DOVER

Resolution Number: **R - 2026.04.22 - 161**
Resolution Re: B26052 Award of RFP Local Emergency Operations Plan and Continuity of Operations Plan Updates to PDR Strategies

WHEREAS: A sealed Request for Proposal #B26052 was issued and received for Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP) and Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) Updates on April 6, 2026 at 2:00 p.m; and

WHEREAS: The scope of work requests consultants to conduct a compressive review of the city's current LEOP and COOP and engage city departments and key partners to update each plan; and

WHEREAS: Five bid responses were received and reviewed for necessary qualifications, experience, understanding of project scope, approach for completing the work, certification to design, deliver, support and manage proposed solution. The City also received one No Bid due to scheduling and one late bid which came in the day after closing date; and

WHEREAS: Interviews of the two top ranked firms were conducted on April 14th, resulting in a recommendation. The offer deemed most advantageous came from PDR Strategies of Concord NH. It is the recommendation to award project to PDR Strategies in the amount of $35,250.00.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND DOVER CITY COUNCIL THAT:
The Purchasing Agent is hereby authorized to issue a purchase order to PDR Strategies of Concord NH in the amount of $35,250.00. The City Manager, or designee, is hereby authorized to contract with the vendor consistent with the Purchase Order authorized herein.

The amount of this authorization shall be limited so as not to exceed available funding.

Financing

Account	Description	Appropriation	Balance
2100.1.180.46312.4339.06393.20.002.000.300	CDBG LEOP/COOP Plan Updates	39,762.89	39,762.89

AUTHORIZATION

Approved as to Funding: Daniel R. Lynch, Finance Director

Approved as to Legal Form and Compliance: Joshua M. Wyatt, City Attorney

Recorded by: Jerrica Vansylyvong-Bizier, City Clerk

Sponsored by: Mayor Dennis Shanahan, By Request

CITY OF DOVER

CITY OF DOVER - RESOLUTION

Agenda Item#: 13.A.2.

Resolution Number: **R - 2026.04.22 - 161**
Resolution Re: B26052 Award of RFP Local Emergency Operations Plan and Continuity of Operations Plan Updates to PDR Strategies

DOCUMENT HISTORY:

First Reading Date:	Public Hearing Date:
Approved Date:	Effective Date:

DOCUMENT ACTIONS:

VOTING RECORD Date of Vote:	YES	NO
Mayor Dennis Shanahan		
Deputy Mayor Lindsey Williams		
Councilor S. April Richer, Ward 1		
Councilor Lucas Veitch, Ward 2		
Councilor Anthony Retrosi, Ward 3		
Councilor Timothy Granfield, Ward 4		
Councilor Richard Robison, Ward 5		
Councilor Fergus Cullen, Ward 6		
Councilor Bret Carmichael, At Large		
Total Votes:		
Resolution does | does not pass.		

CITY OF DOVER	CITY OF DOVER - RESOLUTION
	Agenda Item#: 13.A.2.
	Resolution Number: **R - 2026.04.22 - 161** Resolution Re: B26052 Award of RFP Local Emergency Operations Plan and Continuity of Operations Plan Updates to PDR Strategies

RESOLUTION BACKGROUND MATERIAL:

LEOP
The City of Dover, New Hampshire is soliciting proposals from qualified contractors or consulting firms to update the City's Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP). The LEOP serves as the City's primary framework for coordinating preparedness, response, and recovery activities during emergencies and disasters, including natural hazards, public health emergencies, technological incidents, and human-caused events.

COOP
The City of Dover, New Hampshire is soliciting proposals from qualified contractors or consulting firms to update the City's Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP). The purpose of this project is to ensure the City can continue essential government functions during and after disruptive incidents such as severe weather, cyber events, infrastructure failures, or other

Bid Information:
A sealed Request for Proposal #B26052 was issued and received for Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP) and Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) Updates on April 6, 2026 at 2:00 p.m;

Award Information:
A purchase order will be issued to the vendor selected to authorize future expenditures.

Purchasing Information:

Type:	Purchase Order	**Advertised:**	Yes
Invitations Mailed:	191	**Number of Responses:**	5 / 1 no bid/1 late
Warranty:	N/A	**Terms:**	Net 30, FOB Dover
Work Bonded:	No	**Contract:**	Yes
Prices will hold for:	Until completed	**Estimated Delivery:**	July 2026
Recommended Award to:	PDR Strategies	**Fund:**	CDBG Cares Fund
Other Approvals Required:	No	**References Checked:**	Satisfactory
Previously Worked for City:	No	**Reason for Council Approval:**	Purchase to exceed the $25,000 amount requiring Council approval subsequent to a bid solicitation

B26052 Bid Documents

CITY OF DOVER - RESOLUTION

Agenda Item#: 13.A.3.

CITY OF DOVER

Resolution Number: **R – 2026.04.22 - 162**
Resolution Re: B26043 Award of Bid to New England Vehicle Outfitters for Public Safety Vehicle Equipment Removal and Installation

WHEREAS: A sealed Request for Proposal #B26043 was issued and received for Public Safety Vehicle Equipment Removal and Installation on February 25, 2026 @ 2:00 p.m. EST; and

WHEREAS: The scope of work lists removal of public safety vehicle equipment and reinstall into Six (6) new police vehicles with new parts and existing equipment from other police vehicles; and

WHEREAS: The city received Six (6) submissions, and the offer deemed most advantageous came from New England Vehicle Outfitters, LLC (NEVO). The city currently utilizes this vendor for other work throughout the city. It is the recommendation to award project to NEVO in the amount of $58,785.00; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND DOVER CITY COUNCIL THAT:

The Purchasing Agent is hereby authorized to issue a purchase order to New England Vehicle Outfitters LLC in the amount of $58,785.00. The City Manager, or designee, is hereby authorized to contract with the vendor consistent with the Purchase Order authorized herein.

The amount of this authorization shall be limited so as not to exceed available funding.

Financing

Account	Description	Appropriation	Balance	Charge
4027.1.210.42120.4742.02152.27	Police Cruiser Replacement	174,000.00	129,804.30	58,785.00

AUTHORIZATION

Approved as to Funding: Daniel R. Lynch, Finance Director

Approved as to Legal Form and Compliance: Joshua M. Wyatt, City Attorney

Recorded by: Jerrica Vansylyvong-Bizier, City Clerk

Sponsored by: Mayor Dennis Shanahan, By Request

CITY OF DOVER

CITY OF DOVER - RESOLUTION

Agenda Item#: 13.A.3.

Resolution Number: **R – 2026.04.22 - 162**
Resolution Re: B26043 Award of Bid to New England Vehicle Outfitters for Public Safety Vehicle Equipment Removal and Installation

DOCUMENT HISTORY:

First Reading Date:	Public Hearing Date:
Approved Date:	Effective Date:

DOCUMENT ACTIONS:

VOTING RECORD Date of Vote:	YES	NO
Mayor Dennis Shanahan		
Deputy Mayor Lindsey Williams		
Councilor S. April Richer, Ward 1		
Councilor Lucas Veitch, Ward 2		
Councilor Anthony Retrosi, Ward 3		
Councilor Timothy Granfield, Ward 4		
Councilor Richard Robison, Ward 5		
Councilor Fergus Cullen, Ward 6		
Councilor Bret Carmichael, At Large		
Total Votes:		
Resolution does | does not pass.		

RESOLUTION BACKGROUND MATERIAL:
The City of Dover has purchased six new police interceptor vehicles consistent with the police department's cruiser replacement program. In order to outfit new cruisers, those coming offline have been inspected and a determination has been made based on existing equipment and style changes which items would need to be replaced and which would need to be purchased. This may include, but is not limited to a partition, radar unit, electronic printer, rifle mount and radio. Some existing equipment such as the hard plastic seat, rear partition and light bar will need to be updated and replaced.

For the past several years, the City has contracted with New England Vehicle Outfitters (NEVO) for this work. The vendor is not only responsive to scheduling needs for the initial installation but also quick to schedule any warranty work and troubleshooting issues for other necessary repairs. Because NEVO is so responsive and located in nearby Newington, NH, minor repairs are sometimes completed while the officer waits or with a one or two day turnaround. Lastly, staff at NEVO is familiar with the current configuration of our cruisers and has built our replacement cruisers with the same set up so that officers which has helped us achieve the goal of having each cruiser set up the same.

CITY OF DOVER

CITY OF DOVER - RESOLUTION

Agenda Item#: 13.A.3.

Resolution Number: **R – 2026.04.22 - 162**

Resolution Re: B26043 Award of Bid to New England Vehicle Outfitters for Public Safety Vehicle Equipment Removal and Installation

Bid Information:
A sealed Request for Proposal #B26043 was issued and received for Public Safety Vehicle Equipment Removal and Installation on February 26, 2026 at 2:00 p.m.

Award Information:
A purchase order will be issued to the vendor selected to authorize expenditures as outlined in this resolution.

Purchasing Information:

Type:	Purchase Order	**Advertised:**	Yes
Invitations Mailed:	54	**Number of Responses:**	6
Warranty:	Per manufacturer	**Terms:**	Net 30, FOB Dover
Work Bonded:	No	**Contract:**	Yes
Prices will hold for:	Until completed	**Estimated Delivery:**	asap
Recommended Award to:	New England Vehicle Outfitters LLC	**Fund:**	Police
Other Approvals Required:	No	**References Checked:**	Satisfactory
Previously Worked for City:	Yes	**Reason for Council Approval:**	Purchase to exceed the $25,000

B26043 Bid Documents

CITY OF DOVER - RESOLUTION

Agenda Item#: 13.A.4.

CITY OF DOVER

Resolution Number: **R – 2026.04.22 - 163**
Resolution Re: B25037 RFP26-002 Culvert Reconstruction Portland Ave

WHEREAS: A sealed Request for Qualifications #B25037 was solicited and received for on-call specialized municipal engineering services on April 29, 2025 at 2:30 p.m. for services to commence on July 1, 2025 for a four-year period. FY2025-2030 period. Rates to be fixed for the first year and will not exceed Boston CPI for subsequent years thereafter; and

WHEREAS: Nineteen (19) statements of qualifications were received and a review of qualifications was conducted by the Community Services Department to assess each firm's expertise, project successes, and the specialized services offered and all 19 firms were approved via R-2021.07.28-135; and

WHEREAS: On February 3, 2026 the city solicited proposals for RFP26-002 Culvert Reconstruction Portland Ave and received 9 submissions. Upon review, Community Services is recommending to award to CMA Engineers in the amount of $26,000.00.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND DOVER CITY COUNCIL THAT:

The Purchasing Agent is hereby authorized to issue purchase orders CMA Engineers basis provided in conjunction with B25037 RFP26-002. The City Manager, or designee, is hereby authorized to contract with the vendor, consistent with the Purchase Order authorized herein.

The amount of this authorization shall be limited so as not to exceed available funding.

Financing

Account	Description	Appropriation	Balance	Charge
4026.1.300.43121.4715.03158.26	Portland Ave Culvert	2,000,000	2,000,000	26,000.00

AUTHORIZATION

Approved as to Funding: Daniel R. Lynch, Finance Director

Sponsored by: Mayor Dennis Shanahan, By Request

Approved as to Legal Form and Compliance: Joshua M. Wyatt, City Attorney

Recorded by: Jerrica Vansylyvong-Bizier, City Clerk

CITY OF DOVER - RESOLUTION

Agenda Item#: 13.A.4.

CITY OF DOVER

Resolution Number: **R – 2026.04.22 - 163**
Resolution Re: B25037 RFP26-002 Culvert Reconstruction Portland Ave

DOCUMENT HISTORY:

First Reading Date:	Public Hearing Date:
Approved Date:	Effective Date:

DOCUMENT ACTIONS:

VOTING RECORD Date of Vote:	YES	NO
Mayor Dennis Shanahan		
Deputy Mayor Lindsey Williams		
Councilor S. April Richer, Ward 1		
Councilor Lucas Veitch, Ward 2		
Councilor Anthony Retrosi, Ward 3		
Councilor Timothy Granfield, Ward 4		
Councilor Richard Robison, Ward 5		
Councilor Fergus Cullen, Ward 6		
Councilor Bret Carmichael, At Large		
Total Votes:		
Resolution does | does not pass.		

CITY OF DOVER

CITY OF DOVER - RESOLUTION

Agenda Item#: 13.A.4.

Resolution Number: **R – 2026.04.22 - 163**
Resolution Re: B25037 RFP26-002 Culvert Reconstruction Portland Ave

RESOLUTION BACKGROUND MATERIAL:

The city requested proposals from pre-approved engineering firms for Transportation to conduct an assessment of the Portland Avenue crossing of a riverine wetland between Hancock Street and Atlantic Avenue. This segment of roadway along Portland Avenue is currently supported by an approximately 2-foot by 3-foot granite box culvert conveying flows beneath the roadway.

The roadway embankments are steep and have required repeated placement of riprap for stabilization. Precast concrete barriers have been installed along the south side of the roadway to guide vehicles away from the pavement edge.

The assessment will inform improvements that may include retaining walls, culvert replacement, and drainage system upgrades.

Bid Information:

A sealed Request for Qualifications #B25037 was solicited and received for on-call specialized municipal engineering services on an as-needed basis on April 29, 2025 at 2:30 p.m. for services to commence on or about July 1, 2025 for a four-year period, FY2025 – FY2030.

Purchasing Information:

Type:	Purchase Order	**Advertised:**	Yes
Invitations Mailed:	13	**Number of Responses:**	9
Warranty:	N/A	**Terms:**	Net 30, FOB Dover
Work Bonded:	No	**Contract:**	Yes
Prices will hold for:	Completion	**Estimated Delivery:**	As needed
Recommended Award to:	CMA Engineers	**Fund:**	CIP – Portland Ave Culvert
Other Approvals Required:	No	**References Checked:**	Satisfactory
Previously Worked for City:	Yes	**Reason for Council Approval:**	Purchase to exceed the $25,000 amount requiring Council approval subsequent to a bid solicitation.

B25037 Bid Documents

CITY OF DOVER - RESOLUTION

Agenda Item#: 13.A.5.

CITY OF DOVER

Resolution Number: **R – 2026.04.22 - 164**
Resolution Re: B26046 Pavement and Curbside Weed Control Services

WHEREAS: A Sealed Request for Proposal #B26046 was issued and received for Pavement and Curbside Weed Control Services on April 8, 2026 @ 2:00 p.m.; and

WHEREAS: Two (2) responses were received and reviewed for necessary qualifications, experience, skills, project understanding, approach and ability to comply with proposed scope of services; and

WHEREAS: Three Options were requested for Pavement & Curbside Weed Control Services: Option A- pre-emergent herbicide services (Non-glyphosate product); Option B- mechanical removal or non-spray alternative, (i.e. weed-whacking or hand-pulling); Option C- Organic and/or integrated pest management services (organic-based alternative); and

WHEREAS: The city is recommending to award to Northeast Vegetation & Mosquito Control, Raymond, NH, for the 2026-2027 season, with the option to renew for two (2) subsequent seasons, for a combination of Option C using up to 7 treatments of the post-emergent herbicide AXXE (vendor recommended product and OMRI-listed) in the amount of $25,200.00; and an allowance for Option B to include up to 7 deployments of supplemental mechanical control and/or weed-whacking, in the amount of $5,950; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND DOVER CITY COUNCIL THAT:

The Purchasing Agent is hereby authorized to issue a Purchase Order to Northeast Vegetation & Mosquito Control, Raymond, NH for pavement and curbside weed control services at rates provided in conjunction with proposal #B26046 combination of Option C and Option B for a fully organic weed control program, at a total cost of $31,150. The City Manager, or designee, is hereby authorized to contract with the vendor, consistent with the Purchase Order authorized herein.

The amount of this authorization shall be limited so as not to exceed available funding.

Financing

Account	Description	Appropriation	Balance	Charge
1000.1.300.43121.4432.00000.	Maint Chrgs - Impr o/t Buildings	298,571	34,822	31,150.00

AUTHORIZATION

Approved as to Funding: Daniel R. Lynch, Finance Director

Sponsored by: Mayor Dennis Shanahan, By Request

Approved as to Legal Form and Compliance: Joshua M. Wyatt, City Attorney

Recorded by: Jerrica Vansylyvong-Bizier, City Clerk

CITY OF DOVER - RESOLUTION

Agenda Item#: 13.A.5.

CITY OF DOVER

Resolution Number: **R – 2026.04.22 - 164**
Resolution Re: B26046 Pavement and Curbside Weed Control Services

DOCUMENT HISTORY:

First Reading Date:	Public Hearing Date:
Approved Date:	Effective Date:

DOCUMENT ACTIONS:

VOTING RECORD Date of Vote:	YES	NO
Mayor Dennis Shanahan		
Deputy Mayor Lindsey Williams		
Councilor S. April Richer, Ward 1		
Councilor Lucas Veitch, Ward 2		
Councilor Anthony Retrosi, Ward 3		
Councilor Timothy Granfield, Ward 4		
Councilor Richard Robison, Ward 5		
Councilor Fergus Cullen, Ward 6		
Councilor Bret Carmichael, At Large		
Total Votes:		
Resolution does | does not pass.		

RESOLUTION BACKGROUND MATERIAL:

The City solicits vendors and pricing for seasonal weed-treatment of approximately 33 +/- miles of primary, or arterial roadways, and does not attempt to treat all 270+ lane miles of roadway.

Vendors were requested to provide pricing options for at least two of the following options:

- Option A – pre-emergent herbicide (non-glyphosate product) – no products were specified by city.
- Option B - Mechanical removal
  Option C - Organic-based herbicide, no products were specified, but city requested OMRI-listed product (Organics Materials Review Institute).

Two vendors submitted bids: Municipal Pest Management Services, Inc. (MPMS) out of Newington, NH and Northeast Vegetation & Mosquito Control (NVGM) out of Raymond, NH. For Option A, both vendors proposed a product, Esplanade 200 SC (single treatment), with possible follow-up treatments a he post-emergent organic herbicide, as necessary. NVGM proposed using pre-emergent once early in the growing season, timed to prevent initial weed germination. They expected a resulting 3 to 4 months of residual control, depending on weather and site conditions, with follow-up spot treatments either via mechanical or organic treatment options. NVGM proposed treatment cost of $22,000, but the City is NOT recommending Option A. MPMS pricing was $47,690.

The recommended treatment approach is primarily for Option C, and NVGM proposed an OMRI-listed, organic product named AXXE, produced by BioSafe Systems. OMRI is the Organic Materials Review Institute. NVGM proposed 7 treatments approximately 3 weeks apart, at $3,600 per application, for a total of $25,200. MPMS proposed an OMRI-list product, Finalsan (which has been used in the City the last couple of years), for same level of 7 treatments, but at a cost of $9,350 each, for a total of $64,450.

The recommendation is to proceed with NVGM primarily with Option C, but to also include an allowance for Option B, which would be supplemental removal via mechanical means or weed-whacking, as may be necessary. The Option B pricing included a per treatment round cost of $850 each, with allowance for 7 deployments for a total of $5,950. Total projected cost for the 2026 season would be $31,150.

Bid Information:
A Sealed Request for Proposal #B26046 was issued and received for curbside weed control services was received on April 8, 2026 @ 2:00 p.m.

Award Information:
A purchase order will be issued to the vendor selected to authorize expenditures as outlined in this resolution.

Purchasing Information:

Type:	Purchase Order	**Advertised:**	Yes
Invitations Emailed:	221	**Number of Responses:**	2
Warranty:	Per manufacturer	**Terms:**	Net 30, FOB Dover
Work Bonded:	No	**Contract:**	Yes
Prices will hold for:	2026 service completion	**Estimated Delivery:**	As needed
Recommended Award to:	Northeast Vegetation & Mosquito Control	**Fund:**	CS - Streets
Other Approvals Required:	No	**References Checked:**	Satisfactory
Previously Worked for City:	No	**Reason for Council Approval:**	Purchase to exceed the $25,000 amount requiring Council approval subsequent to a bid solicitation

B26046 Bid Documents

CITY OF DOVER - RESOLUTION

Agenda Item#: 13.A.6.

CITY OF DOVER

Resolution Number: **R – 2026.04.22 - 165**
Resolution Re: FY2027 Authorization to Purchase Various Chemicals via NEMVCC

WHEREAS: The City of Dover joined the Northeast/Merrimack Valley Chemical Consortium (NEMVCC) in a sealed Request for Bid for various chemicals (City Internal bid B26059) on an as-needed basis for several City departments. Results were received on March 19, 2026; and

WHEREAS: The low bids meeting specifications were submitted by numerous vendors for requested chemicals at per unit prices. It is the recommendation to award to the low bidders for as-needed chemicals during the period of July 1, 2026-June 30, 2027 at rates outlined in the results page; and

WHEREAS: Per 5-29A, Exemptions to Formal Bidding of the Dover Purchasing Procedure, the Purchasing Agent may, with approval of the City Manager, waive bidding procedures when purchasing can be accomplished through the State of New Hampshire or at state bid prices, other governmental agencies or cooperative buying groups.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND DOVER CITY COUNCIL THAT:

The Purchasing Agent is hereby authorized to issue purchase orders to multiple vendors identified on the results page at rates provided in conjunction with Bid #B25063 for various as-needed chemicals. The City Manager, or designee, is hereby authorized to contract with the vendor, consistent with the Purchase Order authorized herein.

The amount of this authorization shall be limited so as not to exceed available funding.

Financing

Account	Description	FY26 Appropriation	Balance
1000.1.350.45124.4612.00000.00	Indoor pool operating supplies	$20,000.00	$137.44
1000.1.350.45125.4612.00000.00	Thompson Pool operating supplies	$26,000.00	$4,858.16
5300.1.300.43320.4612.00000.00	Water Operating supplies	$567,753.57	$87,986.21
5320.1.300.43250.4612.00000.00	Sewer Operating Supplies	$60,609.99	$27,013.12

AUTHORIZATION

Approved as to Funding: Daniel R. Lynch, Finance Director

Approved as to Legal Form and Compliance: Joshua M. Wyatt, City Attorney

Recorded by: Jerrica Vansylyvong-Bizier, City Clerk

Sponsored by: Mayor Dennis Shanahan, By Request

CITY OF DOVER

CITY OF DOVER - RESOLUTION

Agenda Item#: 13.A.6.

Resolution Number: **R – 2026.04.22 - 165**
Resolution Re: FY2027 Authorization to Purchase Various Chemicals via NEMVCC

DOCUMENT HISTORY:

First Reading Date:	Public Hearing Date:
Approved Date:	Effective Date:

DOCUMENT ACTIONS:

VOTING RECORD Date of Vote:	YES	NO
Mayor Dennis Shanahan		
Deputy Mayor Lindsey Williams		
Councilor S. April Richer, Ward 1		
Councilor Lucas Veitch, Ward 2		
Councilor Anthony Retrosi, Ward 3		
Councilor Timothy Granfield, Ward 4		
Councilor Richard Robison, Ward 5		
Councilor Fergus Cullen, Ward 6		
Councilor Bret Carmichael, At Large		
Total Votes:		
Resolution does | does not pass.		

CITY OF DOVER

CITY OF DOVER - RESOLUTION

Agenda Item#: 13.A.6.

Resolution Number: **R – 2026.04.22 - 165**
Resolution Re: FY2027 Authorization to Purchase Various Chemicals via NEMVCC

RESOLUTION BACKGROUND MATERIAL:

The City of Dover joined the Northeast/Merrimack Valley Chemical Consortium (NEMVCC) along with other member New Hampshire cities of Concord, Jaffrey, Hooksett, Keene, Meredith, Nashua, Raymond and Salem, as well as approximately sixty (60) Massachusetts cities to solicit a request for bid for various chemicals for the 2027 fiscal year.

A sealed request for Bid (City of Dover, Internal bid #B26059) was issued and received by the Northeast/Merrimack Valley Chemical Consortium (NEMVCC) for various chemicals for several City departments on March 20, 2025 with per unit rates to hold for the period of July 1, 2026 to June 30, 2027. The low bids meeting specifications were submitted by numerous vendors for requested chemicals at rates specified on the results page. Bid prices took into consideration any fuel adjustments during the contract period.

Per 5-29A, Exemptions to Formal Bidding of the Dover Purchasing Procedure, the Purchasing Agent may, with approval of the City Manager, waive bidding procedures when purchasing can be accomplished through the State of New Hampshire or at state bid prices, other governmental agencies or cooperative buying groups.

Award Information:

Purchase orders will be issued to low bidders of each chemical for one year to authorize expenditures.

Purchasing Information:

Type:	Purchase Order	**Advertised:**	Yes
Invitations Mailed:	71	**Number of Responses:**	26
Warranty:	Meets Specifications	**Terms:**	Net 30, FOB Dover
Work Bonded:	No	**Contract:**	No
Prices will hold for:	One Year (June 30, 2027)	**Estimated Delivery:**	As Needed
Recommended Award to:	Various Vendors (Low Bidders)	**Fund:**	Various
Other Approvals Required:	No	**References Checked:**	Satisfactory
Previously Worked for City:	Yes	**Reason for Council Approval:**	Purchase may exceed the $25,000 amount requiring Council approval.

CITY OF DOVER

CITY OF DOVER - RESOLUTION

Agenda Item#: 13.A.7.

Resolution Number: **R – 2026.04.22 - 166**
Resolution Re: Approval of City of Dover Employment Agreement Regarding City Clerk-Tax Collector

WHEREAS: Jerrica Vansylyvong-Bizier ("Employee") has been appointed as City Clerk-Tax Collector for the City of Dover by the City Manager; and

WHEREAS: It is the desire of the City Manager, in accordance with the Dover City Charter and the Laws of the State of New Hampshire, to establish compensation, benefits, and other working conditions for the employment of the Employee; and

WHEREAS: It is the desire of the City Manager to ensure the commitment and full productivity of the Employee in providing service to the City as City Clerk-Tax Collector; and

WHEREAS: It is the desire of the City Manager to provide inducement for the Employee to remain in service to the City while also ensuring a just means for the termination of employment at such time as may be required; and

WHEREAS: Employee agrees to accept employment as City Clerk-Tax Collector of said City.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND DOVER CITY COUNCIL THAT:

The City Manager is hereby authorized to enter into the attached Employment Agreement.

AUTHORIZATION

Approved as to Funding: Daniel R. Lynch, Finance Director

Approved as to Legal Form and Compliance: Joshua M. Wyatt, City Attorney

Recorded by: Jerrica Vansylyvong-Bizier, City Clerk

Sponsored by: Mayor Dennis Shanahan, By request

CITY OF DOVER

CITY OF DOVER - RESOLUTION

Agenda Item#: 13.A.7.

Resolution Number: **R – 2026.04.22 - 166**
Resolution Re: Approval of City of Dover Employment Agreement Regarding City Clerk-Tax Collector

DOCUMENT HISTORY:

First Reading Date:	Public Hearing Date:
Approved Date:	Effective Date:

DOCUMENT ACTIONS:

VOTING RECORD Date of Vote:	YES	NO
Mayor Dennis Shanahan		
Deputy Mayor Lindsey Williams		
Councilor S. April Richer, Ward 1		
Councilor Lucas Veitch, Ward 2		
Councilor Anthony Retrosi, Ward 3		
Councilor Timothy Granfield, Ward 4		
Councilor Richard Robison, Ward 5		
Councilor Fergus Cullen, Ward 6		
Councilor Bret Carmichael, At Large		
Total Votes:		
Resolution does | does not pass.		

RESOLUTION BACKGROUND MATERIAL:

See attached Employment Agreement. This Resolution shall ratify the attached Employment Agreement related to the employment of Jerrica Vansylyvong-Bizier as City Clerk-Tax Collector for the City of Dover. The Agreement outlines wages, benefits, and other conditions of employment.

EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE CITY OF DOVER, NH
AND
JERRICA VANSYLYVONG-BIZIER

This Agreement made and entered into this _____ day of _____, 2026 by and between the CITY OF DOVER, a municipal corporation within the County of Strafford and the State of New Hampshire (hereinafter called the "CITY"), as party of the first part and JERRICA VANSYLYVONG-BIZIER of the City of Dover, County of Strafford, and State of New Hampshire (hereinafter called "EMPLOYEE"), as party of the second part;

WITNESETH:

WHEREAS, the City desires to employ the services of the Employee as City Clerk/Tax Collector of the City of Dover.

WHEREAS, it is the desire of the City Manager, in accordance with the Dover City Charter and the Laws of the State of New Hampshire, to establish compensation, benefits, and other working conditions for the employment of the Employee; and

WHEREAS, it is the desire of the City Manager to ensure the commitment and full productivity of the Employee in providing service to the City as City Clerk/Tax Collector; and

WHEREAS, it is the desire of the City Manager to provide inducement for the Employee to remain in service to the City while also ensuring a just means for the termination of employment at such time as may be required; and

WHEREAS, Employee agrees to accept employment as City Clerk/Tax Collector of said City.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the promises and mutual covenants contained herein, the parties agree as follows:

SECTION 1 – DUTIES AND AUTHORITY

City hereby agrees to employ JERRICA VANSYLYVONG-BIZIER as City Clerk/Tax Collector of said City. Employee accepts such employment and agrees to perform the functions and duties specified in the City Ordinances, and the Laws of the State of New Hampshire, and to perform such other legally permissible and proper duties, and reasonable functions as the City Manager shall from time-to-time assign.

SECTION 2 – TERM

This Agreement shall remain in full force and effect from _____ until employment is terminated by the City or Employee as provided in Section 3 of this Agreement. Solely for the purposes of merit review and benefit eligibility, Employee's anniversary date of employment with the City shall remain as May 6, 2013.

SECTION 3 – TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND SEVERANCE

A. The City Manager, at any time, may terminate the employment of the Employee for cause after thirty (30) days written notice of the basis for the termination.

B. In the event the Employee is terminated by the City Manager with cause, the City agrees that it shall pay to the Employee all unused, accrued vacation leave said amount to be paid to the Employee on or before the effective date of termination of her employment.

C. In the event the City in any fiscal year intentionally reduces the base salary, compensation or any other financial benefit of the Employee in a percentage greater than is applied in an across the board reduction in the same fiscal year applicable to all other employees of the City, or in the event that the City refuses, following a thirty (30) day period after receipt of written notice delivered to the City Manager, to comply with any of the financial provisions benefiting the Employee set forth herein, or if the City abolishes the position of City Clerk/Tax Collector without establishment of the position under a different title with substantially similar duties and responsibilities or similar action, the Employee may, at her option, deem herself to have been terminated without cause as of the date of such reduction or refusal to comply with the provision herein claimed to have been violated.

D. In the event the Employee is terminated without cause, the City agrees that it shall pay to the Employee all unused, accrued vacation leave, together with a lump sum severance payment equal to one (1) month aggregate salary for each year of completed service as City Clerk/Tax Collector, not to exceed six (6) months total, said amount to be paid to the Employee on or before the effective date of termination of her employment.

E. In the event the Employee voluntarily resigns her position with the City, the Employee shall give the City thirty (30) days written notice in advance, unless the parties agree otherwise. Such notice of resignation shall be directed to the City Manager. If the Employee voluntarily resigns, she shall not be entitled to salary after the date of resignation or to the severance benefits specified in this Section except she shall be paid for all unused, accrued vacation leave not to exceed thirty (30) days.

SECTION 4 – SALARY

A. The City agrees to pay the Employee for services rendered under this Agreement, an annual base salary of $116,161, subject to applicable withholdings and deductions, payable in installments at the same time as other employees in the City are paid.

B. Effective the first full pay period following Employee's anniversary date, the City agrees the Employee shall be awarded a merit increase following completion of an evaluation of her performance as specified by Section 5 of this Agreement. Such increase is only to be applied to the Employee's base salary up to the maximum amount specified in the Class and Pay Plans attached to the City's Merit Plan. The amount of the merit increase shall be determined by the City Manager at her sole discretion, but shall not be more than 5% per annum subject to a satisfactory performance review.

SECTION 5 – PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

A. The City Manager shall review and evaluate the Employee's performance as City Clerk/Tax Collector at least once every year, provided, at a minimum, one performance evaluation occurs within forty-five (45) days of the Employee's anniversary date each year. Said review and evaluation shall be based on the goals and objectives developed by the City Manager and the Employee in accordance with paragraph B of this Section. Upon completing the evaluation, the City Manager shall provide the Employee with a written copy of the City Manager's remarks. There shall be an adequate opportunity for the Employee to discuss the evaluation with the City Manager.

B. Annually during the month of July, or such other month as may be mutually agreed upon, the City Manager and the Employee shall define goals and objectives which they determine necessary for the proper operation of the City and the attainment of the City Manager's policy objectives, said goals and objectives to be reduced to writing. They shall generally be attainable within the time limits specified and within the annual operating and capital budgets and appropriations provided by the City and the events that have occurred during the year.

SECTION 6 – HOURS OF WORK

A. The Employee will devote full time and attention to the business of the City and will not engage in any other business during office hours, except with the approval of the City Manager.

B. It is recognized that the Employee must devote a great deal of time outside the normal office hours to the business of the City, and to that end the Employee will be allowed to have flexibility in scheduling her time.

SECTION 7 – PAID LEAVE AND HOLIDAYS

A. The Employee shall accrue twenty (20) days paid vacation leave per year which shall be awarded annually on the Employee's anniversary date. To limit excessive accruals, up to thirty (30) days of accrued unused vacation leave may be carried over from year to year. Employee may opt to be paid for any portion of accrued and unused vacation leave not used during the year.

B. The Employee will be eligible for ten (10) sick days per fiscal year prorated in the first year from the Employee's anniversary date to the end of the fiscal year. Sick days are only available to be utilized in the fiscal year awarded and shall not accrue or otherwise accumulate from year to year.

C. The Employee shall be responsible for accurately recording leave usage.

D. The Employee is entitled to time off for the holidays currently recognized by the City on the day they are observed.

E. All previously accrued and unused leave as of the signing date of this Agreement shall be grandfathered and remain available for use by the Employee. Employee may opt to be paid for any portion of unused grandfathered leave at the set rate of pay that was in effect immediately prior to the date this agreement was signed.

SECTION 8 – INSURANCE BENEFITS

Insurance benefits, including health, dental, life and disability insurances provided to City employees as part of its Flexible Benefits Program will be made available to the Employee and paid by the City excepting the Employee shall pay twenty percent (20%) and the City will pay eighty percent (80%) of the applicable premiums for the Employee's chosen health insurance plan and, further, the City shall pay an amount up to and not exceeding the cost for two (2) person base dental coverage with Employee paying the difference for any higher cost plan and/or coverage levels. The Employee health contribution may be subject to change as applicable to other City Employees. The employee shall receive a buy back for health and/or dental insurance coverages as applicable to other employees provided Employee presents evidence of satisfactory coverage from another source.

SECTION 9 – RETIREMENT BENEFITS

A. The Employee shall be allowed to continue participation in the NH Retirement System per the requirements established by State of New Hampshire Retirement System.

B. The Employee may enroll in the City's 457 Deferred Compensation Plan.

SECTION 10 – CITY BUSINESS RELATED EXPENSES

A. The Employee shall be reimbursed for all reasonable business-related expenses incurred in the performance of her duties.

SECTION 11 – PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

A. The City shall pay for the Employee's individual membership dues and assessments by the New Hampshire City Clerk/Tax Collector Associations.

B. The City agrees to purchase subscriptions, books, training materials, course tuition and other professional

association memberships for the Employee dependent upon budget availability.

C. The City agrees to pay the expenses associated with the Employee's attendance at the annual conferences of the NH City Clerk/Tax Collector Associations.

SECTION 12 – INDEMNIFICATION/THIRD PARTY CLAIMS

A. The City agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the Employee from any and all losses, including Employee's reasonable attorney's fees and other expenses of defense, in connection with any claim, demand, action, or suit, or judgment arising out of any act or omission of the Employee if at the time of the act or omission, the Employee was acting within the scope of her employment and without malice or bad faith.

B. The City agrees to provide liability coverage for the Employee against third party claims through the City's public employee insurance coverage.

SECTION 13 – BONDING

The City shall bear the full cost of any fidelity or other bonds required of the Employee under any law or ordinance.

SECTION 14 – OTHER TERMS AND CONDITIONS

The City Manager may fix such other reasonable terms and conditions of employment, as he/she may determine from time to time, relating to the performance of the Employee, provided such terms and conditions are not inconsistent with or in conflict with the provisions of this Agreement, the City Merit Plan, the City Charter, or any other Federal or State law.

SECTION 15 – SEVERABILITY

If any provisions, or provision thereof, contained in this Agreement is held unconstitutional, invalid or unenforceable, the remainder of this Agreement or portion thereof, shall be deemed severable and shall not be affected and shall remain in full force and effect.

SECTION 16 – MERGER

The text of this written Agreement and any amendments approved and executed by the City Manager and the Employee constitute the entire understanding between the parties with respect to the employment of JERRICA VANSYLYVONG-BIZIER as the City Clerk/Tax Collector of the City of Dover.

SECTION 17 – NOTICES

Notices pursuant to this Agreement shall be given by depositing in the custody of the United States Postal Service, postage prepaid, addressed as follows:

City: The City Manager
City of Dover, NH
288 Central Avenue
Dover, NH 03820

Employee: JERRICA VANSYLYVONG-BIZIER, CITY CLERK/TAX COLLECTOR
City of Dover, NH
288 Central Avenue
Dover, NH 03820

Alternatively, notices required pursuant to this Agreement may be personally served in the same manner as

is applicable to civil judicial practice. Notice shall be deemed given as of the date of personal service or as of the date of deposit of such written notice in the course of transmission in the United States Postal Service.

SECTION 18 – GENERAL PROVISIONS

A. This Agreement shall be binding upon the City and Employee, as well as their heirs, assigns, executors, personal representatives and successors in interest.

B. This Agreement shall become effective upon execution.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the City of Dover has caused this Agreement to be signed and executed in its behalf by the City Manager, and the Employee has signed and executed this Agreement, all in duplicate, as of the day and year first above written.

Dated: _____

CITY OF DOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

By:_____
J. Michael Joyal, Jr.
City Manager

EMPLOYEE

By:_____
JERRICA VANSYLYVONG-BIZIER

CITY OF DOVER – RESOLUTION

Agenda Item#: 13.A.8.

CITY OF DOVER

Resolution Number: **R – 2026.04.22 - 167**
Resolution Re: Various Senior Center Trips

WHEREAS: The Senior Center Travel Supervisor has a schedule of possible trips for the remainder of calendar year 2026 through the beginning of 2027. A list and estimated costs are outlined in the background section of this resolution. The Senior Center Travel Supervisor obtains pricing information for these trips as scheduled; and

WHEREAS: In order to maximize the size of the group, as well as address any last-minute cancellations, the travel agents keep the registration open as long as the tour company allows. Sometimes the end date of the registration period and determination of a final price falls after the deadline for the next City Council meeting agenda so the City is not always able to get the resolution to the Council before the trip departs; and

WHEREAS: Revenue is collected and deposited into the special revenue account for the Senior Center and expensed out as needed for various trips. Since the costs are paid for by the traveler, they wish to pick the tour companies they will use; and

WHEREAS: Per 5-28B. Formal bidding may be waived by the majority vote of the City Council, which is done at the time of making the award.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND DOVER CITY COUNCIL THAT:

The Purchasing Agent is hereby authorized to issue purchase orders for travel services at rates obtained by the Senior Center Travel Supervisor. The City Manager, or designee, is hereby authorized to contract with the vendor, consistent with the Purchase Order authorized herein.

The amount of this authorization shall be limited so as not to exceed available funding.

Financing

Account	Description	Appropriation	Balance
3410.1.350.45126.4443.00000.00	Rental of Equipment	90,000.00	67,051.00

AUTHORIZATION

Approved as to Funding: Daniel R. Lynch, Finance Director

Approved as to Legal Form and Compliance: Joshua M. Wyatt, City Attorney

Recorded by: Jerrica Vansylyvong-Bizier, City Clerk

Sponsored by: Mayor Dennis Shanahan, By Request

CITY OF DOVER

CITY OF DOVER – RESOLUTION

Agenda Item#: 13.A.8.

Resolution Number: **R – 2026.04.22 - 167**
Resolution Re: Various Senior Center Trips

DOCUMENT HISTORY:

First Reading Date:	Public Hearing Date:
Approved Date:	Effective Date:

DOCUMENT ACTIONS:

VOTING RECORD Date of Vote:	YES	NO
Mayor Dennis Shanahan		
Deputy Mayor Lindsey Williams		
Councilor S. April Richer, Ward 1		
Councilor Lucas Veitch, Ward 2		
Councilor Anthony Retrosi, Ward 3		
Councilor Timothy Granfield, Ward 4		
Councilor Richard Robison, Ward 5		
Councilor Fergus Cullen, Ward 6		
Councilor Bret Carmichael, At Large		
Total Votes:		
Resolution does | does not pass.		

CITY OF DOVER

CITY OF DOVER – RESOLUTION

Agenda Item#: 13.A.8.

Resolution Number: **R – 2026.04.22 - 167**
Resolution Re: Various Senior Center Trips

RESOLUTION BACKGROUND MATERIAL:
This is a blanket resolution for the Senior Center trips using various travel agencies as needed. The Senior Center Coordinator obtains pricing information for trips the Dover Senior Center wishes to take that are run annually and have a consistent group of travelers and a set of travel and accommodation expectations that the travelers strive to meet.

In order to maximize the size of the group, as well as address any last-minute cancellations, the travel agents keep the registration open as long as the tour company allows. Sometimes the end date of the registration period and determination of a final price falls after the deadline for the next City Council meeting agenda so the City is not always able to get the resolution to the Council before the trip departs.

Yankee Tours:
Saratoga 1-2 nights fall 2026 (approx.. $21,500 - $30,000 dependent on # of overnights)
Penn Dutch Country & Philadelphia 3 nights (approx.. $21,500 - $30,000 dependent on # of overnights)
Potential additional day trips (approx. $6,000- $7,000 per trip)
Mt Washington Hotel Overnight December 2026 (Approximately & $30,000 depending on traveler numbers)
May 2027 (Between $15,000 - $30,000 depending on traveler numbers) – Possible Overnight trip

North Shore Music Theater/Ogunquit Playhouse/Seacoast Rep/Winni Theater other local theaters
Miscellaneous shows throughout the year using City Recreation shuttle service, but tickets will be purchased. Prices vary. Miscellaneous other trips may be added with additional vendors as opportunities arise.

Purchasing Information:

Type:	Purchase order	**Advertised:**	N/A
Invitations Mailed:	N/A	**Number of Responses:**	N/A
Warranty:	N/A	**Terms:**	Net 30
Work Bonded:	No	**Contract:**	No
Prices will hold for	Until Trip Date	**Estimated Delivery:**	N/A
Recommended Award to:	Various	**Fund:**	3410
Other Approvals Required:	No	**References Checked:**	Satisfactory
Previously Worked for City:	Yes	**Reason for City Manager Approval:**	Waive competitive bidding procedure.

CITY OF DOVER - RESOLUTION

Agenda Item#: 13.A.9.

CITY OF DOVER

Resolution Number: **R – 2026.04.22 - 168**
Resolution Re: Acknowledgement and Acceptance of a Donation from the Planet Fitness for Gym Equipment

WHEREAS: The Dover Police Department has received notice of a donation of gym equipment from Planet Fitness; and

WHEREAS: Five (5) pieces of equipment: three treadmills, one elliptical and one stair climber will be used by Dover Police employees, both sworn and civilian.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND DOVER CITY COUNCIL:

Effective July 1, 2025, in accordance with RSA 31:95-e, the City Manager is authorized to accept on behalf of the City gifts of personal property which may be offered to the City consistent with the parameters of the City Charter.

The City Council, in a majority vote, accepts the terms and requirements of the donation, and authorizes the City Manager to sign any necessary paperwork for the acceptance, as well as contract(s) with a vendor, consistent with the authority herein.

Account	Description	Appropriation	Balance
n/a	Planet Fitness Donation	n/a	n/a

AUTHORIZATION

Approved as to Funding: Daniel R. Lynch, Finance Director

Approved as to Legal Form and Compliance: Joshua M. Wyatt, City Attorney

Recorded by: Jerrica Vansylyvong-Bizier, City Clerk

Sponsored by: Mayor Robert Carrier, By Request

CITY OF DOVER

CITY OF DOVER - RESOLUTION

Agenda Item#: 13.A.9.

Resolution Number: **R – 2026.04.22 - 168**
Resolution Re: Acknowledgement and Acceptance of a Donation from the Planet Fitness for Gym Equipment

DOCUMENT HISTORY:

First Reading Date:	Public Hearing Date:
Approved Date:	Effective Date:

DOCUMENT ACTIONS:

VOTING RECORD Date of Vote:	YES	NO
Mayor Dennis Shanahan		
Deputy Mayor Lindsey Williams		
Councilor S. April Richer, Ward 1		
Councilor Lucas Veitch, Ward 2		
Councilor Anthony Retrosi, Ward 3		
Councilor Timothy Granfield, Ward 4		
Councilor Richard Robison, Ward 5		
Councilor Fergus Cullen, Ward 6		
Councilor Bret Carmichael, At Large		
Total Votes:		
Resolution does | does not pass.		

RESOLUTION BACKGROUND MATERIAL:
Physical fitness is a requirement for police officers and important for all police department staff. As such, the police department strives to provide options for all employees to exercise within the facility. One way that the department has done this is by acquiring and maintaining high quality gym equipment including items donated by Planet Fitness.

As some of the current equipment reaches the end of its life cycle, once again Planet Fitness has offered to donate gym equipment to the Dover Police Department. In total, they have offered five (5) pieces of equipment: three treadmills, one elliptical and one stair climber. The value of the donation is approximately $5,000.

APPOINTMENTS COMMITTEE REPORT **April 22, 2026**

New Appointments:
Melanie Strong – Energy Commission – Alternate Member (term: 4/22/2026 to 3/22/2028)
Tasha Smith – Recreation Advisory Board – Regular Member (term: 4/22/2026 to 2/12/2028)
Pete McVay – Open Lands Committee – Regular Member (term: 4/22/2026 to 7/10/2027)
Jim Horne – Trustees of the Trust Fund – Regular Member (term: 4/22/2026 to 12/14/2028)
Alex Richards – Dover Utilities Commission – Alternate Member (term: 4/22/2026 to 7/23/2028)

Resignations:
Brendan Mulhall – Conservation Commission

Renewals:
Belinda Labourdette – Cemetery Board

Change in Status:
Douglas Lafleur – alternate to regular member – Dover Utilities Commission

CITY OF DOVER

CITY OF DOVER - RESOLUTION

Agenda Item#: 13.B.1.

Resolution Number: **R – 2026.04.22 - 169**
Resolution Re: 2026 Update to Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan Approval

WHEREAS: The City of Dover received funding from the NH Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management SFY 2025 Hazard Mitigation Program and assistance from Strafford Regional Planning Commission in the preparation of the Dover, NH Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2026; and

WHEREAS: Several public planning meetings were held between October 28, 2025 and February 11, 2026 regarding the development and review of the Dover, NH Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2026; and

WHEREAS: The Dover, NH Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2026 identifies several potential future projects to mitigate hazard damage in the City of Dover; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND DOVER CITY COUNCIL THAT:

The 2026 Update of the Dover, NH Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan is hereby approved.

PUBLIC HEARING REQUIRED

AUTHORIZATION

Approved as to Funding:	Daniel R. Lynch Finance Director	Sponsored by:	Mayor Dennis Shanahan By Request
Approved as to Legal Form and Compliance:	Joshua M. Wyatt City Attorney		
Recorded by:	Jerrica Vansylyvong-Bizier City Clerk		

DOCUMENT HISTORY:

First Reading Date:	Public Hearing Date:
Approved Date:	Effective Date:

DOCUMENT ACTIONS:

CITY OF DOVER

CITY OF DOVER - RESOLUTION

Agenda Item#: 13.B.1.

Resolution Number: **R – 2026.04.22 - 169**
Resolution Re: 2026 Update to Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan Approval

VOTING RECORD Date of Vote:	YES	NO
Mayor Dennis Shanahan		
Deputy Mayor Lindsey Williams		
Councilor S. April Richer, Ward 1		
Councilor Lucas Veitch, Ward 2		
Councilor Anthony Retrosi, Ward 3		
Councilor Timothy Granfield, Ward 4		
Councilor Richard Robison, Ward 5		
Councilor Fergus Cullen, Ward 6		
Councilor Bret Carmichael, At Large		
Total Votes:		
Resolution does | does not pass.		

RESOLUTION BACKGROUND MATERIAL:

The attached Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan, which is generally updated every five years (last time in 2018), is a planning document identifying specific natural, technological, and human-caused hazards. The plan then identifies approaches to be pursued for mitigating them. The purpose of this Plan is to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from the hazards identified within the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) before, during, and after an incident or disaster.

The plan was developed by Dover's Hazard Mitigation Committee with assistance from the Strafford Regional Planning Commission (SRPC), as well as input from the New Hampshire Department of Safety Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (NHHSEM) Planning Section, other federal and state agencies, and the public. The current update to the plan has been approved by FEMA and now requires City Council adoption. The community must have a Hazardous Mitigation Plan in order to apply for grants and to be able to seek reimbursement from FEMA. The vote to approve does not obligate any funds to be expended, it identifies potential needs and strategies to be pursued for planning purposes.

This resolution directly advances City Council Goals #2 by advancing interests of public safety.

Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update

City of Dover, NH

2026



Submitted to the New Hampshire Homeland Security & Emergency Management
By the
City of Dover, NH
with Strafford Regional Planning Commission

This project was funded from a grant which was awarded to the New Hampshire Department of Safety, Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEM) from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Acknowledgements

This plan was created through a grant from New Hampshire Homeland Security Emergency Management (HSEM).

The following individuals have contributed invaluable assistance and support for this project:

2026 Hazard Mitigation Committee
Perry Plummer, *Dover Emergency Management Director/Fire Chief*
Dave Balian, *Dover Director of Welfare*
Donna Benton, *Dover Director of Planning & Community Development*
Christine Boston, *Dover School Superintendent*
Brendan Driscoll, *Dover Emergency Management Director/Fire Chief*
Mike Gillis, *Dover Media Services Manager*
Kevin Hebert, *Dover Recreation Department Director*
Jim Maxfield, *Dover Building Official*
Ken Mavrogeorge, *Dover Deputy Director of Community Services*
Kathleen Meyers, *Dover Asset Management Admin/IT*
Jill Semprini, *Dover City Engineer*
John Storer, *Dover Community Services Director*
Dave Terlemezian, *Dover Police Chief*
Heather Worrall, *Dover Director of Human Resources*

New Hampshire Homeland Security Emergency Management (HSEM)
Austin Brown, *Chief of Mitigation | State Hazard Mitigation Officer*
Lauren Morgan, *Hazard Mitigation Coordinator*
Lynne Ryan, *State Hazard Mitigation Planner*
Virginia Clasby, *Assistant Chief of Mitigation | State Hazard Mitigation Officer*

Strafford Regional Planning Commission (SRPC)
Lisa Murphy, *Senior Regional Planner*
Owen Corcoran, *Regional Planner*
Rachel Dewey, *Senior Data Analyst*
Stephen Geis, *Regional Planner*

Date of Conditional Approval from FEMA:
Date of Adoption by City:
Date of Final Approval from FEMA:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

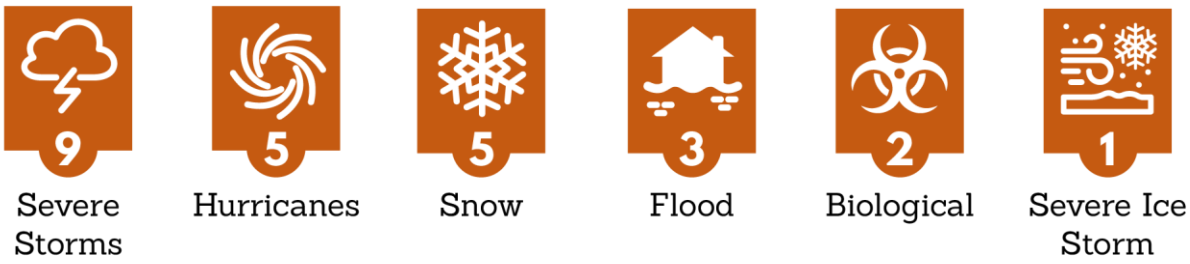
In the United States, millions of dollars are spent each year on disaster response and recovery. By undertaking activities which reduce the impact of future disasters, known as hazard mitigation, local governments can reduce the costs of New Hampshire's response and recovery costs as well as minimize the impacts of future disaster events.

Dover's Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2026 is an update to the City's 2018 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan and follows the planning requirements as found in the FEMA Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide, released April 19, 2022, and pursuant to 44 CFR §201.6, which states that Local Mitigation Plans must contain the following information:

- Planning Process
- Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
- Mitigation Strategy
- Plan Maintenance
- Plan Update
- Plan Adoption
- High Hazard Potential Dams (required for HHPD Grant Program)

The purpose of this Plan is to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from the hazards identified within the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) before, during, and after an incident or disaster. The Plan was developed by Dover's Hazard Mitigation Committee with assistance from the Strafford Regional Planning Commission (SRPC), as well as input from the New Hampshire Department of Safety Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (NHHSEM) Planning Section, other federal and state agencies, and the public.

Since 1953, Strafford County received 25 major disaster declarations, including nine (9) severe storms; five (5) hurricane or tropical storms; five (5) severe snow events or blizzards; three (3) floods; two (2) biological events; and one (1) severe ice storm.



The City's plan has five overarching goals, which are adapted from the State of New Hampshire Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (2023), and include:

- Minimize loss and disruption of human life, property, the environment, and the economy due to natural, technological, and human-caused hazards through a coordinated and collaborative effort between federal, state, and local authorities to implement appropriate hazard mitigation measures
- Enhance protection of the general population, citizens, and guests of Dover before, during, and after a hazard event through public education about disaster preparedness and resilience, and expanded awareness of the threats and hazards which face the City
- Promote continued comprehensive hazard mitigation planning to identify, introduce, and implement cost effective hazard mitigation measures
- Address the challenges posed by climate change as they pertain to increasing the risk and impacts of the hazards identified within this plan
- Strengthen Continuity of Operations and Continuity of Government to ensure continuation of essential services

This Plan considers natural, technological, and human-caused hazards (Table 1). After a review of the hazards listed in the New Hampshire Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, several hazards were consolidated and renamed for consistency, and nine hazards were added to the plan for a total consideration of 23 hazards across the three hazard types: natural, technological, and human-caused hazards. The plan addresses the following hazards:

Table 1: 2026 Identified Hazards

Natural Hazards	Technological Hazards	Human-caused Hazards
Inland Flooding	Aging Infrastructure	Cyber Attack
Drought	Conflagration	Mass Casualty Incident
Earthquake	Dam Failure	Large Crowd Event
Extreme Temperature	Known and Emerging Contaminates	Transport Accident
High Wind Event	Hazardous Materials	
Infectious Disease	Long-Term Utility Outage	
Landslide	Radiological	
Lightning		
Severe Winter Weather		
Solar Storm & Space Weather		
Tropical Storm & Hurricane		
Wildfire		

CHAPTER 1: PLANNING PROCESS

Basic Methodology

The Plan was developed and updated using FEMA's 2025 Local Mitigation Planning Handbook, which sets forth a nine-task planning process (as illustrated in Figure 1) to be undertaken to update a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, and included substantial local, state, and federal coordination. The completion of this new multi-hazard plan required significant planning preparation and represents the collaborative efforts of the City of Dover, the Hazard Mitigation Committee, and SRPC.

Figure 1: Local Mitigation Planning Handbook Tasks

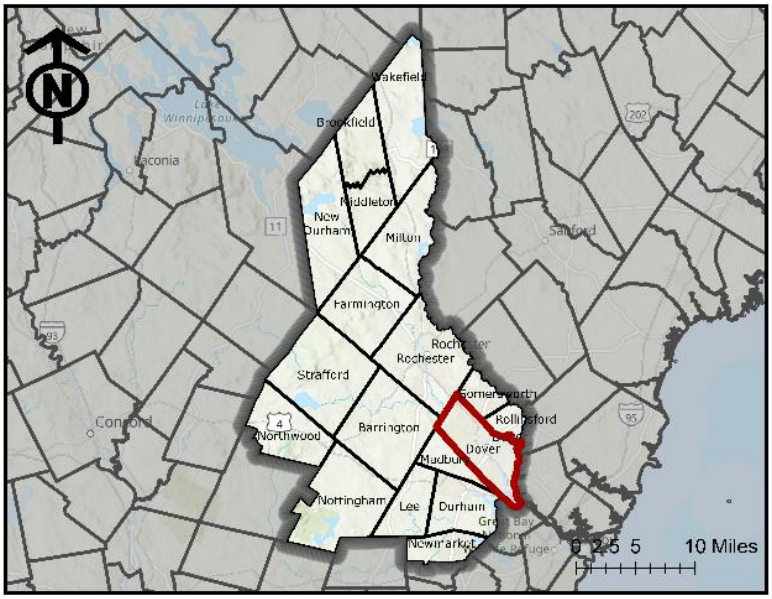
Task 1	Determine the Planning Area and Resources
Task 2	Build the Planning Team
Task 3	Create an Outreach Strategy
Task 4	Review Community Capabilities
Task 5	Conduct a Risk Assessment
Task 6	Develop a Mitigation Strategy
Task 7	Keep the Plan Current
Task 8	Review and Adopt the Plan
Task 9	Create a Safe and Resilient Community

Several of the tasks were accomplished independently while other tasks were completed sequentially. While the 2026 update of the Plan was a complete overhaul to meet FEMA's updated Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide, much of the historical information came from the 2018 Plan and associated previous editions. During the planning process, careful consideration was given to the new policy guidance to ensure the plan and planning process met the specific requirements.

Jurisdiction

The Plan addresses only one jurisdiction – the City of Dover, NH. Once approved by the Hazard Mitigation Committee, the Plan was forwarded to HSEM for review and submittal to FEMA for approval pending adoption. Upon receiving approval pending adoption, the City held a public meeting to consider public comments and signed a Resolution to Adopt the Plan. Lastly, the Plan was sent to FEMA for final approval.

Map 1: Strafford Regional Area Locus Map



Participation

The Plan was updated with substantial local, state, and federal coordination. The completion of this new multi-hazard plan required significant planning preparation and represents the collaborative efforts of the City of Dover, FEMA, HSEM, Dover Hazard Mitigation Committee, and SRPC.

The Hazard Mitigation Committee met six times between October 28, 2025 and February 1, 2026 to discuss the range of hazards included in this plan as well as brainstorm mitigation needs and strategies to address these hazards and their impacts on people, business, and infrastructure in the City. All meetings were geared to accommodate brainstorming, open discussion, and an increased awareness of potential threats to the City. This process results in significant cross talk regarding all types of natural and man-made hazards. All feedback from participants of the committee were incorporated into the Plan. There was no participation from surrounding communities. There was no additional public participation in the plan update process, although the meetings were posted and open to the public.

Supporting documentation on the planning process, including agendas and attendance sheets, can be found in Appendix B: Planning Process Documentation.

Public Involvement

Prior to the plan being submitted for conditional approval, Dover staff ensured that proper notice in accordance with RSA 91-A was met, including an announcement on the City's website explaining where residents could find the draft plan for review and comment. This public viewing period ran from February 27 to March 6, 2026. A copy of the Dover website posting can be found in Appendix B. Additionally, an announcement about the Plan update was included on the Strafford Regional Planning Commission's website and information about the Plan was included in SRPC's news updates to ensure that adjacent communities, academia and businesses were aware of any upcoming public meetings in Dover. All comments from the public were considered and incorporated into the Plan. An invitation to participate in the meetings was also sent to the abutting communities including Madbury, Rochester, Rollinsford, Somersworth, and Barrington.

The public will have the opportunity for future involvement as the Plan will be periodically reviewed and invited to participate in all future reviews and updates. There will also be a public meeting before each formal review and before any change/update is sent to HSEM. Once final approval by FEMA has been received, an electronic copy of the Plan will be distributed to the relevant city departments and personnel, HSEM, and FEMA. The Plan will remain on file at the Strafford Regional Planning Commission and will also be posted on the SRPC website.

Accomplishments Since Prior Plan Approval

Table 2 displays mitigation strategies, some of which were identified during the development of Dover's Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan in 2002, 2010, and 2018. The Hazard Mitigation Committee provided a status update for each mitigation strategy during the preparation of the current Plan. Some of the accomplishments listed in Table 2 have decreased the vulnerability since the 2018 Dover Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Table 2. Accomplishments since Prior Plan Approval		
2026 Strategy	**Status**	**Comments**
Implement an action identified in the City's Strategic Plan to develop a community-wide risk reduction plan.	Completed	Action completed.
Ensure that all new and proposed CIP projects are required to consider the impacts from climate change, including sea-level rise and increases in extreme precipitation.	Completed	Started but can improve process.
*Review all existing CIP projects that are in design phase to ensure they are considering impacts from climate change, including sea-level rise and increases in extreme precipitation.	Completed and ongoing	Include this as a new action in the Action Plan.
*Develop and complete drainage improvements and shoreland stabilization along Cocheco River in coordination with waterfront development project.	Ongoing	Successful.
Develop a framework for an ongoing public education campaign on all-hazard preparation and self-resiliency for the 3 day - 72 hour event. The campaign will build off efforts currently underway with the elementary students, and may include a series of public service announcements for general and seasonal events.	Deleted	Revisit for new strategy.
*Update floodplain management brochure that was completed a few years ago (prior to the 2015 FEMA map adjustments and revisions to the City's floodplain ordinance). The updated brochure may include additional information on flood risk, revised freeboard and building permit requirements, and suggested flood-proofing techniques for homeowner.	Completed	Add as new action- Review for needed update.
*Review the updated floodplain model ordinance from Office of Strategic Initiatives and update the City's floodplain ordinance, as needed.	Deferred	Include this as a new action in the Action Plan.
*Determine the appropriate locations for additional warming/cooling stations throughout the city.	Completed	Keep as new action; review and update.
*Continue to implement the ongoing signalization project to install cameras at all 33 traffic lights locations to alleviate congestion areas and adjust timings as needed. This project will increase capacity to coordinate direction and traffic flow, as well as help during emergency widespread evacuation protocols.	Completed and ongoing	Add as new action.
Incorporate changes into the City's Site Plan and/or Subdivision Regulations based on the state's model water efficiency landscaping ordinance.	Completed	Revisit for new strategy.
*Street Reconstruction at Piscataqua and Rabbit Road – Design and reconstruction of Piscataqua and Rabbit Road.	Completed	Action completed.
*Street Reconstruction at Broadway – Design and proposed reconstruction including drainage curb, sidewalk, and road construction.	Completed and Ongoing	Include this as a new action in the Action Plan.
*Pump Station Equipment Replacement and Maintenance – Equipment upgrades and replacements for several sewer-pumping stations, including backup power to at least 3 or 4 of the stations.	Completed and ongoing	Include this as a new action in the Action Plan.
Purchase 3" & 4" Pump and Hoses – Community Services staff uses these pumps to pump from flooded areas to non-flooded areas during emergency events.	Completed	Action completed.

Table 2. Accomplishments since Prior Plan Approval		
2026 Strategy	**Status**	**Comments**
*Atlantic Avenue Reconstruction – This road is a main artery in and out of the city. Reconstruction is to replace the major drainage component of the road.	Deferred	Include this as a new action in the Action Plan.
*County Farm Road Bridge Replacement – Would provide additional access in and out of the North End area of the City.	Current & Ongoing	In design phase.
Message Boards – Used for evacuation plans, flooded areas, street closures and other emergency events.	Completed	Action completed.
New Bucket Truck – The current truck is 20 yrs. old and a replacement is needed for traffic lights and tree removal during emergency events.	Completed	Action completed.
*New Wood Chipper – To provide additional resources to assist in clean up after an emergency event.	Deferred	Include this as a new action in the Action Plan.
*Oak Street Railroad Bridge Replacement –Current bridge is only a 6-ton limit and is a major access thruway for both Dover and Rollinsford.	Current & Ongoing	In DOT 10-Year Plan.
*Old Colony Drainage – Two or three homes have major flooding during heavy rain events and winter melting. New drainage would resolve this problem.	Current & Ongoing	Currently doing areas of concern.
*Outer Sixth Street Replace Bridge & Culvert – Major overflows during heavy rain events. Replace bridge and raise the road. Provide additional access in and out of the North End area of the City.	Current & Ongoing	Replacing /upsizing culverts to reduce flooding.
*Raise County Farm Road – Maintain access to the Strafford County Complex, which includes the rest home, court, hospice care and jail.	Completed	Cost prohibitive for new bridge; exploring other options.
*River Gauges – Would be installed on the bridges crossing the major rivers to assist emergency personnel during flooding events.	Deferred	Include this as a new action in the Action Plan.
Sewer Jet – Equipment would replace the current 15-year-old unit.	Completed	Action completed.
*St. Thomas Street Drainage – Flooding occurs in this area due to the age of the infrastructure. Needs new design/reconstruction.	Current & Ongoing	Include this as a new action in the Action Plan.
*Tree Program – Using the City GPS and GIS program to identify all City trees. Also determine the health and potential hazards.	Current & Ongoing	In progress.
*Purchase generators –To power traffic lights at five critical intersections: Weeks Crossing, Central & Broadway, Central & Washington, NH9, and NH155. There is also consideration for: Glenwood & Central, Sixth and Whittier.	Current & Ongoing	4 generators purchased, more planned.
Central Falls Dam Project – investigate structural integrity of the retaining wall.	Completed	Action completed.
Status Update: Completed – This program continues to be an implemented mitigation action item since the last updated plan was developed Deferred – At the time of developing this plan, more time is required for completion Deleted – This existing program is no longer a priority to the City Current & Ongoing – The strategy is currently being addressed but was not completed at the time of writing this plan		

* These strategies will be included in the Action Plan.

CHAPTER 2: EXISTING AND POTENTIAL POLICIES, PROGRAMS, AND RESOURCES

During the 2026 hazard mitigation update process, the Hazard Mitigation Committee discussed Dover's existing policies, programs, and resources related to hazard mitigation and its ability to expand and improve on these. The purpose of this discussion was to determine the ability of the City to implement its hazard mitigation strategies and to identify potential opportunities to enhance specific policies, programs, or projects. The evaluation included existing plans, studies, and reports; participation in the National Flood Insurance Program; the integration of land use planning mechanisms; and pre- and post-disaster mitigation capabilities.

Existing Plans, Studies, and Reports

To improve resilience from natural hazards, the City has taken a proactive approach in gaining a better understanding of risk and risk tolerance. Through a series of planning efforts, Dover has demonstrated its commitment to guiding and managing growth in a responsible manner. The following is an abbreviated summary of the relevant plans, studies, and reports already in place. Each one has been reviewed and considered as an available mechanism for incorporating the recommendations of the Dover Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2026.

- Dover Master Plan
- 2018 Dover Hazard Mitigation Plan

The City referred to the 2018 Dover Hazard Mitigation Plan to assist in drafting this updated plan. The Committee was not aware of any integration of information into other plans.

National Flood Insurance Program

Communities that participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) have adopted and enforce community floodplain regulations. One of the community's requirements is to require and obtain certain elevation data for all new and substantially improved structures located in a special flood hazard area. Community permitting officials must review this elevation data to ensure floodplain development complies with the regulations.

The Floodplain Administrator, in coordination with any other applicable community official(s), shall be responsible for the following:

1. Determine if a substantial damage (SD) determination needs to be made and communicate SD and permit requirements to property owners.
2. Verify the cost of repairs to the structure.
3. Verify the market value of the structure.
4. Make the SD determination and issue it to the property owner.
5. Permit development/ensure compliance with community ordinance.
6. Inspect development and maintain as-built compliance documentation post construction.

National Flood Insurance Program Status and Compliance

According to FEMA's Community Status Book Report, Dover has been a member of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) since April 15, 1980. The City has significant portions of land and property in the 100-year floodplain specifically along the mainstem of the Cocheco River and its tributaries (Blackwater Brook, Clark Brook, Reyners Brook); Fresh Creek; the Salmon Falls River; the Bellamy River; and the Piscataqua River. There are also portions of land in the 100-year floodplain around the Bellamy Reservoir. According to a previous GIS analysis, the City has an estimated 214 parcels with structures that fall within the floodplain, with a value in excess of $30,000,000; however, this analysis was completed prior to the delineation of the new FEMA flood maps and may no longer be accurate.

Article VII of the City's Zoning Ordinance (as revised 7/22/2015) outlines the City's floodplain development regulations. The City of Dover recognizes the need to minimize the potential loss of life and property during periods of flooding regulating the alteration and/or the development of those areas of special flood hazard identified by FEMA. The regulations shall apply to all lands designated as areas of special flood hazard by FEMA in its "Flood Insurance Study for the County of Strafford, N.H." dated September 30, 2015. This is the most up to date FIRM (Flood Insurance Rate Map) available at the time of the update.

According to information from the FEMA Community Data Summary, Dover has 66 total policies (45 single family homes, 16 other residential structures, and 5 non-residential properties) in the floodplain hazard area. There have been 32 paid loss claims totaling $921,910 with six repetitive loss claims.

Table 3: Community, Policy, and Claims Information

Policies in Force	Insurance in Force	Building Type			Number of Paid Losses	Net Payment of Paid Losses
43 (B, C, D, X Zones)	$21,089,006	Single Family	Multi-Family	Non-Residential	32	$921,910
23 (A Zones)		45	16	5		
66		66				

Table 4: Repetitive Loss Information

Total Number of Repetitive Losses NFIP +FMA	Number of Repetitive Loss Single Family	Number of Repetitive Loss Other Residential
6	2	4

In order to remain NFIP compliant, Dover has implemented a number of actions, including:

- In 2019 and 2020, there were two high hazard dams that were removed to improve safety by eliminating the high hazard risks and restoring fish passage. In addition to these benefits, more than 3000 cu. yds of contaminated sediment behind the dam were removed. The dam removal reduces the vulnerability for properties in the dam inundation area of both dams.
- Several stormwater management projects in the Action Plan of the 2018 Dover Hazard Mitigation Plan are currently being implemented including: street reconstruction at Broadway, County Farm Road Bridge Replacement (currently in design phase), and Old Colony drainage. The changes will reduce the communities' vulnerability and improve emergency access in these areas.

- Completed the Central Falls Dam Project - investigated the structural integrity of the retaining wall. Actions recommended in the study will reduce the communities' vulnerability within the dam inundation area.
- Around 2020, the city started having Capital Improvement Projects requests discuss how the proposed project relates to climate change and resiliency.
- In 2021, the City adopted amendments to the zoning ordinance to further decrease the vulnerability and protect floodplain areas via Ordinance number 2021.09.08-006. The amendments included adding or revising definitions related to areas vulnerable to flooding and specified the desire to not have development occur and that should development occur that it must be built in a way resistant to flooding. Amendments included defining unsuitable development area, revising definition of Base Flood elevation, and adding definitions for Freeboard and Critical Facilities.
- A major development in the City's waterfront was specifically built with flooding in mind and includes a living shoreland.

Integration of Other Plans

This plan will only enhance mitigation if balanced with all other City plans. Dover will take the necessary steps to incorporate the mitigation strategies and other information contained in this plan with other plans, such as the Zoning Ordinances and Land Use Regulations, Emergency Operations Plan, Capital Improvements Program, as well as other planning mechanisms, when appropriate. In addition, the city will review and make note of instances when this has been done and include it as part of their annual review of the Plan.

Existing Programs and Policies

Program Descriptions

Building Codes – Establishes regulations for the design and installation of building systems.
Local Emergency Operations Plans (LEOP) - Defined notification procedures and actions that should be taken in different emergency situations.
Storm Drain Infrastructure Improvements - Responsible for catch basins, culverts cleaning, ditch maintenance, structure upkeep and maintenance for the entire City in compliance with MS4 stormwater regulations.
Tree Program – working with tree warden and Conservation Commission to identify forest timber opportunities. Also to determine the health and potential hazards.
Evacuation and Notification - Evacuation and notification procedures are defined in Dover's LEOP.
Emergency Back-up Power and Emergency Shelters - Offers temporary shelter during extended periods without power.
Hazardous Materials Response Team - The City of Dover is a member of the START Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Team, a regional effort to combine resources to mitigate hazardous materials incidents. On-going training, education and acquisition of resources are important for the team.
Floodplain Management Ordinance - Local ordinance to regulate development in the floodplain.
Shoreline Water Quality Protection Act - Establishes minimum standards for the subdivision, use and development of the shorelands along the state's larger waterbodies.
Master Plan - A guiding document used to manage Dover's growth and development through local land use regulations.

Dover Host Plan - The Plan is part of the New Hampshire Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) Program and contains the planning information and procedures specific to the City of Dover.
Emergency Planning for Wastewater - A Plan is to assess the vulnerability of the municipal wastewater system in regard to extreme conditions or events.
Emergency Planning for Potable Water Supplies - The purpose of the Plan is to assess the vulnerability of the municipal water system in regard to extreme conditions or events. The Plan covers the entire city, and was last revised in 2008.
Capital Improvements Program (CIP) - A program that helps to address improvement projects over a period of time.
National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) - A program created by the US Congress in 1968. The purpose of this program is to share the risk of flood losses through flood insurance and to reduce flood damages by restricting floodplain development.
Stormwater Management Regulations - A comprehensive, site-specific document that details strategies to manage, treat, and reduce pollution, erosion, and sediment from stormwater runoff.
Dam Inundation Plan - A plan that maps and defines the downstream areas expected to flood if the dam breaches or fails.
Site Plan Regulations - A Planning Board document that provides regulations to guide the development of commercial, industrial, and multi-family residential projects.
Subdivision Regulations - A Planning Board document that provides regulations to guide residential development projects.
Site Development Design Criteria -Stormwater Management, Erosion Control, Flood Hazards
Zoning Ordinance - A local law that outlines permitted uses and divides land into districts with information on permitted uses in each district. Last updated on October 13, 2025.

Pre- and Post-Disaster Mitigation Capability Assessment

As part of the update process, the Hazard Mitigation Committee reviewed and evaluated the effectiveness of both the pre- and post-disaster mitigation capabilities, including local land use programs, emergency preparedness planning, and infrastructure operations and maintenance. As shown in Table 5, each capability was reviewed and identified as either Good, Average, or Poor. The Hazard Mitigation Committee discussed changes and improvements, as well as suggestions, since the 2018 Plan. Certain capabilities were removed/deleted as they no longer exist or were specifically preparedness/response oriented. During this process, gaps were identified and considered in creation of the 2026 mitigation actions.

Good = Meets or exceeds expectations
Average = generally meets expectations but may need improvements
Poor = Below expectations and need improvements

Table 5. Program/Policy	Area Covered	Responsible Party	Effectiveness	Improvements Needed/ Comments
Building Codes	City-wide	Inspection Services	Average	Building and Fire Dept monitor these; additional staffing is needed.
Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP)	City-wide	Emergency Management Director	Average	Currently updating.
Storm Drain Infrastructure Improvements	City-wide	Community Services	Average	Need additional staffing for proper maintenance and operation.
Tree Program	City-wide	Community Services	Good	Hire a City Arborist to improve program.
Evacuation and Notification	City-wide	Emergency Management Director	Good	Increase awareness of Code Red and identification of at-risk population.
Emergency Back-Up Power and Emergency Shelters	City-wide	Emergency Management Director	Average	Identify additional shelter locations.
Hazardous Materials Response Team	City-wide	FD	Average	Additional training.
Floodplain Management Ordinance	Flood hazard areas	Zoning Administrator	Average	Review ordinance and update as needed.
Shoreline Water Quality Protection Act	250’ around shoreline areas	Zoning Administrator	Average	Review ordinance and update as needed.
Master Plan	City-wide	Planning Director	Good	Currently updating.
Dover Host Plan	City-wide	Emergency Management Director	Good	No changes are needed at this time.
Emergency Planning for Waste Water	City-wide	Community Services	Average	Infrastructure concern, lack of redundancy.
Emergency Planning for Potable Water Supplies	City-wide	Community Services	Good	Multiple well points, one interconnection tied to another; design is being considered for an additional one.
Capital Improvements Program (CIP)	City-wide	City Manager	Good	Implement software; review debt policy.
Member of NFIP	Flood Hazard Areas	Zoning Administrator	Good	No changes needed at this time.
Stormwater Management Regulations	City-wide	Planning Director	Average	Review and update.
Dam Inundation Plan	Dam inundation areas	Emergency Management Director	Good	No changes are needed at this time.

Table 5. Program/Policy	Area Covered	Responsible Party	Effectiveness	Improvements Needed/ Comments
Site Plan Regulations	City-wide	Planning Director	Good	Update as needed.
Subdivision Regulations	City-wide	Planning Director	Good	Update as needed.
Site Development Design Criteria-Stormwater Management, Erosion Control, Flood Hazards	City-wide	Planning Director	Good	Update as needed.
Zoning Ordinance	City-wide	Planning Director	Good	Update as needed. Last update was October 13, 2025.

CHAPTER 3: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Introduction

The impact of expected, but unpredictable, natural, technological, and human-caused events can be reduced through emergency management and strategic planning. That planning must be grounded in the rational evaluation of the hazards and the risks they pose to prioritize actions designed to mitigate their effects. The first step in hazard mitigation is to identify the threats and hazards that have the potential to impact the City of Dover. The following threats are included, assessed, and reviewed from the 2018 Plan.

Table 6: 2018 Identified Hazards	
Flooding (Riverine/Extreme Rain Event)	Coastal Flooding (Storm surge and sea-level rise)
Hurricane & Tropical Storms	Cyber Attacks
Severe Winter Storms	Extreme Temperatures
Severe Thunderstorms	Drought
Public Health Threats	Flooding (Dam Failure)
Hazardous Materials	Earthquake & Landslide
Tornado & Downburst	Wildfire

2026 Plan Update Hazard Identification

As a result of input from Hazard Mitigation Committee, revisions were made including the consolidation and renaming of several hazards for consistency with the NH State Plan; a general re-organization of hazards into three categories (natural, technological, and human-caused); and the addition of new hazards. The following threats are included, assessed, and reviewed in the 2026 Plan.

Table 7: 2026 Identified Hazards		
Natural Hazards	Technological Hazards	Human-caused Hazards
Inland Flooding	Aging Infrastructure	Cyber Attack
Drought	Conflagration	Mass Casualty Incident
Earthquake	Dam Failure	Large Crowd Event
Extreme Temperature	Known and Emerging Contaminates	Transport Accident
High Wind Event	Hazardous Materials	
Infectious Disease	Long-Term Utility Outage	
Landslide	Radiological	
Lightning		
Severe Winter Weather		
Solar Storm & Space Weather		
Tropical Storm & Hurricane		
Wildfire		

Hazard Revisions Between 2018 and 2026

The following is a summary of revisions made between the 2018 and 2026 Plans. The notable changes include the addition of 9 new hazards, splitting the Earthquake and Landslide hazards into 2 hazards, and renaming 4 hazards to match the NH Hazard Mitigation Plan Update 2023.

Table 8: Summary of Hazard Revisions between 2018 and 2026

2018	**2026**	**Description**
Flooding (*Riverine/Extreme Rain Event*)	Inland Flooding	Renamed to match State Plan
Hurricane & Tropical Storms	Tropical Storm & Hurricane	No significant change
Severe Winter Storms	Severe Winter Weather	No significant change
Severe Thunderstorms	Lightning	Renamed to match State Plan
Public Health Threats	Infectious Disease	Renamed to match State Plan
Hazardous Materials	Hazardous Materials	No change
Tornado & Downburst	High Wind Event	Renamed to match State Plan
Coastal Flooding (*Storm surge and sea-level rise*)	Coastal Flooding	No change
Cyber Attacks	Cyber Attacks	No change
Extreme Temperatures	Extreme Temperatures	No change
Drought	Drought	No change
Flooding (*Dam Failure*)	Dam Failure	No significant change
Earthquake & Landslide	Earthquake	Split to match State Plan
	Landslide	
Wildfire	Wildfire	No change
	Solar Storm & Space Weather	New identified hazard
	Aging Infrastructure	New identified hazard
	Conflagration	New identified hazard
	Known and Emerging Contaminates	New identified hazard
	Long-Term Utility Outage	New identified hazard
	Radiological	New identified hazard
	Mass Casualty Incident	New identified hazard
	Large Crowd Event	New identified hazard
	Transport Accident	New identified hazard

Disaster Declarations in Strafford County

Strafford County, the county in which Dover is located, has experienced 25 disaster declarations, including Presidential Declarations (DR) and Emergency Declarations (EM), since 1953 that amount to over $266 million in federal assistance. These were the result of multiple hazard types, with the most common being severe weather events. Since the 2018 Plan, there have been 3 major disaster declarations, outlined in red in the next two tables.

List of Major Disaster Declarations

Table 9: List of Major Disaster Declarations

Disaster Number	Year	Declaration Title	Amount	Local Remarks and/or Damage Assessments
399	1973	Severe Storms & Flooding	-	-
789	1987	Severe Storms & Flooding	$4,888,889	-
917	1991	Hurricane Bob & Severe Storms	$2,293,449	Extended power outages
1144	1996	Fall Nor'easter Rainstorm	$2,341,273	Heavy rains
1199	1998	Severe Ice Storm, Rains and High Winds	$12,446,202	Power outages, school closures
1643	2006	Severe Storms and Flooding	$23,406,012	Major flooding damage
1695	2007	Severe Storms and Flooding	$26,715,781	Major flooding damage
1782	2008	Severe Storms, Tornado, and Flooding	$1,269,314	FEMA Damage Assessment
1812	2009	Severe Winter Storm	$14,898,663	FEMA Damage Assessment
1892	2010	Severe Winter Storm	$6,841,093	FEMA Damage Assessment
4026	2011	Tropical Storm Irene	$1,262,645	FEMA Damage Assessment
4105	2013	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	$6,153,471	Snow removal and minor repairs
4209	2015	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	$4,917,407	Snow removal and minor repairs
4371	2018	Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm	$2,797,497	FEMA Damage Assessment
4457	2019	Severe Storms & Flooding	$3,202,283	
4516	2020	COVID-19 Pandemic	$203,266,929	FEMA Damage Assessment
18 declarations totaling approximately $254,104,712				

List of Emergency Declarations

Table 10: List of Emergency Declarations

Disaster Number	Year	Declaration Title	Amount	Damage Assessments
3101	1993	Blizzards, High Winds & Record Snowfall	$644,698	Snow removal
3166	2001	Snow	$3,433,252	Snow removal
3177	2003	Snow	$2,288,671	Snow removal
3258	2005	Hurricane Katrina Evacuation	$9,887	Limited impacts
3207	2005	Record and/or Near Record Snow	$3,611,491	Snow removal, school closures
3297	2008	Severe Winter Storm	$900,000	Snow removal, school closures
3333	2011	Hurricane Irene	$550,618	Limited local impacts
3344	2011	Severe Storm	-	Widespread power outages
3360	2012	Hurricane Sandy	$644,301	Limited local impacts
3445	2020	COVID-19	-	Widespread shutdowns
10 emergency declarations totaling greater than $12,082,918				

CHAPTER 4: RISK ASSESSMENT

The Dover Hazard Mitigation Committee met to discuss the risk assessment and assign rating scores. Consideration was given to climate change, current capabilities, municipal assets and critical infrastructure and their locations, population data, and previous/historical occurrences when determining the scale of impacts and overall risk (probability of occurrence).

Method for Rating Impacts, Probability of Occurrence, and Overall Risk

Impact Scoring

Impact scoring is an estimate generally based on a hazard's effects on humans, property, and businesses. The Hazard Mitigation Committee came together and determined the impact rating for each of the previously identified hazards. The average impact score was calculated by computing the average of the human, property, and business impact scores. The impact scores were broken into the following categories:

- 1-2: Inconvenience to the population, reduced service/productivity of businesses, minor damages to property, and non-life-threatening injuries to people
- 3-4: Moderate to major damages to property, temporary closure and reduce service and/or productivity of businesses, and numerous injuries and deaths
- 5-6: Devastation to property, significant injuries and deaths, permanent closure and/or relocation of services and businesses, and long-term effects on the population

Probability of Occurrence

The probability of occurrence is a numeric value that represents the likelihood that the given hazard will occur within the next 10 years. This value was chosen based on guidance from the 2018 State Plan. The Hazard Mitigation Committee came together and determined the probability of occurrence rating for each of the previously identified hazards. The probability of occurrence ratings was broken into the following categories:

- 1: 0%-33% Probability of the hazard occurring within 10 years (Low)
- 2: 34%-66% Probability of the hazard occurring within 10 years (Medium)
- 3: 67%-100% Probability of the hazard occurring within 10 years (High)

Overall Risk

The overall risk is a representation of the combined potential impact and probability of occurrence ratings. This is calculated by multiplying the probability of occurrence rating score by the impact rating score (the average of the human, property, and business impacts). The goal of identifying the overall risk of each identified hazard is to assist the City in determining which hazards pose the largest potential threats. This allowed the Hazard Mitigation Committee to use the overall risk ratings to develop targeted mitigation actions that allocate funding and resources to the highest rated hazards first. The overall risk ratings are broken down and color coded into the following categories:

- Red - High: The hazard poses a high risk in Dover. Scores 10 +
- Yellow - Medium: The hazard poses a medium risk in Dover. Scores between 5-9
- Green - Low: The hazard poses a low risk in Dover. Scores between 1-4

Summary of Risk Scores for All Hazards

The Hazard Mitigation Committee, during a brainstorming session, used the method outlined above to determine the overall risk associated with hazards in Dover. Results are distributed below. Table 11 on the next page is the City's risk assessment tool and provides a more comprehensive illustration of each hazard and their risk scores.

6 hazards rated as having a **High** overall risk in Dover:

- Tropical Storms/Hurricanes
- Coastal Flooding
- Mass Casualty
- Inland Flooding
- Aging Infrastructure
- Terrorism/Violence

13 hazards rated as having a **Moderate** overall risk in Dover

- High Wind Events
- Infectious Diseases
- Drought
- Severe Winter Weather
- Transport Accident
- Conflagration
- Hazardous Materials
- Extreme Temperatures
- Dam Failure
- Cyber Threats
- Lightning
- Wildfire
- Long-Term Utility Outage

5 hazards rated as having a **Low** overall risk in Dover:

- Earthquakes > 4.0 on Richter Scale
- Known/Emerging Contaminants
- Solar Storms & Space Weather
- Radiological
- Landslides

Risk Assessment Tool

Table 11: Risk Assessment Tool

Hazard	Classification	Human Impact	Property Impact	Business Impact	Average Impact Score	Probability of Occurrence	Overall Risk
Tropical Storms/Hurricanes	Natural	5	5	4	4.67	3	14
Coastal Flooding	Natural	4	5	4	4.33	3	13
Mass Casualty	Human-Caused	6	3	4	4.33	3	13
Inland Flooding	Natural	3	4	4	3.67	3	11
Aging Infrastructure	Technological	2	4	5	3.67	3	11
Terrorism/Violence	Human-Caused	5	2	4	3.67	2	11
High Wind Events	Natural	3	3	3	3	3	9
Infectious Disease	Natural	4	2	3	3	3	9
Drought	Natural	3	3	3	3	3	9
Severe Winter Weather	Natural	3	3	3	3	3	9
Transport Accident	Human-Caused	3	3	3	3	3	9
Conflagration	Technological	3	3	3	3	3	9
Hazardous Materials	Technological	3	3	3	3	3	9
Extreme Temperatures	Natural	3	2	2	2.33	3	7
Dam Failure/Breach	Technological	2	3	2	2.33	1	7
Cyber Threats/Attacks	Human-Caused	2	2	3	2.33	3	7
Lightning	Natural	2	2	2	2	3	6
Wildfire	Natural	2	2	2	2	3	6
Long-Term Utility Outage	Technological	3	3	3	3	2	6
Earthquakes > 4 on Richter Scale	Natural	4	4	4	4	1	4
Known/Emerging Contaminants	Technological	1	1	1	1	3	3
Solar Storms and Space Weather	Natural	1	1	1	1	3	3
Radiological	Technological	2	1	2	1.67	1	2
Landslide	Natural	1	1	1	1	1	1

Impact Scoring

(1-2): Inconvenience to the population, reduced service/productivity of businesses, minor damages to property, and non-life-threatening injuries to people

(3-4): Moderate to major damages to property, temporary closure and reduce service and/or productivity of businesses, and numerous injuries and deaths

(5-6): Devastation to property, significant injuries and deaths, permanent closure and/or relocation of services and businesses, and long-term effects on the population

Probability Scoring

(1): 0%-33% Probability of the hazard occurring within 10 years (Low)

(2): 34%-66% Probability of the hazard occurring within 10 years (Medium)

(3): 67%-100% Probability of the hazard occurring within 10 years (High)

Critical Facilities: Asset Inventory and Vulnerability

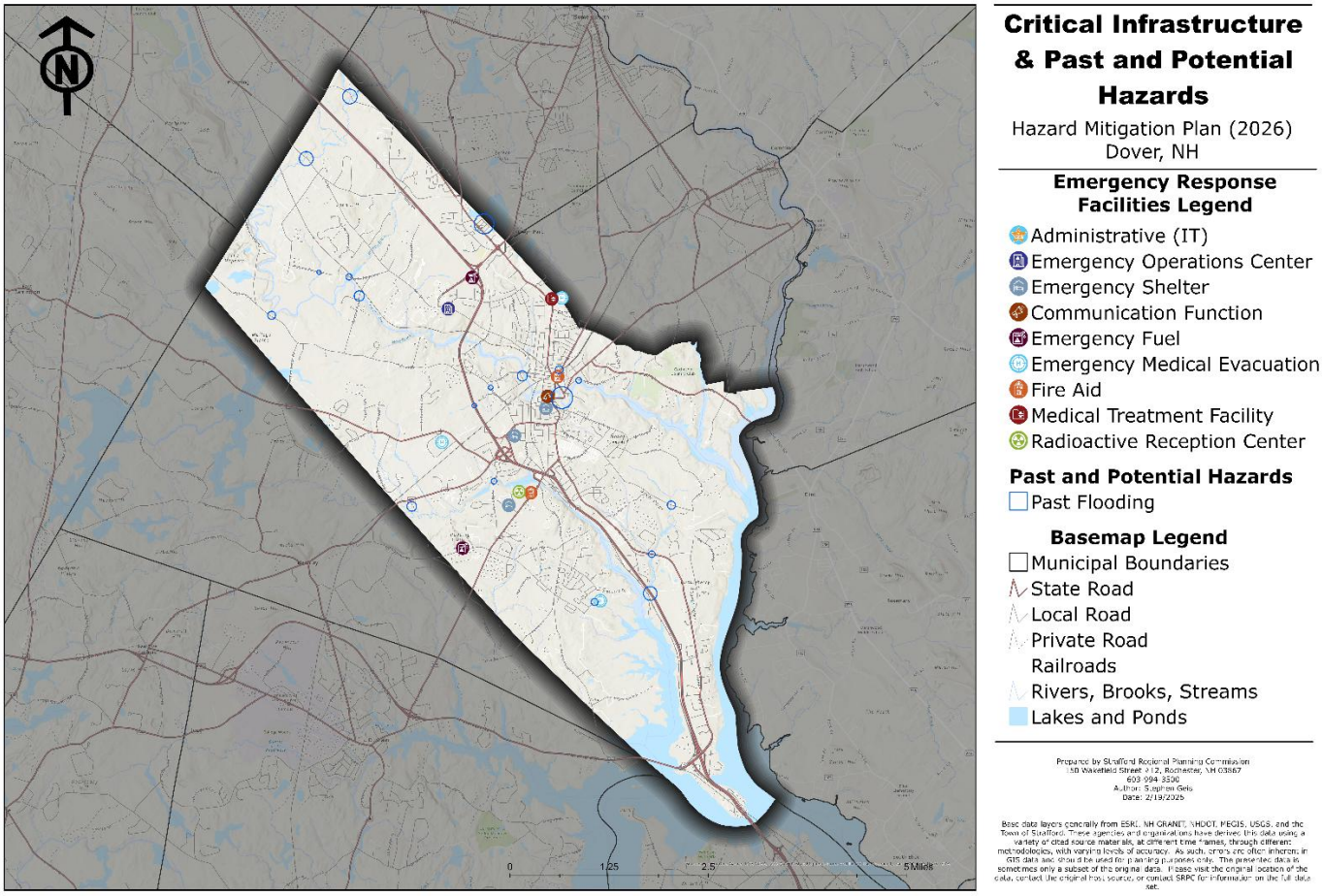
The following community assets include all public and private facilities that the Hazard Mitigation Committee considers essential for the delivery of vital services for the protection of the community, such as emergency operations centers, shelters, or utilities. Most of this list was generated from the previous (2018) Plan with updates on critical facilities that have been edited, added or removed from Table 12. All critical facilities and key resources are included in a series of maps in Appendix F. Assets are organized into four categories:

1) Emergency Response Facilities are primary facilities and resources that may be needed during an emergency response
2) Non-Emergency Response Facilities are facilities considered essential, that although critical, not necessary for immediate emergency response effort.
3) Facilities and Populations to Protect can be defined broadly to include those who are not able to access and use the standard resources offered in disaster preparedness and planning, response, and recovery
4) Water Resources are water sources that may be used during emergencies.

Table 12: Emergency Response Facilities (ERF)

ERF's are primary facilities and resources that may be needed during an emergency response		
Facility	Type	Address
City Hall	Administrative (Information Technology)	288 Central Ave
Police Station	Primary Emergency Operations Center	46 Chestnut Street
Liberty North End Fire Station	Back-up Emergency Operations Center	262 Sixth Street
Central Fire Station	Fire	9-11 Broadway
South End Fire Station	Fire	25 Durham Road
McConnell Center	Primary Emergency Shelter	61 Locust Street
Dover High School	Primary Back-Up Emergency Shelter	25 Alumni Drive
Woodman Park	Back-Up Emergency Shelter	11 Towle Ave
Communication Tower	Primary Communication Tower	46 Chestnut Street
Dover Middle School	Radioactive Reception Center	16 Daley Drive
State Shed	Emergency Fuel	Indian Brook Drive
Public Works Garage	Emergency Fuel (diesel only)	271 Mast Road
Wentworth Douglass Hospital	Medical Facility	789 Central Ave
Helipad Locations	Emergency Medical Evacuation	Wentworth Douglass Hospital Industrial Park Drive Bellamy Fields
Evacuation Routes	Evacuation Planning	State Routes 4, 9, 16, 108, 155 Spaulding Turnpike Interstate 95 (Exit 5)

Map 2: Emergency Response Facilities



Bridges

The following is a list of state and local bridges, which are part of the critical transportation system that moves goods and services, many of which may be vulnerable to flooding and other disruptions. According to the 2018 State Plan, the average lifespan for a bridge is around fifty years, and the current average age of state-owned bridges in New Hampshire is 52-56 years.

Condition Rating:

Red Listed Bridges - Bridges designated for highway traffic having at least one major structural element (deck, superstructure, substructure, or culvert) with a condition rating of “4 = Poor” or less are categorized as “structurally deficient”. Bridges in “poor” condition are still considered safe for use, in accordance with posted weight restrictions.

Table 13: Bridges				
Bridge ID	Location	Condition	Owner	Year Built/Rebuilt
057/173	Sixth Street over Blackwater Brook	Structurally Deficient	City	1937
079/140	Watson Road over Cocheco River	Not Deficient	City	1986
084/165	NH16 over Long Hill Road	Not Deficient	State	1956, 1990
101/150	Indian Brook Drive over NH16	Not Deficient	State	1957, 1997
104/143	Glenwood Ave over NH16	Not Deficient	State	1957, 2002
105/133	NH16 over Cocheco River	Structurally Deficient	State	1957, 1991
105/138	Sixth Street over NH16	Structurally Deficient	State	1957, 2001
106/125	Tolend Road over NH16	Not Deficient	State	1957, 2003
106/133	NH 16/Spalding Turnpike over Cocheco R.	Structurally Deficient	State	1957/1991
109/106	NH9 over BMRR	Not Deficient	State	2011
111/132	Whittier Street over Cocheco River	Not Deficient	City	2018
113/111	NH16 (SB) over BMRR	Not Deficient	State	1957, 1992
113/112	NH16 (NB) over BMRR	Not Deficient	State	1957, 1992
120/098	Bellamy Road over Bellamy River	Not Deficient	City	1967
120/118	Washington Street over CSX	Not Deficient	City	1907
121/106	Silver Street over NH16	Not Deficient	State	1957, 2000
123/126	Fourth Street over Cocheco River	Not Deficient	City	1978
127/104	Cataract Ave over NH16	Not Deficient	State	1957, 2003
128/122	Chestnut Street over Cocheco River	Not Deficient	City	1975
130/099	NH108 over Bellamy River	Not Deficient	City	1986
131/123	NH108 (SB) over Cocheco River	Not Deficient	City	1976
132/101	NH16 (SB) over NH108/CSX	Structurally Deficient	State	1957/1999
132/102	NH16 (NB) over NH108/CSX	Structurally Deficient	State	1957/1999
134/122	NH108 (NB) over Cocheco River	Not Deficient	City	1977
136/123	Washington St. over Cocheco River	Not Deficient	City	2010
160/083	Gerrish Road over NH16	Not Deficient	State	1956/2001
169/130	Gulf Road over Fresh Creek	Not Deficient	State	1948
174/034	US4 over Bellamy River	Not Deficient	State	1998
182/036	US4 (WB) over NH16	Not Deficient	State	2020
182/123	Gulf Road over Salmon Falls River	Structurally Deficient	State	1950/1982
200/023	General Sullivan over Little Bay (Closed)	Structurally Deficient	State	1934/1950
201/024	NH16 (NB) over Little Bay	Not Deficient	State	2018

Dams

The following is a summary list of dams in Dover, which may be vulnerable to flooding and other disruptions. According to the NHDES Dam Bureau, Dover has 54 dams, however, only 25 have received a rating in the hazard classification. This includes all Non-Menace (NM), Low (L), Significant (S) and High (H) hazard dams. Dover has 1 High, 1 Significant, 1 Low, and 22 Non-Menace dams.

Table 14: Dam Classification Definition

Dam Classification	Classification Definition
High	Dam that has a high hazard potential because it is in a location and of a size that failure or misoperation of the dam would result in probable loss of human life.
Significant	Dam that has a significant hazard potential because it is in a location and of a size that failure or misoperation of the dam would result in no probable loss of lives but major economic loss to structures or property.
Low	Dam that has a low hazard potential because it is in a location and of a size that failure or misoperation of the dam would result in no possible loss of life and low economic loss to structures/property.
Non-Menace	Dam that is not a menace because it is in a location and of a size that failure of misoperation of the dam would not result in probable loss of life or loss to property.

Table 15: Dover Dams

HAZCL	NAME	RIVER	HEIGHT ft	IMPND acres	DAM OWNER
NM	FARM POND DAM	UNNAMED STREAM	6	0.21	PRIVATE
NM	FIRE POND DAM	TR MALLEGO BROOK	6	0.5	PRIVATE
NM	BRADBURY DAM	TR BLACKWATER BROOK	6	0.75	PRIVATE
NM	ELLIOT ROSE POND DAM	UNNAMED STREAM	12	0.2	PRIVATE
NM	GATEWAY DET POND DAM	RUNOFF	6	1	PRIVATE
NM	BELLAMY R WILDLIFE POND DAM	BELLAMY RIVER	10	1.2	NH FISH & GAME
NM	SIXTH ST DET POND 1 DAM	RUNOFF	6	0.41	PRIVATE
NM	HEALTHCARE DET POND DAM	RUNOFF	14	0.21	PRIVATE
L	WATSON WALDRON DAM	COCHECO RIVER	18	54	NH DES WATER DIV
H	COCHECO FALLS DAM	COCHECO RIVER	15	20	CITY OF DOVER
NM	HUGGINS FARM POND DAM	UNNAMED STREAM	10	0.49	PRIVATE
NM	FARM POND DAM	TRIB TO LITTLE BAY BELLAMY R	10	0.56	PRIVATE
NM	FARM POND DAM	TR GANNEY BROOK	9	0.39	UNKNOWN
NM	TUTTLE MARKET FARM POND DAM	UNNAMED STREAM	12	0.77	PRIVATE
NM	TUTTLE FARM POND DAM	UNNAMED STREAM	12	0.36	UNKNOWN
NM	RECREATION POND DAM	UNNAMED STREAM	10	0.16	PRIVATE
S	THORNWOOD COMMONS POND DAM	VARNEY BROOK	16	2	PRIVATE
NM	FARM POND DAM	UNNAMED STREAM	10	0.5	PRIVATE
NM	WATER SUPPLY POND DAM	UNNAMED STREAM	7	0.26	UNKNOWN

HAZCL	NAME	RIVER	HEIGHT ft	IMPND acres	DAM OWNER
NM	WHITE FARM POND DAM	UNNAMED STREAM	12	1.9	PRIVATE
NM	WILDLIFE POND DAM	CANNERY BROOK	6	1.5	PRIVATE
NM	CRICKET BROOK DAM	CRICKET BROOK	---	---	PRIVATE
NM	FARM POND DAM	UNNAMED STREAM	7	0.71	PRIVATE
NM	BACK RIVER DET POND DAM	RUNOFF	12	0.2	PRIVATE
NM	HANNAFORD DET POND DAM	RUNOFF	10	0.148	PRIVATE

Table 16: Non-Emergency Response Facilities (NERF)

NERF's are facilities considered essential, that although critical, not necessary for the immediate emergency response effort.

Facility	Type	Address
Water Treatment Plant	Water Plant	Lowell Avenue
Water Treatment Plant	Water Plant	Griffin Well
Water Treatment Plant	Water Plant	French Cross Road
Water Treatment Plant	Water Plant	56 Stonewall Drive
Wastewater Treatment Plant	Wastewater Plant	484 Middle Road
Solid Waste/Recycling Center	Residential Waste	265 Mast Road
Dover Transportation Center	Transportation Center	33 Chestnut Street
NH Park and Ride	Potential Logistics and Staging Area	23 Indian Brook Drive (Exit 9)

Critical Facilities/Key Resources

It is important to identify the critical facilities and other structures that are most likely to be damaged by hazards. Table 17 lists all critical facilities and key resources, including bridges and dams that are located within past and potential hazard areas.



Photo: Captain Matthew Adams

Table 17: Critical Facilities (CF)		
CF are important structures that may be vulnerable during a hazardous event		
Facility	**Type**	**Address**
Pump Station(s)	Pump Station	3 Seaport Way (River Street) 25 Charles Street 60 Mill Street 182 Crosby Road 18 Daley Drive 87A Gerrish Road 10 Wentworth Terrace 12 Boston Harbor Road 12A Leighton Way 22A Isaac Lucas Circle 135 Mast Road 5A Spruce Drive 20 Cocheco Street 181 County Farm Road 56A New Rochester Road 16B Cranbrook Lane 47 Hampshire Circle 18 Back Road 5 Sandpiper Drive 31 Sullivan Drive 62 Stonewall Drive Tolend Rd. and Glen Hill Rd. intersection 6 Washington Street
Distribution Substation(s)	Power Substation	75 Cocheco Street
Water Tower	Water Reservoir	Garrison Hill Long Hill Road
Smaller Substation(s)	Smaller Voltage Substation	36 Dover Point Rd (Stark Avenue) 7 Drew Road 71 Littleworth Rd 799 Central Ave (Wentworth Douglass)
Natural Gas Stations	Gas Regulator Stations	Rutland Street at Silver Street Sixth Street at Maple and Horne Street Gulf Road toward Eliot Bridge
Switching Stations	Switching Stations	193 Knox Marsh Road
Communication Tower(s)	Communication Function	Mast Road Garrison Hill Long Hill Road Middle Road
Cocheco Falls Dam	High Hazard Dam	Cocheco River
Watson Waldron Dam	Low Hazard Dam	Cocheco River
Central Ave Dam and Fish Ladder (Cocheco Falls)	Low Hazard Dam	Cocheco River
Redden Pond Dam	Low Hazard Dam	Redden Pond
Thornwood Commons Pond	Significant Hazard Dam	Varney Brook

Map 3: Critical Infrastructure

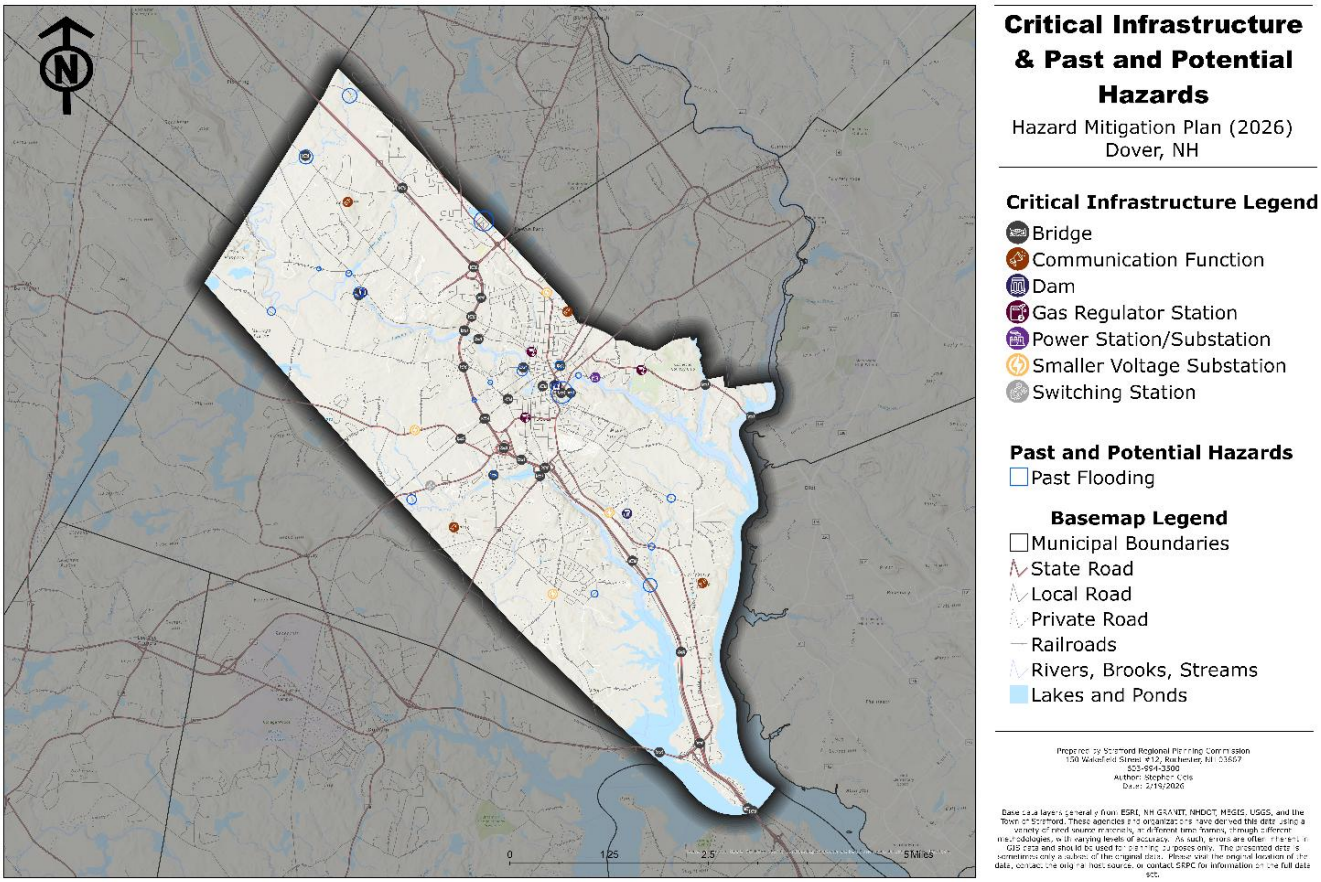


Table 18: Populations to Protect

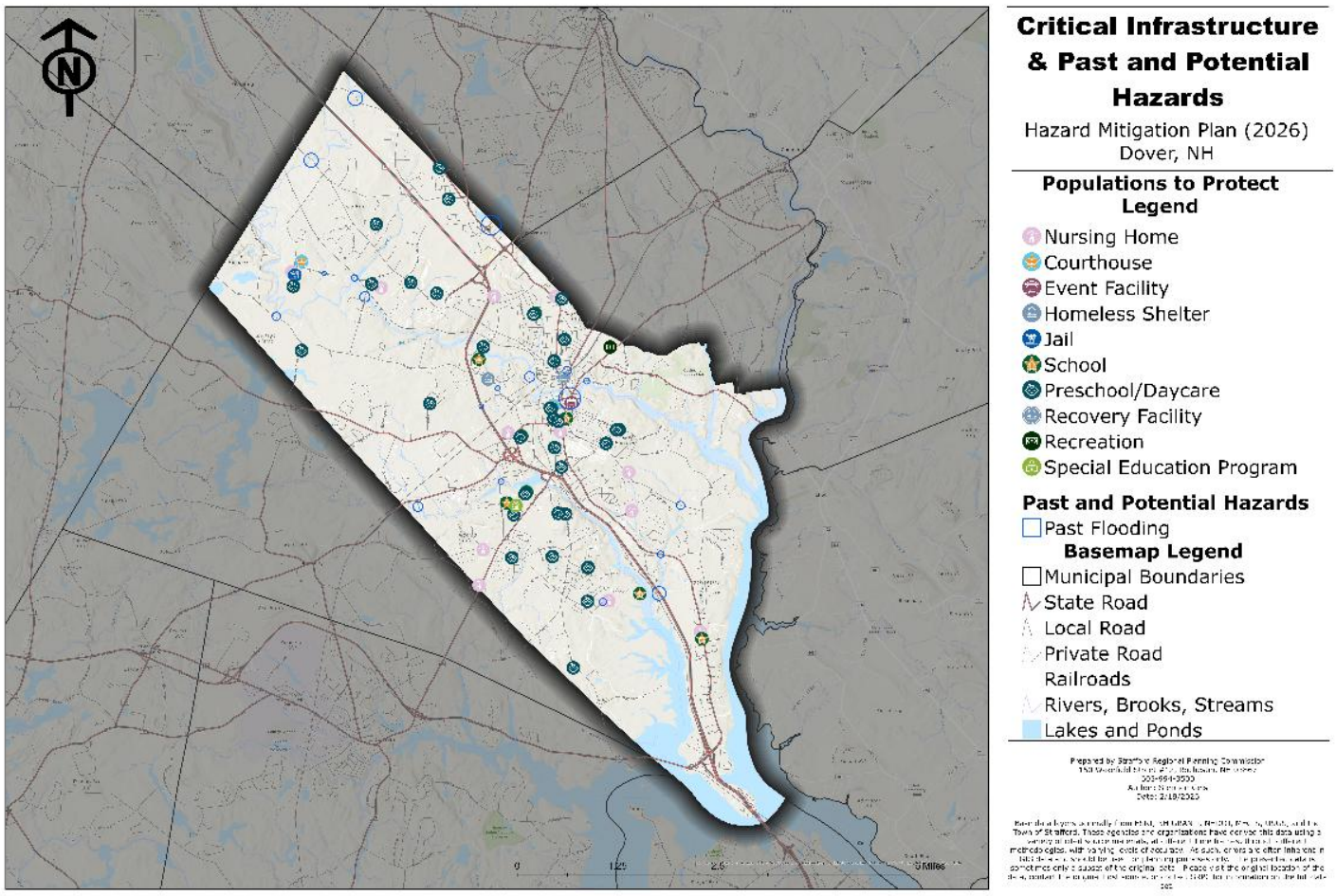
Vulnerable populations can be defined broadly to include those who are not able to access and use the standard resources offered in disaster preparedness and planning, response, and recovery

Facility	Type	Address
Woodman Park	Elementary School	11 Towle Avenue
Garrison	Elementary School	50 Garrison Road
Horne Street	Middle School	78 Horne Street
Middle School	Senior High School	16 Daley Drive
High School and Regional Career Center	Special Education Program	25 Alumni Drive
Dover Alternative School	College-Preparatory School	50 Alumni Drive
Cocheco Academy of the Arts	Catholic High School (Private)	40 Hampshire Circle
St. Thomas Aquinas	College-Preparatory School (Private)	199 Dover Point Road
Portsmouth Christian Academy	Catholic School (Private)	20 Seaborne Drive
Saint Mary Academy	Preschool/Daycare	222 Central Avenue
Children in Motion	Preschool/Daycare	274 County Farm Road
My School	Preschool/Daycare	118 Locust Street
Dover Children's Home	Preschool/Daycare	207 Locust Street
Happy Helpers Preschool	Preschool/Daycare	6 Heather Lane

Facility	Type	Address
JB's Learning House	Preschool/Daycare	25 Mathes Hill Drive
Strafford County Head Start	Preschool/Daycare	62A Whittier Street
Strafford County YMCA	Preschool/Daycare	21 Daley Drive
Strafford County YMCA	Preschool/Daycare	50 Garrison Road
Strafford County YMCA	Preschool/Daycare	78 Horne Street
Strafford County YMCA	Preschool/Daycare	11 Towle Avenue
WDH Early Learning	Preschool/Daycare	789 Central Avenue
Michelle Michaud's Daycare	Preschool/Daycare	6 Wallace Drive
Our House for Girls	Preschool/Daycare	576 Central Avenue
Shannonigans Childcare	Preschool/Daycare	168 Mast Road
Stay & Play Early Learning	Preschool/Daycare	9 Nelson Street
Dover Daycare Learning	Preschool/Daycare	32 Saint Thomas Street
Honey Tree Learning	Preschool/Daycare	36 Olive Meadows Lane
Cross Road Children's Center	Preschool/Daycare	18 French Cross Road
Peter Cotton Tail Preschool Daycare	Preschool/Daycare	42 Long Hill Road
Shenanigans Early Learning	Preschool/Daycare	2 Apache Street
Honey Hill Child Care	Preschool/Daycare	57 Central Avenue
Seacoast Charter School	Preschool/Daycare	171 Watson Road
Little Tree Education	Preschool/Daycare	383 Sixth Street
Bright Beginnings Daycare	Preschool/Daycare	50 Back River Road
Garrison City Early Childhood Center	Preschool/Daycare	103/105 Durham Road
Our Little Ones	Preschool/Daycare	7 Birch Drive
Lu Daycare	Preschool/Daycare	7 Tennyson Avenue
Susie's Daycare	Preschool/Daycare	28 Tennyson Avenue
Little Lamb Nursery	Preschool/Daycare	31 Tennyson Avenue
Miss Patty's Children Center	Preschool/Daycare	49 Piscataqua Road
Melissa's After School Care	Preschool/Daycare	42 Pearl Street
Kids Culture-South	Preschool/Daycare	43 Back River Road
Kids Culture-North	Preschool/Daycare	32 St. Thomas Street
Riverside Rest Home	Nursing Home	276 County Farm Road
Saint Ann House	Nursing Home	195 Dover Point Road
Langdon Place	Nursing Home	60 Middle Road
Wentworth Home	Assisted Living	795 Central Avenue
Bellamy Fields	Assisted Living	150 Garrison Road
Watson Fields	Assisted Living	201 Watson Road
Wadleigh House	Assisted Living	10 Summer Street
Residence at Silver Square	Assisted Living	100 Sterling Way
Mast Landing Senior Care Housing	Assisted Living	250 Mast Road
Johnson Creek Village	Assisted Living	301 Durham Road
Pointe Place Memory Care	Assisted Living	Pointe Place
Cocheco River Manor	Assisted Living	262 County Farm Road

Facility	Type	Address
Dover Rehabilitation	Assisted Living	307 Plaza Drive
My Friends Place	Homeless Shelter	368 Washington Street
Dover Circuit Court	Courthouse	25 St. Thomas Street
River Mill at Dover Landing	Event Facility	2 Washington Street
Strafford County Jail	Prison	266 County Farm Road
Strafford County Superior Court	Courthouse	259 County Farm Road
Dover Ice Arena	Recreation	110 Portland Avenue
SOS Recovery Community Organization	Recovery Facility	4 Broadway Street

Map 4: Populations to Protect



CHAPTER 5: HAZARD PROFILES AND HISTORY OF EVENTS

This section contains a compilation of information related to the hazards identified in this Plan, including the definition of the hazard, location, the extent of the hazard, impacts and past occurrences, summation of future risk, and the highest probable extent of the hazard.

The Hazard Mitigation Committee investigated past and potential hazards using a variety of sources and techniques including, but not necessarily limited to, local knowledge, consulting various hazard experts and extracting data from the 2023 State Plan and other state and federal databases. Past and potential hazards were mapped where spatial data was available.

Natural Hazards

Coastal Flooding



Risk Assessment: High
Average Impact: Medium
Future Probability: High

Definition: Global climate change is expected to continue to have a broad range of impacts ranging from anticipated sea level rise to changing weather patterns and increasing numbers of extreme weather events. Coastal municipalities need to prepare for these changes that would have serious implications for their communities, including storm surge, coastal erosion, and coastal flooding due to sea level rise. These changes pose a threat to coastal populations due to potential negative impacts upon existing buildings, infrastructure, and natural resources.

Location: The risk from coastal flooding is limited to tidal areas. The Oyster River, a tidally influenced coastal river, flows south into the Piscataqua River and acts as the boundary between New Hampshire and Maine before draining into the Gulf of Maine through Portsmouth Harbor. Influenced by historic development patterns and significant changes in land use, as well as extreme precipitation and coastal surge, these complex freshwater river systems have experienced more frequent and significant flooding during storm events in the past 15 years. These contributing factors translate into the Great Bay communities being vulnerable to both saltwater and freshwater flooding.

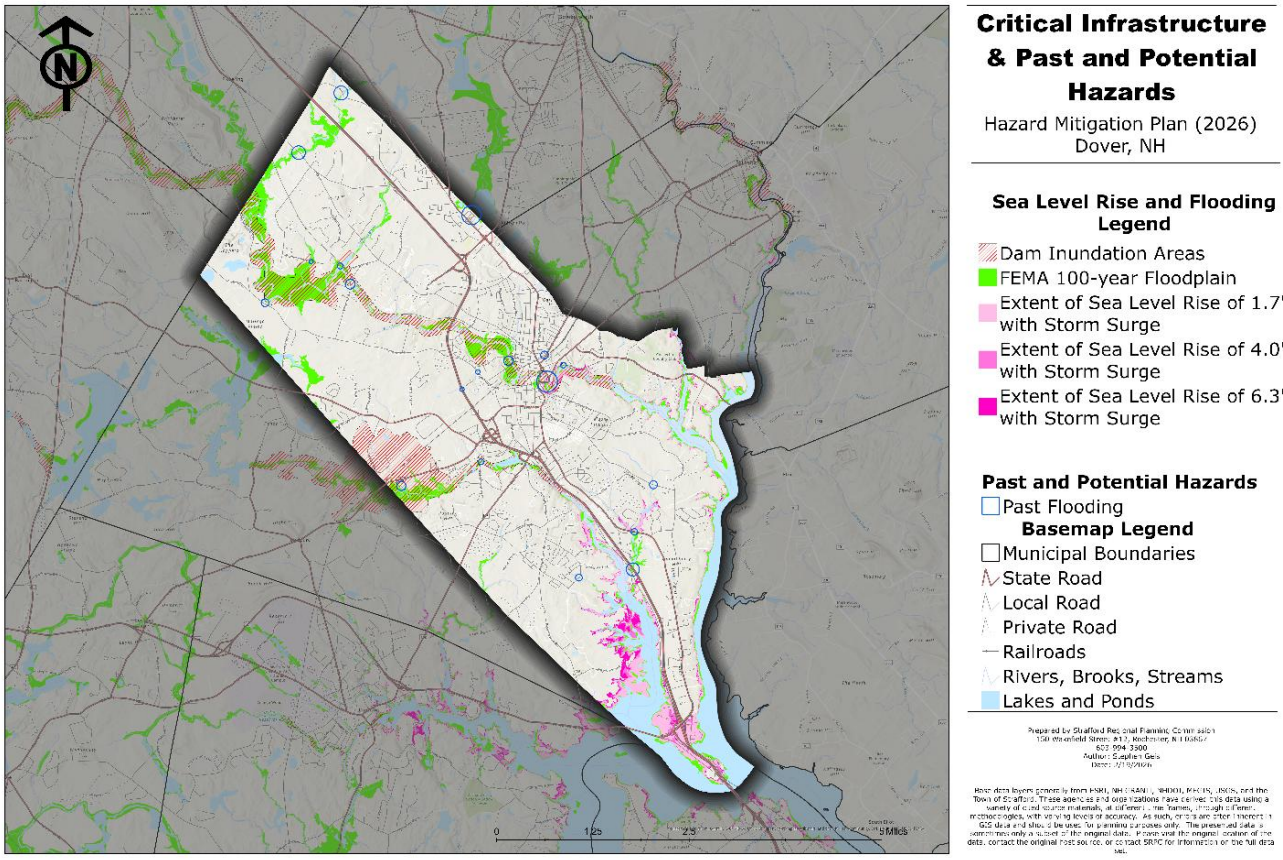
Other flooding, such as riverine flooding, will be covered in the inland flooding hazard section.

Extent: Areas within the coastal floodplain make them particularly vulnerable to flooding from seasonal high tides, coastal storms, and sea-level rise. Many high-value private residences have been built in this shoreline area and could be susceptible to coastal flooding. This area is also susceptible to storm surge from hurricanes, which have roughly the same probability of occurrence as the 100-year storm.

Previous Hazard Events: The committee did not identify any coastal flooding in the past five years.

Probability of Future Events: With the impacts of climate change, flooding is likely to increase in the coastal floodplain areas. The Dover Hazard Mitigation Committee ranked coastal flooding as a high probability to occur within the next ten years.

Map 5: Sea Level Rise and Flooding



Inland Flooding

Risk Assessment: High
Average Impact: Medium
Future Probability: High

Definition: Inland flooding is generally defined as a high flow, overflow, or inundation by water, which causes or threatens damage. Flooding results from the overflow of rivers, their tributaries, and streams throughout the State, primarily from high precipitation events. Flash flooding is defined as a flow with a rapid rise in water level and extreme velocities in a river or stream, beginning within six hours of the causative event (e.g., intense rainfall, dam failure, ice jam). Ongoing flooding can intensify to flash flooding in cases where intense rainfall

results in a rapid surge of rising flood waters. Because of New Hampshire's steep terrain in the headwaters of watersheds, particularly outside of the coastal plain, flash floods also lead to riverbank and bed erosion.

Causes of flooding that could potentially affect Dover include:

- 100-year rainstorm,
- Severe tropical storm (hurricane or tropical storm) that can bring torrential rainfall in excess of that from a 500-year storm,
- Rapid snow pack melt in spring can be a significant potential flooding source, given the northern, relatively cold location and climate of Dover and has occurred multiple times in the past.
- River ice jams

The "100-year flood" Term:

The "100-year flood" is a term often used to describe a flood that has a 1% chance of occurring in any year. But the phrase is misleading, and often causes people to believe these floods happen every 100 years on average. The truth is, these floods can happen quite close together, or not for long stretches of time, but the risk of such a flood remains constant from year to year. The 100-year-flood term was originated to delineate areas on a map to determine what properties are subject to the National Flood Insurance Program. Properties within the 100-year-floodplain, as defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, have special requirements and mortgage holders will require owners to carry flood insurance on these properties.

[Source: The Nurture Nature Center: Focus on Floods]

Location: Flooding can occur in any area of the city but is more likely to occur within the 100-year floodplain, downstream of dams, along river and stream banks, near wetlands and road crossings, and other low-lying areas.

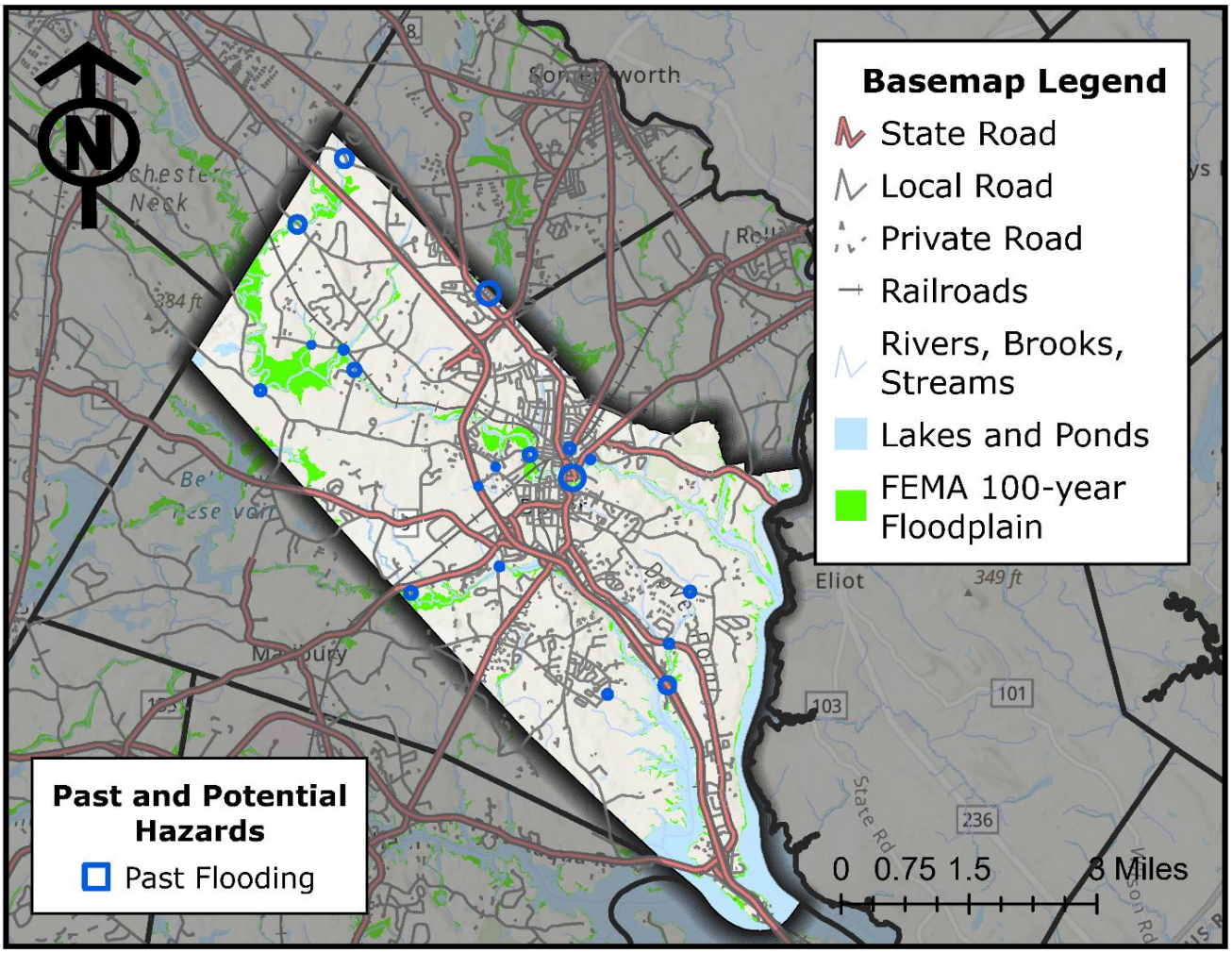
Extent: Although flooding of the full extent of this floodplain by definition would require a 100-year storm, smaller storms with a higher annual probability of occurrence could still flood significant portions of that floodplain. Some structures that could be impacted by a 100-year storm could also be affected by smaller, more frequent flooding. It is likely that the 100-year floodplain will expand in area when flood maps are updated due to better mapping technology and current precipitation data.

Previous Hazard Events: The Dover Hazard Mitigation Committee noted three events of flooding during the past five years:

- January 10, 2024: Heavy rains on frozen ground caused localized flooding at 6 Olive Meadow and 75 Oak Street. No injuries or deaths were reported; No damage to City infrastructure; structural damage to private property unknown.
- September 19, 2023: Heavy rains caused localized flooding at 75 Oak Street, 1 Center Drive, and 8 Cornerstone Drive. No injuries or deaths were reported; structural damage to private property unknown.
- December 14, 2019: Two to three inches of rain, combined with snowmelt, triggered a Flash Flood Warning and flooded low-lying areas and roads. No injuries or deaths were reported; No damage to City infrastructure; structural damage to private property unknown.

Probability of Future Events: With the impacts of climate change, flooding is likely to increase in the floodplain and low-lying areas. The Dover Hazard Mitigation Committee ranked inland flooding as a high probability to occur within the next ten years.

Map 2: Past & Potential Flooding



Drought

Risk Assessment: Medium
Average Impact: Medium
Future Probability: High

Definition: A drought is defined as a long period of abnormally low precipitation, especially one that adversely affects growing or living conditions. The impacts of droughts are indicated through measurements of soil moisture, groundwater levels, and stream flow. The effect of drought on these indicators is variable during any event. For example, frequent minor rainstorms can replenish the soil moisture without raising groundwater levels or increasing streamflow. Low streamflow also correlates with low ground-water levels because ground water discharge to streams and rivers maintain streamflow during extended dry periods. Low streamflow and low ground-water levels commonly cause diminished water supply.

Location: The risk from drought is city-wide. The State has been divided into five drought management areas to effectively monitor for and respond to drought conditions.

Category	Description	Possible Impacts
D0	Abnormally Dry	Going into drought: • short-term dryness slowing planting, growth of crops or pastures Coming out of drought: • some lingering water deficits • pastures or crops not fully recovered
D1	Moderate Drought	• Some damage to crops, pastures • Streams, reservoirs, or wells low, some water shortages developing or imminent • Voluntary water-use restrictions requested
D2	Severe Drought	• Crop or pasture losses likely • Water shortages common • Water restrictions imposed
D3	Extreme Drought	• Major crop/pasture losses • Widespread water shortages or restrictions
D4	Exceptional Drought	• Exceptional and widespread crop/pasture losses • Shortages of water in reservoirs, streams, and wells creating water emergencies

Extent:
The National Drought Monitor classifies the duration and severity of the drought using precipitation, stream flow, and soil moisture data coupled with information provided on a weekly basis from local officials. There are five magnitudes of drought outlined in the New Hampshire State Drought Management Plan: Exceptional, Extreme, Severe, Moderate, and Abnormally Dry.

Drought is a regional hazard and can impact cities and towns within the region. Agricultural land and residents who use dug shallower wells may be more vulnerable to the effects of drought.

Previous Hazard Events:
While the impacts of drought are typically not as damaging and disruptive as floods or storm events, the impacts of long-term drought or near drought conditions can impact crops and the water supply. During periods of severe drought, Dover has implemented mandatory water use restrictions which impact commercial, recreation, and fire fighting training.

Normal precipitation for the state averages 40 inches per year. As a result, extended droughts are not as common as they are in other parts of the country; however, periods of drought have occurred historically in New Hampshire. Seven droughts of significant extent and duration were evident over the course of the last century as noted in Table 19.

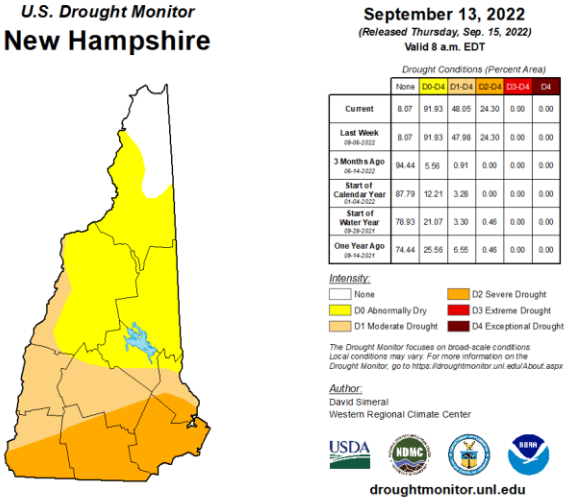
In more recent years, drought has again become a problem in New Hampshire with at least three significant droughts within the last 25 years. In 1999, a drought warning was issued by the Governor's Office. In March 2002, all counties in New Hampshire except for Coos County were declared in Drought Emergency. This was the first time that low-water conditions had progressed beyond the Level Two, Drought Warning Stage.

During the summers of 2015 and 2016, most of central and southern New Hampshire experienced its most recent drought. Drought conditions continued and intensified into 2016 in New Hampshire and in Southeast New Hampshire in particular. At its peak in October 2016, nearly 20% of the state was categorized as being in extreme drought. One hundred and sixty community water systems reported implementing a water restriction or ban, and 13 towns reported implementing voluntary or mandatory outdoor use bans in the state during the peak drought conditions. Conditions in New Hampshire largely returned to normal in the first half of 2017, with just over 2% of the state still experiencing abnormally dry conditions. This area covers the southern part of Strafford County, including Dover, illustrating the extent to which local drought conditions can vary both geographically and over time. Locally, drought impacts have not been well documented which makes it difficult to quantify.

In 2020, Strafford County experienced its most significant drought in over 20 years with nearly the entire county under an Extreme Drought for two consecutive months. Since then, there has been some level of drought or extreme dry conditions occurring each year.

Table 19: Period of Drought in NH				
Date	Description	Impacts	Location	Additional Information
1929-1936	Regional Drought	No specific impacts available	Statewide	10 to > 25yr recurrence interval
1939-1944	Regional Drought	No specific impacts available	Statewide	10 to >25yr recurrence interval, severe in southeast and moderate elsewhere.
1947-1950	Moderate Drought	No specific impacts available	Statewide	10-25yr recurrence interval
1960-1969	Severe Regional Drought	High Pollen Count, High Fire Danger, and high prices for produce, wells dried up, rivers, ponds and reservoirs became mud holes. Foggy mornings disappeared. Water Emergencies and Restrictions. Wild birds had trouble getting fish.	Statewide	>25yr recurrence interval. Regional longest recorded continuous spell of less than normal precipitation. President Johnson ordered a study to find out what could be done to help New England.
1999	Drought	Water systems and private wells were adversely impacted by the drought. Impacts to agricultural crops also occurred.	Statewide	Water systems in Salem and Hampton/North Hampton were in danger of running out of water.
2001-2002	Severe Drought	Numerous forest fires. Water systems and private wells were adversely impacted by the drought. Impacts to agricultural crops also occurred.	Statewide	Water systems in Salem and Seabrook were in danger of running out of water. Hundreds of private wells failed.
2016-2017	Extreme Drought	Water systems and private wells were adversely impacted by the drought. Impacts to agricultural crops also occurred. Hundreds of private wells failed.	Statewide	Areas of the state between D1-D3. 19 of the State's 120 dairy farms closed. The State had lost 10 farms over the previous four years combined. This was the first time that an Extreme drought had been declared for New Hampshire since the National Drought Monitor became operational in 2000. Conditions in 2016 were like that of droughts observed in 1995, 1978, and 1964.
2020	Extreme Drought	164 community water systems, eight municipalities, and some private well users in New Hampshire had restrictions in place. Since the start of dry conditions this spring, New Hampshire officials estimated at least 1,000 wells have gone dry.	Statewide	The severe drought lasted 2 months for the entirety of October and November of 2020. The hay crop had been reduced by up to 75 percent in New Hampshire

Probability of Future Events:
Advances in dynamic modeling and the use of hybrid methods have improved drought prediction, but challenges remain to improve the accuracy of drought forecasting.

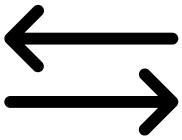


Historically, droughts in New Hampshire have had limited effect because of the plentiful water resources and sparse population. Since 1960, the population has more than doubled, which has increased demand for the State's water resources. Further droughts may have considerable effect on the State's densely populated areas along the seacoast and in the south-central area.

With extreme variation in environmental conditions due to climate change possibly on the rise, drought probability is likely to grow in the future. The large amount of water resources and relatively sparse population in New Hampshire have tended to minimize the impacts of drought events in the region, but this regional protection may be endangered in the future with increases in drought frequency or severity.

Earthquake (>4 on Richter Scale)

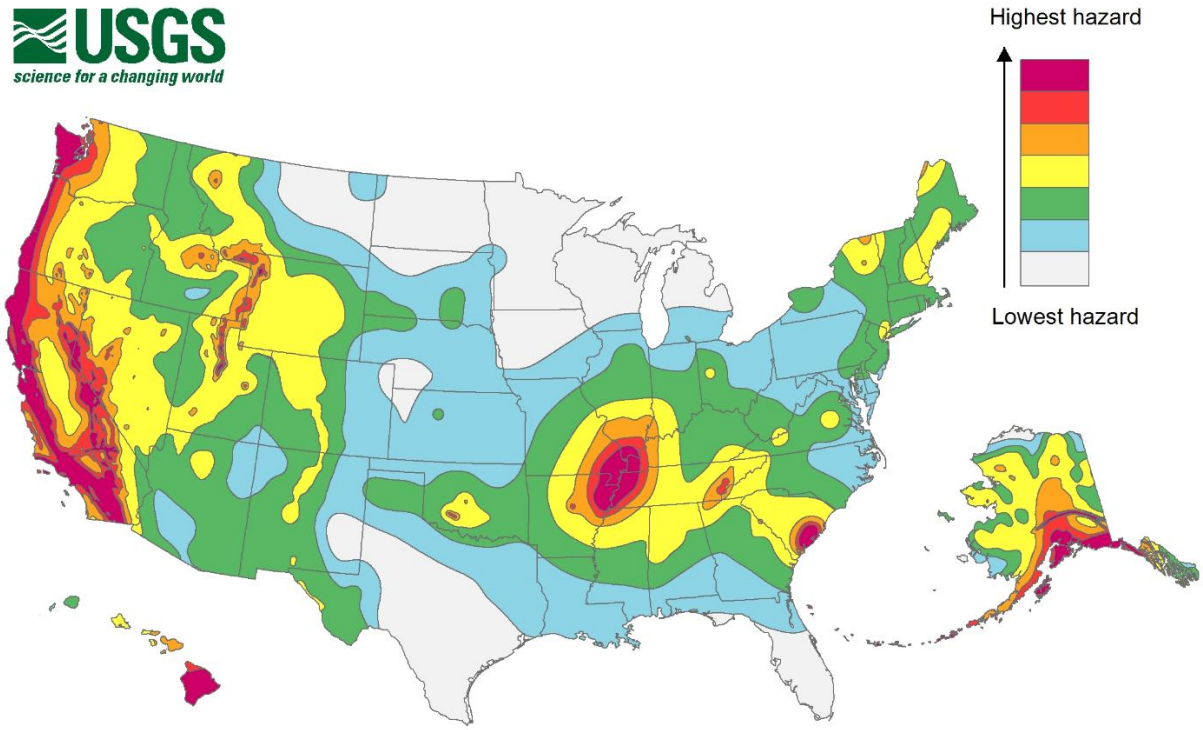
Risk Assessment: Low
Average Impact: Medium
Future Probability: Low



Definition:
The USGS defines an earthquake as a term used to describe both sudden slip on a fault, and the resulting ground shaking and radiated seismic energy caused by the slip, or by volcanic or magmatic activity, or other sudden stress changes in the earth. Earthquakes can cause buildings and bridges to collapse, disrupt gas, electric and phone lines, and often cause landslides, flash floods, fires, avalanches, and tsunamis. Larger earthquakes usually begin with slight tremors but rapidly take the form of one or more violent shocks and are followed by vibrations of gradually diminishing force called aftershocks.

Due to the geology of the region, the area impacted by an earthquake in the Northeast can be up to 40 times greater than the same magnitude event occurring on the West coast. Earthquakes can occur at any time without warning. An earthquake can impact all areas of a jurisdiction. People at greatest risk are those who live in unreinforced masonry buildings constructed on filled land or unstable soil.

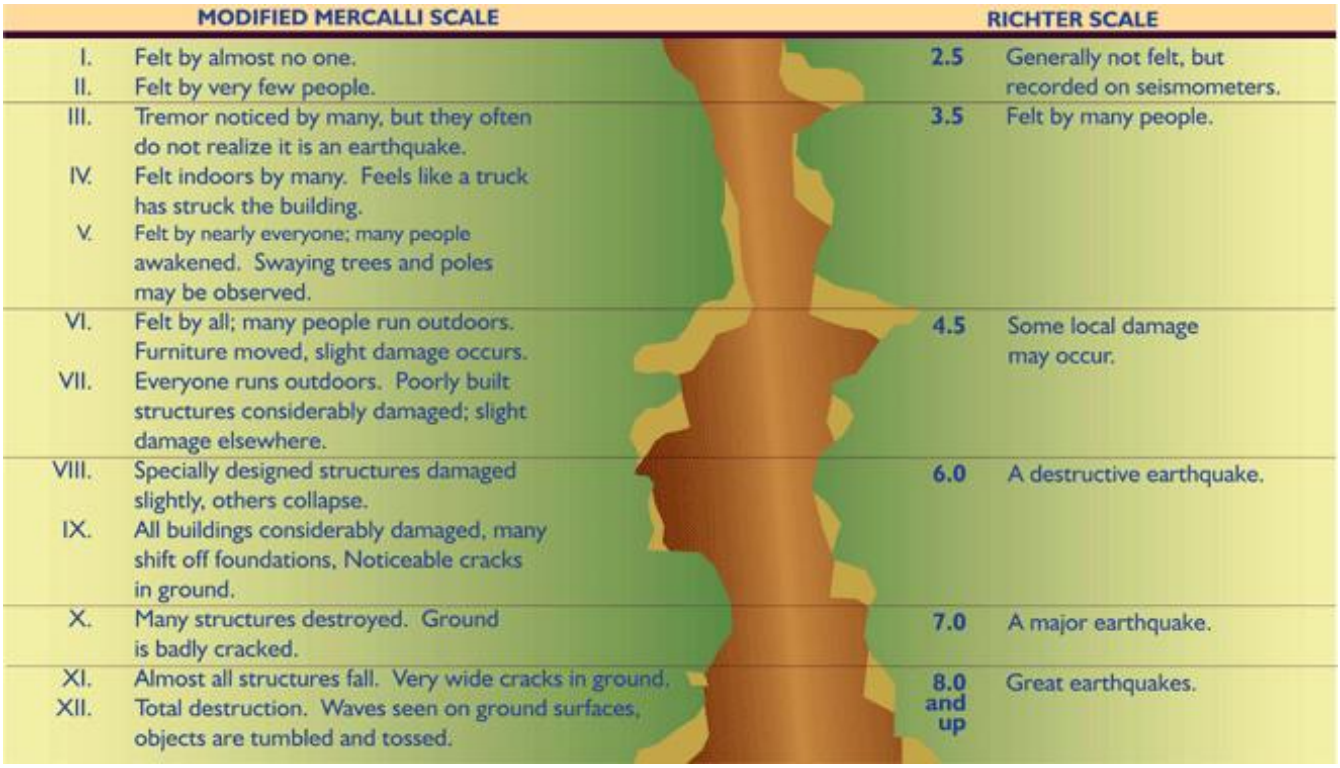
Location:
The risk from earthquakes is city-wide. There is no typical season for earthquakes, they can occur at any time. Due to the state's location in an area of moderate seismic activity earthquakes are a common event, but significantly damaging earthquakes are not.



Extent:

The magnitude and intensity of an earthquake is measured by the Richter scale and the Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) scale, respectively. The Richter magnitude scale was developed in 1935 by Charles F. Richter of the California Institute of Technology as a mathematical device to compare the size of earthquakes. The magnitude of an earthquake is determined from the logarithm of the amplitude of waves recorded by seismographs. Adjustments are included for the variation in the distance between the various seismographs and the epicenter of the earthquakes.

The Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) scale was developed in 1931 by the American seismologists Harry Wood and Frank Neumann. This scale, composed of 12 increasing levels of intensity that range from imperceptible shaking to catastrophic destruction, is designated by Roman numerals. It does not have a mathematical basis; instead, it is an arbitrary ranking based on observed effects experienced at a given place and therefore has a more meaningful measure of severity.



Previous Hazard Events:

According to maps produced by the USGS, there have been 202 earthquakes felt in NH since 1925. Of those 211, only six registered a 4.0 magnitude or above on the Richter Scale. During the last five-year update period, there have been no impacts from earthquakes in Dover.

Table 20: Notable Earthquakes in NH - 1925-2022 (Magnitude 4.0 or Greater)

Location	Date	Magnitude (Richter Scale)
5km North Northeast of Tamworth, NH	December 24, 1940	5.6
8km West of Tamworth, NH	December 20, 1940	5.3
29km South of Lac-Megantic, Canada	June 15, 1973	4.8
5km West of Hollis Center, Maine	October 16, 2012	4.7
1km of Sanbornton, NH	January 19, 1982	4.5
2km Northeast of Ossipee, NH	October 9, 1925	4.0

Probability of Future Events:

Earthquakes are on average an annual occurrence, but significant quakes have an annual probability of occurrence (based on the 1925-2022 period) of about 6.2%. The Hazard Mitigation Committee ranked this as a low probability of an earthquake (large enough to cause destruction) to impact Dover.

Extreme Temperatures

Risk Assessment: Medium
Average Impact: Low
Future Probability: High



Definition:
Extreme temperatures are a period of prolonged and/or excessive hot or cold that presents a danger to human health and life.

Extreme Heat events occur because of above normal temperatures, which often coincide with high relative humidity, that increase the likelihood of heat disorders with prolonged exposure or strenuous activity. This risk comes from the heat and humidity preventing the human body from adequately cooling itself using natural methods; this can result in heat disorders and, if untreated, unconsciousness and eventually death. Heat related disorders include heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke. Populations at risk, such as the young and elderly, are more likely to experience a heat related disorder during a heat event. Humidity exacerbates how the human body experiences heat when hazy, damp air is trapped near the ground. Certain relative humidity percentages can render the body's natural ability to cool itself by sweating ineffective. These meteorological conditions can lead to heat stroke, which is an immediate medical emergency. Extreme heat can also damage or kill crops and animals (wild, farm, or domesticated), potentially presenting a risk to the economy.

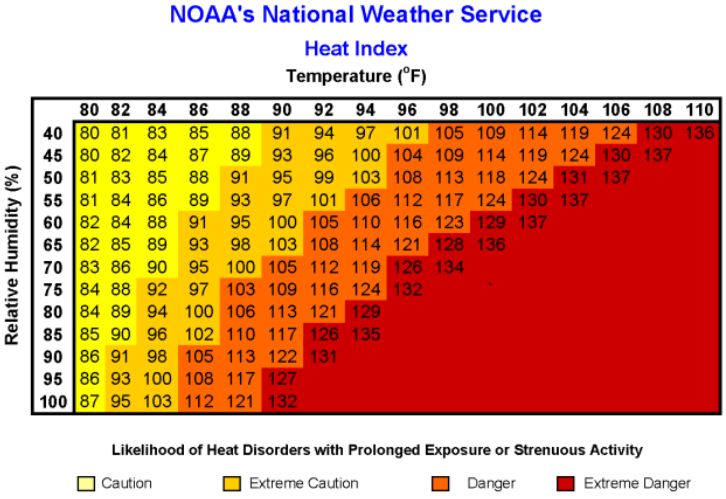
Extreme Cold events occur during meteorological cold waves, also known as cold snaps, that are caused by the southern transport of arctic airmasses into the Northeast. These events are most common in winter months and increase the likelihood of cold disorders in humans and animals that have prolonged exposure to low ambient temperatures. This effect is exacerbated when there are winds present that effectively lower the temperature that is perceived by the human body, known as the wind chill. The risk comes from when the body is losing heat faster than it can produce it. Wind acts to carry heat away from the body, therefore amplifying the perceived temperature by the human body and reducing the body's core temperature. Cold disorders can include frostbite and hypothermia. Frostbite occurs when uncovered skin/extremities are exposed to extreme cold and the body tissue is either injured or killed. Hypothermia is when the body is unable to heat itself at the rate it is being cooled and the body's core temperature begins to drop below normal values. A normal core body temperature is 98.6ºF: mild hypothermia occurs when core body temperature drops between 90-95ºF, and severe hypothermia occurs at core body temperatures of below 90°F. If left untreated, hypothermia can result in unconsciousness and eventually death. Extreme cold can also damage or kill crops and animals (wild, farm, or domesticated), potentially presenting a risk to the economy.

Location:
The risk from extreme temperatures is city-wide. The hazard is very season dependent: summer months present the greatest hazard for extreme heat events, while winter months present the greatest threat of extreme cold.

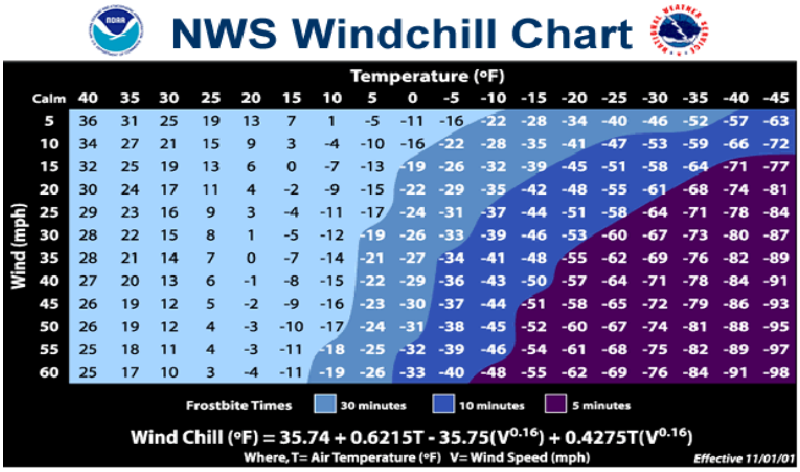
Extent: Since temperatures, humidity, and wind are all based upon existing scientific scales (Fahrenheit, Relative Humidity % [comparison of ambient temperature and dew point], and miles per hour [or knots], respectively), the data is already comparative to each other. Severity/magnitude of these events relates to how extreme the temperature is, how long it is expected to remain at an extreme, and any exacerbating factors (such as humidity or wind).

Extreme Heat

Extreme heat events can be described as periods with high temperatures of 90°F or above. The graph to the right displays the likelihood of heat disorders with prolonged exposure or strenuous activity.



Extreme Cold



What constitutes extreme cold varies by region. Characteristics of an extreme cold event in northern states include temperatures at or below zero for an extended period. According to the National Weather Service (NWS), extreme cold is a daily concern during the winter months for northern states. The NWS Windchill Temperature index calculates the dangers from winter winds and freezing temperatures.

Previous Hazard Events:

Extreme Heat

Since the last plan update, there have been several significant heat waves. While these events are uncomfortable for people and animals, they generally have not caused any serious impacts to people or property.

Extreme Cold

Since the last plan update, Dover has experienced challenges with roadways impacted from freeze thaw cycles. This is a result of warmer temperatures in the winter. During extreme cold events, older infrastructure is more apt to fail, such as water main breaks and necessary replacement that are needed. The Hazard Mitigation Committee noted two cold-related events that had an impact during the past five-year period:

- January 24-26, 2026 - Severe cold temperatures caused several broken pipes throughout the City. There were no reported injuries or deaths due to this weather event.

- February 1-5, 2023 - Extreme cold wind chill temperatures dropped as low as 30 degrees below zero causing several broken pipes throughout the City. No injuries or deaths reported during this event.

Probability of Future Events:
According to the New Hampshire Climate Assessment (June 2022), the warmest daily temperatures are expected to increase throughout this century along with an increase in the frequency of hot temperature extremes. By the end of the century, the increase in days above 90ºF projected for the higher concentrations pathway (50-60 days) is twice as high as the projected increases for the lower concentration pathway (20-30 days).

As winters warmed, the length of the cold season decreased with fewer days with snow on the ground and fewer cold temperature extremes, especially after 1970. Between 1907-1960, there were an average of 154 days per year under 32ºF. More recently, between 1991-2020, Strafford County has experienced a decrease of about ten days a year, with an average of 144 days per year under 32ºF. As such, the severity of cold extremes will likely decrease, along with snowfall and snow cover.

The Hazard Mitigation Committee ranked this as a high probability of future occurrence as extreme cold temperatures are happening at the time of this writing.

High Wind Events

Risk Assessment: Medium
Average Impact: Medium
Future Probability: High



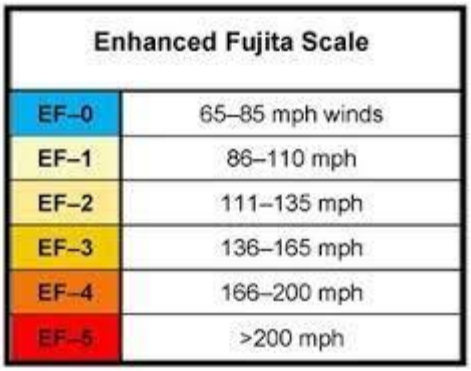
Definition:
For the purposes of this plan, there are two types of high wind events that may result from other severe storms and may occur at any time of the year:

- **Tornadoes**: A tornado is a narrow, violently rotating column of air that extends from the base of a thunderstorm to the ground. Because wind is invisible, it is hard to see a tornado unless it forms a condensation funnel made up of water droplets, dust, and debris. Tornadoes are the most violent of all atmospheric storms.
- **Straight-line winds**: This term describes any thunderstorm wind that is not associated with rotation and is usually used to differentiate from tornadic winds. There are several sub-types of straight-line winds"
    - Downdraft – small-scale column of air that rapidly sinks towards the ground
    - Downburst – result of a downdraft, referred to as a macroburst when the area affected is greater than 2.5 miles and microburst when less than 2.5 miles.
    - Gust Front- leading edge of rain-cooled air that clashes with warmer thunderstorm inflow. Characterized by wind shift, temperature drop, and gusty winds in front of a thunderstorm
    - Derecho - widespread, long-lived windstorm that is associated with a band of rapidly moving showers or thunderstorms. A typical derecho consists of numerous microbursts, downbursts, and downburst clusters. If the wind damage swath extends more than 240 miles and includes

wind gusts of at least 58 mph or greater along most of its length, then the event may be classified as a derecho.

Location:
The risk from high wind events is city-wide.

Extent:
Tornadoes are measured based on the 3 second gust wind speed of the rotational winds. The Enhanced Fujita Scale is the standard scale for rating the severity of a tornado as measured by the damage it causes. The scale measures wind speeds of 65 to greater than 200 miles per hour. The damage path of a tornado can be more than one mile wide and 50 miles long, whereas a downburst is typically less than 2.5 miles. Downbursts can have wind speeds of 150 miles per hour.



Downbursts are primarily based on their size, but consideration is also given to duration and wind speed.

Table 21: Downbursts

	Microbursts	Macrobursts
Size	Less than 2.5 miles	Greater than 2.5 miles
Duration	5-15 minutes	5-30 minutes
Wind speed (3 second gust – mph)	Up to 168 mph	Winds causing widespread damage, possibly as high as 135 mph

Previous Hazard Events:
Tornadoes are rare in New Hampshire. The NCDC Storm Events database (NCDC 2022) lists only 7 tornadoes that have impacted Strafford County since 1950. One was an EF-0 event (65-85 mph); one was an EF1 event (73-112 mph); and five were EF2 events (111-135 mph). Over the course of the past seven decades, there have not been any fatalities, 0 injuries, but approximately $2.9 million in property damages associated with tornados. Most property damage was sustained during an event that took place in 1981. The most recent touchdown was in 2008, in which an F2 tornado and high winds created a path of destruction through five New Hampshire counties that destroyed homes, displaced families, downed trees, and closed major state roadways. The impact to residents was extensive, with over 100 homes rendered uninhabitable. Phone and electric service was cut off to over 12,500 customers. One fatality (not in Strafford County) is attributed to a building collapse, and local hospitals reported numerous physical injuries associated with this severe storm. Since the last plan update, there have been no direct impacts from tornados in Dover.

Downburst activity is very prevalent throughout the State, although most of the downburst activity is mostly unrecognized unless a large amount of damage has occurred. During the summer months, when several

weather systems can merge creating 40-50 mph gusts, resulting storms can cause downed trees and electric wires.

Locally, the committee noted the following high wind events in Dover:

- July 22, 2025 - Severe wind caused multiple power outages and downed trees across the City. There were no reported injuries, deaths, or structural damage related to this storm event. Most power outages were restored within 12 hours.
- December 18, 2023 - Severe wind and heavy rain downed trees onto utility wires, leading to the temporary closure of Sixth Street and Gulf Road while road crews cleaned up the debris. There were no reported injuries, deaths, or structural damage as a result of this storm event.
- March 2, 2021 - Wind gusts up to 55 mph caused power outages for approximately 2,000 customers, knocked out traffic lights, and downed trees across multiple roads. All roads were reopened within 12 hours and power was restored within 24 hours. There were no reported injuries, deaths, or structural damage as a result of this storm event.
- August 4, 2020 - Severe wind caused multiple power outages and downed trees across the City. There were no reported injuries, deaths, or structural damage related to this storm event. Most power outages were restored within 24 hours.

Probability of Future Events: The average annual probability of recurrence of a tornado impacting Dover is roughly 10%. The probability may be slightly higher if local reports of tornadoes were considered; however, this 10% probability is for all of Strafford County – not just the City of Dover. The actual probability for Dover should be much lower, considering the great dependence of impact upon the actual track of any tornado. The NCDC identified two tornadoes that touched down relatively close (Durham and New Durham) to Dover, which would suggest the average annual probability of recurrence to be less than 3%. While tornados are not common, they would cause significant impacts. The probability of occurrence of a downburst is likely much higher. A tornado or downburst can impact the entire city but may cause greater damage to areas with higher densities, such as the downtown core area. The Hazard Mitigation Committee ranked this as a high probability of future occurrence due to the proximity of the ocean.

Infectious Diseases

Risk Assessment: Medium
Average Impact: Medium
Future Probability: High



Definition: Infectious diseases are illnesses caused by organisms—such as bacteria, viruses, fungi, or parasites. Many organisms live in and on our bodies. They're normally harmless or even helpful, but under certain conditions, some organisms may cause disease. Some infectious diseases can be passed from person to person, some are transmitted by bites from insects or animals, and others are acquired by ingesting contaminated food or water or being exposed to organisms in the environment. Signs and symptoms vary depending on the organism causing the infection, but often include fever and fatigue. Mild infections get better on their own without treatment, while some life-threatening infections may require hospitalization.

According to the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the number of people with a disease that is usually present in a community is referred to as the baseline or endemic level of the disease. This number of infections is not necessarily the desired level, which may in fact be zero, but rather is the typical or normal number of people infected. In the absence of intervention and if the number of infections is not high enough to deplete the pool of susceptible persons, the disease may continue to occur at this level indefinitely. Thus, the baseline level is often regarded as the expected level of the disease. While some diseases are so rare in each population that a single case warrants an epidemiologic investigation (e.g., rabies, plague, polio), there are other diseases that occur more commonly so that only deviations from the norm (i.e. seeing more cases than expected) warrants investigation.

Epidemics occur when an agent (the organism) and susceptible hosts are present in adequate numbers, and the agent can be effectively conveyed from a source to the susceptible people. More specifically, an epidemic may result from:

- A recent increase in amount or virulence of the agent,
- The recent introduction of the agent into a setting where it has not been before,
- An enhanced mode of transmission so that more susceptible persons are exposed,
- A change in the susceptibility of people's response to the agent, and/or
- Factors that increase exposure or involve introduction through new portals of entry.

Epidemics may be caused by infectious diseases, which can be transmitted through food, water, the environment or person-to-person or animal-to-person, and noninfectious diseases, such as a chemical exposure, that causes increased rates of illness. Infectious diseases that may cause an epidemic can be broadly categorized into the following groups:

- Foodborne (Salmonellosis, E. Coli)
- Water (Cholera, Giardiasis)
- Vaccine Preventable (Measles, Mumps)
- Sexually Transmitted (HIV, Syphilis)
- Person-to-Person (TB, meningitis)
- Arthropod borne (Lyme, West Nile Virus)
- Zoonotic (Rabies, Psittacosis)
- Opportunistic fungal and fungal infections (Candidiasis)

An epidemic may also result from a bioterrorist event in which an infectious agent is released into a susceptible population, often through an enhanced mode of transmission, such as aerosolizing (inhalation of small infectious disease particles). Regarding foodborne and waterborne outbreaks, the epidemic hazard involves the safety of the food supply. This food safety may be jeopardized because of a fire, flood, hurricane, earthquake, or other natural, technological, or human-caused disaster.

Location: The risk from infectious diseases is city-wide. The prevalent diseases can change based on the time of year, such as the influenza virus in the winter and foodborne disease in the summer.

Extent: The magnitude and severity of infectious diseases is described by its speed of onset (how quickly people become sick, or cases are reported) and how widespread the infection is. Some infectious diseases are inherently more dangerous and deadly than others, but the best way to describe the extent of infectious diseases relates to the disease occurrence:

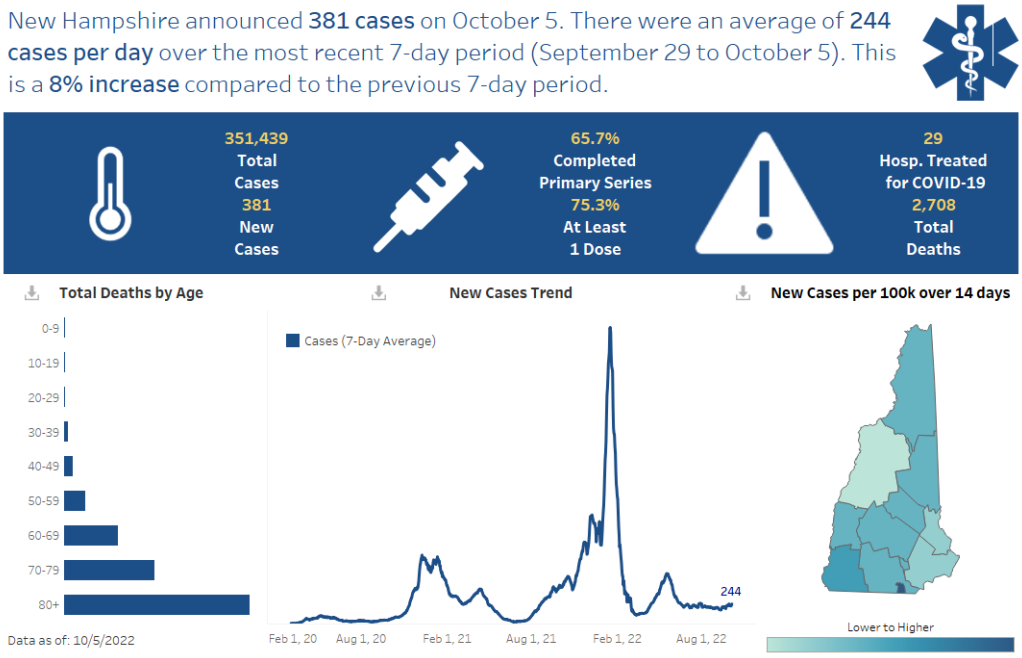
- **Endemic** – Constant presence and/or usual prevalence of a disease or infection agent in a population within a geographic area
- **Hyperendemic** – The persistent, high levels of disease occurrence
- **Cluster** – Aggregation of cases grouped in place and time that are suspected to be greater than the number expected even though the expected number may not be known
- **Epidemic** – An increase, usually sudden, in the number of cases of a disease above what is normally expected
- **Outbreak** – The same as epidemic, but over a much smaller geographical area
- **Pandemic** – Epidemic that has spread over several countries or continents, usually affecting many people

Previous Hazard Events: During March of 2020, the COVID-19 virus spread to the United States and effected Dover in various ways, including large economic impacts in the downtown, a transition away from in-person meetings, and impacts to emergency responders. Mandatory shutdowns had an immediate impact on many local businesses, especially those that are service driven. Several restaurants cut expenses by providing take-out options and were able to thrive during this time.

To keep city officials, staff, and members of the public safe, municipal operations across the city were altered. Staff met internally to develop strategies and policies that were based on the latest science and recommendations from the CDC. These included an increase in cleaning and sanitizing routines for city buildings; providing masks and hand sanitizer for all employees; communicating important updates on the virus; and transitioning to some online meetings. The City purchased new software and equipment, including large screens and upgrades to their existing audio system to remove echoes, to ensure members of the public could adequately participate in Zoom meetings. The transition to a virtual, and eventually a hybrid (virtual and in-person) approach provided a more flexible and accessible option for public participation.

Emergency personnel, along with City and School District Staff, also implemented temporary mitigation measures. The Police Department limited officer exposure to face-to-face interactions and contact by following up with residents on minor incidents over the phone (e.g., locked out of car/apartment), issuing hand summonses to defendants who otherwise would have been subject to arrest in some cases, reducing the number of traffic stops for lesser violations (e.g. missing headlight), placing finger printing for background investigations on hold, and outfitting cruiser with personal protective equipment and other safety measures. To ensure continuity of operations and command, the Department implemented a multi-tiered staffing plan to mitigate the impact of personnel becoming sick. These efforts included implementing a multi-tiered staffing response plan to ensure adequate staffing needs were met if a certain number of personnel became sick, as well as implemented a hybrid work plan for the two Division Commanders (Captains) that allowed them to ensure that they did not work in the office at the same time, thus mitigating command staffing shortfalls should both Captains along with the Department Chief become sick.

This is an example of communications with the public that was used to keep them informed about current conditions.



The Fire Department, in coordination with other departments, received COVID-related stimulus funding to coordinate regional vaccine clinics and to purchase cases of masks, cleaning supplies, and air-purifying respirators to improve response and ensure the health of staff and residents. Of note, emergency personnel responded to a large call volume at several of the assisted living and long-term facilities, which were one of the areas hit the hardest during the pandemic. These responses were often very challenging and had a significant impact on emergency personnel.

One of the most impacted organizations was the City's School District. Along with each school's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), the district implemented multiple protocols to mitigate the spread of COVID and minimize its impact, which included directives that addressed Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) requirements for all staff and students (e.g. clear face shields, gloves, and surgical masks), 6' social distancing, mitigation measures for staff involved in medical evaluation of students (e.g. Plexiglass, HEPA filters, and KN95 masks), continuous public outreach via fliers and electronic updates, and detailed screening forms that were required to be submitted for access to School District facilities. In addition to these protocols, the District has kept its EOPs updated to include protocols and mitigation strategies for COVID-19, as well as other outbreaks which may occur in the future.

Probability of Future Events: According to a new study from the Global Health Institute from Duke University, the probability of a pandemic with similar impact to COVID-19 is about 2% in any year, meaning that someone born in the year 2000 would have about a 38% chance of experiencing one by now – and that probability is likely growing.

Landslides

Risk Assessment: Low
Average Impact: Low
Future Probability: Low



Definition: A landslide is the downward or outward movement of earth materials on a slope that is reacting to a combination of the force of gravity and a predisposed weakness in the material that allows the sliding process to initiate. The broad classification of landslides includes mudflows, mudslides, debris flows, rockslides, debris avalanches, debris slides and earth flows. Landslides may be formed when a layer of soil atop a slope becomes saturated by significant precipitation and slides along a more cohesive layer of soil or rock. Although gravity becomes the primary reason for a landslide once a slope has become weak through a process such as the one just described, other causes can include:

- Erosion by rivers that create over-steepened slopes through erosion of the slope's base. In the case of rivers, this can occur because of flash flooding
- Rock and soil slopes are weakened through saturation by snowmelt or heavy rains
- Large earthquakes have been known to weaken slopes and trigger landslides
- Wildfires (loss of vegetation)
- Excess weight from accumulation of rain or snow, stockpiling of rock or ore, the formation of waste piles, or building of man-made structures may stress weak slopes to the point of failure

Location: The risk from landslides can occur any place where steep slopes and unstable soils combine. Slope steepness is a key factor causing the earth surface mass movements. However, there are other factors, including erosion of a slope and soil moisture, among others. A period of heavy rains can saturate slope soils, so that the pressure of the water in the spaces between soil particles pushes the soil apart. This enables gravity to overcome resistance to downward soil movement, and when this occurs, a slide begins. Gravity is constant but the degree of resistance can and does vary within slopes.

Extent: There is approximately 97% of all land in Dover that has a slope of 15% or less and 2.7% that has a slope between 15.1 – 25%. The City has 0.3% of all land with a slope greater than 25%. Therefore, most of the land is not steep enough for landslides.

Previous Hazard Events: The USGS classifies landslide incidence regionally as very low (less than 1.5% of land area involved). During the last five-year update period, there have been no impacts from landslides in Dover.

Probability of Future Events: Landslides could occur in Dover in areas with steep slopes, where soils and loose bedrock formations would tend to slough off and move en masse downhill under gravity. Earthquakes could readily cause landslides, as could ground saturation from extended heavy precipitation events. Given seismic or precipitation events that could initiate landslide, landslide hazard is likely in steep slope areas. However, these areas are extremely limited in scale. The local probability in Dover will depend on specific soil/rock types and upon the probability of initiating events. The Hazard Mitigation Committee ranked this as a low probability of future occurrence due to the general topography of the city.

Lightning

Risk Assessment: Medium
Average Impact: Low
Future Probability: High

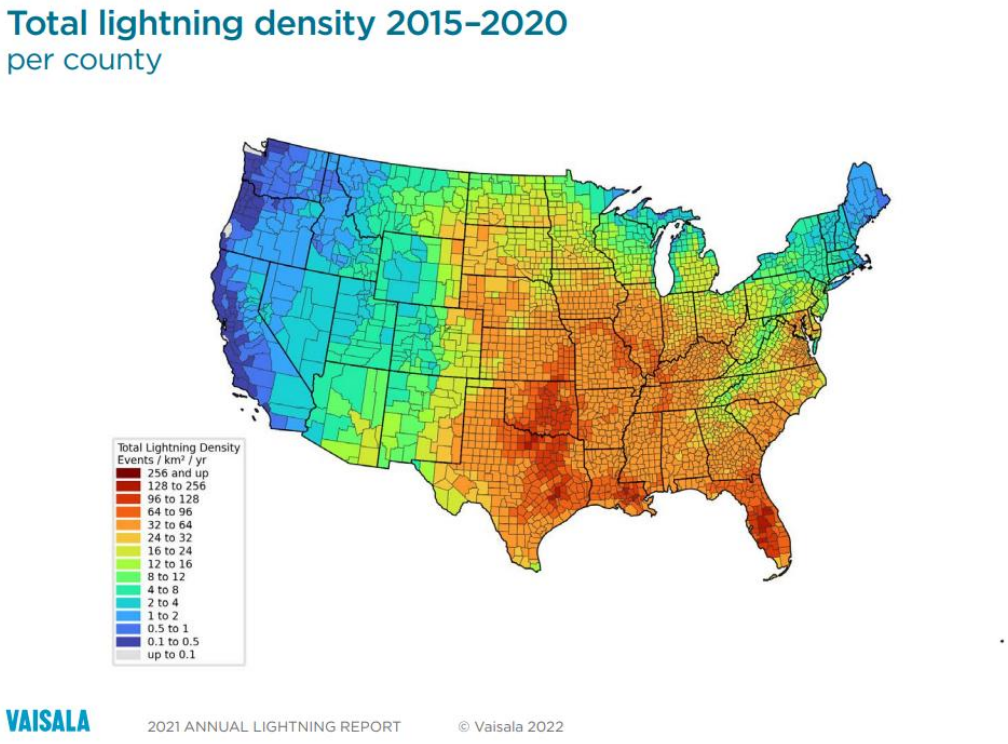


Definition: Lightning is a visible electric discharge produced by a thunderstorm. The discharge may occur within or between clouds, between a cloud and the air, between a cloud and the ground, or between the ground and a cloud.

There are roughly 5-10 times as many cloud flashes as there are cloud to ground flashes. There are two types of ground flashes: negative polarity (those that occur because of electrification in the environment) and positive polarity (charge build up on tall structures, airplanes, rockets, and towers on mountains). Negative polarity lighting goes from cloud to ground while positive polarity lightning goes from ground to cloud.

Thunder always accompanies lightning but may not be heard depending on the position of the observer. As lightning passes through the air, it heats the air to a temperature of 18,000-60,000 degrees Fahrenheit. This causes the air to rapidly expand and contract creating a sound wave known as thunder. The sound of thunder can be heard up to 10 miles away from the strike. At longer distances thunder sounds like a low rumble as the higher frequency sounds are absorbed by the environment.

Location: The risk from lightning is city-wide; areas at enhanced risk include tall buildings, areas of higher elevation, open bodies of water, large fields, and campgrounds with sparse tree coverage. Negative polarity lightning (cloud to ground) usually occurs in the immediate area of the storm, whereas positive polarity lightning (ground to cloud) can strike long distances around the cell when no immediate signs of a thunderstorm are present.



Extent: While weather forecasters can and do forecast the likelihood of intense lightening activity, it is impossible to forecast individual strikes as lightning is so widespread, frequent, and random during a storm. There is also still not a full scientific understanding of the cloud electrification processes.

Lightning strikes can be measured against each other through electrical calculations of the voltage and amperage that was discharged (the higher the voltage and amperage, the stronger and more severe the individual strike is). For the purposes of emergency management, all lightning strikes are viewed as equally dangerous regardless of their amps or volts, as any lightning strike is strong enough to cause infrastructure damage, injury, or death.

Research shows that the severity of a storm is roughly correlated to lightning frequency; however, there is significant regional variability and no direct correlation has yet been found. That said, there appears to be a general increase in the frequency of lightning as a thunderstorm becomes more intense (i.e. larger in area and vertical growth, more organized, hail producing, etc.). There is currently not a widely adopted scale for measuring lightning storms in the northeastern United States. Based on information from the National Weather Service that is used in fire weather forecasts, the severity of lightning storms can be measured using the Lightning Activity Level (LAL) which is based on cloud and storm
development as well as number of lightning strikes in a 5-minute period.

Table 22: Lightning Activity Level	
Lightning Activity Level (LAL)	Conditions
LAL1	No thunderstorms.
LAL2	Isolated thunderstorms. Light rain will occasionally reach the ground. Lightning is very infrequent, 1 to 5 cloud to ground strikes in a five-minute period.
LAL3	Widely scattered thunderstorms. Light to moderate rain will reach the ground. Lightning is infrequent, 6 to 10 cloud to ground strikes in a five-minute period.
LAL4	Scattered thunderstorms. Moderate rain is commonly produced. Lightning is frequent, 11 to 15 cloud to ground strikes in a five-minute period.
LAL5	Numerous thunderstorms. Rainfall is moderate to heavy. Lightning is frequent and intense, greater than 15 cloud to ground strikes in a five-minute period.
LAL6	Dry lightning (same as LAL3 but without rain). This type of lightning has the potential for extreme fire activity and is normally highlighted in fire weather forecasts with a Red Flag Warning.

Previous Hazard Events: Lightning strikes are not always reported to emergency personnel if emergency services are not needed, therefore it is difficult to fully know the location and impact of this hazard. There have been two incidents of reported lightning strikes that occurred during the past five years:

- August 8, 2023 – Lightning struck a house at 11 Glenwood Drive damaging electrical wiring and causing a small fire. There were no reported injuries or death resulting from this incident. The extent of structural damage and cost are unknown.
- September 2023 - Lightning struck the antenna of an emergency communication site on Salmon Falls Road causing a serious disruption to communications. There were no reported injuries or death resulting from this incident. The extent of structural damage and cost are unknown.

Probability of Future Events: It is highly likely that the city will continue to experience impacts from lightning. The severity of those impacts is anticipated to be low to moderate depending on the location of lightning strikes, wind, or other factors such as flash flooding or downbursts that may accompany a thunderstorm.

Severe Winter Weather

Risk Assessment: Medium
Average Impact: Medium
Future Probability: High



Definition: The State of New Hampshire experiences four types of severe weather during the winter months, which usually bring snow, high winds, and/or rain depending on temperatures:

- Heavy Snow
- Blizzard
- Nor'easter
- Ice Storm

Location: The risk from severe winter weather is city-wide.

Extent: Winter weather events are common in New Hampshire. Heavy snow typically brings significant snow removal costs along with delays in transportation schedules. Wet snow can result in major infrastructure damage from heavy snow loads and has been the cause of human harm during long periods of shoveling, including back injuries and in some cases heart attacks to older individuals. The most severe damage, though, often comes from ice storms and winter nor'easters.

Heavy Snow

The severity of a heavy snowstorm is directly dependent on how much snow is falling and how fast it is falling. This is usually expressed by the National Weather Service in the number of inches that an affected area of the State will receive and the amount of time that they are expected to receive that snowfall in. Also, the amount of snow that falls in an hour is a unit of measurement of severity for a heavy snowstorm. Storms that produce 2 inches of snowfall in an hour or more begin to tax the ability of snowplows to keep the roadways clear, can produce blizzard-like conditions when combined with wind, and can quickly lead to treacherous road conditions. The Winter Storm Warning criteria for the State of New Hampshire are as follows:

- 6" or more of snow expected in a 12-hour period –or
- 9" or more of snow is expected in a 24-hour period –or
- A combination of snow, ice, and/or wind that produces life threatening impacts is expected

Table 23: Regional Snowfall Index

Category	RSI Value	Description	Approximate % of Storms
0	0-1	N/A	54%
1	1-3	Notable	25%
2	3-6	Significant	13%
3	6-10	Major	5%
4	10-18	Crippling	2%
5	18+	Extreme	1%
The RSI is an evolution of the previous Northeast Snowfall Impact Scale (NESIS).			

NOAA has developed the Regional Snowfall Index (RSI) which is a snowfall impact scale that uses the area of snowfall, amount of snowfall, and population to attempt to quantify the societal impacts of a snowstorm.

Blizzard

As a blizzard has specific scientific conditions that are either met or not met for a storm, the RSI scale referenced above could assist in the severity rating of a blizzard. A blizzard is a snowstorm with the following conditions that is expected to prevail for a period of 3 hours or longer:

- Sustained wind or frequent gusts to 35 mph or greater; AND,
- Considerable falling and/or blowing snow that frequently reduces visibility to less than ¼ mile

Nor'easter

The severity of a Nor'easter is directly dependent on the time of year and the type of weather that the Nor'easter brings. Nor'easters during the winter can cause heavy snowfall, blizzard conditions, ice, and strong winds. Occasionally these strong coastal low-pressure systems will occur during the summer and can produce

significant rainfall, cause flooding, and generate tornadoes or straight-line wind events (micro/macrobursts). The severity of Nor'easters along coastal areas can also be measured by using storm tide and storm surge amounts as described in the coastal flooding section.

Ice Storm

The Ice Storm Warning criteria for New Hampshire is an accumulation of ½" of ice or greater. Although there is currently not a widely adopted scale for measuring ice storms, based on information from the US Forest Service following the 1998 Ice Storm, the severity of ice storms can be viewed in terms of the amount of ice accumulation, the duration of that accumulation, and the resulting damage. The number of variables that need to be taken into consideration to accurately measure the intensity of an ice storm make the process difficult. Some resources, such as weather stations, are not able to measure ice accumulations; therefore, observers must report accumulations to the weather service to get an accurate depiction of the severity of an event. Furthermore, ice accumulation can vary drastically over topography and over short distances, making interpolation of reported values less accurate.

The Sperry-Piltz Ice Accumulation Index (SPIA Index) was developed to take into consideration ice thickness, wind speed and direction, and temperatures for the storm period to develop a severity index score across five levels. Although not widely adopted, National Weather Service offices across the country that receive ice are testing this scale for its viability at being the next Saffir-Simpson style scale for measuring ice storms.

The Sperry-Piltz Ice Accumulation Index, or "SPIA Index" – Copyright, February, 2009

ICE DAMAGE INDEX	DAMAGE AND IMPACT DESCRIPTIONS
0	Minimal risk of damage to exposed utility systems; no alerts or advisories needed for crews, few outages.
1	Some isolated or localized utility interruptions are possible, typically lasting only a few hours. Roads and bridges may become slick and hazardous.
2	Scattered utility interruptions expected, typically lasting 12 to 24 hours. Roads and travel conditions may be extremely hazardous due to ice accumulation.
3	Numerous utility interruptions with some damage to main feeder lines and equipment expected. Tree limb damage is excessive. Outages lasting 1 – 5 days.
4	Prolonged & widespread utility interruptions with extensive damage to main distribution feeder lines & some high voltage transmission lines/structures. Outages lasting 5 – 10 days.
5	Catastrophic damage to entire exposed utility systems, including both distribution and transmission networks. Outages could last several weeks in some areas. Shelters needed.

(Categories of damage are based upon combinations of precipitation totals, temperatures and wind speeds/directions.)

Previous Hazard Events: The following events list are noted for their severity:

- February 10-11, 2026: A winter storm brought 3 to 6 inches of snow, resulting in a parking ban and a two-hour school delay. No injuries, deaths, or structural damage reported.
- January 25-26, 2026: A major winter storm dropped 12 to 18 inches of snow, causing the closure of schools, city administrative offices, the library, and the pool for one day. No injuries, deaths, or structural damage reported.
- December 23, 2025: Heavy snow and freezing rain, resulting in a parking ban. No other impacts were noted.
- December 2, 2025: Heavy snow event dropped 6 to 9 inches of snow mixed with rain, closing public schools and city offices for one day. No injuries, deaths, or structural damage reported.
- January 19, 2025: Heavy snow event dropped 4 to 8 inches of heavy, wet snow, delaying curbside trash pickup by one day. No injuries, deaths, or structural damage reported.
- April 3-4, 2024: High-severity winter storm brought up to 21 inches of snow and wind gusts up to 55 mph. The storm downed trees and power lines, closed multiple roads, left over 1,600 Eversource customers without power, and forced the closure of schools and city facilities. No injuries, deaths, or structural damage reported.
- March 3, 2024: A winter storm brought snow and ice causing widespread power outages and downed trees. No injuries, deaths, or structural damage reported.
- January 5-7, 2024: A winter storm dropped 8 to 12 inches of snow, creating dangerous driving conditions and prompting a parking ban. No injuries, deaths, or structural damage reported.
- March 3, 2023: A winter storm brought 8 to 12 inches of snow, resulting in a parking ban, closure of the Recycling Center, and activation of a warming center. No injuries, deaths, or structural damage reported.

Probability of Future Events: Dover will continue to be impacted by severe, regional winter weather events that produce a variety of precipitation, including snow, rain, and sleet. As a result of more mild temperatures, storm events in recent years have produced more sleet, upwards of 2 inches in some events, causing water content to accumulate and bond to roadways more quickly. This mixture of precipitation is problematic as it exhausts more resources, materials, and staff capacity, to keep the roads safe. The Hazard Mitigation Committee ranked this as a high probability of future occurrence for short-term events.

Solar Storms and Space Weather

Risk Assessment: Low
Average Impact: Low
Future Probability: High



Definition: The term space weather is relatively new and describes the dynamic conditions in the Earth's outer space environment, similar to how the terms "climate" and "weather" refer to the conditions in the Earth's lower atmosphere. Space weather includes any and all conditions and events on the sun, in the solar wind, in near-Earth space, and in our upper atmosphere that can affect space-borne and ground based technological systems.

Location: The risk from solar storms and space weather is city-wide.

Impact: The entire city is at risk for solar storms and space weather. There is a concern for disruption in emergency services communications and businesses that rely on the internet.

The next table shows the level of severity of space weather as it relates to the impact on radio communications. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) uses this chart to alert those who depend on radio communications such as first responders and airlines on days that could create life threatening situations if their radios are impacted.

Scale	Description	Effect	Physical measure	Average Frequency (1 cycle = 11 years)
R 5	Extreme	**HF Radio:** Complete HF (high frequency) radio blackout on the entire sunlit side of the Earth lasting for a number of hours. This results in no HF radio contact with mariners and en route aviators in this sector. **Navigation:** Low-frequency navigation signals used by maritime and general aviation systems experience outages on the sunlit side of the Earth for many hours, causing loss in positioning. Increased satellite navigation errors in positioning for several hours on the sunlit side of Earth, which may spread into the night side.	X20 (2×10^{-3})	Less than 1 per cycle
R 4	Severe	**HF Radio:** HF radio communication blackout on most of the sunlit side of Earth for one to two hours. HF radio contact lost during this time. **Navigation:** Outages of low-frequency navigation signals cause increased error in positioning for one to two hours. Minor disruptions of satellite navigation possible on the sunlit side of Earth.	X10 (10^{-3})	8 per cycle (8 days per cycle)
R 3	Strong	**HF Radio:** Wide area blackout of HF radio communication, loss of radio contact for about an hour on sunlit side of Earth. **Navigation:** Low-frequency navigation signals degraded for about an hour.	X1 (10^{-4})	175 per cycle (140 days per cycle)
R 2	Moderate	**HF Radio:** Limited blackout of HF radio communication on sunlit side, loss of radio contact for tens of minutes. **Navigation:** Degradation of low-frequency navigation signals for tens of minutes.	M5 (5×10^{-5})	350 per cycle (300 days per cycle)
R 1	Minor	**HF Radio:** Weak or minor degradation of HF radio communication on sunlit side, occasional loss of radio contact. **Navigation:** Low-frequency navigation signals degraded for brief intervals.	M1 (10^{-5})	2000 per cycle (950 days per cycle)

Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

Previous Hazard Events: This is a hazard that is difficult to detect at the local level and the committee was not aware of any specific dates of occurrence. There have been no incidents of damage or interruption of communication services recorded in Dover.

Probability of Future Events: The committee discussed the increased awareness of these events and ranked it as a high probability that these events will occur during the next ten years.

Tropical Storms, Hurricanes, and Tropical Cyclones

Risk Assessment: High
Average Impact: High
Future Probability: High



Definition: A tropical cyclone is the generic term for a non-frontal synoptic scale low-pressure system over tropical or sub-tropical waters with organized convection (i.e. thunderstorm activity) and defined cyclonic surface wind circulation. Once formed, a tropical cyclone is maintained by the extraction of heat energy from the ocean at high temperature and heat export at the low temperatures of the upper troposphere. There are several stages throughout the life cycle of a tropical cyclone:

- **Potential Tropical Cyclone**: Term used by the National Hurricane Center (NHC) in advisory products to describe a disturbance that is not yet a tropical cyclone, but which poses the threat of bringing tropical storm or hurricane conditions to land areas within 48 hours. This is a new term introduced by the NHC in the summer of 2017.

- **Tropical Disturbance**: A tropical disturbance is a cluster of showers and thunderstorms that flares up over the tropics. It is typically about 100 to 300 miles in diameter and generally moves westward. Tropical disturbances last for more than 24 hours, so there's a clear distinction between diurnal convection and tropical disturbances. Lacking a closed circulation of winds, tropical disturbances do not qualify as tropical cyclones.

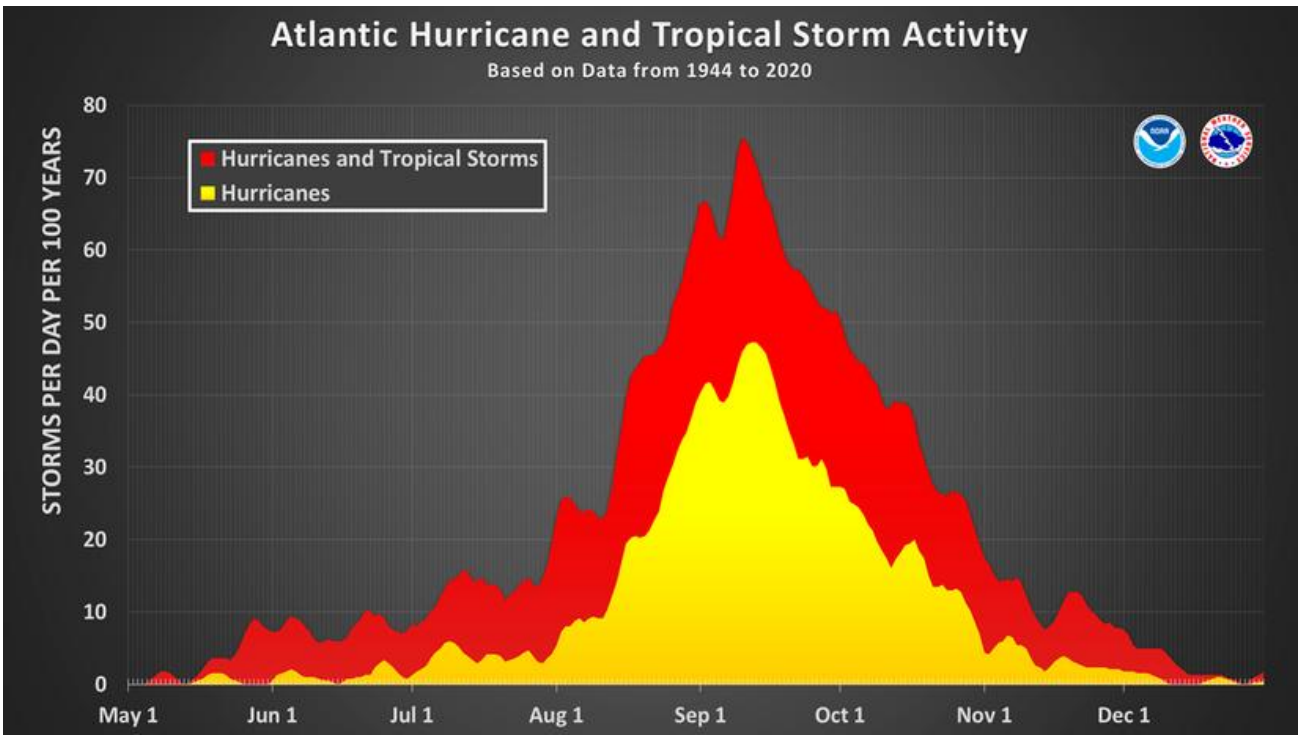
- **Tropical Storm**: Once the maximum sustained winds of a developing tropical cyclone reach 39 mph, the low-pressure system is typically called a tropical storm and is assigned a formal name. The tropical cyclone maintains a tropical-storm status if its maximum sustained winds are above 39 mph and less than 74 mph.

- **Hurricane**: Once a tropical cyclone's maximum sustained winds reach 74 mph, the storm becomes a hurricane (in the North Atlantic and Northeast Pacific Ocean basins).

- **Major Hurricane**: A tropical cyclone with maximum stained winds of 111 MPH or higher.

- **Post-tropical Cyclone**: A former tropical cyclone, this term is used to describe a cyclone that no longer possesses the sufficient tropical characteristics to be considered a tropical cyclone. These post-tropical cyclones often undergo an extratropical transition and form frontal boundaries. Post-tropical cyclones can continue carrying heavy rains and high winds and cause storm surge.

Location: The risk from tropical and post-tropical cyclones is city-wide. This hazard is very seasonally dependent: the Atlantic hurricane season officially runs from June 1st to November 30th each year. These dates were selected as they encompass over 97% of tropical activity; however, hurricanes have occurred outside of the official season dates. The peak of the Atlantic hurricane season falls in mid-September, followed by a lesser secondary peak in activity in mid-October.



Extent: The risk from severe tropical and post-tropical cyclones is city-wide. High winds and heavy rainfall will contribute to power outages and riverine flooding.

The Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale is a 1 to 5 rating system based on a hurricane's sustained wind speed. This scale estimates potential property damage. Hurricanes reaching Category 3 and higher are considered major hurricanes because of their potential for significant loss of life and damage. Category 1 and 2 storms are still dangerous, however, and require preventative measures.

Table 24: Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale		
Category	Sustained Winds	Types of Damage due to Hurricane Winds
1	74-95 mph	Very dangerous winds will produce some damage: Well-constructed frame homes could have damage to roof, shingles, vinyl siding and gutters. Large branches of trees will snap, and shallowly rooted trees may be toppled. Extensive damage to power lines and poles likely will result in power outages that could last a few to several days.
2	96-110 mph	Extremely dangerous winds will cause extensive damage: Well-constructed frame homes could sustain major roof and siding damage. Many shallowly rooted trees will be snapped or uprooted and block numerous roads. Near total power loss is expected with outages that could last from several days to weeks.
3 (major)	111-129 mph	Devastating damage will occur: Well-built framed homes may incur major damage or removal of roof decking and gable ends. Many trees will be snapped or uprooted, blocking numerous roads. Electricity and water will be unavailable for several days to weeks after the storm passes.
4 (major)	130-156 mph	Catastrophic damage will occur: Well-built framed homes can sustain severe damage with loss of most of the roof structure and/or some exterior walls. Most trees will be snapped or uprooted, and power poles downed. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.
5 (major)	157 mph or higher	Catastrophic damage will occur: A high percentage of framed homes will be destroyed, with total roof failure and wall collapse. Fallen trees and power poles will isolate residential areas. Power outages will last for weeks to possibly months. Most of the area will be uninhabitable for weeks or months.

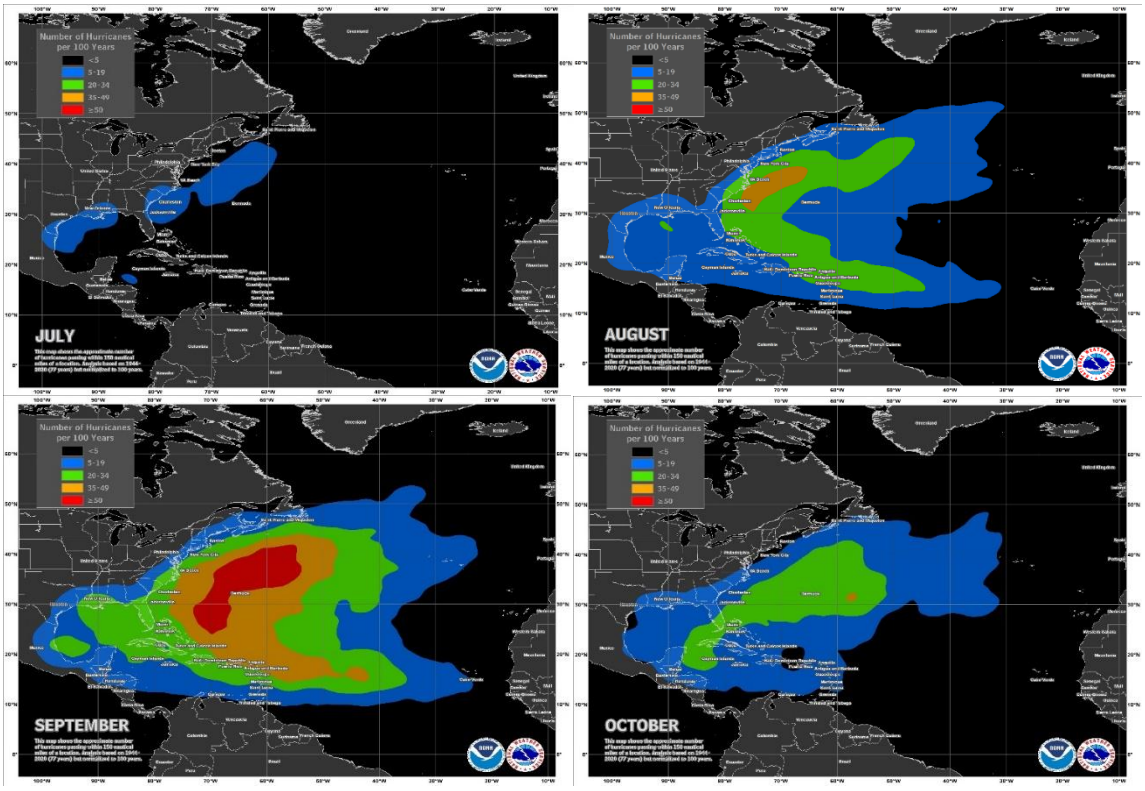
Previous Hazard Events: Over the past decade, Dover has experienced two significant storms, Tropical Storm Irene and Hurricane Sandy.

Tropical Storm Irene (August 28, 2011) brought a prolonged period of strong and gusty winds and heavy rain to the state. The high winds snapped or uprooted numerous trees throughout the state causing more than 160,000 customers to lose electrical and/or communication services. The heavy rains caused rivers and streams throughout the state to flood causing damage to bridges, roads, and property. The strongest winds across the state began Sunday morning in southern areas and spread northward during the day. Winds continued to be gusty overnight as the storm moved away from the area. Observed maximum wind gusts included 63 mph at Portsmouth, 52 mph at Concord, and 51 mph at Manchester. On the top of Mt. Washington, winds gusted to 104 mph as the storm approached and 120 mph as it moved away. The combination of wet soil and the prolonged period of strong and gusty winds brought down numerous trees throughout the state. One person was killed and three people were injured across the state due to falling trees or branches. Rainfall amounts ranged from 1.5 to 3 inches across southeastern New Hampshire. Local impacts included wind, downed trees, and moderate flooding in low-lying areas. Downed tree limbs and flooding caused minor infrastructure damage.

Hurricane Sandy (October 26 to November 8, 2012) was the last hurricane to hit the region. Dover experienced minimal impacts associated with rain and wind. Presidential Declaration FEMA-4095 requested funds for debris removal and emergency protective measures. Strafford County was not included in the public assistance or

direct federal assistance declaration. Strafford County did receive Emergency Declaration funds for Emergency Protective Measures.

During the last five-year update period, there have been no local impacts from tropical and post-tropical cyclones.



Probability of Future Events: Dover is vulnerable to hurricane hazards including severe wind, heavy rainfall, coastal and inland flooding.

Based on a 30-year climate period from 1991 to 2020, an average Atlantic hurricane season has 14 named storms, 7 hurricanes, and 3 major hurricanes (Category 3, 4, or 5 on the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale). With variability in sea-level pressure and sea-surface temperatures in the Atlantic Ocean, it is difficult to predict with certainty the number of storms in any given year. It is even more difficult to determine which of those storms will make landfall. Any significant impact on the city would be dependent on the exact track of these concentrated storms.

Hurricanes and tropical storms will continue to affect Dover and the recurrence potential of hurricane and tropical storm hazards is moderate. It is likely that the region will be impacted by a significant storm of tropical origin within the foreseeable future due to climate change and the increase and intensity of storm events. The Hazard Mitigation Committee ranked this as a high probability of future occurrence due to the proximity to the coast and coastal storm events.

Wildfire

Risk Assessment: Medium
Average Impact: Low
Future Probability: High



Definition: A wildfire is any non-structural fire, other than prescribed fire, that occurs in the Wildland. Wildland here is defined as consisting of vegetation or natural fuels. Wildfires can be referred to as brushfires, wildland fires, or grass fires depending on the location and what is burning.

Location: The risk from wildfire is city-wide with increased risk in heavily wooded areas.

Extent: Currently, there is not a universally adopted scale for measuring wildfires within the State of New Hampshire. There are numerous factors that can be used to describe the severity and complexity of a wildfire:

- Acreage of the fire (size)
- Topography and landscape
- Amount of time required to extinguish the fire
- Environmental factors (drought or wind)
- Damages to urban infrastructure, damages to utility infrastructure, or other severe environmental damages
- Amount and types of resources required to extinguish the fire (expressed in number of alarms)

Generally, fire personnel most commonly use the acreage of the fire and the number of alarms to describe the magnitude of the wildfire, as these descriptions are relatable to the size of the fire and number of resources required to extinguish. While this is not an exact science, these two factors alone are easily understood and allow a straightforward comparison of the magnitude of wildfire events. Some wildfire events that may not easily be described using these factors, including:

- Significant acreage fires that are isolated to a large, flat field which require few resources to extinguish (greater area covered, less alarms needed)
- Small acreage fires that occur in a remote, difficult landscape burning deep into the ground, which often requires a more diversified and coordinated response

The National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) has developed a fire size classification chart to describe a wildfire by the areal extent in acres:

Table 25: Fire Size Classification Chart	
Size Class of Fire	Size of Fire in Acres
Class A	One-fourth acre or less
Class B	More than one-fourth acres, but less than 10 acres
Class C	10 acres or more, but less than 100 acres
Class D	100 acres or more, but less than 300 acres
Class E	300 acres or more, but less than 1,000 acres
Class F	1,000 acres or more, but less than 5,000 acres
Class G	5,000 acres or more

Previous Hazard Events: Wildfires in New Hampshire historically have tended to run in 50-yr cycles, which can be observed starting from the 1800s. This 50-year cycle is partially based upon human activities and, therefore, may not prove to be accurate into the future. The peak of wildfires in the late 1940's and early 1950's is thought to be related to the increased fuel load from trees downed in the 1938 hurricane. Here, 87 years later, New Hampshire officials are again concerned about the high fuel load created by the 1998 and 2008 ice storms that hit New Hampshire. Locally, the committee did not recall any wildfire events in the past six years.

Probability of Future Events: The probability of occurrence of wildfires in the future is difficult to predict due to the dependence of wildfire on the occurrence of the causal hazards and the variability of numerous factors that affect the severity of a wildland fire. As indicated above, loading of dead brush and other fuels in forested areas can be cyclical, indicating that the risk of wildfire can grow over time if potential sources of fuel are not regularly removed. Climate change can also increase Dover's vulnerability due to high wind events, drought, and long periods of extreme high temperatures. The Hazard Mitigation Committee, therefore, ranked this as a high probability of future occurrence.

Technological Hazards

Aging Infrastructure



Risk Assessment: High
Average Impact: Medium
Future Probability: High

Definition: The continued regression of the City's physical systems including, but not limited to, roads, bridges, culverts, utilities (water, sewer, stormwater), and sidewalks.

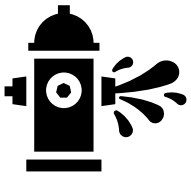
Location: The risk from aging infrastructure is city-wide.

Extent: The water, sewer, and stormwater infrastructure are aging; numerous bridges and culverts have shown deteriorating conditions and need rehabilitation or replacement.

Previous Hazard Events: While the committee acknowledged aging infrastructure as a high risk in Dover, there have not been any recent incidents that they considered to be a hazardous event. The concern is that the infrastructure is aging, so replacements and upgrades are needed to avoid such events.

Probability of Future Events: Dover continues to employ methods of repairing, replacing, and upgrading aging infrastructure, but obstacles such as funding and staff shortages prove to be a recurring nuisance. The Hazard Mitigation Committee ranked this as a high probability of future occurrence due to the age of much of the infrastructure.

Conflagration



Risk Assessment: Medium
Average Impact: Medium
Future Probability: High

Definition: The New Hampshire State Hazard Mitigation Plan defines a conflagration as "a large and destructive fire that threatens human life, animal life, health, and/or property." These fires could begin naturally (e.g. due to a lightning strike or combustion of dry brush), accidentally (e.g. a kitchen fire, vehicle accident, mechanical malfunction, or poorly-tended fire pit), or intentionally (arson). Urban conflagrations are more likely to begin as a result of human activity or mechanical malfunction associated within a building. Therefore, the severity of the fire and subsequent impacts to life, safety, and property, will be heavily dependent upon the building involved.

Modern fire and building codes are intended to slow the spread of fires within the building and ensure multiple points of egress in an emergency. Older construction, especially dense timber-framed construction, poses a higher threat for rapid spread. In industrial development or older construction, the presence of Tier II controlled substances or potentially hazardous building materials could result in release of those materials into the environment during a conflagration or direct exposure to victims and first-responders.

The State Hazard Mitigation Plan includes wildfires within its definition of conflagration; the hazard mitigation committee prefers to analyze wildfires and urban conflagrations as distinct hazard types with distinct causes, impacted areas, and strategies for mitigation and response. However, it is noted that fires that begin as either wildfires or urban conflagrations can spread to other areas and any fire could take on the characteristics of both a wildfire and urban conflagration if it became sufficiently large or spread through the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). The National Forest Service defines the WUI as any location where "humans and their development meet or intermix with wildland fuel". According to the US Forest Service Northern Research Station, in 2010 490,791 of New Hampshire's 614,754 houses (78.8%) were located within the WUI.

Location: The risk from urban conflagration is city-wide especially in the downtown area.

Extent: Conflagrations are a city-wide hazard that could impact all locations, though for the purposes of this plan they are presumed to originate within buildings or urban areas to distinguish them from the "wildfire" hazard. Conflagrations are frequently measured in terms of the area impacted or the level of response required. This could include the area measured in square blocks or estimated value of fire damage, or in the case of response levels, may be described by a number of "alarms" indicating units or jurisdictions that contributed to the response.

Previous Hazard Events: There have been no incidents of conflagration in Dover in the past 6 years.

Probability of Future Events: Current development is subject to the updated International Building Codes and other fire, health, and safety codes. This means that new buildings are less likely to catch fire, or fire will spread more slowly, but adding new development to previously vacant property may still increase the overall risk of conflagration, especially in close proximity to older development. Redevelopment of existing older structures, on the other hand, would significantly reduce the risk that those structures pose by upgrading them to meet current codes. The Hazard Mitigation Committee ranked this as a high probability of future occurrence due to the dense population and land development within the city.

Dam Failure



Risk Assessment: Medium
Average Impact: Low
Future Probability: Low

Definition: Dam Failure is defined as the sudden, rapid, and uncontrolled release of impounded water.

Location: The location of dams in Dover is shown on pages 30 and 120.

Extent: Within the State of New Hampshire dams are categorized into one of four classifications, which are differentiated by the degree of potential damages that a failure of the dam is expected to cause. The classifications are designated as Non-Menace, Low Hazard, Significant Hazard, and High Hazard.

Non-Menace Structure
A non-menace structure is a dam that is not a menace because it is in a location and of a size that failure or misoperation of the dam would not result in probable loss of life or loss to property, provided the dam is:

- Less than six feet in height if it has a storage capacity greater than 50 acre-feet; or
- Less than 25 feet in height if it has a storage capacity of 15 to 50 acre-feet.

Low Hazard Structure
A low hazard structure is a dam that has a low hazard potential because it is in a location and of a size that failure or misoperation of the dam would result in any of the following:

- No possible loss of life.
- Low economic loss to structures or property.
- Structural damage to a town or city road or private road accessing property other than the dam owner's that could render the road impassable or otherwise interrupts public safety services.
- The release of liquid industrial, agricultural, or commercial wastes, septage, or contaminated sediment if the storage capacity is less than two-acre-feet and is located more than 250 feet from a water body or water course.
- Reversible environmental losses to environmentally sensitive sites.

Significant Hazard Structure

A significant hazard structure is a dam that has a significant hazard potential because it is in a location and of a size that failure or misoperation of the dam would result in any of the following:

- No probable loss of lives.
- Major economic loss to structures or property.
- Structural damage to a Class I or Class II road that could render the road impassable or otherwise interrupt public safety services.
- Major environmental or public health losses, including one or more of the following:
    - Damage to a public water system, as defined by RSA 485:1-a, XV, which will take longer than 48 hours to repair.
    - The release of liquid industrial, agricultural, or commercial wastes, septage, sewage, or contaminated sediments if the storage capacity is 2 acre-feet or more.
    - Damage to an environmentally sensitive site that does not meet the definition of reversible environmental losses.

High Hazard Structure

A high hazard structure is a dam that has a high hazard potential because it is in a location and of a size that failure or misoperation of the dam would cause probable loss of human life as a result of:

- Water levels and velocities causing the structural failure of a foundation of a habitable residential structure or commercial or industrial structure, which is occupied under normal conditions.
- Water levels rising above the first floor elevation of a habitable residential structure or a commercial or industrial structure, which is occupied under normal conditions when the rise due to dam failure is greater than one foot.
- Structural damage to an interstate highway, which could render the roadway impassable or otherwise interrupt public safety services.
- The release of a quantity and concentration of material, which qualify as “hazardous waste” as defined by RSA 147-A:2 VII.
- Any other circumstance that would more likely than not cause one or more deaths.

Table 26: Dams in Dover by Classification

Dam Classification	Classification Definition	Number of Dams in Dover	Inspection Interval (Years)
High	Dam that has a high hazard potential because it is in a location and of a size that failure or misoperation of the dam would result in probable loss of human life.		1
Significant	Dam that has a significant hazard potential because it is in a location and of a size that failure or misoperation of the dam would result in no probable loss of lives but major economic loss to structures or property.		1
Low	Dam that has a low hazard potential because it is in a location and of a size that failure or misoperation of the dam would result in no possible loss of life and low economic loss to structures/property.		1

Dam Classification	Classification Definition	Number of Dams in Dover	Inspection Interval (Years)
Non-Menace	Dam that is not a menace because it is in a location and of a size that failure of misoperation of the dam would not result in probable loss of life or loss to property.		22

Previous Hazard Events: During the last five-year update period, there have been no impacts from dam failure. In 2019 and 2020, there were two high hazard dams that were removed to improve safety by eliminating the high hazard risks and to restore fish passage. Sawyer Mill Dam Removal | Sustainability | VHB

Probability of Future Events: The Hazard Mitigation Committee considered the dams in town and did not feel that it is likely for a dam failure within the next ten years that would be significant enough to cause damage or injury/death.

Known and Emerging Contaminates



Risk Assessment: Low
Average Impact: Low
Future Probability: High

Definition: Contaminants in drinking water include naturally occurring contaminants associated with the geology in each region and known man-made contaminants associated with nearby land use activities. Some contaminants are considered emerging contaminants. Emerging contaminants are chemicals that historically have not been monitored in drinking water due to the lack of laboratory capabilities to detect the compounds or a lack of knowledge about the use of certain compounds and their potential to cause human health impacts. Emerging contaminants are particularly concerning to the public because the potential health impacts of these are sometimes uncertain.

Location: The risk from known and emerging contaminates is city-wide.

Extent: There is no universal standard for all types of emerging contaminates; however, environmental service agencies typically measure the presence of chemicals in water sources in parts per billion or trillion. Safe drinking water thresholds for many chemicals are set by either the EPA or NHDES to protect human health; however, new emerging contaminates will require scientific study to determine what level, if any, is safe for human consumption. These contaminate thresholds can change as the health impacts of exposure at different levels are observed over time.

Drinking Water Contaminants

Drinking water contaminates that may be present in source water include: microbial contaminants, inorganic contaminants, pesticides and herbicides, organic chemical contaminants, radioactive contaminants, and lead. Trace elements, such as arsenic, lead, manganese and uranium can be particularly worrisome when found in drinking water obtained from private wells.

Exposure to contaminants through drinking water can have a variety of adverse health effects. Immunocompromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections.

Some contaminants, such as certain strains of E. coli bacteria or high levels of nitrates, can result in immediate illness, such as gastroenteritis. Other contaminants, when consumed over a long period of time at low doses, increase the risks for developing certain forms of cancer, cardiovascular diseases, and neurological disorders. Among potential private well water contaminants, arsenic is of particular concern in New Hampshire. Arsenic has been linked to cancer in humans. Based on the potential adverse effects of arsenic on the health of humans and the frequency and level of arsenic occurrence in public drinking water systems, the EPA has set the arsenic maximum contaminant level for public drinking water systems at 10 parts per billion. Arsenic is naturally occurring and quite common in New Hampshire's groundwater, and health studies of New Hampshire residents have demonstrated the connection between arsenic and the increased prevalence of conditions such as bladder and other cancers and developmental effects on children.

Emerging Contaminates

Emerging contaminates have been detected in surface and groundwater that are sources of drinking water in the State of New Hampshire, and citizen awareness of this issue has grown exponentially in recent years. The latest incidents in New Hampshire to garner widespread media and public attention were related to the discovery of poly and perfluoroalkyl substances, more commonly referred to as PFAS, at unusually high levels in groundwater derived from one public water supply well at the Pease Tradeport in Newington, NH.

In 2016, the U.S. EPA issued new health advisories for PFAS compounds of 70 parts per trillion (ppt), which is significantly lower than the 2009 health advisory. The 2016 health advisory states that short-term exposure in drinking water above 70 ppt poses a health risk to susceptible populations and requires rapid response actions to ensure that consumption of the contaminated water ceases and that an alternative supply of drinking water be provided. During the last five-year update period, to take a more proactive stance on groundwater protection,

Other emerging contaminates have spiked public concern, including Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MtBE), which is a manufactured chemical used to increase the octane rating of gasoline. MtBE degrades slowly and is highly soluble in water, allowing it to spread further and last longer in groundwater than many other contaminates. This chemical was used as an additive in gasoline until 2007 but was still detected in approximately 10% of randomly tested wells in southeastern New Hampshire.

Previous Hazard Events: The committee did not identify any specific events, however, a discussion about this hazard occurred that concluded that not all emerging contaminants are directly associated with man-made chemicals. Increased land development and more intense precipitation trends are increasing nutrient loading in several surface water bodies that are sources of drinking water for public water systems. Increased nutrient loading coupled with warming temperatures have caused harmful algal blooms to form in surface water bodies. If the blooms release harmful algal toxins and impact the water at the intake of the public water system, there is a concern that existing drinking water treatment systems may not be adequate to remove the toxins. This could be further exacerbated by the effects of climate change.

Probability of Future Events: The Dover Hazard Mitigation Committee discussed the probability of emerging contaminants, such as PFAS, occurring in the near future (10 years), and ranked this as a high probability due to the increased awareness of this and other dangerous contaminants.

Hazardous Materials



Risk Assessment: Medium
Average Impact: Medium
Future Probability: High

Definition: A hazardous material is any item or agent (biological, chemical, radiological, and/or physical), which has the potential to cause harm to humans, animals, or the environment, either by itself or through interaction with other factors. Hazardous materials in various forms can cause death, serious injury, long-lasting health effects, and damage to buildings, homes, property, and the environment. Many products containing hazardous chemicals are used and stored in homes routinely and are also shipped daily on the nation's highways, railroads, waterways, and pipelines. Chemical manufacturers are one source of hazardous materials, but there are many others, including service stations, hospitals, and hazardous materials waste sites. Hazardous materials continue to evolve as new chemical formulas are created.

Location: The risk from hazardous materials is city-wide.

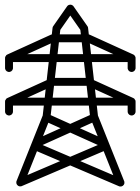
Extent: Incidents involving hazardous materials could potentially occur at any residence or business or along any road; however, it is more likely that a large-scale incident would occur in the form of a spill along the Spaulding Turnpike, Durham Road, and New Rochester Road. The extent of such an incident can be difficult to predict and would depend upon the type and volume of materials involved.

Previous Hazard Events: During the last five-year update period, there have been two incidents of hazardous materials spills or leaks worth mentioning which have activated the Hazmat team.

- March 18, 2024: Spaulding Turnpike (NB) - 2000 gallons of diesel fuel spilled on the highway resulting in NH DES cleanup.
- December 20, 2025: Fourth Street - A large leak in a storage tank for home heating oil resulting in NH DES cleanup.

Probability of Future Events: The Hazard Mitigation Committee ranked the future probability of a hazardous materials incident as high due to the truck traffic on the highways running through and around the city.

Long-Term Utility Outage



Risk Assessment: Medium
Average Impact: Medium
Future Probability: Medium

Definition: A long-term utility outage is defined as a prolonged absence of any type of public utility that is caused by infrastructure failure, cyber-attack, supply depletion, distribution disruption, water source contamination, or a natural, human caused or technological disaster. When discussing extended power failure

in this plan, it is referring to power failure that can last for a period of one or more weeks. Many things can cause power failure: downed power lines (due to storm, wind, accident, etc.); failure of public utilities to operate or failure of the national grid.

Location: The risk from long-term utility outage is city-wide. Extended power failure can negatively impact lighting, heating, water supply, and emergency services. Extended power failure is particularly hazardous for remote areas. Elderly populations and other at-risk populations could also be particularly vulnerable if the extended power outage occurred in conjunction with extreme heat or severe winter weather.

Extent: There is no universal method for measuring the extent of utility outages; however, proxy data can be used to determine the extent or area impacted during an outage. These factors include, but are not limited to:

- Number of customers without power, services, fuel, cable/internet, etc.
- Size of the area experiencing an outage
- How long customers have been without a utility and how long they can expect to be without that resource
- Whether resources were completely expended, requiring state or federal assistance
- Extent of cascading impacts

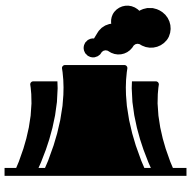
An event is typically referred to after the fact as the greatest extent experienced. For example, the greatest number of customers without power throughout the incident.

Previous Hazard Events: Historically, power outages have coincided with storm and wind events due to impacts upon power lines. While power outages lasting multiple days in some areas have occurred, no significant impacts beyond repair of damaged lines have been reported during the last five-year update period.

Probability of Future Events: The likelihood of future power outage events can be difficult to predict, though the historic records and other sources indicate that they will be highly correlated with high wind events such as thunderstorms and severe winter weather.

Radiological

Risk Assessment: Low
Average Impact: Low
Future Probability: Low



Definition: Radiological hazards can range from relatively localized incidents involving small amounts of radioactive materials to large-scale catastrophic events. Smaller sources of radiation hazards may be found in medical facilities, industrial, and laboratory facilities where radioactive materials and/or radiation producing devices are used. Some radiation is produced naturally from decomposition of radioactive isotopes in soils and underlying strata.

Location: Seabrook Station Nuclear Power Plant, located in Seabrook, New Hampshire is the sole nuclear power plant in New Hampshire. Seabrook Station is an 1150-megawatt pressurized water reactor (PWR), which began

operation in 1990 and is licensed to operate until 2050. Vermont's only nuclear power generator, Vermont Yankee, located in Vernon, Vermont, immediately across the Connecticut River from Hinsdale, NH ceased operations on December 29, 2014. The spent fuel from both these reactors is stored onsite.

An additional facility handling nuclear materials near New Hampshire is the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard which conducts maintenance and refueling of nuclear submarines at its facilities on the Piscataqua River. Depot modernization maintenance typically requires less than a year in port, and an engineered refueling overhaul is a two-year operation. The shipyard services up to four submarines at a time. All spent fuel removed from submarines is transported to the US Department of Energy's Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory.

Extent: When radioactive material from a plume, or a liquid or solid spill, falls on crops or produce, or on surface water supplies, the potential exists for this radiation to be taken into the body through eating or drinking these radiologically contaminated foodstuffs and drinking water.

We can limit or prevent plume exposure by moving people away from or out of the plume through the process of evacuation. Ingestion pathway exposure is best avoided or limited by preventing the ingestion of radiologically contaminated material from occurring because once radioactive material is ingested it may be very difficult to expel from the body.

Ingestion exposure protection can wait until more hazardous emergencies or radiation conditions are abated. Since response activities to limit or reduce plume or direct radiation exposure may involve complicated or multi-faceted response actions such as public evacuation, taking Potassium Iodide (KI), and /or instructing the public to shelter-in-place, most ingestion pathway response activities are usually not considered until after the release of radiation has been terminated. The only exception to this concept is the public instruction advising farmers to bring livestock in from pasture to a covered location and provide them with protected feed and water.

Previous Hazard Events: According to the committee, there has never been a radiological event in or near Dover in its history.

Possibility of Future Events: Dover has a very small possibility of a possible radiological event due to the contained development of the Seabrook Nuclear Plant. Any possible radiological events would come from transportation of nuclear waste.

Human-Caused Hazards

Cyber Threats

Risk Assessment: Medium
Average Impact: Low
Future Probability: High



Definition: The field of cyber security is primarily concerned with protecting against damage and disruption to or theft of hardware, software, or information. Due to the variety of services they provide, local government

organizations collect, store, and work with large amounts of personal data and other sensitive information. While the security of this information has always been important, increasing use of digital networks to store and transmit that information makes the security of those networks a priority. Furthermore, local governments provide critical services such as police, fire, utilities, and other services, and disruption to these services could be devastating for residents. Types of cyber threat include:

- **Malware**: Malicious software that can damage computer systems, including monitoring system activity, transferring information, or even taking control of computers or accounts. This includes a wide variety of viruses, Trojans, ransomware, and other programs that are usually installed by clicking on infected links, files, or email attachments.
- **Phishing**: These attacks come in the form of emails, often disguised as a trusted or legitimate source, that attempt to extract personal data.
- **Denial of Service**: This is a large-scale attack designed to disrupt network service by overloading the system with connection requests. These attacks are more likely to impact large, high-profile organizations, but such attacks can occasionally have residual impacts on other organizations in the same network.
- **Man in the Middle**: By imitating an end user (e.g. an online bank), an attacker can extract information from a user. The attacker can then input that information to the end user to access additional information, including sensitive data such as personal or account information.
- **Drive-by Downloads**: Malware installed on a legitimate website causes a system to download a program simply by visiting that website. This program then downloads malware or other files directly to the user's system.
- **Malvertising**: This type of attack downloads malware or other files to your computer when you click on an infected advertisement.
- **Rogue Software**: Attackers use pop-up windows to mimic legitimate anti-virus or other security software to trick users into clicking on links to download malware or other files.
- **Sponsored Attacks**: These threats, which could be perpetrated by state or non-state actors, include specific attacks to damage or disrupt infrastructure such as utilities or wastewater facilities.

Location: The risk from cyber-threats is city-wide that have the potential to impact any location if critical services are disrupted, or any resident, business, contractor, or employee whose information is stored in city records in the event of a data breach. The severity of any impact depends upon the type of incident – targeted phishing attacks may be focused upon a single employee or account, while malware attacks could impact an entire department or gain access to an entire database of personal information.

Extent: The National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC) uses the Cyber Incident Scoring System to measure the magnitude of a cyber incident. The NCCIC Cyber Incident Scoring System (NCISS) uses the following weighted arithmetic mean to arrive at a score between 0 and 100:

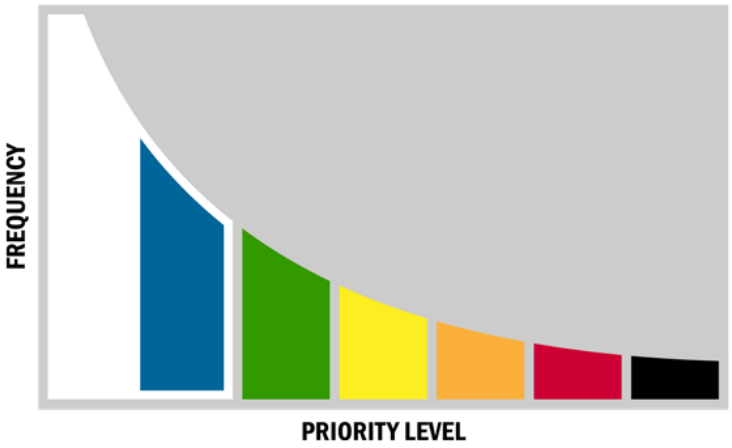
Each category has a weight, and the response to each category has an associated score. The categories are:

- Functional Impact
- Observed Activity

- Location of Observed Activity
- Actor Characterization
- Information Impact
- Recoverability
- Cross-Sector Dependency
- Potential Impact

Each response score is multiplied by the category weight, and the weighted scores are summed. Calculate the minimum possible weighted score sum and subtract this number from the previously calculated sum of the weighted scores. Divide the result by the range: the difference between the maximum possible weighted score sums and the minimum possible weighted score sum. Finally, multiply the resulting fraction by 100 to produce the result.

Weights and values are specific to an individual organization's risk assessment process. Accompanying this document is a representative tool that demonstrates a reference implementation of the concepts outlined in this system. Once scored, the incident is assigned a priority level.



■ Emergency (Black)
An Emergency priority incident poses an imminent threat to the provision of wide-scale critical infrastructure services, national government stability, or the lives of U.S. persons.

■ Severe (Red)
A Severe priority incident is likely to result in a significant impact to public health or safety, national security, economic security, foreign relations, or civil liberties.

■ High (Orange)
A High priority incident is likely to result in a demonstrable impact to public health or safety, national security, economic security, foreign relations, civil liberties, or public confidence.

■ Medium (Yellow)
A Medium priority incident may affect public health or safety, national security, economic security, foreign relations, civil liberties, or public confidence.

■ Low (Green)
A Low priority incident may affect public health or safety, national security, economic security, foreign relations, civil liberties, or public confidence.
Baseline

A baseline priority incident is highly unlikely to affect public health or safety, national security, economic security, foreign relations, civil liberties, or public confidence. The bulk of incidents will likely fall into the baseline priority level with many of them being routine data losses or incidents that may be immediately resolved. However, some incidents may require closer scrutiny as they may have the potential to escalate after additional research is completed. To differentiate between these two types of baseline incidents, and seamlessly integrate with the CISS, the NCISS separates baseline incidents into Baseline–Minor (Blue) and Baseline–Negligible (White).

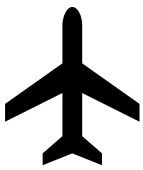
■ Minor (Blue)
A Baseline–Minor priority incident is an incident that is highly unlikely to affect public health or safety, national security, economic security, foreign relations, civil liberties, or public confidence. The potential for impact, however, exists and warrants additional scrutiny.

■ Negligible (White)
A Baseline–Negligible priority incident is an incident that is highly unlikely to affect public health or safety, national security, economic security, foreign relations, civil liberties, or public confidence.

Previous Hazard Events: The committee did not identify any specific cyber threats but they noted that the city has enhanced protection against future attempts and increased outreach and education for employees to be more aware of such threats, and to look for signs to identify one before opening emails and clicking links that may trigger one.

Probability of Future Events: Dover is most likely to be at risk from malware, phishing, and other methods of acquiring personal information. These threats may be targeted, as in the case of phishing emails sent to employee accounts, or threats that individuals encounter during their regular computer usage. Cyber threats are also constantly evolving to find new weaknesses in anti-virus software and other network defenses. As noted above, ransomware has become an increasingly prevalent form of malware in recent years and is likely to continue to be a threat in years to come. The Hazard Mitigation Committee ranked this as a high probability for future occurrence.

Mass Casualty Incident



Risk Assessment: High
Average Impact: Medium
Future Probability: High

Definition:
The definition of a mass casualty event is any large number of casualties produced in a relatively short period of time, usually as the result of a single incident such as a military aircraft accident, hurricane, flood, earthquake, or armed attack that exceeds local logistic support capabilities.

Location: This hazard can occur anywhere in the city.

Extent: The extent of this type of hazard may exceed the capacity of the local emergency services and require assistance from mutual aid of nearby towns and State services.

Previous Hazard Events: During the last five-year update period, there have not been any major accidents; however, the City recognizes this to be a real threat.

Probability of Future Events: The committee ranked this as a high probability that will likely happen within the next 10 years.

Terrorism/Violence (Large Crowd Events)



Risk Assessment: High
Average Impact: Medium
Future Probability: Medium

Definition: For the purposes of this plan, large crowd events refer to any large gathering of people that has the potential to require higher-than-usual levels of preparedness and/or response from emergency services. Additionally, large concentrations of residents increase the likelihood of property damage during celebratory events and holidays, particularly when widespread consumption of alcohol has occurred.

Location: The risk from large crowd events is city-wide.

Extent: Large crowd events are typically either scheduled in advance, as is the case with official City events, or tend to coincide with certain holidays, sporting events, or other high-profile occurrences. This correlation makes crowd events easier to predict than most hazards.

Previous Hazard Events: Large crowd events occur often in Dover; however, they have generally been friendly events with few or no problems or need for police enforcement.

Probability of Future Events: The committee ranked the probability of future events of this hazard as medium due to the many events that occur in the city throughout the year.

Transport Accident



Risk Assessment: Medium
Average Impact: Medium
Future Probability: High

Definition: A transport accident is any accident that occurs during transportation. Specifically, for this Plan, it refers to a rail, shipping, tractor trailer, or vehicle accident.

Location: The entire city is vulnerable to transportation accidents. However, Spaulding Turnpike, Route 9, Route 155, and Route 108 are the primary areas of Dover that would be affected by vehicle or tractor-trailer accidents. The intersection at Route 9 and Route 155 are hazardous as well as at Weeks Crossing.

Extent: Dover has 201.5 miles of paved roads and 14.3 miles of unpaved roads.

Previous Hazard Events: Based upon current transportation capabilities the State remains vulnerable to a potential transport accident. According to the New Hampshire Information and Analysis Center over the past twenty years New Hampshire has experienced an annual average of 117 fatal crashes (127 victims) due to vehicular transportation accidents.

Probability of Future Events: It is certain that transportation accidents will continue to be a hazard for Dover. While crashes will be limited mostly to the highway corridors, many more crashes will persist due to the main form of transportation being via car. The Hazard Mitigation Committee ranked this as a high probability for future occurrence.

CHAPTER 6: CLIMATE CHANGE

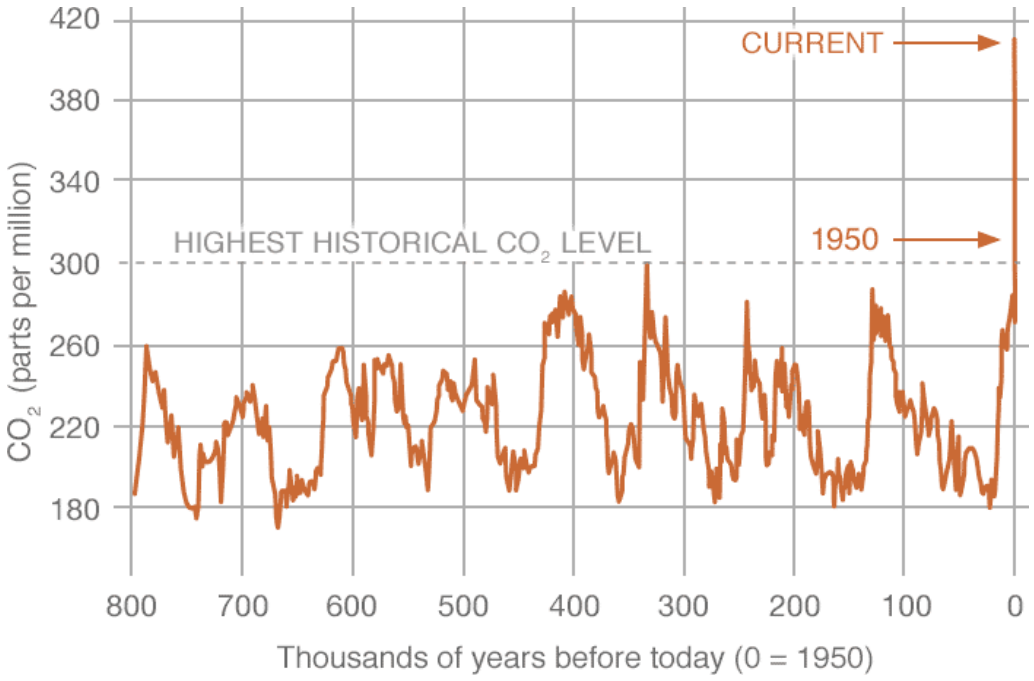
Increased Frequency and Intensity of Severe Weather Events

Introduction

According to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) Global Climate Change, there have been seven cycles of glacial advance and retreat over the last 650,000 years, with most of these changes driven by fluctuations in the Earth's orbit that alter the amount of solar energy the planet receives, especially in the northern hemisphere, combined with the powerful **ice-albedo feedback loop** (ice is more reflective than land or water surfaces). Other influences on Earth's climate on shorter timeframes (annual to century scales) include variations in solar output and volcanic eruptions that generate particles that reflect sunlight, which can brighten the planet and cool the climate. These processes are natural and will continue to affect the planet's climate; however, an extensive and ever-growing body of scientific evidence points to human activities, and especially the burning of fossil fuels, as being responsible for the warming of the planet over the past 50 years.

As of November 2020, concentrations of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in the Earth's atmosphere have reached 415 parts per million (ppm). For context, according to ice core samples, $C0_2$ concentrations never exceeded roughly 300 ppm over the last 400,000 years and studies have shown that human activities have raised atmospheric concentrations of $C0_2$ by 47% since pre-industrial levels in 1850.

Proxy Measurements of CO_2 taken from Reconstruction of Ice Cores



Atmospheric levels of other greenhouse gases, including methane, nitrous oxide, and CFC have also risen over the past several decades as well. This increase in atmospheric greenhouse gases is primarily responsible for the rise in the planet's average surface temperature of about 1.6°F since the late 1800s, with most of the warming occurring in the last 50 years. Nineteen of the twenty warmest years on record have happened since 2001. This warming trend is considered extremely likely to continue.

These increases in temperature have affected the Earth's climate in many ways. Ocean temperatures have warmed, the Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets are rapidly losing mass, glaciers are retreating all over the world, global sea-level is rising, snow cover has decreased, and the number of record high temperatures and intense rainfall events has been increasing since the 1950s.

Climate Change in New Hampshire

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES) conducts an annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory that tracks the six main GHG's, including carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and three industrial process gases (hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride). According to data collected, carbon dioxide makes up the majority of NH's GHG emissions (92%), primarily due to burning fossil fuels for heat, electricity, and to power motor vehicles. GHG sources are usually categorized into the following sectors: transportation, electricity generation, residential, commercial, industry, waste and wastewater, and agriculture. Transportation is the predominant sector, producing an estimated 47% of the state's GHGs.

Fortunately, a large majority of NH is forested, with these areas acting as a carbon sink. This process, called **carbon sequestration**, could be responsible for absorbing and storing nearly 25% of CO_2 emissions from the burning of fossil fuels in the state. Intact forested ecosystems are also a major factor in **climate resilience** for New Hampshire. It is estimated that a 40-acre forest in northern New Hampshire holds the same amount of carbon as 53,000 automobile tanks of gasoline. Large undeveloped and unfragmented forested blocks are also very important for wildlife and biodiversity conservation and as of 2019, 47% of large forest blocks in the state are permanently conserved. **Climate corridors,** identified by the Nature Conservancy as part of their Resilient and Connected Landscapes project, facilitate tree and wildlife species range shifts as temperatures and habitat continue to change. Intentionally keeping areas forested and protected is a natural safeguard for fresh drinking water and clean air for local communities and offers numerous benefits for the state overall, both now and in the future.

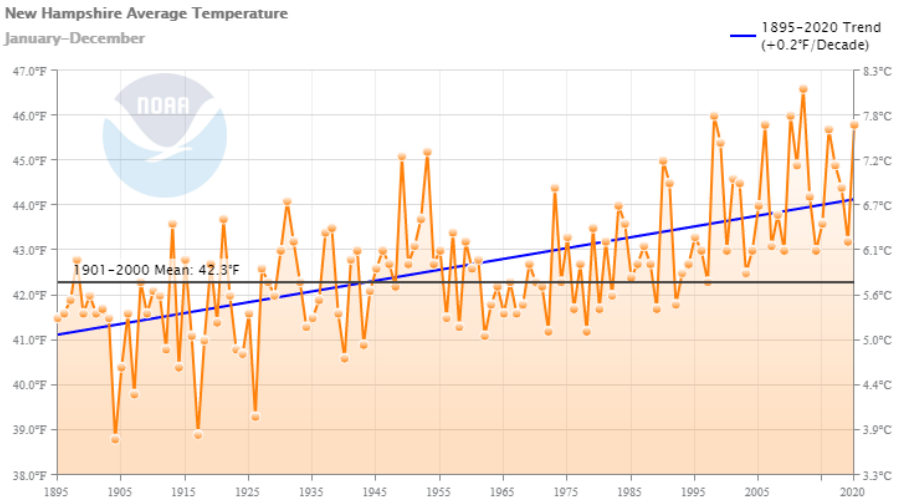
Air Pollution

New Hampshire has a network of 13 air quality monitoring stations that continuously monitor air pollutants. NHDES staff track progress in reducing air pollution and inform the public about air quality in their communities and any necessary health precautions. New Hampshire's regulated air pollutant levels have generally dropped since the 1970s, but air quality in many parts of the country still fails to meet health-based air quality standards. While the impact of climate change on the production of fine particulate matter pollution has been inconclusive, warmer temperatures associated with climate change will increase ozone production and ozone concentrations in urban areas. This is likely to lead to more pollution-related cardiorespiratory illness and death in the state.

Increased Temperature on Land

Temperature, of course, is one of the most used indicators for climate change. Historically, New Hampshire has been characterized by cold, snowy winters and mild summers but there has been significant evidence this seasonal definition is changing. According to data from the NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information, since the early 20th century, the average annual temperature in the state has increased by approximately 3°F, and state's maximum temperatures have increased between 0.5°F and 2.6°F. The state's temperature change has been continuously recorded at three meteorological stations in southern New Hampshire (Keene, Durham, and Hanover) for the last century and all three weather stations show consistent long-term minimum and maximum temperature increases. Overall, more than half of the state's warmest years on records have occurred since 1990.

NH Average Temperature Change (1895-2020)

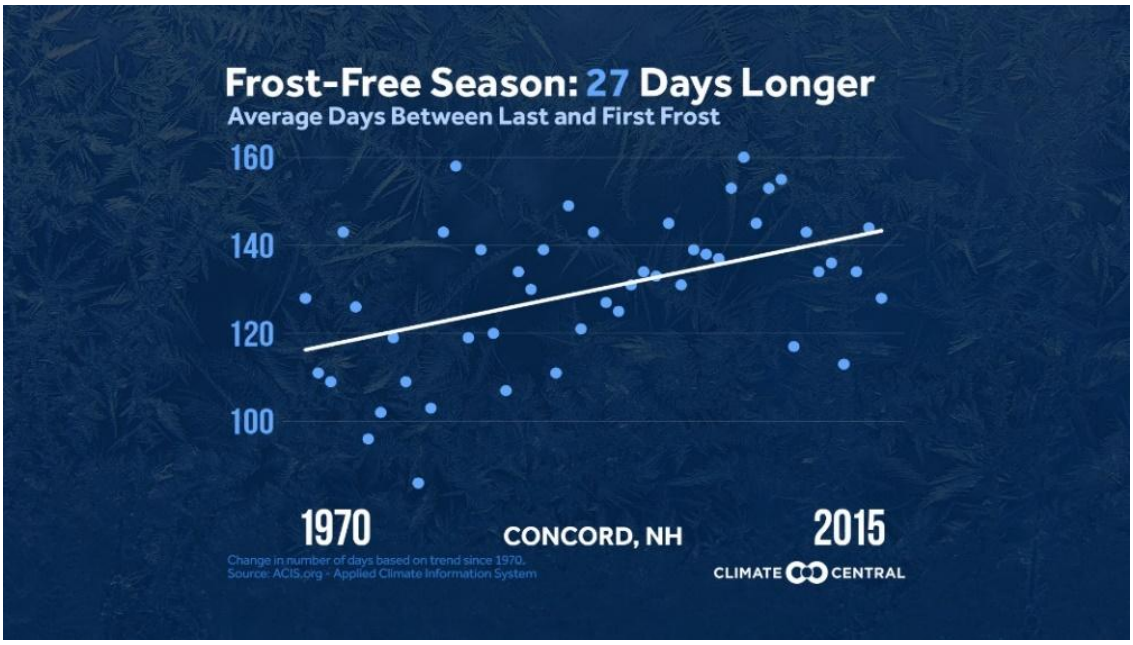


According to Wake et al. 2014, while the number of hot days has increased slightly across southern New Hampshire, there has been a dramatic increase in the rate of winter warming over the last four decades at all three stations, which may be linked to decreases in snow cover through changes in surface albedo, or reflectivity. In Dover, the number of hot days has increased slightly over the last five decades (+0.8 days per decade) and the number of cold days has reduced significantly. (-5.0 days per decade).

Changes in the distribution of hot and cold extreme temperatures can lead to the increased frequency, duration, and intensity of heat waves, increased nighttime warming, longer growing seasons, drought length and intensity, crop failure, and the expansion of suitable habitat for both Lyme disease-bearing ticks and invasive species such as the emerald ash borer.

According to the EPA, accompanying the rising temperatures is a steady lengthening of the United States' **growing season**. The average growing season has lengthened by two to five weeks across the U.S since the beginning of the 20th century, with a particularly large increase over the last 30 years. Since 1970, data collected in Concord, NH shows an increase of 27 days between the first and last frost of the year and in Southern New Hampshire, the growing season has increased by 10 days per decade since 1960.

Length of Frost-Free Season in Concord, NH, 1970-2015



As the Northeast is known for its long, cold winters, and warm to hot summers, this seasonality is an important cultural and economic driver of regional economies such as agriculture, commercial fishing, forest products, and tourism. Cold, snowy winters help support regional tourism such as fishing, hunting, and winter sports. Timber harvesting on wet sites often occurs in the winter when soils are frozen, or snow covered, and maple sugaring depends on sufficient cold winters for adequate sap quantities. Milder winters and early springs are adversely impacting the region's tourism, farming, and forestry activities.

The growing season determines what crops can be grown in a region and changes can have both positive and negative effects. While a longer season can allow farmers to diversify their crops or have multiple harvests from the same plot, it can also limit the types of crops grown, increase the heat stress on crops, encourage invasive species or weed growth, and increase pests and irrigation demands. Farmers will need to combat the northward expansion of the European corn borer and the Western corn root worm on their crops, and the warmer temperatures will likely allow the codling moth—an apple tree pest—to complete a third generation requiring additional insecticide applications.

Increased Temperature in the Ocean

Worldwide, ocean temperatures are also increasing. The Gulf of Maine is warming at an accelerating rate, three times as fast as the average global rate in the last three decades and seven times as fast in the last 15 years. In 2012, during the most intense ocean heat wave in the last three decades, sea surface temperatures in the Gulf of Maine were a record-breaking 69.98°F. These warming temperatures are having cascading effects on environmental and ecological patterns such as marine species migrating northward in search of colder waters, and are already impacting NH fishing grounds with the closure of the Gulf of Maine Shrimp Fishery based on depleted shrimp populations. These changes also lead to higher levels of evaporation and greater moisture in the air, which contributes to more precipitation and extreme weather events.

As oceans grow warmer, **ocean acidification** increases as well. Several factors contribute to this, an important one being ocean absorption of carbon dioxide from human activity. Another factor is increased pollutants from wastewater and stormwater runoff in coastal waters, which increases net primary production, resulting in higher respiration and carbon dioxide which in turn furthers coastal acidification. Ocean acidification is important because carbonate ions—which are less abundant than hydrogen ions in the seawater—are important block structures for seashells and coral skeletons. Decreases in ions due to acidification make building and maintaining carbonate structures more difficult. Local researchers have recently begun to examine the effects of ocean acidification on marine species in the Gulf of Maine.

More Rainfall and Less Snow

As winter warms in New Hampshire, snowfall and snow cover will continue to decrease (See Increased Temperature on Land). Although snowfall amounts in recent winters have varied, overall snowfall has been decreasing at most monitoring stations and the number of snow-covered days is decreasing throughout the state. This is because as cold seasons warm, more precipitation falls as rain instead of snow. Precipitation across the region has increased in the last century, with the highest number of extreme precipitation events happening in the last decade. Between 1958 and 2010, the northeastern United States experienced a 70% increase in precipitation during heavy rain events. The statewide average for annual precipitation is 44.2 inches, with higher amounts in the southern and eastern parts of the state due to proximity to the Atlantic Ocean. This average in southeastern New Hampshire is projected to increase by 5-10% by mid-century and 7-15% by 2100—with a subsequent increase in flooding. The increase is expected to be greatest in the winter and spring, intermediate in the summer, and lowest in the fall.

These observations in total and seasonal precipitation are due to an increase in the intensity and frequency of individual precipitation events, with the Great Bay watershed showing a 15-38% magnitude increase of extreme daily precipitation since the 1950s. These large precipitation events have contributed to significant springtime flood events in coastal New Hampshire and are projected to increase the risk of future flooding. Extreme precipitation events also cause non-coastal flooding of rivers, streams, roadways, and active agricultural fields which can result in contamination of farmland soils by floodwaters as well as crop failure.

Drought

Drought is yet another prominent extreme weather event that is increasing due to climate change. In the 21st century, droughts have been characterized by hotter temperatures, longer durations, and greater spatial extent with recent years being punctuated by periods of moderate to extreme drought development. Droughts are also exacerbated by growing human demands on water resources. Drought conditions have historically been driven by sea surface temperatures, internal atmospheric variability, and land-atmosphere feedback, but human-caused climate change is increasingly affecting the frequency, intensity, and extent of droughts. While it is projected there will be increased precipitation in New Hampshire, the intensity of naturally occurring droughts is projected to increase as well. This is because higher summer temperatures will increase the rate of depletion of soil moisture during dry spells and the projected increases in average annual precipitation will take place primarily during the winter and spring. Practically, this could look like rainier winters and springs with more extreme precipitation events and longer periods without precipitation more prone to drought in the summer and fall.

For example, over the past two decades, the state has experienced several significant periods of drought including in 2001-2002; 2015-2016, 2020; and most recently 2021. The most recent drought period only ended due to extreme precipitation in the month of July 2021. The NH Drought Management Program determined that the drought that impacted the state in the early 2000s was the third worst on record, and that recent droughts were due to a combination of a below average snowpack in the spring, little precipitation to recharge the groundwater, and the inability of watersheds to store large volumes of water due to their geology. With extreme variation in environmental conditions due to climate change, drought probability may grow in the future.

The large amount of water resources and relatively sparse population in New Hampshire have tended to minimize the impacts of drought events in the region, but this protection may be endangered in the future with increases in drought frequency or severity combined with population growth and increased development. Increased development means more impervious surfaces, and more impervious surfaces will contribute to additional precipitation runoff and less groundwater recharge during rain and flooding events. Impacts from climate change may cause a 10% increase in annual groundwater recharge rates in the New Hampshire coastal region over the next century; however, increases in impervious surfaces may reduce this recharge 5 to 10%. Land development associated with increases in demand due to population growth will also increase groundwater withdrawals for drinking water and will contribute to intensified groundwater depletion during droughts.

Species Migration and Invasive Species

The timing of biological events (bird migration, wildlife breeding, plant flowering and fruiting) is determined by variables such as seasonal temperature, food availability, and pollination. In the Northeast, flowering dates are occurring one week earlier than the mid-1800s and migratory birds are arriving and breeding earlier, revealing a shift in migratory patterns. Forests are a defining feature of New Hampshire and climate change has the potential to alter the forest species composition, distribution, abundance, and productivity – as well as their associated species— in several ways. While not uniform and depending on the suitable habitat characteristics for species (such as soils, elevation, latitude, and other factors), some tree species will experience decreases in suitable habitat, while others will see expansion of suitable habitat as the climate changes. Decreases in suitable habitat are projected to be greatest in Southern and Coastal New England.

While there is already a major threat to native New Hampshire ecosystems, nonnative plant and animal species are becoming more of a concern because of their increased potential to outcompete native species. Some nonnative species can establish themselves faster than native species because they lack competitors and are better able to respond to climate change-induced changes such as warmer temperatures, earlier springs, and reduced snowpack. Additionally, the warmer temperatures are likely to expand the ranges of certain invasive species that were previously limited by colder northern temperatures. Fewer days below freezing is leading to increases in rates of pest outbreaks and vector-borne diseases (disease that results from an infection transmitted to humans and other animals by blood-feeding arthropods, such as mosquitos, ticks, and fleas) such as Dengue fever, West Nile Virus, Lyme disease, and malaria. All these factors can lead to a decline of natural species, increases in nonnative or invasive species, and a reduction in biodiversity.

CHAPTER 7: ACTION PLAN

Mitigation Goals

The Hazard Mitigation Committee developed several overarching goals and objectives, which are adapted from the State of New Hampshire Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (2023).

Overarching Goals

The following are the five overarching goals of this Plan:

- Minimize loss and disruption of human life, property, the environment, and the economy due to natural, technological, and human-caused hazards through a coordinated and collaborative effort between federal, State, and local authorities to implement appropriate hazard mitigation measures;
- Enhance protection of the general population, citizens, and guests of Dover before, during, and after a hazard event through public education about disaster preparedness and resilience and expanded awareness of the threats and hazards which face the City;
- Promote continued comprehensive hazard mitigation planning to identify, introduce, and implement cost effective hazard mitigation measures;
- Address the challenges posed by climate change as they pertain to increasing the risk and impacts of the hazards identified within this plan; and
- Strengthen Continuity of Operations and Continuity of Government to ensure continuation of essential services.

Natural Hazard Objectives

The following are the natural hazard objectives of this Plan:

- Reduce long-term flood risks through assessment, identification, and strategic mitigation of at risk/vulnerable infrastructure (dams, stream crossings, roadways);
- Minimize illnesses and deaths related to events that present a threat to human and animal health;
- Implement plan development, outreach, and public education to reduce the impact from natural disasters; and
- Ensure mitigation strategies consider the protection and resiliency of natural, historical, and cultural resources.

Technological Hazard Objectives

The following are the technological hazard objectives of this Plan:

- Ensure technological hazards are responded to appropriately and to mitigate the effect on citizens;
- Identify and respond to emerging contaminates;
- Enhance public education of technological hazards to assist in the prevention and mitigation of hazard impacts on the population;
- Ensure emergency responders are properly equipped and trained to respond, contain, and mitigate incidents involving technological hazards;
- Reduce the possibility of long-term utility outages by implementing mitigation reduction measures such as line clearing and removal of nuisance trees, as well as ensuring back-up power is in place and tested; and
- Lessen the effects of technological hazards on communications infrastructure.

Human-Caused Hazard Objectives

The following are the human-caused hazard objectives of this Plan:

- Advocate that grants related funding processes allow for expedient and effective actions to take place at the community and State-level;
- Identify Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR) risks or vulnerabilities and protect or harden infrastructure against hazards;
- Improve the ability to respond and mitigate Cyber Events through increased training, exercising, improved equipment, and utilizing accepted technologies; and
- Foster collaboration between federal, State, and local agencies on training, exercising, and preparing for mass casualty incidents and terrorism. Ensure local assets (e.g., non-profits, UNH, schools, nursing homes, and other facilities and populations to protect) are prepared for all phases of emergency management including training and exercising on reunification.

Development of Action Items

The Hazard Mitigation Committee determined that any strategy designed to reduce personal injury or damage to property that could be done prior to an actual disaster would be listed as a potential mitigation strategy.

This decision was made even though not all projects listed in Table 28 (Mitigation Actions) and Table 29 (Implementation Plan) are fundable under FEMA grant programs. The committee determined that this Plan was in large part a management document designed to assist city officials in all aspects of managing and tracking potential emergency planning strategies. For instance, the committee was aware that some of these strategies are more properly identified as readiness issues; however, did not want to "lose" any of the ideas discussed during these planning sessions and thought this method was the best way to achieve that objective.

The Hazard Mitigation Committee identified 29 strategies to implement during the life of this Plan. These strategies are intended to supplement existing programs and the ongoing and not yet completed mitigation strategies identified in previous plan updates. When identifying new strategies, the committee balanced several factors including capacity to implement strategies, priority projects, existing strategies, policies, and programs, the hazard ranking, and whether a strategy will reduce risk associated with multiple hazards.

Identification of Gaps in Coverage

The Hazard Mitigation Committee did an overall review of the proposed Action Plan to ensure that all hazards identified in this plan have at least one mitigation strategy listed. Table 27 is categorized into Medium and High Risk Hazards, and Low Risk Hazards. The table shows that each hazard has several strategies in the Action Plan.

Table 27: Gaps in Coverage	
Hazard Type	**Strategy/Action # (see Action Plan)**
Medium and High Risk Hazards (as found in Risk Assessment Chart)	
Inland Flooding	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29
Coastal Flooding	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29
Drought	6, 7, 9, 14, 16, 17, 19, 23, 26, 27
Extreme Temperatures (hot or cold)	6, 7, 9, 14, 16, 17, 19, 26, 27
High Wind Event	6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 19, 22, 25, 26, 27
Infectious Disease	6, 7, 9, 14, 16, 17, 19, 26, 27
Lightning/Severe Thunderstorm	6, 7, 9, 12, 14, 16, 17, 19, 26, 27
Severe Winter Weather	6, 7, 9, 14, 16, 17, 19, 26, 27
Solar Storm & Space Weather	6, 7, 9, 14, 16, 17, 19, 26, 27
Tropical Storm and Hurricane	6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 19, 22, 25, 26, 27
Wildfire	6, 7, 9, 14, 16, 17, 19, 26, 27
Cyber Attack	6, 7, 9, 14, 16, 17, 19, 26, 27
Aging Infrastructure	6, 7, 9, 14, 16, 17, 19, 26, 27
Conflagration	6, 7, 9, 14, 16, 17, 19, 26, 27
Known & Emerging Contaminants	6, 7, 9, 14, 16, 17, 19, 23, 24, 26, 27
Mass Casualty Incident	6, 7, 9, 14, 16, 17, 19, 26, 27
Long-term Utility Outage	6, 7, 9, 14, 16, 17, 19, 26, 27
Low Risk Hazards (strategies are not required for low risk hazards)	
Earthquakes	6, 7, 9, 14, 16, 17, 19, 26, 27
Landslides	6, 7, 9, 14, 16, 17, 19, 26, 27
Dam Failure/Breach	6, 7, 9, 14, 16, 17, 19, 26, 27
Hazardous Materials	6, 7, 9, 14, 16, 17, 19, 26, 27
Radiological	6, 7, 9, 14, 16, 17, 19, 26, 27
Transport Accident	6, 7, 9, 14, 16, 17, 19, 26, 27
Large Crowd/Terrorism/Violence	6, 7, 9, 14, 16, 17, 19, 26, 27

Prioritization of Action Items

A technique known as a STAPLEE evaluation, which was developed by FEMA, was used to evaluate new mitigation strategies based on a set of criteria. The STAPLEE method is commonly used by public administration officials and planners.

Table 28: Prioritization "STAPLEE" Method		
S	Social	Is the proposed strategy socially acceptable to the community? Is there an equity issue involved that would result in one segment of the community being treated unfairly?
T	Technical	Will the proposed strategy work? Will it create more problems than it solves?
A	Administrative	Can the community implement the strategy? Is there someone to coordinate and lead the effort?
P	Political	Is the strategy politically acceptable? Is there public support both to implement and to maintain the project?
L	Legal	Is the community authorized to implement the proposed strategy? Is there a clear legal basis or precedent for this activity?
E	Economic	What are the costs and benefits of this strategy? Does the cost seem reasonable for the size of the problem and the likely benefits?
E	Environmental	How will the strategy impact the environment? Will it need environmental regulatory approvals?

The Hazard Mitigation Committee evaluated each mitigation strategy using the STAPLEE and ranked each of the criteria as poor, average, or good. These rankings were assigned the following scores: *Poor=1; Average=2; Good=3.*

The following questions were used to guide further prioritization and action:

- Does the action reduce damage?
- Does the action contribute to community objectives?
- Does the action meet existing regulations?
- Does the action protect historic structures?
- Can the action be implemented quickly?

The prioritization exercise helped the Hazard Mitigation Committee evaluate the new hazard mitigation strategies that they had brainstormed throughout the multi-hazard mitigation planning process. While all actions would help improve Dover's multi-hazard and responsiveness capability, funding availability will be a driving factor in determining what and when new mitigation strategies are implemented.

Table 29: Mitigation Actions								
New Mitigation Projects	S	T	A	P	L	E	E	Total
1. Develop and complete drainage improvements and shoreland stabilization along Cocheco River in coordination with waterfront development project.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	21
2. Review all existing CIP projects that are in design phase to ensure they are considering impacts from climate change, including sea-level rise and increases in extreme precipitation.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	21
3. Ensure that all new and proposed CIP projects are required to consider the impacts from climate change, including sea-level rise and increases in extreme precipitation.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	21
4. Review and update the floodplain management brochure. The updated brochure may include additional information on flood risk, revised freeboard and building permit requirements, and suggested flood-proofing techniques for homeowners.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	21
5. Review the updated floodplain model ordinance from Office of Strategic Initiatives and update the City's floodplain ordinance, as needed.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	21
6. Review and update locations for additional warming/cooling stations throughout the city.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	21
7. Continue to implement the ongoing signalization project to install cameras at all 33 traffic light locations to alleviate congestion areas and adjust timings as needed.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	21
8. Street Reconstruction at Broadway - Design and proposed reconstruction including drainage curb, sidewalk, and road construction.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	21
9. Pump Station Equipment Replacement and Maintenance - Equipment upgrades and replacements for several sewer-pumping stations, including portable or permanent backup power to all stations.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	21
10. St. Thomas Street Drainage - Flooding occurs in this area due to the age of the infrastructure. Needs new design/reconstruction.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	21
11. Tree Program - Using the City GPS and GIS program to identify City street trees. Also to determine the health and potential hazards.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	21
12. Enhance reliability of traffic signals at critical intersections–provide alternative power supplies (batteries/generators) for traffic lights.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	21
13. Site Development Design Criteria-Stormwater Management, Erosion Control, Flood Hazards	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	21
14. Improve resiliency for waste water system by advancing the Emergency Action Plan.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	21
15. Review and update stormwater management regulations.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	21
16. Subdivision Regulations update.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	21
17. Site Plan Regulations update.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	21
18. River Gauges - Would be installed on the bridges crossing the major rivers to assist emergency personnel during flooding events.	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	20

Table 29: Mitigation Actions								
New Mitigation Projects	S	T	A	P	L	E	E	Total
19. Implement additional emergency shelters and locations with back-up power.	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	20
20. Outer Sixth Street Replace Bridge & Culvert - Major overflows during heavy rain events. Replace bridge and raise the road. Provide additional access in and out of the North End area of the City.	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	20
21. Improve Crosby Road drainage to reduce chronic flooding.	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	19
22. New Wood Chipper - To provide additional resources to assist in clean up after an emergency event.	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	19
23. Review and incorporate changes into the City's Site Plan and/or Subdivision Regulations based on the state's model water efficiency landscaping ordinance.	1	3	3	2	3	3	3	18
24. Review the Shoreline Water Quality Protection Act and update as needed.	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	18
25. Tree Program - working with tree warden and Conservation Commission to identify forest timber opportunities. Also to determine the health and potential hazards.	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	18
26. Additional staffing needed: building and fire inspections and stormwater maintenance to mitigate impacts of heavy storm events.	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	18
27. Oak Street Railroad Bridge Replacement - Current bridge is only a 6-ton limit and is a major access thruway for both Dover and Rollinsford.	3	2	3	3	1	2	3	17
28. Raise County Farm Road - Maintain access to the Strafford County Complex, which includes the rest home, court, hospice care and jail.	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	17
29. County Farm Road Bridge Replacement - Would provide additional access in and out of the North End area of the City.	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	11

Implementation of Action Items

After reviewing the finalized STAPLEE numerical ratings, the Hazard Mitigation Committee prepared to develop the Implementation Plan (Table 30). To do this, the Hazard Mitigation Committee developed an implementation plan that outlined the following:

- ∴ Description
- ∴ Type of hazard
- ∴ Responsibility
- ∴ Funding
- ∴ Cost Effectiveness; and
- ∴ Timeframe

The following questions were asked to develop an implementation schedule for the identified priority mitigation strategies.

- **WHO?** Who will lead the implementation efforts? Who will put together funding requests and applications?

- **WHEN?** When will these actions be implemented, and in what order?

- **HOW?** How will the community fund these projects? How will the community implement these projects? What resources will be needed to implement these projects?

In addition to the prioritized mitigation projects, Table 29, Implementation Plan, includes the responsible party (WHO), how the project will be supported (HOW), and what the timeframe is for implementation of the project (WHEN).

The following abbreviations are used in the Responsibility column to identify the person that will be leading the action to get it started:

CSD – Community Services Director
EMD – Emergency Management Director
FC – Fire Chief
PC – Police Chief
PL – Planning Director

Table 30 New Mitigation Projects	Type of Hazard	Local Responsible Agent	Potential Funding Source	Cost Effectiveness	Timeframe
				Low: < $10K	6 months – 1 year
				Medium: $10K-$50K	2-3 years
				High: > $50K	4-5 years
1. *Develop and complete drainage improvements and shoreland stabilization along Cocheco River in coordination with waterfront development project.	Flood	CSD	City Budget-TIF (Tax Increment Financing)	High	4-5 years
2. *Review all existing CIP projects that are in design phase to ensure they are considering impacts from climate change, including sea-level rise and increases in extreme precipitation.	Flood	CSD	City Budget	Medium	4-5 years
3. *Ensure that all new and proposed CIP projects are required to consider the impacts from climate change, including sea-level rise and increases in extreme precipitation.	Flood	CSD	City Budget	Medium	4-5 years
4. *Review and update the floodplain management brochure. The updated brochure may include additional information on flood risk, revised freeboard and building permit requirements, and suggested flood-proofing techniques for homeowners.	Flood	PL	City Budget	Low	6 months – 1 year
5. *Review the updated floodplain model ordinance from Office of Planning and Development and update the City's floodplain ordinance, as needed.	Flood	PL	City Budget	Medium	6 months – 1 year
6. *Review and update locations for additional warming/cooling stations throughout the city.	All Hazards	FC	City Budget	Low	6 months – 1 year

Table 30 New Mitigation Projects	Type of Hazard	Local Responsible Agent	Potential Funding Source	Cost Effectiveness	Timeframe
				Low: < $10K	6 months – 1 year
				Medium: $10K-$50K	2-3 years
				High: > $50K	4-5 years
7. *Continue to implement the ongoing signalization project to install cameras at all 33 traffic light locations to alleviate congestion areas and adjust timings as needed.	All Hazards	CSD	City Budget	High	4-5 Years
8. *Street Reconstruction at Broadway – Design and proposed reconstruction including drainage curb, sidewalk, and road construction.	Flood	CSD	CIP Budget	High	4-5 Years (10 years)
9. *Pump Station Equipment Replacement and Maintenance – Equipment upgrades and replacements for several sewer-pumping stations, including portable or permanent backup power to all stations.	All Hazards	CSD	City Budget	High	4-5 Years
10. *St. Thomas Street Drainage – Flooding occurs in this area due to the age of the infrastructure. Needs new design/reconstruction.	Flood	CSD	City Budget	High	4-5 Years
11. *Tree Program – Using the City GPS and GIS program to identify City street trees. Also to determine the health and potential hazards.	High Wind, Tropical Storm	PL	PREP grant	Medium	6 months – 1 Year
12. *Enhance reliability of traffic signals at critical intersections– provide alternative power supplies (batteries/generators) for traffic lights.	Heavy Wind Event, Hurricane/ Tropical Storm, Lightning	CSD	City Budget	Medium	6 months – 1 Year
13. Site Development Design Criteria-Stormwater Management, Erosion Control, Flood Hazards	Flood	CSD	City Budget	Low	6 months – 1 Year

Table 30 New Mitigation Projects	Type of Hazard	Local Responsible Agent	Potential Funding Source	Cost Effectiveness	Timeframe
				Low: < $10K	6 months – 1 year
				Medium: $10K-$50K	2-3 years
				High: > $50K	4-5 years
14. *Improve resiliency for waste water system by advancing the Emergency Action Plan.	All Hazards	CSD	City Budget	Medium	6 months – 1 Year
15. *Review and update stormwater management regulations.	Flood	PL	City Budget	Low	6 months – 1 Year
16. Subdivision Regulations update.	All Hazards	PL	City Budget	Low	2-3 Years
17. Site Plan Regulations update.	All Hazards	PL	City Budget	Low	2-3 Years
18. *River Gauges installed on the bridges crossing the major rivers.	Flood	CSD	City Budget	Low	2-3 Years
19. Implement additional emergency shelters and locations with back-up power.	All Hazards	FC	City Budget	Medium	2-3 Years
20. Improve Crosby Road drainage to reduce chronic flooding.	Flood	CSD/Private partnerships	City Budget	High	4-5 Years
21. *Outer Sixth Street Replace Bridge & Culvert – Major overflows during heavy rain events. Replace bridge and raise the road. Provide additional access in and out of the North End area of the City.	Flood	CSD	City Budget	High	6 months – 1 Year
22. *New Wood Chipper – To provide additional resources to assist in clean up after an emergency event.	High Wind, Tropical Storm, Flood	CSD	City Budget	High	2-3 Years
23. *Review and incorporate changes into the City's Site Plan and/or Subdivision Regulations based on the state's model water efficiency landscaping ordinance.	Drought, Emerging Contaminants	PL	City Budget	Medium	2-3 Years
24. *Review the Shoreline Water Quality Protection Act and update as needed.	Flood, Emerging Contaminants	PL	City Budget	Medium	2-3 Years

Table 30 New Mitigation Projects	Type of Hazard	Local Responsible Agent	Potential Funding Source	Cost Effectiveness	Timeframe
				Low: < $10K	6 months – 1 year
				Medium: $10K-$50K	2-3 years
				High: > $50K	4-5 years
25. Tree Program –working with tree warden and Conservation Commission to identify forest timber opportunities. Also to determine the health and potential hazards.	High Wind, Tropical Storm	CSD	City Budget or PREP Grant	Medium	2-3 Years
26. *Additional staffing needed: building and fire inspections and stormwater maintenance to mitigate impacts of heavy storm events.	All Hazards	PL/CSD	City Budget	High	2-3 Years
27. *Oak Street Railroad Bridge Replacement –Current bridge is only a 6-ton limit and is a major access thruway for both Dover and Rollinsford.	All Hazards	CSD	NHDOT or State Bridge Funding	High	4-5 Years
28. *Raise County Farm Road – Maintain access to the Strafford County Complex, which includes the rest home, court, hospice care, and jail.	Flood	CSD	City Budget	High	4-5 Years
29. *County Farm Road Bridge Replacement – Would provide additional access in and out of the North End area of the City.	Flood	CSD	City Budget	High	4-5 Years

CHAPTER 8: MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND UPDATING THE PLAN

Introduction

A good mitigation plan must allow for updates where and when necessary, particularly since communities may suffer budget cuts or experience personnel turnover during both the planning and implementation states. A good plan will incorporate periodic monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to allow for review of successes and failures or even just simple updates.

Multi-Hazard Plan Monitoring, Evaluation, and Updates

To track programs and update the mitigation strategies identified through this process, the Plan shall be reviewed and evaluated following each declared/non-declared event, or at a minimum on an annual basis. The Plan will be updated formally every five years. The review will detail any adjustments that need to be made to the Plan to illustrate changes from across the State, such as updated maps or changes in priorities from within the State's mitigation strategy. The Emergency Management Director is responsible for initiating the review and will consult with members of the multi-hazard mitigation planning team identified in this plan. The public will be encouraged to participate in any updates and will be given the opportunity to be engaged and provide feedback through such means as periodic presentations on the plan at City functions, surveys, and posting on websites. Public announcements will be made through postings on the City website. A formal public meeting will be held before reviews and updates are official.

Changes will be made to the Plan to accommodate projects that have failed or are not considered feasible after a review for their consistency with STAPLEE, the timeframe, the community's priorities, or funding resources. Priorities that were not ranked high, but identified as potential mitigation strategies, will be reviewed as well during the monitoring and update of the plan to determine feasibility of future implementation.

CHAPTER 9: PLAN ADOPTION

Signed Certificate of Adoption

WHEREAS, the City of Dover authorizes responsible departments and/or agencies to execute their responsibilities demonstrated in the plan, and received funding from the NH Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management under a Flood Mitigation Assistance Project Grant and assistance from Strafford Regional Planning Commission in the preparation of the 2026 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, City of Dover, NH; and

WHEREAS, six public planning meetings were held between October 28, 2025 and February 11, 2026 regarding the development and review of the 2026 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, City of Dover, NH; and

WHEREAS, the 2026 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, City of Dover, NH contains several potential future projects to mitigate hazard damage in the City of Dover; and

WHEREAS, a duly noticed public meeting was held by the City Council of the City of Dover on _____ to formally approve and adopt the 2026 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, City of Dover, NH.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of the City of Dover adopts the 2026 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, City of Dover, NH.

ADOPTED AND SIGNED this day of _____, 2026

_____

City Council of the City of Dover, Chair

_____

City Seal or Notary

Date_____

Final Approval Letter from FEMA

To be filled out.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Bibliography

Appendix B: Planning Process Documentation and Implementation Tracking Tool

Appendix C: Summary of Possible All-Hazard Mitigation Strategies

Appendix D: Technical and Financial Assistance for All-Hazard Mitigation

Appendix E: Successful Outreach Campaigns

Appendix F: Maps

Appendix A: Bibliography

Documents

- Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide, FEMA, released April 19, 2022
- Dover Hazard Mitigation Plan 2018
- State of New Hampshire Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan., adopted 2023
- National Climatic Data Center

Appendix B: Planning Process Documentation and Project Tracking

The Hazard Mitigation Committee met six times between October 28, 2025 and February 1, 2026 to discuss the range of hazards included in this plan as well as brainstorm mitigation needs and strategies to address these hazards and their impacts on people, business, and infrastructure in Dover. All meetings were geared to accommodate brainstorming, open discussion, and an increased awareness of potential threats to the City. This process results in significant cross talk regarding all types of natural and man-made hazards. All feedback from participants of the committee was incorporated into the Plan.

List of Meetings with Hazard Mitigation Committee		
Meeting	Date	Agenda Items
Meeting #1	10/28/25	Reviewed update process, timeframe, committee responsibilities, and in-kind match; status of the previous Action Plan; and risk assessment.
Meeting #2	11/13/25	Updated past and potential hazard descriptions; and critical facilities.
Meeting #3	11/25/25	Mapping exercise to show past and potential hazards and updated critical facilities.
Meeting #4	12/16/25	Conducted brainstorming session for new mitigation actions and priorities.
Meeting #5	1/20/26	Finalized mitigation actions and discussed goals/strategies
Meeting #6	2/1/26	Reviewed gaps in the overall draft of the plan.

Hazard Mitigation Committee Meeting #1

October 28, 2025
2:00 p.m.

Teams Meeting
https://tinyurl.com/nhzmkcfr

MEETING AGENDA

1. Introductions
2. Update Process: Timeframe, Committee Responsibilities, In-kind Match
3. Status of 2018 Action Plan
4. Risk Assessment
5. Review Existing Programs and Policies
6. Potential Dates for Future Meetings (please bring your calendar for Nov. and Dec.)
    a. Meeting #2 - TBD
    b. Meeting #3 - TBD

Hazard Mitigation Committee Meeting #2

November 13, 2025
2:00 p.m.

Teams Meeting Link:

Join the meeting now

MEETING AGENDA

1. Review Existing Programs and Policies
2. Hazard Identification-
    a. Past hazard areas
    b. Potential hazard areas/areas of concern

3. Potential Dates for Future Meetings (please bring your calendar for Dec.)

    a. Meeting #3 - November 25 at 2:00
    b. Meeting #4 - TBD

Hazard Mitigation Committee Meeting #3

November 25, 2025
2:00 p.m.

Teams Meeting
https://tinyurl.com/3un8wkpj

MEETING AGENDA

1. Critical Facilities
    a. Review and update critical facilities list

2. Determine Outreach Methods
    a. Review survey questions
    b. Notices to surrounding communities

3. Begin to identify actions for the Action Plan

4. Additional Input on Hazard event/impact and areas of concern from meeting #2

5. Potential Dates for Future Meetings (please bring your calendar for December)

    a. Meeting #4 – Week of December 15th

Hazard Mitigation Committee Meeting #4

December 16, 2025
2:00 p.m.

Teams Meeting
(see meeting invite to join)
MEETING AGENDA

1. STAPLEE Chart
    a. Determine new mitigation actions and complete the STAPLEE Chart

2. Gaps in Protection
    a. Review the proposed actions identified in the STAPLEE Chart and determine if there are gaps in protection for the Medium and High ranked hazards

3. Develop the Action Plan
    a. Determine the person responsible and timeline for the actions identified in the STAPLEE Chart

4. Additional Input on Hazard event/impact and areas of concern from meeting #2

5. Review Hazard Mitigation Goals

6. Potential Date for Next Meeting (please bring your calendar for January)

    a. Meeting #5 – Week of January 19th

Hazard Mitigation Committee Meeting #5

January 20, 2026
2:00 p.m.

Teams Meeting
MEETING AGENDA
https://bit.ly/4pET8a5 or use the meeting invite to join

1. Develop the Action Plan
    a. Determine the person responsible and timeline for the actions identified in the STAPLEE Chart

2. Additional Input on Hazard event/impact and areas of concern from meeting #2

3. Review Hazard Mitigation Goals

4. Potential Date for Next Meeting if needed (please bring your calendar for February)

    a. Meeting #6 – Week of February 2nd

Hazard Mitigation Committee Meeting #6

February 11, 2026
2:00 p.m.

Teams Meeting
MEETING AGENDA
https://teams.microsoft.com/meet/22936965067817?p=g2Pf0ZfApUoxwSjiF4
or use the meeting invite to join

1. Review of draft
    a. Review the draft sections and identify changes that are needed.

Public Viewing Period- Posted on the City Website:

The Emergency Management Program for the City of Dover encompasses a wide variety of services for the citizens. Such services include response to natural disasters including winter storms, flooding, hurricanes and severe thunderstorms. Manmade disasters requiring emergency response include terrorism, wildfires, utility disruptions and hazardous material leaks and spills. In order to provide public education and minimize the effect of these disasters, while at the same time provide rapid response to these situations, effective management and administration of the program must be achieved.

In assuming the responsibility of Emergency Management from the former Civil Defense Agency, the Chief of the Dover Fire & Rescue Service serves as the city's Emergency Management Director. The wearing of two hats has served the citizens and visitors of Dover well. By incorporating resources from the fire service and other city agencies, the Emergency Management Director manages the city's emergency preparedness and mitigation in a synergistic manner. Every disaster scenario is unique in its effect and impact on the community. However, the common thread, which binds together all disaster response priorities, is the need to manage and administer the resources available to effectively mitigate the disaster. As such, emergency plans have been developed to mitigate a wide variety of natural and man-made disasters. Local, state and federal agencies have worked hand-in-hand to train and exercise these plans. Periodically each plan is reviewed for relevance and workability.

While the City has worked to prepare for disasters, the City encourages all citizens to individually plan and prepare for unexpected disasters or emergencies. Citizens need to have their own family emergency plan and disaster supply kit in the event of an emergency or disaster. Information on developing a family plan and contents of a disaster supply kit can be found at:

http://www.fema.gov/plan/index.shtm

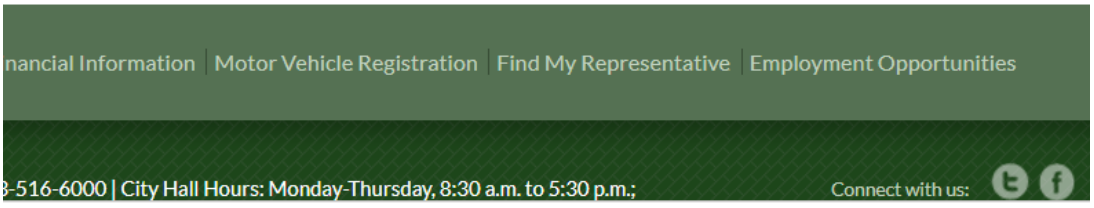
DRAFT 2026 MULTI-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN (MHMP) PUBLIC VIEWING PERIOD NOW OPEN

The Strafford Regional Planning Commission and City of Dover, New Hampshire, invite community members to review and comment on the Draft 2026 Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (MHMP). The draft document is available for viewing through Friday, March 6, 2026.

The MHMP helps the City of Dover prepare for and mitigate risks from natural hazards, including wildfires, floods, and earthquakes. Public input ensures this plan reflects local priorities and needs.

- Deadline to submit comments: March 6, 2026
- Submit to: Lisa Murphy, SRPC Senior Regional Planning: lmurphy@straffordrpcnh.gov

The draft plan is available for viewing here.



Implementation Tracking Tool

Action	Status	Date Completed	Supporting Comments and Document Links
1. Develop and complete drainage improvements and shoreland stabilization along Cocheco River in coordination with waterfront development project.			
2. Review all existing CIP projects that are in design phase to ensure they are considering impacts from climate change, including sea-level rise and increases in extreme precipitation.			
3. Ensure that all new and proposed CIP projects are required to consider the impacts from climate change, including sea-level rise and increases in extreme precipitation.			
4. Review and update the floodplain management brochure. The updated brochure may include additional information on flood risk, revised freeboard and building permit requirements, and suggested flood-proofing techniques for homeowners.			
5. Review the updated floodplain model ordinance from Office of Strategic Initiatives and update the City's floodplain ordinance, as needed.			
6. Review and update locations for additional warming/cooling stations throughout the city.			
7. Continue to implement the ongoing signalization project to install cameras at all 33 traffic light locations to alleviate congestion areas and adjust timings as needed.			
8. Street Reconstruction at Broadway - Design and proposed reconstruction including drainage curb, sidewalk, and road construction.			
9. Pump Station Equipment Replacement and Maintenance - Equipment upgrades and			

replacements for several sewer-pumping stations, including portable or permanent backup power to all stations.			
10. St. Thomas Street Drainage - Flooding occurs in this area due to the age of the infrastructure. Needs new design/reconstruction.			
11. Tree Program - Using the City GPS and GIS program to identify City street trees. Also to determine the health and potential hazards.			
12. Enhance reliability of traffic signals at critical intersections–provide alternative power supplies (batteries/generators) for traffic lights.			
13. Site Development Design Criteria-Stormwater Management, Erosion Control, Flood Hazards			
14. Improve resiliency for waste water system by advancing the Emergency Action Plan.			
15. Review and update stormwater management regulations.			
16. Subdivision Regulations update.			
17. Site Plan Regulations update.			
18. River Gauges - Would be installed on the bridges crossing the major rivers to assist emergency personnel during flooding events.			
19. Implement additional emergency shelters and locations with back-up power.			
20. Outer Sixth Street Replace Bridge & Culvert - Major overflows during heavy rain events. Replace bridge and raise the road. Provide additional access in and out of the North End area of the City.			
21. Improve Crosby Road drainage to reduce chronic flooding.			
22. New Wood Chipper - To provide additional resources to assist in clean up after an emergency event.			

23. Review and incorporate changes into the City's Site Plan and/or Subdivision Regulations based on the state's model water efficiency landscaping ordinance.			
24. Review the Shoreline Water Quality Protection Act and update as needed.			
25. Tree Program - working with tree warden and Conservation Commission to identify forest timber opportunities. Also to determine the health and potential hazards.			
26. Additional staffing needed: building and fire inspections and stormwater maintenance to mitigate impacts of heavy storm events.			
27. Oak Street Railroad Bridge Replacement - Current bridge is only a 6-ton limit and is a major access thruway for both Dover and Rollinsford.			
28. Raise County Farm Road - Maintain access to the Strafford County Complex, which includes the rest home, court, hospice care and jail.			
29. County Farm Road Bridge Replacement - Would provide additional access in and out of the North End area of the City.			

Appendix C: Summary of Possible All-Hazard Mitigation Strategies

I. RIVERINE MITIGATION

A. Prevention

Prevention measures are intended to keep the problem from occurring in the first place, and/or keep it from getting worse. Future development should not increase flood damage. Building, zoning, planning, and/or code enforcement personnel usually administer preventative measures.

1. **Planning and Zoning**- Land use plans are put in place to guide future development, recommending where - and where not - development should occur and where it should not. Sensitive and vulnerable lands can be designated for uses that would not be incompatible with occasional flood events - such as parks or wildlife refugees. A Capital Improvements Program (CIP) can recommend the setting aside of funds for public acquisition of these designated lands. The zoning ordinance can regulate development in these sensitive areas by limiting or preventing some or all development - for example, by designating floodplain overlay, conservation, or agricultural districts. All zoning should be carefully reviewed on a consistent basis by municipal officials to make sure guidelines are up-to-date and are acting in accordance with best management practices.

2. **Open Space Preservation -** Preserving open space is the best way to prevent flooding and flood damage. Open space preservation should not, however, be limited to the floodplain, since other areas within the watershed may contribute to controlling the runoff that exacerbates flooding. Land Use and Capital Improvement Plans should identify areas to be preserved by acquisition and other means, such as purchasing easements. Aside from outright purchase, open space can also be protected through maintenance agreements with the landowners, or by requiring developers to dedicate land for flood flow, drainage and storage.

3. **Floodplain Development Regulations -** Floodplain development regulations typically do not prohibit development in the special flood hazard area, but they do impose construction standards on what is built there. The intent is to protect roads and structures from flood damage and to prevent the development from aggravating the flood potential. Floodplain development regulations are generally incorporated into subdivision regulations, building codes, and floodplain ordinances.
    a. **Subdivision Regulations:** These regulations govern how land will be divided into separate lots or sites. They should require that any flood hazard areas be shown on the plat, and that every lot has a buildable area that is above the base flood elevation.
    b. **Building Codes**: Standards can be incorporated into building codes that address flood proofing for all new and improved or repaired buildings.
    c. **Floodplain Ordinances:** Communities that participate in the National Flood Insurance Program are required to adopt the minimum floodplain management regulations, as developed by FEMA. The regulations set minimum standards for subdivision regulations and building codes. Communities may adopt more stringent standards than those set forth by FEMA.

4. **Stormwater Management** - Development outside of a floodplain can contribute significantly to flooding by covering impervious surfaces, which increases storm water runoff. Storm water management is usually addressed in subdivision regulations. Developers are typically required to build retention or detention basins to minimize any increase in runoff caused by new or expanded impervious surfaces, or new drainage systems. Generally, there is a prohibition against storm water leaving the site at a rate higher than it did before the development. One technique is to use wet basins as part of the landscaping plan of a development. It might even be possible to site these basins based on a watershed analysis. Since detention only controls the runoff rates and not volumes, other measures must be employed for storm water infiltration - for example, swales, infiltration trenches, vegetative filter strips, and permeable paving blocks.

5. **Drainage System Maintenance -** Ongoing maintenance of channel and detention basins is necessary if these facilities are to function effectively and efficiently over time. A maintenance program should include regulations that prevent dumping in or altering water courses or storage basins; regrading and filling should also be regulated. Any maintenance program should include a public education component, so that the public becomes aware of the reasons for the regulations. Many people do not realize the consequences of filling in a ditch or wetland, or regrading.

B. Property Protection

Property protection measures are used to modify buildings subject to flood damage, rather than to keep floodwaters away. These may be less expensive to implement, as they are often carried out on a cost-sharing basis. In addition, many of these measures do not affect a building's appearance or use, which makes them particularly suitable for historical sites and landmarks.

1. **Relocation -** Moving structures out of the floodplain is the surest and safest way to protect against damage. Relocation is expensive, however, so this approach will probably not be used except in extreme circumstances. Communities that have areas subject to severe storm surges, ice jams, etc. might want to consider establishing a relocation program, incorporating available assistance.
2. **Acquisition -** Acquisition by a governmental entity of land in a floodplain serves two main purposes: 1) it ensures that the problem of structures in the floodplain will be addressed; and 2) it has the potential to convert problem areas into community assets, with accompanying environmental benefits. Acquisition is more cost effective than relocation in those areas that are subject to storm surges, ice jams, or flash flooding. Acquisition, followed by demolition, is the most appropriate strategy for those buildings that are simply too expensive to move, as well as for dilapidated structures that are not worth saving or protecting. Acquisition and subsequent relocation can be expensive, however, there are government grants and loans that can be applied toward such efforts.

3. **Building Elevation -** Elevating a building above the base flood elevation is the best on-site protection strategy. The building could be raised to allow water to run underneath it, or fill could be brought in to elevate the site on which the building sits. This approach is cheaper than relocation, and tends to be less disruptive to a neighborhood. Elevation is required by law for new and substantially improved residences in a floodplain, and is commonly practiced in flood hazard areas nationwide.

4. **Floodproofing -** If a building cannot be relocated or elevated, it may be floodproofed. This approach works well in areas of low flood threat. Floodproofing can be accomplished through barriers to flooding, or by treatment to the structure itself.
    a. **Barriers:** Levees, floodwalls and berms can keep floodwaters from reaching a building. These are useful, however, only in areas subject to shallow flooding.
    b. **Dry Floodproofing:** This method seals a building against the water by coating the walls with waterproofing compounds or plastic sheeting. Openings, such as doors, windows, etc. are closed either permanently with removable shields or with sandbags.
    c. **Wet Floodproofing:** This technique is usually considered a last resort measure, since water is intentionally allowed into the building in order to minimize pressure on the structure. Approaches range from moving valuable items to higher floors to rebuilding the floodable area. An advantage over other approaches is that simply by moving household goods out of the range of floodwaters, thousands of dollars can be saved in damages.

5. **Sewer Backup Protection -** Storm water overloads can cause backup into basements through sanitary sewer lines. Houses that have any kind of connection to a sanitary sewer system - whether it is downspouts, footing drain tile, and/or sump pumps, can be flooded during a heavy rain event. To prevent this, there should be no such connections to the system, and all rain and ground water should be directed onto the ground, away from the building. Other protections include:
    a. Floor drain plugs and floor drain standpipe, which keep water from flowing out of the lowest opening in the house.
    b. Overhead sewer - keeps water in the sewer line during a backup.
    c. Backup valve - allows sewage to flow out while preventing backups from flowing into the house.

6. **Insurance** - Above and beyond standard homeowner insurance, there is other coverage a homeowner can purchase to protect against flood hazard. Two of the most common are National Flood Insurance and basement backup insurance.
    a. ***National Flood Insurance:*** When a community participates in the National Flood Insurance Program, any local insurance agent is able to sell separate flood insurance policies under rules and rates set by FEMA. Rates do not change after claims are paid because they are set on a national basis.
    b. ***Basement Backup Insurance:*** National Flood Insurance offers an additional deductible for seepage and sewer backup, provided there is a general condition of flooding in the area that was the proximate cause of the basement getting wet. Most exclude damage from surface flooding that would be covered by the NFIP.

C. Natural Resource Protection

Preserving or restoring natural areas or the natural functions of floodplain and watershed areas provide the benefits of eliminating or minimizing losses from floods, as well as improving water quality and wildlife habitats. Parks, recreation, or conservation agencies usually implement such activities. Protection can also be provided through various zoning measures that are specifically designed to protect natural resources.

1. **Wetlands Protection** - Wetlands are capable of storing large amounts of floodwaters, slowing and reducing downstream flows, and filtering the water. Any development that is proposed in a wetland is regulated by either federal and/or state agencies. Depending on the location, the project might fall under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, which in turn, calls upon several other agencies to review the proposal. In New Hampshire, the N.H. Wetlands Board must approve any project that impacts a wetland. Many communities in New Hampshire also have local wetland ordinances.

   Generally, the goal is to protect wetlands by preventing development that would adversely affect them. Mitigation techniques are often employed, which might consist of creating a wetland on another site to replace what would be lost through the development. This is not an ideal practice since it takes many years for a new wetland to achieve the same level of quality as an existing one, if it can at all.

2. **Erosion and Sedimentation Control -** Controlling erosion and sediment runoff during construction and on farmland is important, since eroding soil will typically end up in downstream waterways. Because sediment tends to settle where the water flow is slower, it will gradually fill in channels and lakes, reducing their ability to carry or store floodwaters.

3. **Best Management Practices -** Best Management Practices (BMPs) are measures that reduce non-point source pollutants that enter waterways. Non-point source pollutants are carried by storm water to waterways, and include such things as lawn fertilizers, pesticides, farm chemicals, and oils from street surfaces and industrial sites. BMPs can be incorporated into many aspects of new developments and ongoing land use practices. In New Hampshire, the Department of Environmental Services has developed Best Management Practices for a range of activities, from farming to earth excavations.

D. Emergency Services

Emergency services protect people during and after a flood. Many communities in New Hampshire have emergency management programs in place, administered by an emergency management director (very often the local police or fire chief).

1. **Flood Warning -** On large rivers, the National Weather Service handles early recognition. Communities on smaller rivers must develop their own warning systems. Warnings may be disseminated in a variety of ways, such as sirens, radio, television, mobile public address systems, or door-to-door contact. It seems that multiple or redundant systems are the most effective, giving people more than one opportunity to be warned.

2. **Flood Response -** Flood response refers to actions that are designed to prevent or reduce damage or injury, once a flood threat is recognized. Such actions and the appropriate parties include:
   a. Activating the emergency operations center (emergency director)
   b. Sandbagging designated areas (Highway Department)
   c. Closing streets and bridges (police department)
   d. Shutting off power to threatened areas (public service)
   e. Releasing children from school (school district)
   f. Ordering an evacuation (Board of Selectmen/emergency director)

g. Opening evacuation shelters (churches, schools, Red Cross, municipal facilities)

These actions should be part of a flood response plan, which should be developed in coordination with the persons and agencies that share the responsibilities. Drills and exercises should be conducted so that the key participants know what they are supposed to do.

3. **Critical Facilities Protection -** Protecting critical facilities is vital, since expending efforts on these facilities can draw workers and resources away from protecting other parts of the city. Critical facilities fall into two categories:
    a. **Buildings or locations vital to the flood response effort:**
        i. Emergency operations centers
        ii. Police and fire stations
        iii. Highway garages
        iv. Selected roads and bridges
        v. Evacuation routes
    b. **Buildings or locations that, if flooded, would create disasters:**
    c. Hazardous materials facilities
    d. Schools

    All such facilities should have their own flood response plan that is coordinated with the community's plan. Schools will typically be required by the state to have emergency response plans in place.

4. **Health and Safety Maintenance -** The flood response plan should identify appropriate measures to prevent danger to health and safety. Such measures include:
    a. Patrolling evacuated areas to prevent looting
    b. Vaccinating residents for tetanus
    c. Clearing streets
    d. Cleaning up debris

    The Plan should also identify which agencies will be responsible for carrying out the identified measures. A public information program can be helpful to educate residents on the benefits of taking health and safety precautions.

E. Structural Projects

Structural projects are used to prevent floodwaters from reaching properties. These are all man-made structures, and can be grouped into the six types discussed below. The shortcomings of structural approaches are:

- Can be very expensive
- Disturb the land, disrupt natural water flows, & destroy natural habitats.
- Are built to an anticipated flood event, and may be exceeded by a greater-than expected flood
- Can create a false sense of security.

1. **Diversions -** A diversion is simply a new channel that sends floodwater to a different location, thereby reducing flooding along an existing watercourse. Diversions can be surface channels, overflow weirs,

or tunnels. During normal flows, the water stays in the old channel. During flood flows, the stream spills over the diversion channel or tunnel, which carries the excess water to the receiving lake or river. Diversions are limited by topography; they won't work everywhere. Unless the receiving water body is relatively close to the flood prone stream and the land in between is low and vacant, the cost of creating a diversion can be prohibitive. Where topography and land use are not favorable, a more expensive tunnel is needed. In either case, care must be taken to ensure that the diversion does not create a flooding problem somewhere else.

2. **Levees/Floodwalls -** Probably the best known structural flood control measure is either a levee (a barrier of earth) or a floodwall made of steel or concrete erected between the watercourse and the land. If space is a consideration, floodwalls are typically used, since levees need more space. Levees and floodwalls should be set back out of the floodway, so that they will not divert floodwater onto other properties.

3. **Reservoirs -** Reservoirs control flooding by holding water behind dams or in storage basins. After a flood peaks, water is released or pumped out slowly at a rate the river downstream can handle. Reservoirs are suitable for protecting existing development, and they may be the only flood control measure that can protect development close to a watercourse. They are most efficient in deeper valleys or on smaller rivers where there is less water to store. Reservoirs might consist of man-made holes dug to hold the approximate amount of floodwaters, or even abandoned quarries. As with other structural projects, reservoirs:
    a. are expensive
    b. occupy a lot of land
    c. require periodic maintenance
    d. may fail to prevent damage from floods that exceed their design levels
    e. may eliminate the natural and beneficial functions of the floodplain.

4. **Channel Modifications -** Channel modifications include making a channel wider, deeper, smoother, or straighter. These techniques will result in more water being carried away, but, as with other techniques mentioned, it is important to ensure that the modifications do not create or increase a flooding problem downstream.

5. **Dredging:** Dredging is often cost-prohibitive because the dredged material must be disposed of in another location; the stream will usually fill back in with sediment. Dredging is usually undertaken only on larger rivers, and then only to maintain a navigation channel.

6. **Drainage Modifications:** These include man-made ditches and storm sewers that help drain areas where the surface drainage system is inadequate or where underground drainage ways may be safer or more attractive. These approaches are usually designed to carry the runoff from smaller, more frequent storms.

7. **Storm Sewers -** Mitigation techniques for storm sewers include installing new sewers, enlarging small pipes, street improvements, and preventing back flow. Because drainage ditches and storm sewers convey water faster to other locations, improvements are only recommended for small local problems

where the receiving body of water can absorb the increased flows without increased flooding. In many developments, streets are used as part of the drainage system, to carry or hold water from larger, less frequent storms. The streets collect runoff and convey it to a receiving sewer, ditch, or stream. Allowing water to stand in the streets and then draining it slowly can be a more effective and less expensive measure than enlarging sewers and ditches.

F. Public Information

Public information activities are intended to advise property owners, potential property owners, and visitors about the particular hazards associated with a property, ways to protect people and property from these hazards, and the natural and beneficial functions of a floodplain.

1. **Map Information -** Flood maps developed by FEMA outline the boundaries of the flood hazard areas. These maps can be used by anyone interested in a particular property to determine if it is flood-prone. These maps are available from FEMA, the NH Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEM), the NH Office of Energy and Planning (OEP), or your regional planning commission.

2. **Outreach Projects -** Outreach projects are proactive; they give the public information even if they have not asked for it. Outreach projects are designed to encourage people to seek out more information and take steps to protect themselves and their properties. Examples of outreach activities include:
    a. Presentations at meetings of neighborhood groups
    b. Mass mailings or newsletters to all residents
    c. Notices directed to floodplain residents
    d. Displays in public buildings, malls, etc.
    e. Newspaper articles and special sections
    f. Radio and TV news releases and interview shows
    g. A local flood proofing video for cable TV programs and to loan to organizations
    h. A detailed property owner handbook tailored for local conditions. Research has shown that outreach programs work, although awareness is not enough. People need to know what they can do about the hazards, so projects should include information on protection measures. Research also shows that locally designed and run programs are much more effective than national advertising.

3. **Real Estate Disclosure -** Disclosure of information regarding flood-prone properties is important if potential buyers are to be in a position to mitigate damage. Federally regulated lending institutions are required to advise applicants that a property is in the floodplain. However, this requirement needs to be met only five days prior to closing, and by that time, the applicant is typically committed to the purchase. State laws and local real estate practice can help by making this information available to prospective buyers early in the process.

4. **Library -** Your local library can serve as a repository for pertinent information on flooding and flood protection. Some libraries also maintain their own public information campaigns, augmenting the activities of the various governmental agencies involved in flood mitigation.

5. **Technical Assistance -** Certain types of technical assistance are available from the NFIP Coordinator, FEMA, and the Natural Resources Conservation District. Community officials can also set up a service delivery program to provide one-on-one sessions with property owners.

   An example of technical assistance is the *flood audit*, in which a specialist visits a property. Following the visit, the owner is provided with a written report detailing the past and potential flood depths and recommending alternative protection measures.

6. **Environmental Education -** Education can be a great mitigating tool if people can learn what not to do before damage occurs. The sooner the education begins the better. Environmental education programs for children can be taught in the schools, park and recreation departments, conservation associations, or youth organizations. An activity can be as involved as course curriculum development or as simple as an explanatory sign near a river.

   Education programs do not have to be limited to children. Adults can benefit from knowledge of flooding and mitigation measures; decision makers, armed with this knowledge, can make a difference in their communities.

II. EARTHQUAKES

A. Preventive

1. Planning/zoning to keep critical facilities away from fault lines
2. Planning, zoning and building codes to avoid areas below steep slopes or soils subject to liquefaction
3. Building codes to prohibit loose masonry overhangs, etc.

B. Property Protection

1. Acquire and clear hazard areas
2. Retrofitting to add braces, remove overhangs
3. Apply Mylar to windows and glass surfaces to protect from shattering glass
4. Tie down major appliances, provide flexible utility connections
5. Earthquake insurance riders

C. Emergency Services

Earthquake response plans to account for secondary problems, such as fires and hazardous material spills

D. Structural Projects

Slope stabilization

III. DAM FAILURE

A. Preventive

1. Dam failure inundation maps
2. Planning/zoning/open space preservation to keep area clear
3. Building codes with flood elevation based on dam failure

4. Dam safety inspections
5. Draining the reservoir when conditions appear unsafe

B. Property Protection

1. Acquisition of buildings in the path of a dam breach flood
2. Flood insurance

C. Emergency Services

1. Dam condition monitoring
2. Warning and evacuation plans based on dam failure

D. Structural Projects

1. Dam improvements, spillway enlargements
2. Remove unsafe dams

IV. WILDFIRES

A. Preventive

1. Zoning districts to reflect fire risk zones
2. Planning and zoning to restrict development in areas near fire protection and water resources
3. Requiring new subdivisions to space buildings, provide firebreaks, on-site water storage, wide roads, multiple accesses
4. Building code standards for roof materials and spark arrestors
5. Maintenance programs to clear dead and dry brush, trees
6. Regulation on open fires

B. **Property Protection**

1. Retrofitting of roofs and adding spark arrestors
2. Landscaping to keep bushes and trees away from structures
3. Insurance rates based on distance from fire protection

C. **Natural Resource Protection**

Prohibit development in high-risk areas

D. **Emergency Services**

Fire Fighting

V. WINTER STORMS

A. Prevention

Building code standards for light frame construction, especially for wind-resistant roofs

B. Property Protection

1. Storm shutters and windows

2. Hurricane straps on roofs and overhangs
3. Seal outside and inside of storm windows and check seals in spring and fall
4. Family and/or company severe weather action plan & drills:
    a. include a **NOAA** Weather Radio
    b. designate a shelter area or location
    c. keep a disaster supply kit, including stored food and water
    d. keep snow removal equipment in good repair; have extra shovels, sand, rock, salt and gas
    e. know how to turn off water, gas, and electricity at home or work

C. Natural Resource Protection

Maintenance program for trimming trees and shrubs

D. Emergency Services

1. Early warning systems/NOAA Weather Radio
2. Evacuation plans

Appendix D: Technical and Financial Assistance for All-Hazard Mitigation

FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant programs provide funding for eligible mitigation activities that reduce disaster losses and protect life and property from future disaster damages. Currently, FEMA administers the following HMA grant programs:

- Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
- Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM)
- Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)
- Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC)
- Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL)

FEMA's HMA grants are provided to eligible Applicants (States/Tribes/Territories) that, in turn, provide sub-grants to local governments and communities. The Applicant selects and prioritizes sub-applications developed and submitted to them by sub-applicants. These sub-applications are submitted to FEMA for consideration of funding. Prospective sub-applicants should consult the office designated as their Applicant for further information regarding specific program and application requirements. Contact information for the FEMA Regional Offices and State Hazard Mitigation Officers is available on the FEMA website, www.fema.gov.

HMA Grant Programs

The HMA grant programs provide funding opportunities for pre- and post-disaster mitigation. While the statutory origins of the programs differ, all share the common goal of reducing the risk of loss of life and property due to Natural Hazards. Brief descriptions of the HMA grant programs can be found below. For more information on the individual programs, or to see information related to a specific Fiscal Year, please click on one of the program links.

A. Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)

HMGP assists in implementing long-term hazard mitigation measures following Presidential disaster declarations. Funding is available to implement projects in accordance with State, Tribal, and local priorities.

What is the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program?

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) provides grants to States and local governments to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after a major disaster declaration. Authorized under Section 404 of the Stafford Act and administered by FEMA, HMGP was created to reduce the loss of life and property due to natural disasters. The program enables mitigation measures to be implemented during the immediate recovery from a disaster.

Who is eligible to apply?

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funding is only available to applicants that reside within a presidentially declared disaster area. Eligible applicants are:

- State and local governments
- Indian tribes or other tribal organizations
- Certain non-profit organizations

Individual homeowners and businesses may not apply directly to the program; however, a community may apply on their behalf.

How are potential projects selected and identified?
The State's administrative plan governs how projects are selected for funding. However, proposed projects must meet certain minimum criteria. These criteria are designed to ensure that the most cost-effective and appropriate projects are selected for funding. Both the law and the regulations require that the projects are part of an overall mitigation strategy for the disaster area.

The State prioritizes and selects project applications developed and submitted by local jurisdictions. The State forwards applications consistent with State mitigation planning objectives to FEMA for eligibility review. Funding for this grant program is limited and States and local communities must make difficult decisions as to the most effective use of grant funds.

For more information on the **Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP),** go to:
http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/hmgp/index.shtm

B. Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM)
PDM provides funds on an annual basis for hazard mitigation planning and the implementation of mitigation projects prior to a disaster. The goal of the PDM program is to reduce overall risk to the population and structures, while at the same time, also reducing reliance on Federal funding from actual disaster declarations.

Program Overview
The Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program provides funds to states, territories, Indian tribal governments, communities, and universities for hazard mitigation planning and the implementation of mitigation projects prior to a disaster event.

Funding these plans and projects reduces overall risks to the population and structures, while also reducing reliance on funding from actual disaster declarations. PDM grants are to be awarded on a competitive basis and without reference to state allocations, quotas, or other formula-based allocation of funds.

C. Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)
FMA provides funds on an annual basis so that measures can be taken to reduce or eliminate risk of flood damage to buildings insured under the National Flood Insurance Program.

Program Overview
The FMA program was created as part of the National Flood Insurance Reform Act (NFIRA) of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 4101) with the goal of reducing or eliminating claims under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

FEMA provides FMA funds to assist States and communities implement measures that reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to buildings, manufactured homes, and other structures insurable under the National Flood Insurance Program.

Types of FMA Grants
Three types of FMA grants are available to States and communities:

- Planning Grants to prepare Flood Mitigation Plans. Only NFIP-participating communities with approved Flood Mitigation Plans can apply for FMA Project grants
- Project Grants to implement measures to reduce flood losses, such as elevation, acquisition, or relocation of NFIP-insured structures. States are encouraged to prioritize FMA funds for applications that include repetitive loss properties; these include structures with 2 or more losses each with a claim of at least $1,000 within any ten-year period since 1978.
- Technical Assistance Grants for the State to help administer the FMA program and activities. Up to ten percent (10%) of Project grants may be awarded to States for Technical Assistance Grants

D. Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC)
RFC provides funds on an annual basis to reduce the risk of flood damage to individual properties insured under the NFIP that have had one or more claim payments for flood damages. RFC provides up to 100% federal funding for projects in communities that meet the reduced capacity requirements.

Program Overview
The Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC) grant program was authorized by the Bunning-Bereuter-Blumenauer Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004 (P.L. 108–264), which amended the National Flood Insurance Act (NFIA) of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4001, et al).

Up to $10 million is available annually for FEMA to provide RFC funds to assist States and communities reduce flood damages to insured properties that have had one or more claims to the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

Federal / Non-Federal Cost Share
FEMA may contribute up to 100 percent of the total amount approved under the RFC grant award to implement approved activities, if the Applicant has demonstrated that the proposed activities cannot be funded under the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) program.

E. Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL)
SRL provides funds on an annual basis to reduce the risk of flood damage to residential structures insured under the NFIP that are qualified as severe repetitive loss structures. SRL provides up to 90% federal funding for eligible projects.

Program Overview
The Severe Repetitive Loss (SRL) grant program was authorized by the Bunning-Bereuter-Blumenauer Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2004, which amended the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 to provide funding to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to severe repetitive loss (SRL) structures insured under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

Definition

The definition of severe repetitive loss as applied to this program was established in section 1361A of the National Flood Insurance Act, as amended (NFIA), 42 U.S.C. 4102a. An SRL property is defined as a residential property that is covered under an NFIP flood insurance policy and:

a) That has at least four NFIP claim payments (including building and contents) over $5,000 each, and the cumulative amount of such claims payments exceeds $20,000; or
b) For which at least two separate claims payments (building payments only) have been made with the cumulative amount of the building portion of such claims exceeding the market value of the building.

For both (a) and (b) above, at least two of the referenced claims must have occurred within any ten-year period, and must be greater than 10 days apart.

Purpose:

To reduce or eliminate claims under the NFIP through project activities that will result in the greatest savings to the National Flood Insurance Fund (NFIF).

Federal / Non-Federal cost share:

75 / 25 %; up to 90 % Federal cost-share funding for projects approved in States, Territories, and Federally-recognized Indian tribes with FEMA-approved Standard or Enhanced Mitigation Plans or Indian tribal plans that include a strategy for mitigating existing and future SRL properties.

Appendix E: Successful Outreach Campaigns

1. Tool for outreach material w/ search function: https://cfpub.epa.gov/npstbx/index.cfm
2. NH DES "Scoop the Poop" media kit:

https://www.des.nh.gov/resource-center/publications?keys=scoopthepoop+media&purpose=Guidance+&subcategory=Watershed+Management

3. Cumberland County Interlocal Stormwater Working Group, Education Plan per permit year, EXTENSIVE statistics on outreach campaigns & methods, specifically deals with MS4:

https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5e4af21b92caed7f481a25b7/t/5f21788798148a15d80e1258/1596029063333/Stormwater_Awareness_Approved_7.2020.pdf

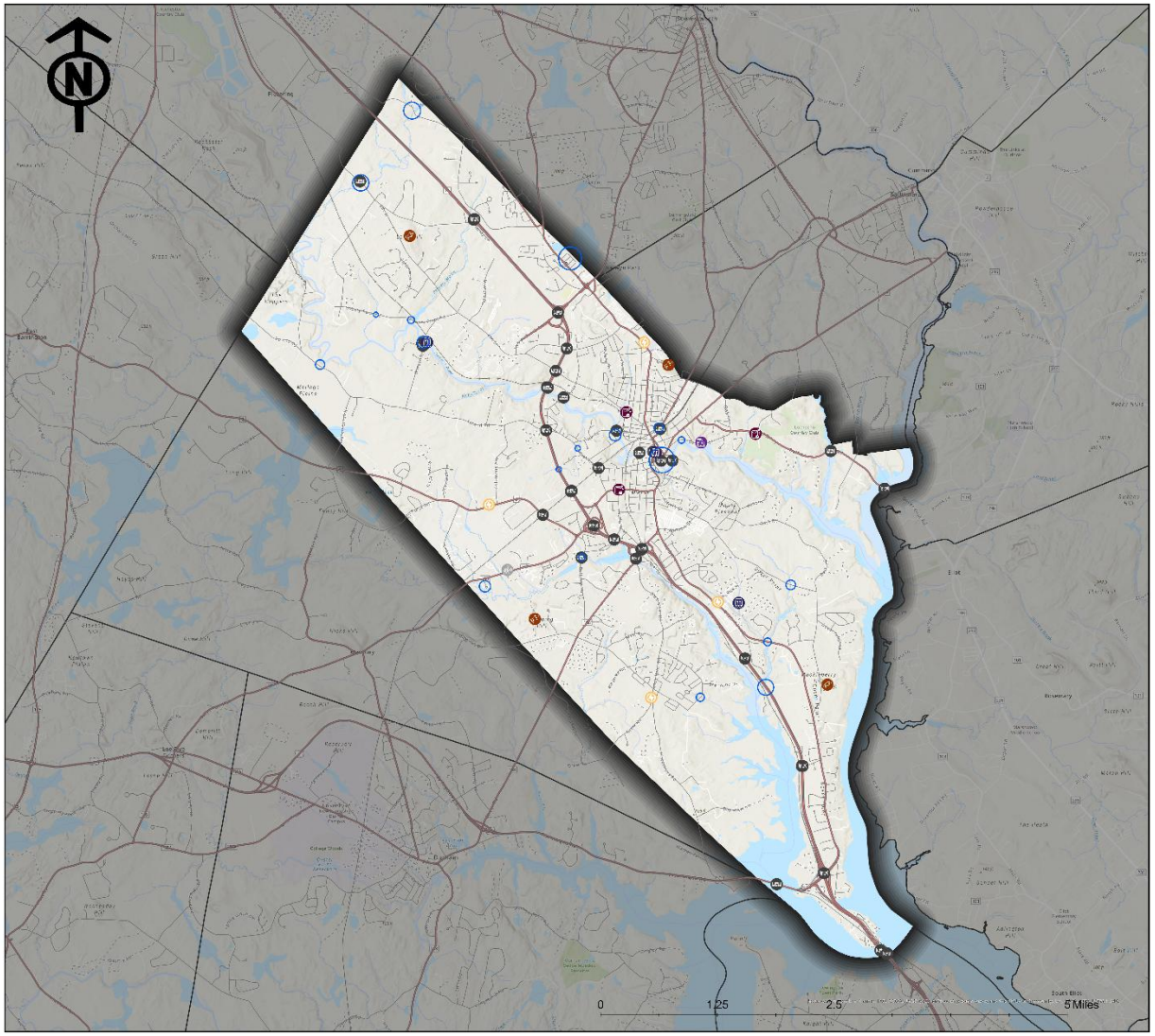
   a. Annual Reports found here: https://www.cumberlandswcd.org/iswg
   b. Comprehensive lesson catalog for outreach/engagement with kids, lesson materials can also be rented from the Cumberland County Soil and Water Conservation District:

https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5e4af21b92caed7f481a25b7/t/5ffdcaba6ab8611c9d82eebb/1610468027536/Education+Lessons+Catalog.pdf

4. Messages about flood safety on city benches, outreach about flooding at CSU's housing fair for student renters/property owners: https://successwithcrs.us/fort-colins-colorado/
5. Pages 61-62 case study on using open houses for floodproofing outreach: https://www.floodsciencecenter.org/koha?id=980
6. Tool for outreach: enviroscapes hands on models, watershed/nonpoint source and wetland/floodplain, mentioned in case study from link above (p 67-68) https://www.enviroscapes.com/category/hands-on-models
7. Newspaper article on pet waste campaign: https://www.ajc.com/neighborhoods/north-fulton/roswell-launches-dog-waste-education-and-outreach-campaign/KDA2H34NVJFN3KRSE3L3OB4IK4/
8. One-month social media campaign plan with materials on pet waste education: https://www.dupagerivers.org/seasonal-campaigns/pet-waste/
9. "Write as rain" stormwater outreach campaign, won first place for best education and outreach in the bay (Chesapeake stormwater network) https://askhrgreen.org/rainyday/

Appendix F: Maps

Map 3: Critical Infrastructure



Critical Infrastructure & Past and Potential Hazards

Hazard Mitigation Plan (2026)
Dover, NH

Critical Infrastructure Legend

- Bridge
- Communication Function
- Dam
- Gas Regulator Station
- Power Station/Substation
- Smaller Voltage Substation
- Switching Station

Past and Potential Hazards

- Past Flooding

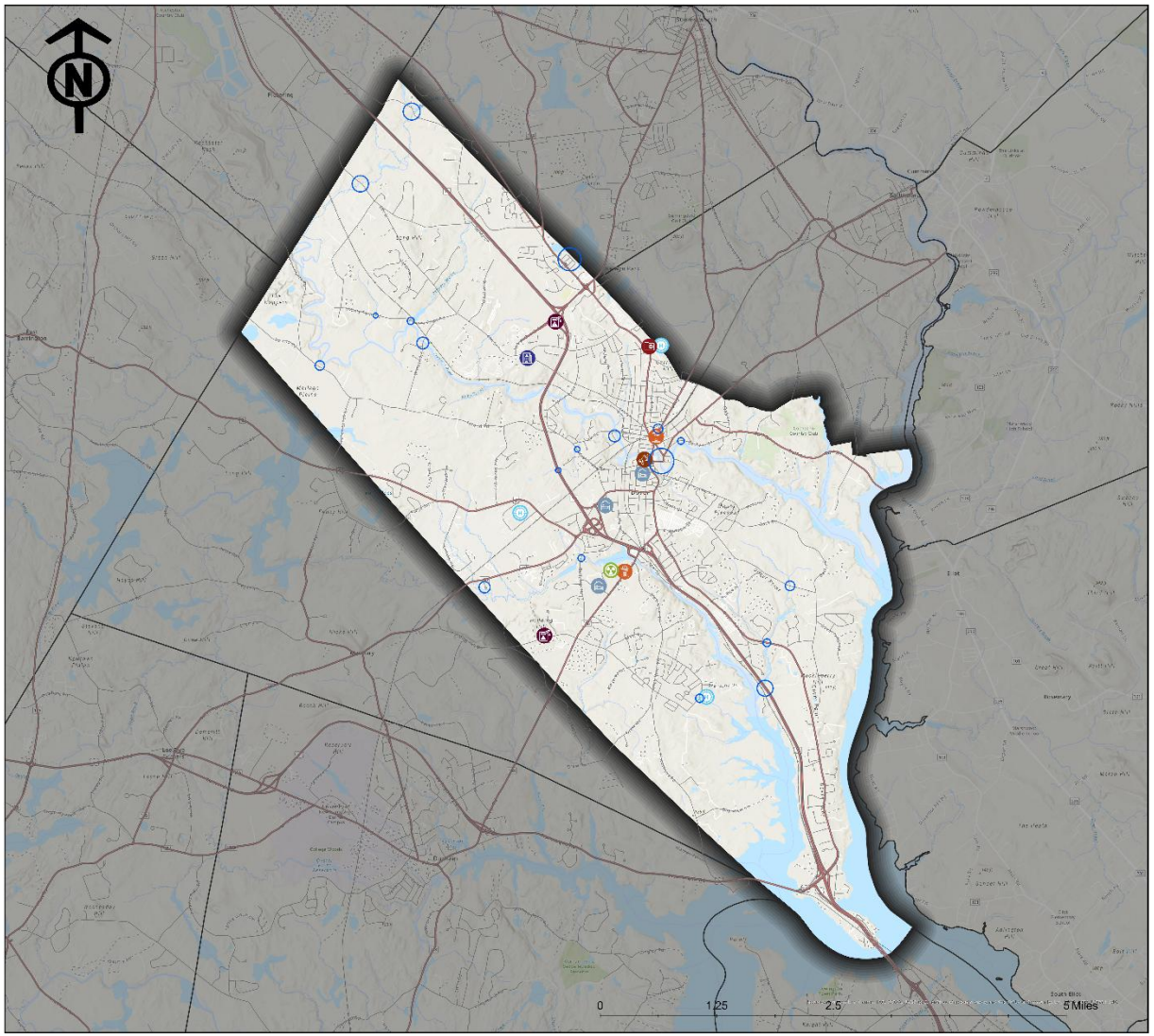
Basemap Legend

- Municipal Boundaries
- State Road
- Local Road
- Private Road
- Railroads
- Rivers, Brooks, Streams
- Lakes and Ponds

Prepared by Strafford Regional Planning Commission
150 Wakefield Street #12, Rochester, NH 03867
603-994-3500
Author: Stephen Geis
Date: 2/19/2026

Base data layers generally from ESRI, NH GRANIT, NHDOT, MEGIS, USGS, and the Town of Strafford. These agencies and organizations have derived this data using a variety of cited source materials, at different time frames, through different methodologies, with varying levels of accuracy. As such, errors are often inherent in GIS data and should be used for planning purposes only. The presented data is sometimes only a subset of the original data. Please visit the original location of the data, contact the original host source, or contact SRPC for information on the full data set.

Map 4: Emergency Response Facilities



Critical Infrastructure & Past and Potential Hazards

Hazard Mitigation Plan (2026)
Dover, NH

Emergency Response Facilities Legend

- Administrative (IT)
- Emergency Operations Center
- Emergency Shelter
- Communication Function
- Emergency Fuel
- Emergency Medical Evacuation
- Fire Aid
- Medical Treatment Facility
- Radioactive Reception Center

Past and Potential Hazards

- Past Flooding

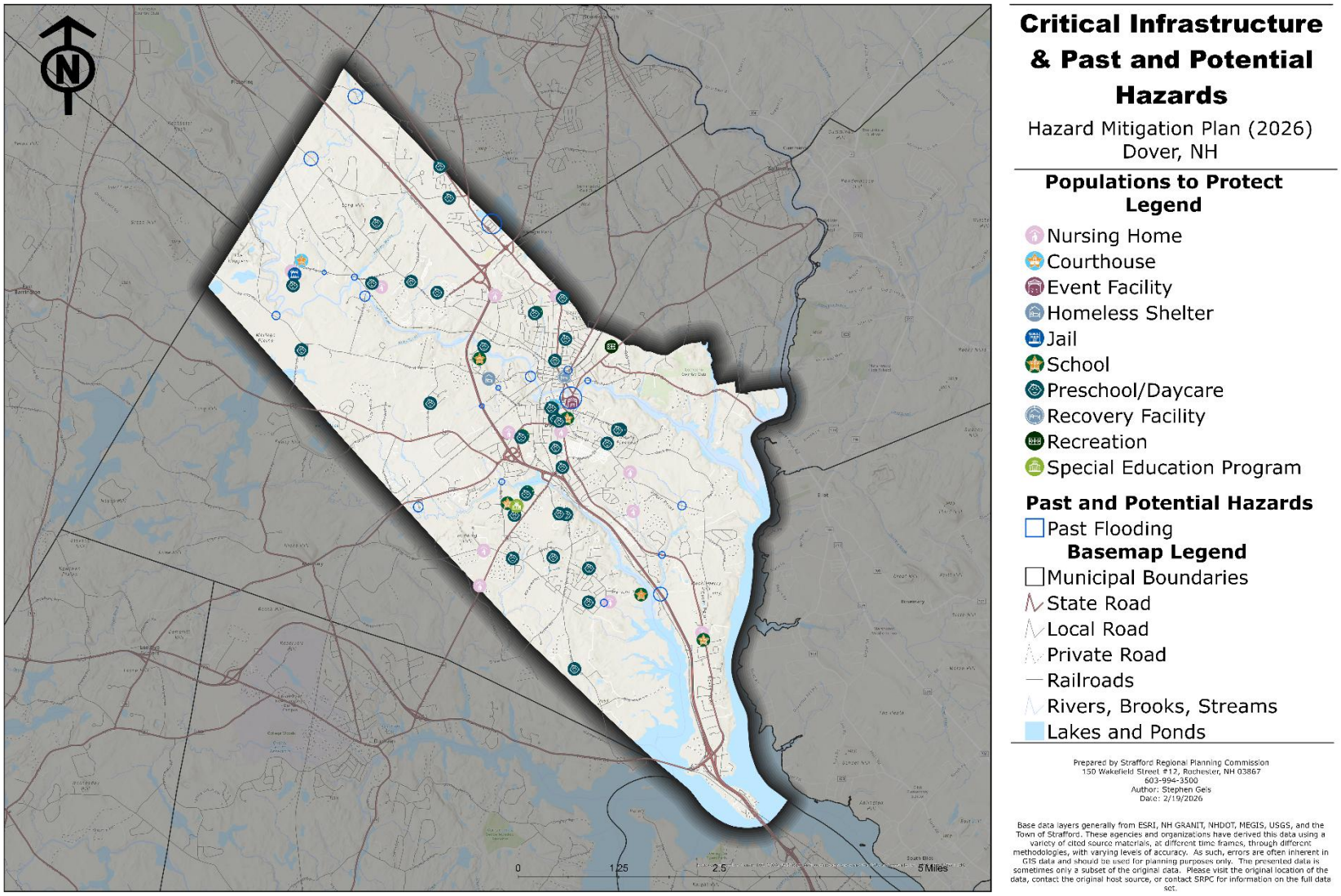
Basemap Legend

- Municipal Boundaries
- State Road
- Local Road
- Private Road
- Railroads
- Rivers, Brooks, Streams
- Lakes and Ponds

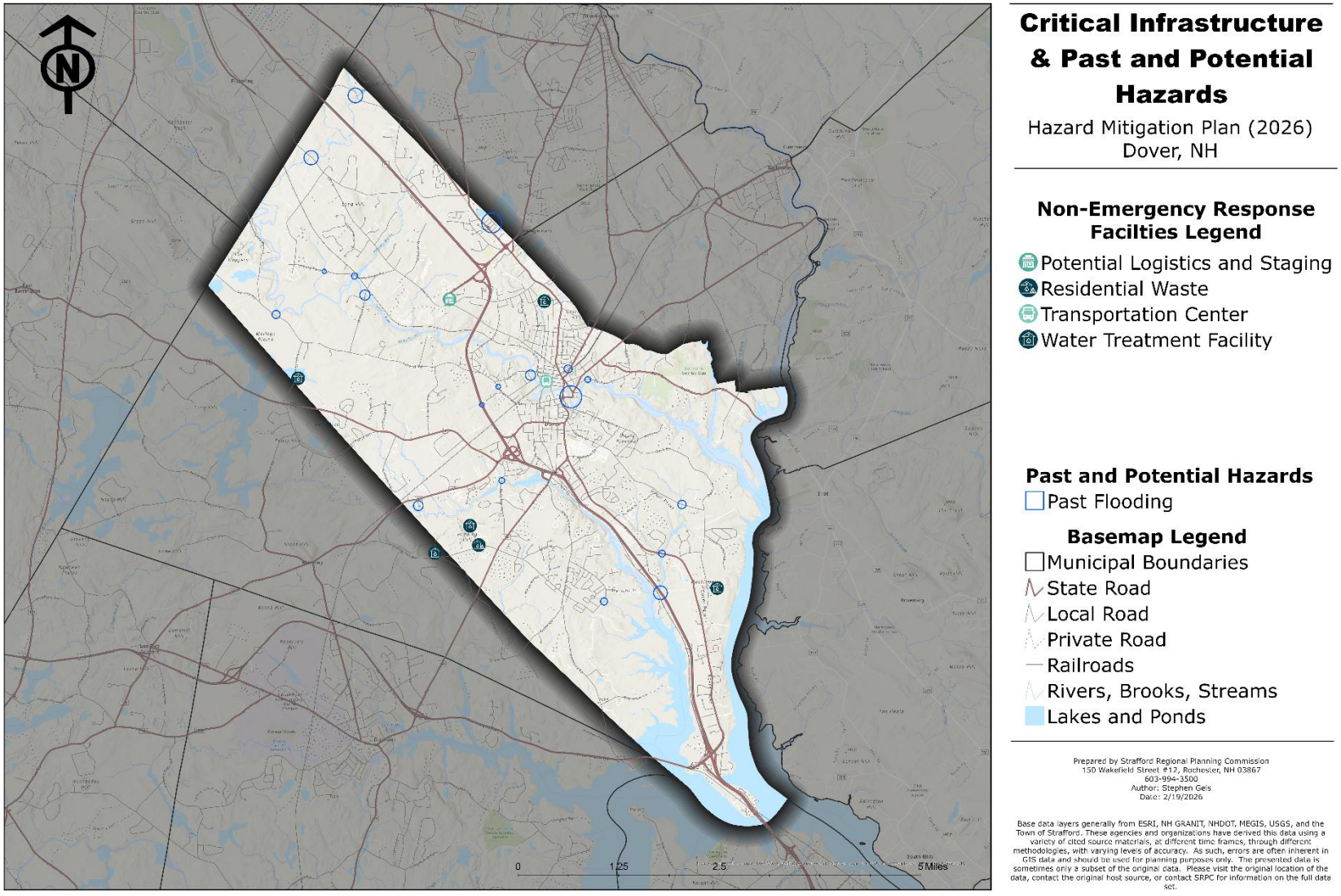
Prepared by Strafford Regional Planning Commission
150 Wakefield Street #12, Rochester, NH 03867
603-994-3500
Author: Stephen Geis
Date: 2/19/2026

Base data layers generally from ESRI, NH GRANIT, NHDOT, MEGIS, USGS, and the Town of Strafford. These agencies and organizations have derived this data using a variety of cited source materials, at different time frames, through different methodologies, with varying levels of accuracy. As such, errors are often inherent in GIS data and should be used for planning purposes only. The presented data is sometimes only a subset of the original data. Please visit the original location of the data, contact the original host source, or contact SRPC for information on the full data set.

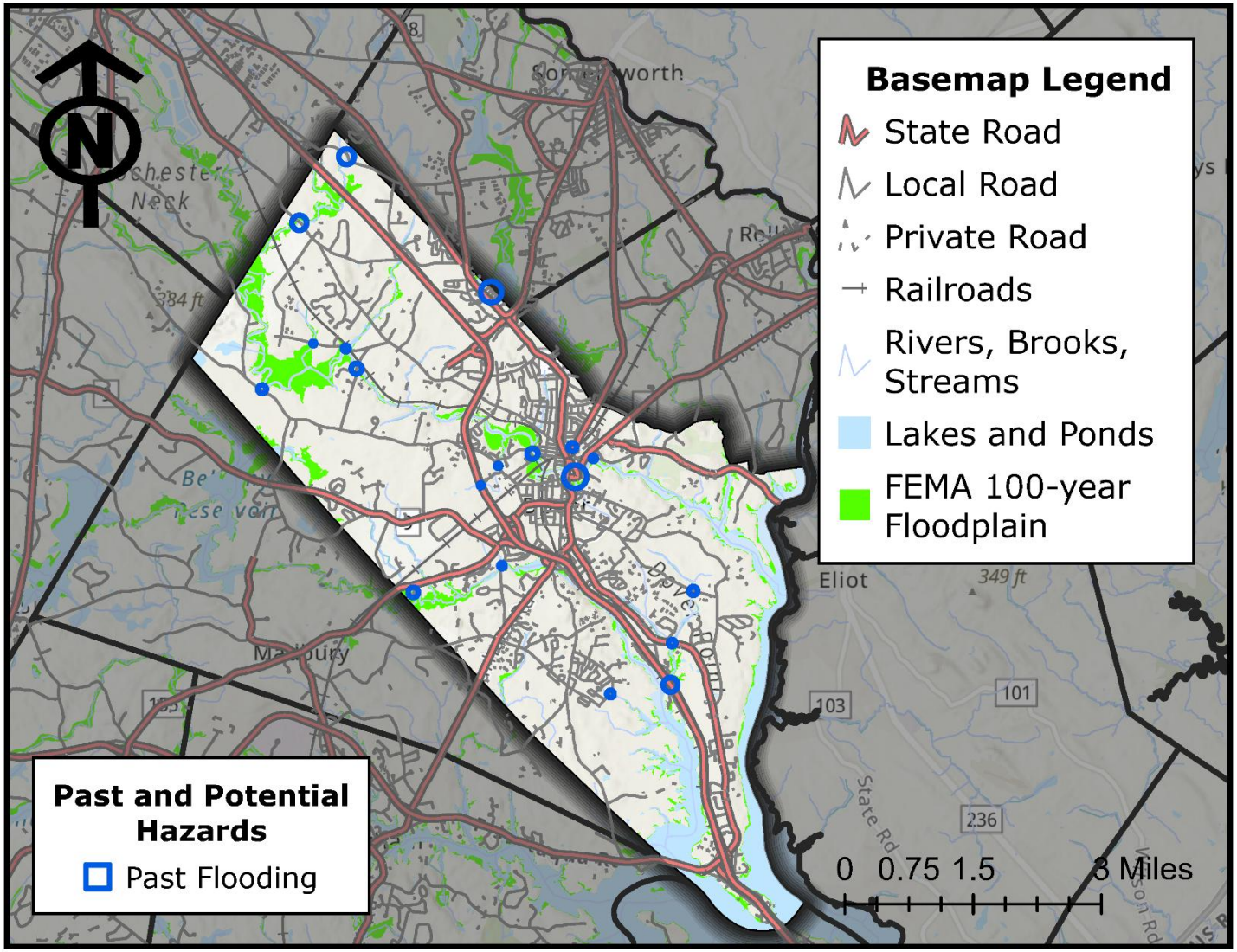
Map 5: Facilities & Populations to Protect



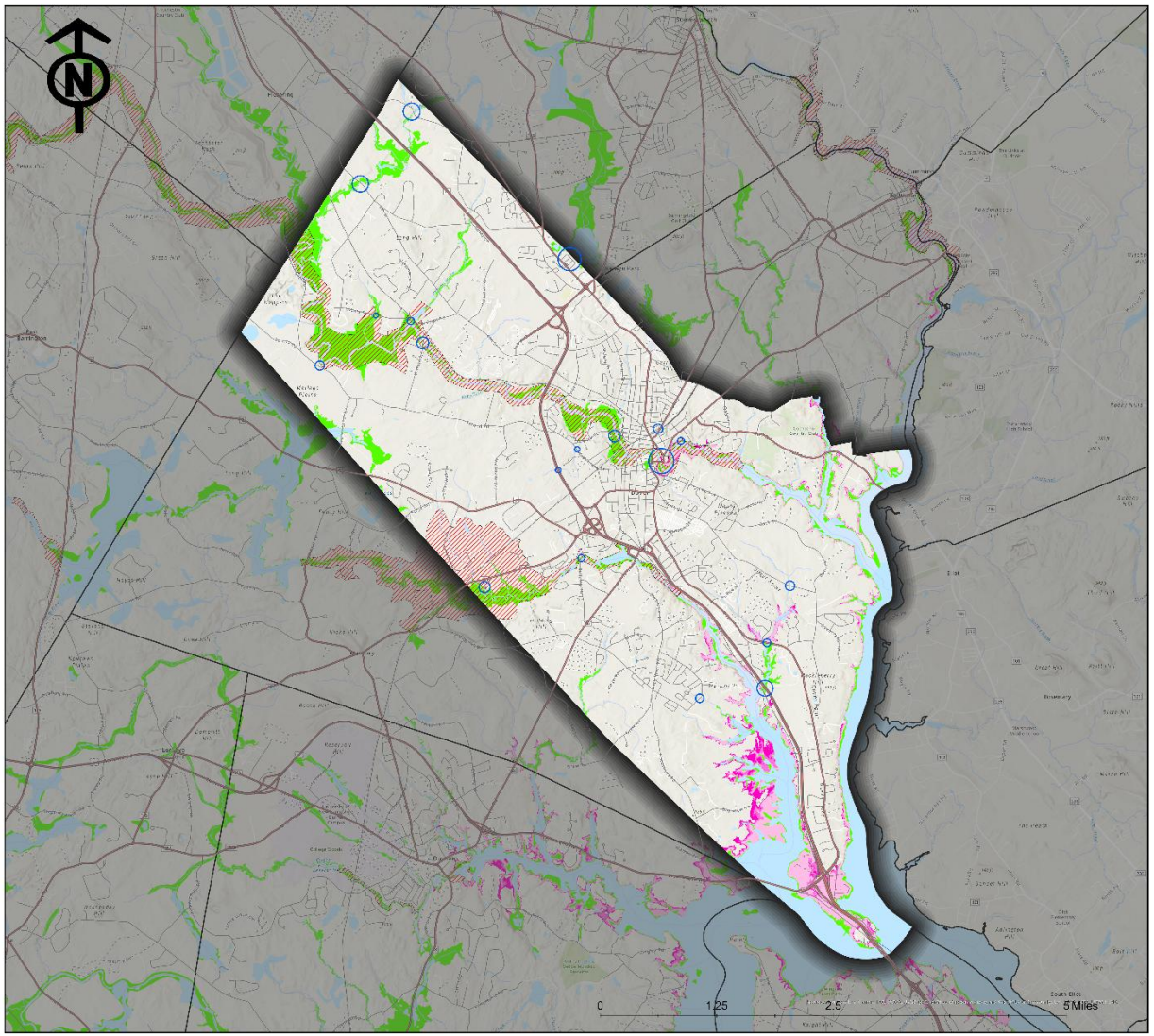
Map 6: Non-emergency Response Facilities



Map 7: Flooding



Map 8: Flood Sea Level Rise



Critical Infrastructure & Past and Potential Hazards

Hazard Mitigation Plan (2026)
Dover, NH

Sea Level Rise and Flooding Legend

- Dam Inundation Areas
- FEMA 100-year Floodplain
- Extent of Sea Level Rise of 1.7' with Storm Surge
- Extent of Sea Level Rise of 4.0' with Storm Surge
- Extent of Sea Level Rise of 6.3' with Storm Surge

Past and Potential Hazards

- Past Flooding

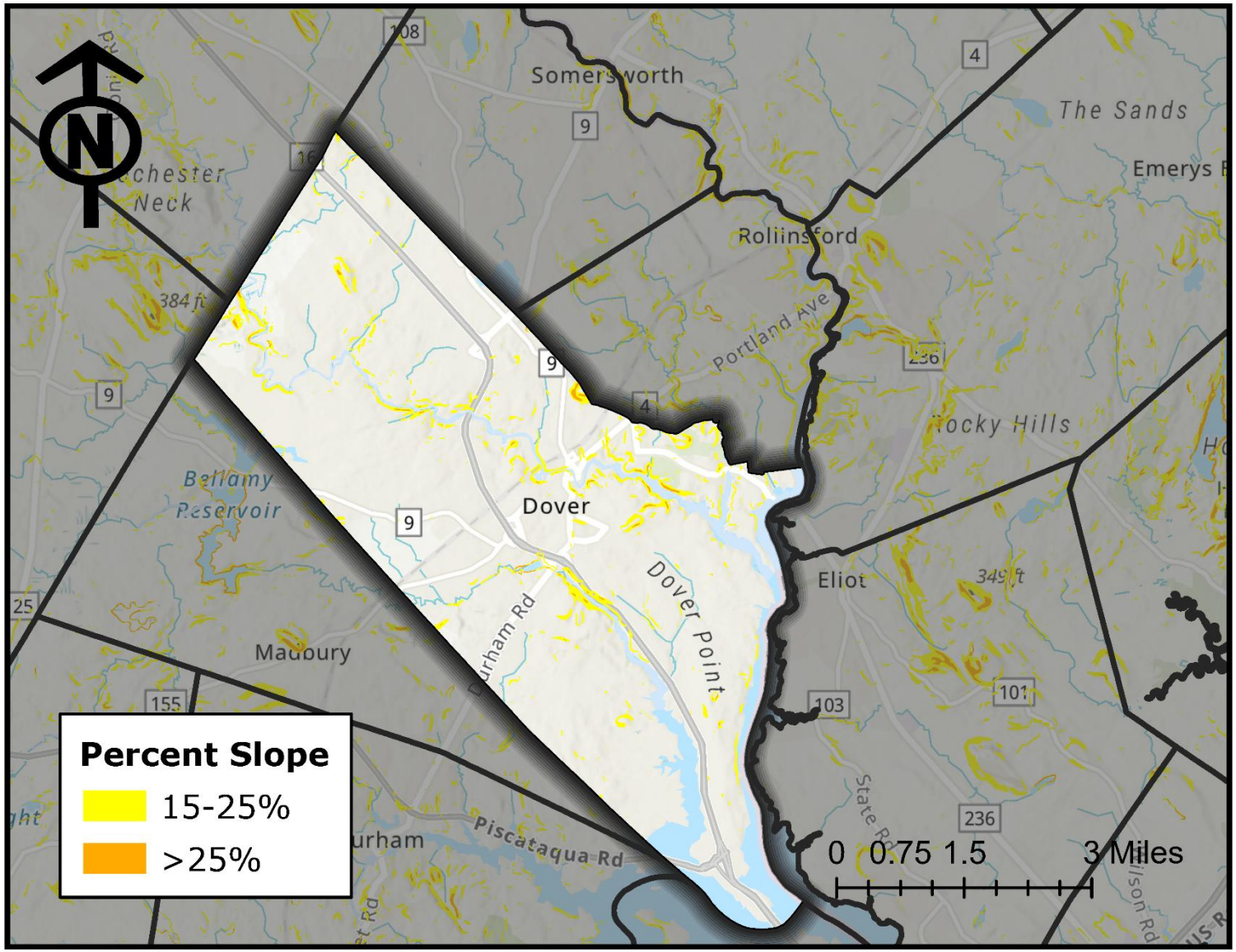
Basemap Legend

- Municipal Boundaries
- State Road
- Local Road
- Private Road
- Railroads
- Rivers, Brooks, Streams
- Lakes and Ponds

Prepared by Strafford Regional Planning Commission
150 Wakefield Street #12, Rochester, NH 03867
603-994-3500
Author: Stephen Geis
Date: 2/19/2026

Base data layers generally from ESRI, NH GRANIT, NHDOT, MEGIS, USGS, and the Town of Strafford. These agencies and organizations have derived this data using a variety of cited source materials, at different time frames, through different methodologies, with varying levels of accuracy. As such, errors are often inherent in GIS data and should be used for planning purposes only. The presented data is sometimes only a subset of the original data. Please visit the original location of the data, contact the original host source, or contact SRPC for information on the full data set.

Map 9: Dover Slopes



CITY OF DOVER

CITY OF DOVER - RESOLUTION

Agenda Item#: 13.B.2.

Resolution Number: **R – 2026.04.22 - 170**

Resolution Re: B25026 Energy Savings Performance Contracting Services (ESCO) Energy Efficient Investments Project Phase No. 2B – McConnell Center

WHEREAS: A sealed Request for Qualifications #B25026 was requested and received for Energy Savings Performance Contracting Services on April 2, 2025 at 2:00 p.m; and,

WHEREAS: The City sought a qualified firm to conduct a technical Investment Grade Audit (IGA) of municipally owned facilities and to implement a Guaranteed Energy Savings Performance Contract (GESPC). The intent of the GESPC is to allow for the implementation of Energy Conservation Measures (ECM)s through capital and Operation and Maintenance (O&M) improvements; and

WHEREAS: Nine (9) submissions were received and reviewed for necessary qualifications, experience, understanding of project scope, approach for completing the work, certification to design, deliver, and support. Separate interviews were conducted with four (4) of the shortlisted firms, which took place on May 27th, May 30th and June 3rd; and Energy Efficient Investments, Inc (EEI), Merrimack, NH was awarded via R-2025.06.25-108; and,

WHEREAS: The City Council approved Phase 1: McConnell Roof Replacement via R-2026.01.14-98.

WHEREAS: On March 18, 2026, the City received a proposal for Phase 2A ECM's in the amount of $1,388,250 to install solar arrays on five (5) municipal buildings, and on April 8, 2026 via resolution R-2026.04.08-156 City Council approved $1,013,250.00 for installation of four (4) solar arrays; and,

WHEREAS: On March 18, 2026, the City received a proposal for Phase 2B ECM's in the amount of $2,666,100 for McConnell Center HVAC upgrades including boiler replacement, controls upgrades, replacing heat pumps, gym dehumidification, and cooling tower replacement; and

WHEREAS: The City seeks to move forward with installation of solar array at the McConnell Center for the amount of $375,000.00 and proceed with $2,666,100.00 for McConnell Center HVAC upgrades; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND DOVER CITY COUNCIL THAT:

The Purchasing Agent is hereby authorized to issue a Purchase Order to Energy Efficient Investments, Merrimack, NH for Phase 2A McConnell Center solar array and Phase 2B McConnell Center HVAC Upgrades in the amount, not to exceed, $3,041,100. The City Manager, or designee, is hereby authorized to contract with the vendor, consistent with the Purchase Order authorized herein.

The amount of this authorization shall be limited so as not to exceed available funding.

CITY OF DOVER

CITY OF DOVER - RESOLUTION

Agenda Item#: 13.B.2.

Resolution Number: **R – 2026.04.22 - 170**
Resolution Re: B25026 Energy Savings Performance Contracting Services (ESCO) Energy Efficient Investments Project Phase No. 2B – McConnell Center

Financing

Account	Description	Appropriati	Balance	Charge
3381.1.350.41941.4725.00000.00.000.000.700	McConnell Center - Building Improvements	180,611.00	180,611.00	180,611.00
3389.1.350.41941.4725.00000.25.000.000.700	McConnell Center - Building Improvements	187,684.00	187,684.00	187,684.00
3389.1.350.41941.4725.00000.24.000.000.700	McConnell Center - Building Improvements	176,929.94	6,705.00	6,705.00
4027.1.350.41941.4727.00000.27.000.000.700	McConnell Center - Building Improvements	3,041,100.00	2,666,100.00	2,666,100.00
			Total	3,041,100.00

AUTHORIZATION

Approved as to Funding: Daniel R. Lynch, Finance Director

Sponsored by: Mayor Dennis Shanahan, By Request

Approved as to Legal Form and Compliance: Joshua M. Wyatt, City Attorney

Recorded by: Jerrica Vansylyvong-Bizier, City Clerk

DOCUMENT HISTORY:

First Reading Date:	Public Hearing Date:
Approved Date:	Effective Date:

DOCUMENT ACTIONS:

VOTING RECORD Date of Vote:	YES	NO
Mayor Dennis Shanahan		
Deputy Mayor Lindsey Williams		
Councilor S. April Richer, Ward 1		
Councilor Lucas Veitch, Ward 2		
Councilor Anthony Retrosi, Ward 3		
Councilor Timothy Granfield, Ward 4		
Councilor Richard Robison, Ward 5		
Councilor Fergus Cullen, Ward 6		
Councilor Bret Carmichael, At Large		
Total Votes:		
Resolution does | does not pass.		

RESOLUTION BACKGROUND MATERIAL:
In April of 2025 the City sought a qualified Energy Service Company (ESCo) to conduct a technical Investment Grade Audit (IGA) of municipally owned facilities and to implement a Guaranteed Energy Savings Performance Contract (GESPC). The intent of the GESPC is to allow for the implementation of Energy Conservation Measures (ECM)s through capital and Operation and Maintenance improvements. Energy Efficient Investments (EEI) was approved by council via R-2025.06.25-108. EEI has since performed IGAs for various locations throughout the City.

PROJECT DETAILS

The McConnell Center was prioritized because of the urgent need for a replacement boiler. Additionally, a solar assessment was completed with the hopes of taking advantage of the federal incentives before they are phased out. Five (5) buildings were deemed suitable for solar including the McConnell Center, the Community Services Complex, the Ice Arena, the North End Fire Station, and the French Cross Water Treatment Plant. All proposed solar is small scale, under 100kW AC. EEI submitted a proposal for the McConnell Center upgrades and the solar on the five buildings.

The overall project was split into Phase 1, Phase 2A, and Phase 2B due to the availability of funding for the McConnell Center roof and the funding requirements for solar. To ensure the full receipt of the Investment Tax Credit (ITC), the solar portion of the project cannot be financed using tax exempt leasing or bonding. Phase 2B does not have the same requirement.

Phase 1 of the improvements is the McConnell Center Roof Replacement, which was approved by City Council on January 14, 2026 via resolution R-2026.01.14-98.

Phase 2A of the project involves solar on five buildings, McConnell Center, the Community Services Complex, Ice Arena, North End Fire Station, and the French Cross Water Treatment Plant. Phase 2A has a guaranteed maximum price (GMP) of $1,388,250. This project has a guaranteed yearly energy production of $81,720. Additionally, EEI has offered to guarantee the receipt of the one-time, federal solar incentive direct pay option of the ITC. This totals $555,300. On April 8, 2026 via resolution R-2026.04.08-156 City Council approved $1,013,250.00 for installation of four (4) solar arrays.

This resolution seeks approval for installation of the solar array at McConnell Center for $375,000.00 and approval of Phase 2B for $2,666,100.00 that includes the other McConnell Center improvements--the boiler replacement, heat pump replacement, gym dehumidification, cooling tower replacement, and controls upgrades. The Phase 2B portion of the project has a guaranteed yearly energy savings of $33,500.

The $2,666,100.00 Phase 2B McConnell Center improvements will be debt financed. The $375,000.00 solar array at the McConnell Center will be funded through available operating budget funds. The Phase 1 McConnell Center roof replacement project for $ 690,000.00, approved via resolution R-2026.01.14-98 on January 14, 2026 was to be funded entirely through McConnell Center operating budget funds. Based on the recently adopted McConnell Center Building Improvements debt financed appropriation of $3,041,100.00, $375,00.000 of that appropriation will be used to fund a portion of the $690,000.00 roof replacement costs.

Bid Information:

A sealed Request for Qualifications #B25026 was requested and received for Energy Savings Performance Contracting Services on April 2, 2025 at 2:00 p.m.

Award Information:

Type:	n/a	**Advertised:**	Yes
Invitations Mailed:	441	**Number of Responses:**	9
Warranty:	Per Manufacture	**Terms:**	Net 30, FOB Dover
Work Bonded:	Yes	**Contract:**	YES
Prices will hold for:	Until Completed	**Estimated Delivery:**	Fall 2026
Recommended Award to:	Energy Efficient Investment	**Fund:**	McConnell Center FY2027 CIP Fund
Other Approvals Required:	No	**References Checked:**	Satisfactory
Previously Worked for City:	Yes	**Reason for Council Approval:**	Purchase to exceed the $25,000 amount requiring Council approval subsequent to a bid solicitation

B25026 Bid Documents

CITY OF DOVER - RESOLUTION

Agenda Item#: 13.B.3.

CITY OF DOVER

Resolution Number: **R – 2026.04.22 - 171**
Resolution Re: B25044 RFP26-002 – Trakey Street Sewer & Water Upgrade

WHEREAS: A sealed Request for Proposal #B25044 was issued and received for Construction Equipment Rentals on March 14, 2025 at 2:00 p.m. and the City received eight (8) responses meeting specifications for both different and similar types of construction equipment with varying hourly rates. The City reviewed for necessary experience, equipment type, as well as cost, and all were approved by council per R-2025.03.26-35; and

WHEREAS: On March 26, 2026 the city solicited proposals, B25044 RFP26-002, to all pre-approved contractors for labor, equipment and supervision to complete sewer and water upgrades to Trakey Street; and

WHEREAS: On 4/9/2026, the city received two proposals and the lowest bidder, MacKinnon & Sons Excavating, LLC, one of the approved contractors, provided a quote in the amount of $199,050.00; and

WHEREAS: The city is seeking approval to award to MacKinnon & Sons Excavating, LLC for Trakey Sewer and Water Upgrades in the amount of $199,050.00.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND DOVER CITY COUNCIL THAT:

The Purchasing Agent is hereby authorized to issue a revised purchase order to MacKinnon & Son Excavation, LLC in the amount of $199,050.00 at rates provided in conjunction with Bid #B25044. The City Manager, or designee, is hereby authorized to contract with the vendor, consistent with the Purchase Order authorized herein.

The amount of this authorization shall be limited so as not to exceed available funding.

Financing

Account	Description	Appropriation	Balance	Charge
5300.1.300.43320.4757.03531.24	Water Main Replacement	167,606.65	90,000.00	90,000.00
5320.1.300.43250.4757.04530.25	Sewer Main Replacement	107,284.70	90003.08	90,003.08
5300.1.300.43320.4757.03531.25	Water Main Replacement	175,479.00	53,858.64	9,525.00
5320.1.300.43250.4757.04530.24	Sewer Main Replacement	7,327.46	50.12	50.12
5320.1.300.43250.4757.04530.26	Sewer Main Replacement	182,494.00	23,645.67	9,471.80
				199,050.00

AUTHORIZATION

Approved as to Funding: Daniel R. Lynch, Finance Director

Sponsored by: Mayor Dennis Shanahan, By Request

Approved as to Legal Form and Compliance: Joshua M. Wyatt, City Attorney

Recorded by: Jerrica Vansylyvong-Bizier, City Clerk

CITY OF DOVER

CITY OF DOVER - RESOLUTION

Agenda Item#: 13.B.3.

Resolution Number: **R – 2026.04.22 - 171**
Resolution Re: B25044 RFP26-002 – Trakey Street Sewer & Water Upgrade

DOCUMENT HISTORY:

First Reading Date:	Public Hearing Date:
Approved Date:	Effective Date:

DOCUMENT ACTIONS:

VOTING RECORD Date of Vote:	YES	NO
Mayor Dennis Shanahan		
Deputy Mayor Lindsey Williams		
Councilor S. April Richer, Ward 1		
Councilor Lucas Veitch, Ward 2		
Councilor Anthony Retrosi, Ward 3		
Councilor Timothy Granfield, Ward 4		
Councilor Richard Robison, Ward 5		
Councilor Fergus Cullen, Ward 6		
Councilor Bret Carmichael, At Large		
Total Votes:		
Resolution does | does not pass.		

CITY OF DOVER

CITY OF DOVER - RESOLUTION

Agenda Item#: 13.B.3.

Resolution Number: **R – 2026.04.22 - 171**
Resolution Re: B25044 RFP26-002 – Trakey Street Sewer & Water Upgrade

RESOLUTION BACKGROUND MATERIAL:

The City sought proposals for a complete sewer replacement and select water improvements on Trakey Street. The existing sewer main is aging vitrified clay pipe that contains various deficiencies such as cracks, misaligned joints and other problems that compromise the structural integrity of the sewer main which can contribute to inflow and infiltration of clean groundwater into the sewer system. Many of the sewer services are believed to have been constructed using "Orangeburg" (Bermico) pipe which is made of bituminized wood pulp and is susceptible to deformation and failure. This project is proposing to replace the existing sewer main and services with durable industry standard materials that will greatly increase the service life.

In conjunction with the sewer work the project would install two main line gate valves on the existing water main, replace an existing aging fire hydrant, as well as upgrade all water service lines with new AWWA compliant type K copper.

Trakey St. pavement condition was evaluated and found to have a low Pavement Condition Index (PCI) leading to its selection to be paved under the B26042 Hot Bituminous Paving (Asphalt) Laid in Place list of streets to be paved in 2026. Replacement of the aging utilities are being prioritized in advance of paving to minimize future disruptions and to maximize the service life of both the underground infrastructure and the new asphalt surface.

Bid Information:

A sealed Request for Proposal #B25044 was issued and received for Construction Equipment Rentals on March 14 2025 at 1:00 p.m.

Award Information:

A purchase order will be issued on an as-needed basis to vendors selected to authorize expenditures as outlined in this resolution.

Purchasing Information:

Type:	Purchase Order	**Advertised:**	No
Invitations Mailed:	9	**Number of Responses:**	2
Warranty:	N/A	**Terms:**	Net 30, FOB Dover
Work Bonded:	No	**Contract:**	Yes
Prices will hold for:	Completion	**Estimated Delivery:**	ASAP
Recommended Award to:	MacKinnon & Sons Excavation, LLC	**Fund:**	Water and Sewer
Other Approvals Required:	No	**References Checked:**	Satisfactory
Previously Worked for City:	Yes	**Reason for Council Approval:**	Purchase to exceed the $25,000 amount requiring Council approval subsequent to a bid solicitation.

B25044 Bid Documents

CITY OF DOVER

CITY OF DOVER - RESOLUTION

Agenda Item#: 13.B.4.

Resolution Number: **R – 2026.04.22 - 172**
Resolution Re: B26010 Dispatch Alarm Modernization – Award to D.M. Burns Security, Inc.

WHEREAS: A sealed Request for Proposal (RFP) #B26010 was issued for Dispatch Alarm Modernization on October 23rd, 2025 @ 2:00 p.m. EST, with a mandatory pre-bid meeting on October 7th 2025; and,

WHEREAS: The city requested bids from qualified contractors to consult, plan, and implement a modern Alarm Monitoring Solution for Dover, NH Dispatch. Dispatch currently monitors mechanical, fire, burglar, and panic alarms for forty-two (42) alarm accounts across twenty-seven (27) municipal locations.

WHEREAS: The city received 4 submissions. The evaluation team reviewed each proposal for their qualifications, alarm operations, report structure, and cost and determined that D.M. Burns Security, Inc, with a proposed upfront cost for equipment in the amount of $55,546.50 plus a 3 year annual system monitoring cost of $27,826.50 for a total in the amount of $139,026.00. As DM Burns is the lowest bidder and determined to be the most advantageous, the city is requesting approval to award in the amount of $139,026.00.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND DOVER CITY COUNCIL THAT:

The Purchasing Agent is hereby authorized to issue a purchase order to D.M. Burns Security, Inc, in the amount of $139,026.00. The City Manager, or designee, is hereby authorized to contract with the vendor consistent with the Purchase Order authorized herein.

The amount of this authorization shall be limited so as not to exceed available funding. Year 2 and Year 3 annual monitoring cost is subject to appropriation by City Council.

Financing

Account	Description	Appropriation	Balance	Charge
4025.1.210.42120.4745.02151.25	Police, Computers and Communications	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
4026.1.210.42120.4745.02151.26	Police, Computers and Communications	50,000.00	50,000.00	5,546.50
xxxx.x.xxx.xxxxx.4450.xxxxx.xx	Software, Subscriptions and Licenses	565,000.00	565,000.00	13,913.25
xxxx.x.xxx.xxxxx.4351.xxxxx.xx	Telecommunications	349,315.00	349,315.00	13,913.25

AUTHORIZATION

Approved as to Funding: Daniel R. Lynch, Finance Director

Sponsored by: Mayor Dennis Shanahan, By Request

Approved as to Legal Form and Compliance: Joshua M. Wyatt, City Attorney

Recorded by: Jerrica Vansylyvong-Bizier, City Clerk

Resolution Number: **R – 2026.04.22 - 172**
Resolution Re: B26010 Dispatch Alarm Modernization – Award to D.M. Burns Security, Inc.

DOCUMENT HISTORY:

First Reading Date:	Public Hearing Date:
Approved Date:	Effective Date:

DOCUMENT ACTIONS:

VOTING RECORD Date of Vote:	YES	NO
Mayor Dennis Shanahan		
Deputy Mayor Lindsey Williams		
Councilor S. April Richer, Ward 1		
Councilor Lucas Veitch, Ward 2		
Councilor Anthony Retrosi, Ward 3		
Councilor Timothy Granfield, Ward 4		
Councilor Richard Robison, Ward 5		
Councilor Fergus Cullen, Ward 6		
Councilor Bret Carmichael, At Large		
Total Votes:		
Resolution does | does not pass.		

CITY OF DOVER - RESOLUTION

Agenda Item#: 13.B.4.

CITY OF DOVER

Resolution Number: **R – 2026.04.22 - 172**
Resolution Re: B26010 Dispatch Alarm Modernization – Award to D.M. Burns Security, Inc.

RESOLUTION BACKGROUND MATERIAL:

The City requested bids from qualified contractors to consult, plan, and implement a modern Alarm Monitoring Solution for Dover, NH Dispatch. Dispatch currently monitors mechanical, fire, burglar, and panic alarms for forty-two (42) alarm accounts across twenty-seven (27) municipal locations.

Bidders were given the option to propose on-premise and/or cloud-based solutions with an explanation of the risks and benefits of either solution proposed requested. Vendor is required to be an approved and/or certified partner of the technology proposed and be authorized to install, configure and certify proposed systems.

The City received four bids. All four bids received offered cloud-based alarm services only. There were no on-premise options provided. Out of the four bids received, one was incomplete (Johnson Controls) and one was extremely high (Minuteman). The review team consisted of the Public Safety IT Administor, Police Dispatch Supervisor, Facilities Project Manager and Deputy IT Director. The review team asked the Purchasing Agent to schedule follow-up meetings/demonstrations with the two finalists DM Burns and Siemens.

The review team selected DM Burns as the bid most advantageous to the city. Their solution had the lowest overall project cost and recurring cost. The solution provided better direct access to reporting and report modification. Alarm dialer work planned at the individual sending sites was straight-forward. The City of Dover has found DM Burns to be responsive, reliable and knowledgeable related to prior work provided.

Concurrent to this award of bid the City of Dover will complete an onsite inspection of the alarm monitoring and operation center. Subsequent contract agreement and issuance of Purchase Order will be contingent upon City Council approval of this award of bid resolution and a positive site inspection.

Bid Information:

A sealed Request for Proposal #B26010 was issued and received Dispatch Alarm Modernization October 23rd, 2025 @ 2:00 p.m. EST.

Award Information:
A purchase order will be issued to the vendor selected to authorize future expenditures.

Purchasing Information:

Type:	Purchase Order	**Advertised:**	Yes
Invitations Mailed:	459	**Number of Responses:**	4
Warranty:	Per manufacturer	**Terms:**	Net 30, FOB Dover
Work Bonded:	No	**Contract:**	Yes
Prices will hold for:	Completion	**Estimated Delivery:**	asap
Recommended Award to:	D.M. Burns Security Inc.	**Fund:**	FY 2025 CIP FY 2026 CIP City Operating Budget
Other Approvals Required:	No	**References Checked:**	Satisfactory
Previously Worked for City:	Yes	**Reason for Council Approval:**	Purchase to exceed the $25,000 amount requiring Council approval

B26010 Bid Documents

CITY OF DOVER - RESOLUTION

Agenda Item#: 13.B.5.

CITY OF DOVER

Resolution Number: **R – 2026.04.22 - 173**
Resolution Re: FY2026 Transfer of Appropriation – General Fund City Departments

WHEREAS: The City Council adopted the FY2026 Budget on April 2, 2025; and

WHEREAS: Some non-school departments have incurred expenditures not originally anticipated as part of the budget; and

WHEREAS: Unspent appropriations exist within some non-school department accounts; and

WHEREAS: A transfer of appropriations is necessary to cover the expenditures not originally anticipated in the department budgets; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND DOVER CITY COUNCIL THAT:

Pursuant to C6-8 of the City Charter, the City Manager is authorized to transfer unspent FY2026 appropriations as deemed necessary between non-school departments within the General Fund to cover these unanticipated expenditures.

AUTHORIZATION

Approved as to Funding: Daniel R. Lynch, Finance Director

Approved as to Legal Form and Compliance: Joshua M. Wyatt, City Attorney

Recorded by: Jerrica Vansylyvong-Bizier, City Clerk

Sponsored by: Mayor Dennis Shanahan, By Request

CITY OF DOVER

CITY OF DOVER - RESOLUTION

Agenda Item#: 13.B.5.

Resolution Number: **R – 2026.04.22 - 173**
Resolution Re: FY2026 Transfer of Appropriation – General Fund City Departments

DOCUMENT HISTORY:

First Reading Date:	Public Hearing Date:
Approved Date:	Effective Date:

DOCUMENT ACTIONS:

VOTING RECORD Date of Vote:	YES	NO
Mayor Dennis Shanahan		
Deputy Mayor Lindsey Williams		
Councilor S. April Richer, Ward 1		
Councilor Lucas Veitch, Ward 2		
Councilor Anthony Retrosi, Ward 3		
Councilor Timothy Granfield, Ward 4		
Councilor Fergus Cullen, Ward 6		
Councilor Bret Carmichael, At Large		
Total Votes:		
Ordinance does | does not pass.		

CITY OF DOVER - RESOLUTION

Agenda Item#: 13.B.5.

CITY OF DOVER

Resolution Number: **R – 2026.04.22 - 173**
Resolution Re: FY2026 Transfer of Appropriation – General Fund City Departments

RESOLUTION BACKGROUND MATERIAL:
There are certain departments and divisions within the General Fund that are anticipated to exceed the appropriations and others that will have remaining appropriations. This resolution allows the City Manager to move appropriations between departments in order to cover needed unanticipated expenditures.

The following areas have, or are projected to have, a need for appropriations:

Department	**Projected Shortfall**
Fire & Rescue - Suppression	**$244,600**
City Departments Total:	**$244,600**

The above areas have a need for appropriations based on current actual expenditures, as well as, estimates of expenditures for the remaining portion of the fiscal year. These areas have been identified because there is currently a need for appropriations.

This resolution does not increase appropriations.

Fire & Rescue – Suppression function has an estimated shortfall of $244,600 due to overtime and related payroll benefits.

The estimated shortfall is anticipated to be covered by position vacancy savings and other operational savings in the City departments portion of the General Fund budget.