

# Capital Planning in Arlington:

A 32 Year Learning Process and Still Evolving

Association of Town Finance Committees

Charles Foskett

October 26, 2019



# Agenda

- Arlington Membership and Organization
- Planning, Acquiring and Managing Assets
- Defining Capital Assets
- Capital Planning Objectives
- Capital Planning and Annual Budgets
- Financing Strategies
- Budget and Plan Ownership
- Getting Buy-in Across Constituencies



# Committee Membership

- Steve Andrew Citizen Appointee, Secretary
- Joe Barr Secretary, Citizen Appointee
- Ida Cody Comptroller
- Charlie Foskett Finance Committee Designee
- Phyllis Marshall

   Treasurer
- Michael Mason School Department Designee
- Chris Moore Vice Chair, Citizen Appointee
- Sandy Pooler Town Manager Designee
- Angela Olszewski Citizen Appointee
- Brian Rehrig Citizen Appointee, Vice Chair
- Julie Wayman

   Management Analyst
- Timur Yontar Chairman

- Many towns do not include Town staff members in their capital committee
- Arlington considers staff membership critical to capital planning success:
  - Town staffers know how things really work
  - Having Town and School at the table insures a high degree of cooperation
  - Having town/school management and financial professionals involved in the process gives department managers comfort that they are getting a fair hearing
  - Having strong citizen, Town Meeting Member and FinCom participation gives Town Meeting Comfort that taxpayers money being allocated for big expenditures is given close scrutiny and careful planning

# Arlington CPC Organization 2019-2020

Capital Planning Committee Organization



- As Arlington's Management Analyst, Julie Wayman provides coordination and support from the Town Manager's office.
- Subcommittees are organized so that Town staffers do not review their own departments, rather they have to pass muster from other managers
- Members stay with subcommittees for multiple years, gaining subject matter expertise and providing institutional memory for the whole Committee
- There are two internal activity committees on software and communications



# Planning

- The late and revered Yogi Berra: "It's tough to make predictions, especially about the future."
- "...about the future":
  - What is it we will need?
  - When will we need it?
  - Where will we get the funds to pay for it?
  - Who will manage its use?
  - Who will maintain it?



# Capital Challenges

- Municipal projects can be BIG
  - Projects can take a long time
  - Projects can be very expensive
  - Projects are always "an emergency"
- Most projects can be planned years ahead and financed from within Proposition 2½
- Today we will discuss how to do this



Sisyphus Building a New Library 700 BC



# Three Core Reasons for a Capital Plan

- Money:
  - It can help you generate funding for your projects
- Citizen Services
  - Whether its roads, schools, safety or rolling stock, citizens receive municipal services via infrastructure pathways
- Employees
  - Quality government relies on quality employees
  - Employees need good tools to do their jobs:
    - Firemen need fire trucks
    - Teachers need schools
    - Service desks need computers and networks



# Why Capital Planning?

- Most town budgets are primarily limited by Prop 2½
- Rarely will budget growth, even in high growth towns, support large jumps in expenditures
- Taxpayers, Selectmen, other Elected Officials and Town Meetings don't like financial surprises
- Large capital expenditures for infrastructure and equipment are often not supportable in a single budget year
- Failure to maintain infrastructure and capital assets can result in reduced services, citizen anxiety and even injury or death to Town workers or the public
- Employees deliver services, but the delivery platforms are the tools, equipment and infrastructure of the capital base from which government works



## Capital Planning

- Capital Planning sets and meets long-range expectations for current and future capital expenditures.
- Capital Planning sets and meets expectations for Town executives and management, the Finance Committee, Town Meeting and citizens.
- Successful Capital Planning reduces or eliminates uncertainty in the acquisition of capital assets.
- Successful Capital Planning facilitates postponing some capital expenditures in favor of others as part of the planning process. (Abraham Maslow, "Psychology of Being", 1970: Delayed gratification)
- Successful Capital Planning gives Town Meeting and voters comfort while spending large sums of taxpayers money.
- Successful Capital Planning helps improve the Town's bond rating
- Choose a good database tool to maintain record



# Maintenance vs. Capital Planning

- Both are required for good service delivery
- Both begin with an asset inventory
- Maintenance is a repeating operating expense characterized by regular frequency and modest cost
- Capital is infrequent and higher cost
- A good maintenance plan reduces or defers capital expenditures
- An outside service such as On-site Insight (<a href="http://www.on-site-insight.com/services/capital-needs-assessments">http://www.on-site-insight.com/services/capital-needs-assessments</a>) can help in creating a maintenance plan and a capital replacement schedule



## Capital Assets in Arlington

- Dollar value greater than \$3,000 (or \$x,000)
- Tangible nature: Identifiable entity or large group of entities
- Depreciable life usually three years or more
- Asset class: characteristics defined by Mass General Law (<a href="https://malegislature.gov/Laws/GeneralLaws/PartI/TitleVII/Chapter4">https://malegislature.gov/Laws/GeneralLaws/PartI/TitleVII/Chapter4</a> 4/Section7)
- Another reference:
   <a href="http://www.mass.gov/dor/docs/dls/publ/misc/cip.pdf">http://www.mass.gov/dor/docs/dls/publ/misc/cip.pdf</a>





# **Examples of Capital Assets**

- Rolling stock: Fire trucks, police cars, DPW loaders
- Buildings: Transfer station, school building
- Some office equipment: voting machines, copiers
- Outdoor assets: Parks, fields, gardens
- IT: Computers, servers, communication systems.
- Programs: Large purchases of smaller, but durable, assets
- Soft assets: Building plans, some studies
- Major, infrequent repairs that have a long life: a school roof
- Large tools or equipment: The Jaws of Life



# Not Capital Assets

- Services
- Painting rooms or buildings
- Medical treatments
- Books (for students or for lending)
- Field maintenance
- Routine building maintenance
- Sports uniforms
- Studies not associated with a capital project



### Prioritization

Arlington has developed these guidelines for prioritizing projects:

- Imminent **threat to health and safety** of citizens, employees or property (police cruisers and radios, SCBA –self contained breathing apparatus),
- Maintenance and improvement of capital assets (major repairs of buildings, replacement of vehicles and equipment, park and play area renovations),
- Requirement of **state or federal law** (asbestos cleanup program mandated by federal law in 1986, removal of gas tanks, etc),
- Improvement of the **infrastructure** (streets and sidewalks, water and sewer programs),
- Improvement of **productivity** (equipment replacement, microcomputer program) and
- Improvement of an **overburdened situation** (Town Hall renovations, cemetery expansion program).



#### Some Comments on Process

- The Town Manager normally owns the Capital Budget
  - TM manages purchasing, implementation, maintenance, and departments. Sometimes the School Superintendent assumes specific ownership
  - Department heads request capital purchases or assets, because somebody has to have custody, care and control of the asset over its life
  - Private organizations or citizens do not request capital assets
  - A Capital Planning Committee reviews recommendations and requests, arbitrates and recommends a budget and plan to the Town Manager, Finance Committee and Town Meeting
  - Town Meeting approves a Capital Budget and Plan
- The CPC uses a rolling five-year plan, the first year of which is the capital budget



## The Process



Department Five Year Requests - August



**Monitor Prior Expenditures** 



Capital Planning Committee Review September to January



Capital Planning Committee: One Year Budget, Five year Plan

Department Expenditures Throughout Fiscal year



July 1 Funding



Town Meeting Approves Next FY Budget



**Spring Town Meeting** 



# Arlington's Financial Strategies

- Arlington has a Long Range Planning Committee that plans revenues and expenses five years out. The CPC plans within these forecasts.
- Non-exempt budget only (Town Meeting Approval):
  - All cash use annual reserve set asides (tough to do), but saves on interest
  - Cash and borrowing flexible way to meet needs on timely basis
- Exempt budget only (requires public referenda)
  - Can be cash or debt exclusion or override
- Combination of non-exempt and exempt budgeting
  - Use non-exempt plan for most projects
  - Use non-exempt plan for extraordinary expenses
  - Arlington follows this approach



#### Sources of Funds

- Prop 2 ½ Non-exempt Funds:
  - Current FY non-exempt budget direct appropriation ("Cash").
  - Current FY non-exempt bonded appropriation ("Bonds").
- Grants, CDBG, Trusts, enterprise funds, other off-balance sheet income ("Other").
- Prop 2 ½ Exempt Funds:
  - Direct expenditure.
  - Exempt borrowing (Debt Exclusion).
- Community Preservation Act ("CPA")



#### Uses of Funds

- Purchase of qualifying equipment, material, buildings and other assets.
- Interest on bonds or bond anticipation notes (BANS).
- Principal on bonds (principal and interest on bonds together called "debt service".)
- Distinguish between exempt and non-exempt debt service.



## Defining the Capital Budget

- Note: Bonds usually have interest only or small principal effect in current year.
- Total capital budget for FY is sum of:
  - Direct cash expenditures for capital items in FY, and
  - Interest and principal impact in FY of new bonds, if any, and
  - Debt service on all prior bonded expenditures.
- One planning approach fixes this sum as a percentage of the annual Town Budget.
- Capital Budget = Cash Purchases + New Debt Service + Prior Debt Service = X% of total Non-exempt Budget

**Arlington sets this at 5%** 



## Managing The Information Flow

- In Arlington we use MS
   Access and Excel with Pivot
   Tables.
- Pivot Tables work well for exporting data to tables and graphs
- All requests are entered online
- Data aggregated in MS Access
- We are looking to upgrade the system



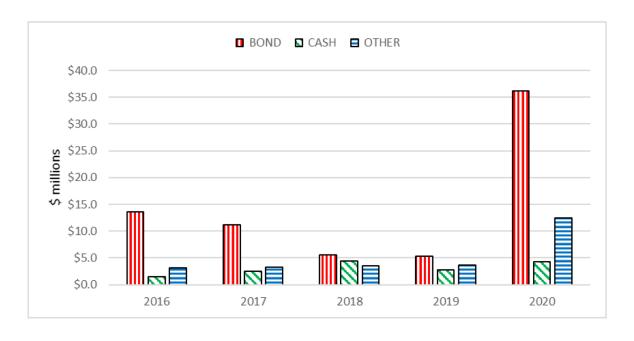


# Arlington Capital Report to Town Meeting

- The Capital Planning Committee produces an annual Capital Report to Town Meeting containing:
  - A Narrative
    - Typically 12-15 pages
    - Highlights spending strategy, year to year comparison
    - Focuses on major projects
  - Tables
    - Current FY Capital Budget
    - The TM Vote
    - A Five-Year Capital Plan
    - A list of Town-owned buildings and their status
    - A three-year history of capital budgets
    - A table of forecast new debt service in the Five-Year Plan
  - The FY 2020 Plan presented at the April 20`9 Town Meeting may be found at:

https://www.arlingtonma.gov/town-governance/all-boards-and-committees/capital-planning-committee/reports-to-town-meeting

# Historical Funding Summary



\$ millions	2016	<u>2017</u>	2018	2019	2020	<u>5-</u>	Year Sum
BOND	\$ 13.6	\$ 11.2	\$ 5.5	\$ 5.3	\$ 36.2	\$	71.7
CASH	\$ 1.4	\$ 2.5	\$ 4.4	\$ 2.8	\$ 4.2	\$	15.4
OTHER	\$ 3.2	\$ 3.3	\$ 3.6	\$ 3.6	\$ 12.4	\$	26.1
TOTAL	\$ 18.2	\$ 16.9	\$ 13.5	\$ 11.7	\$ 52.8	\$	113.2

- Bond and Cash hit the tax rate
- Bond and Cash managed to 5% limit impact
- Other is from separate funds



## Planning the Future

- Calculate year's forecast budget
- Adjust for exempt debt, re-imbursements
- Calculate 5% for total capital and debt service = capital budget
- Add in each year's new planned debt service to known non-exempt debt service now and in future
- Add in direct cash expenditures as planned
- Compare to budget



# Forecasting Debt Service

**Note: List is truncated** 

Department	Item							
Sum of DebtServicePmt								
			2020	2021	2022	2023		Grand Total
COMMUNITY SAFETY - FIRE S		10	\$3,588	\$41,011	\$109,098	\$155,816	\$161,083	\$470,595
	Central station exterior waterproofing	10			444.050	4=0 =00	\$2,500	\$2,500
	Engine Pumper to Replace #1025	20			\$11,250	\$52,500	\$51,375	\$115,125
	Lighting Plant Replace 2001 Ford vehicle #1015	10	40 -00	400.404	\$1,313	\$9,625	\$9,363	\$20,300
	Portable Radio Replacement	7	\$3,588	\$36,461	\$35,436	\$34,411	\$33,386	\$143,280
	Replace Ambulance #1026	5		4	4		\$7,000	\$7,000
	Rescue Ambulance replacing 2013 Ford Horton	5		\$4,550	\$61,100	\$59,280	\$57,460	\$182,390
COMMUNITY SAFETY - POLICE			\$23,485	\$181,170	\$176,473	\$171,776	\$167,079	\$719,983
	Radio Upgrade-Replacement Program	10	\$16,923	\$130,545	\$127,161	\$123,776	\$120,392	\$518,796
	Radio Upgrade-Replacement Program (prior appropriation)	10	\$6,563	\$50,625	\$49,313	\$48,000	\$46,688	\$201,188
SCHOOLS			\$29,523	\$182,728	\$291,346	\$407,623	\$484,381	
	Bishop School Roof Repair	20				4	\$7,500	\$7,500
	Bus #101 - 53 Passenger	5			4	\$2,138	\$23,275	\$25,413
	Bus #108 - 53 passenger bus	5			\$1,875	\$23,750	\$23,000	\$48,625
	Gibbs School HVAC Catwalks	10	\$1,750	\$13,500	\$13,150	\$12,800	\$12,450	\$53,650
	Gibbs School Renovation	20	\$8,750	\$42,500	\$41,625	\$40,750	\$39,875	\$173,500
	Gibbs School Renovation adjustment	20	\$6,335	\$30,770	\$30,137	\$29,503	\$28,870	\$125,614
	Hardy Boiler	7			\$3,750	\$36,071	\$35,000	\$74,821
	Hardy HVAC Roof Top Units	7		\$5,250	\$58,982	\$105,964	\$102,857	\$273,054
	Hardy Playground	15	\$5,250	\$30,500	\$29,800	\$29,100	\$28,400	\$123,050
	Hardy Reroofing Phase II	20					\$20,000	\$20,000
	Landscape Improvements - Bishop School	15	\$2,188	\$12,708	\$12,417	\$12,125	\$11,833	\$51,271
	Ottoson Roof Replacement	10					\$20,000	\$20,000
	School Playground Upgrades	10	\$5,250	\$40,500	\$39,450	\$38,400	\$37,350	\$160,950
	Security Updates	7		\$1,750	\$19,661	\$37,571	\$55,571	\$114,554
	Water penetration Bishop	10		\$5,250	\$40,500	\$39,450	\$38,400	\$123,600
SELECT BOARD			\$1,995	\$15,390	\$14,991	\$14,592	\$14,193	\$61,161
	Voting Machines	10	\$1,995	\$15,390	\$14,991	\$14,592	\$14,193	\$61,161
VETERANS' MEMORIAL RINK ENTERPRISE FUND			\$2,625	\$15,550	\$26,088	\$25,545	\$25,003	\$94,810
	Boiler Replacement	20	\$2,625	\$12,750	\$12,488	\$12,225	\$11,963	\$52,050
	Ed Burns Arena Roof Work	20		\$2,800	\$13,600	\$13,320	\$13,040	\$42,760
Grand Total			\$173,268	\$1,115,284	\$2,407,026	\$3,493,307	\$3,778,669	\$10,967,553

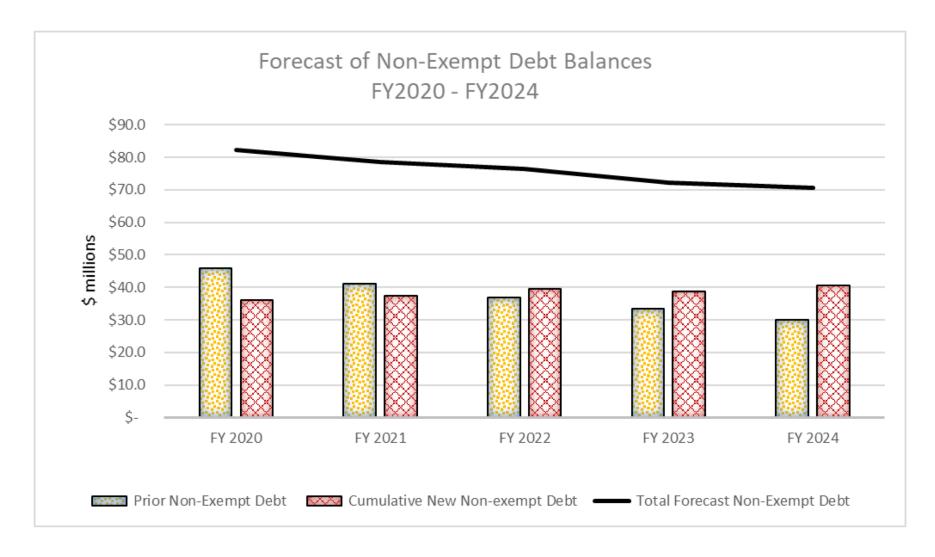
# Planned Composition of 5% Appropriation for Five Years

Line Item	Fiscal Year	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Total
a3	Prior Non-Exempt Debt Service	\$6,338,815	\$5,387,609	\$4,671,971	\$4,310,662	\$3,958,620	\$24,667,677
d	Cash	\$4,222,995	\$3,125,060	\$2,356,304	\$2,150,383	\$2,602,993	\$14,457,735
b3	New Non-Exempt Debt Service	\$173,268	\$1,115,284	\$2,407,026	\$3,493,307	\$3,778,669	\$10,967,553
	BAN Interest and Principal	\$0	\$242,000	\$484,000	\$21,560	\$21,560	\$769,120
0	Total Non-Exempt Tax Burden	\$10,735,078	\$9,869,952	\$9,919,301	\$9,975,912	\$10,361,842	\$50,862,085
	Direct funding sources:						
	Non-exempt Bond Premium (from FY2019 )		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$461)
	Rink Enterprise Funds	(\$101,278)	(\$71,806)	(\$80,244)	(\$77,601)	(\$75,109)	(\$406,038)
	Ambulance Revolving Fund	(\$47,175)	(\$30,675)	(\$86,475)	(\$59,280)	(\$57,460)	(\$281,065)
f	Capital Carry Forwards	(\$1,203,204)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$1,203,204)
	Antenna Funds	(\$459,845)	(\$208,181)	(\$181,795)	(\$175,199)	(\$173,550)	(\$1,198,569)
	Urban Renewal Fund	(\$48,944)	(\$47,344)	(\$45,744)	(\$44,144)	(\$42,544)	(\$228,719)
	Recreation Enterprise Fund	\$0	(\$56,203)	(\$207,419)	(\$203,131)	(\$198,844)	(\$665,597)
	Asset Sale Proceeds	\$0	(\$500,000)	(\$268,000)	\$0	\$0	(\$768,000)
	Adjustments to 5% Plan:						
	Roadway Reconstruction Override 2011	(\$475,474)	(\$487,361)	(\$499,545)	(\$512,033)	(\$524,833)	(\$2,499,246)
g	2016 and prior Bond Premium	(\$516,611)	(\$260,240)	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$776,851)
	Prior Year Encumbered Debt Service	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Debt service, Town-owned Rental Properties	(\$98,000)	(\$68,500)	(\$17,000)	(\$16,650)	(\$16,300)	(\$216,450)
h	Net Non-Exempt Plan	\$7,784,086	\$8,139,643	\$8,533,080	\$8,887,874	\$9,273,203	\$42,617,886

- Includes non-exempt debt service.
- Includes carryover amounts.
- Includes cash expenditures.
- Shows transfers of reserves (rainy day funds).

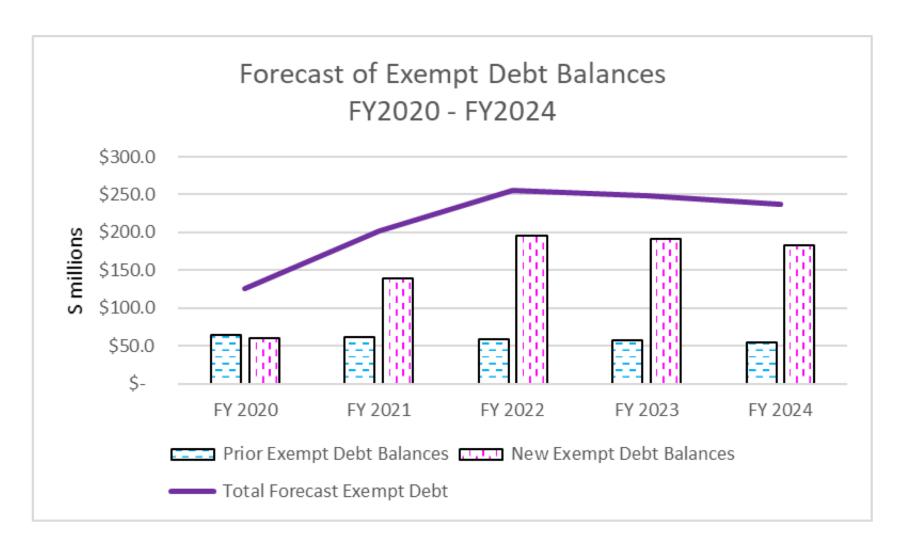


#### Forecast of Non-exempt Debt



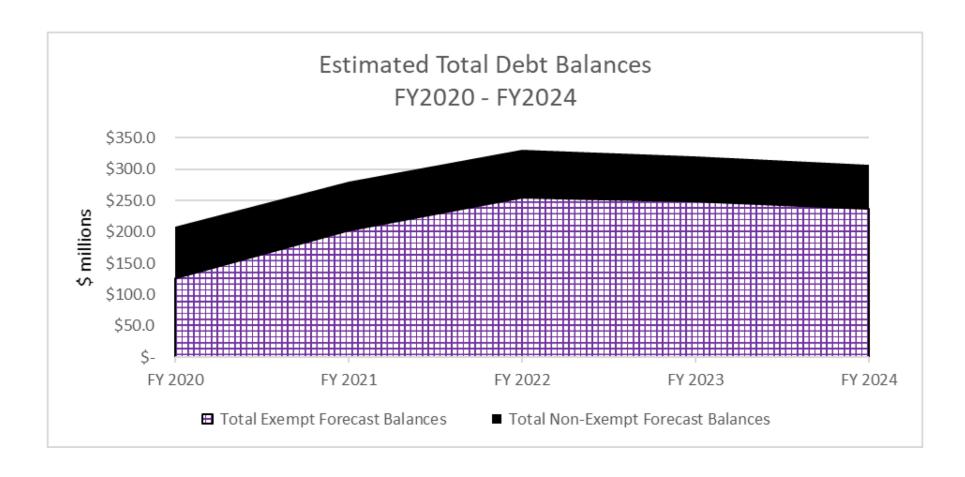


# Exempt Debt Growth



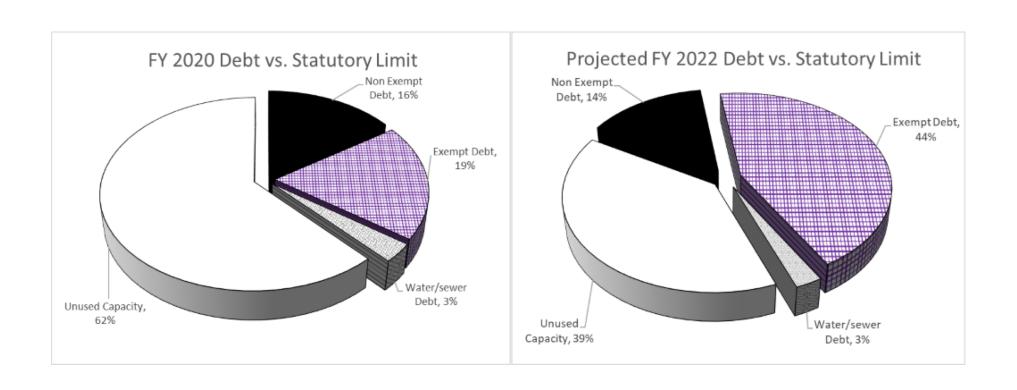


## Estimated Total Debt Balances





# Arlington and Debt Limit



#### Even with the new Arlington High School we have headroom



# Major Building Projects Over 32 Years

#### Non-Exempt

- Ottoson Middle School (rnv)
- Robbins Library (with grants) (rnv + new)
- Park Circle Fire Station (new)
- Highland Fire Station (rnv)
- Community Safety Building (rnv complete)
- Central Fire Station (rnv Complete)
- Stratton E.S. (Complete)
- Senior Center (In Process)
- DPW Facility (in Process)

#### Exempt

- Brackett E.S. (new)
- Hardy E.S. (rnv)
- Bishop E.S. (rnv)
- Peirce E.S. (new)
- Dallin E.S. (new)
- Thompson E.S. (new)
- Arlington H.S. (In Process)
- Minuteman Regional V.H.S. (Complete)



# Key: Forecast of Non-exempt Capital and Debt Service vs. Budget

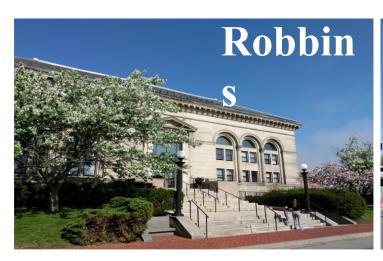
Fiscal Year	F'	Y 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	Total
Net Non-Exempt Plan		7,784,086	\$8,139,643	\$8,533,080	\$8,887,874	\$9,273,203	\$42,617,886
Pro Forma Budget	\$15	5,763,733	\$163,042,581	\$170,786,860	\$177,549,783	\$185,406,070	\$852,549,027
Budget For Plan at 5%	\$	7,788,187	\$8,152,129	\$8,539,343	\$8,877,489	\$9,270,304	\$42,627,451
Plan as % of Revenues		5.00%	4.99%	5.00%	5.01%	5.00%	5.00%
Variance From Budget		\$4,100	\$12,486	\$6,263	(\$10,385)	(\$2,899)	\$9,588

- Looks at committed debt service, cash expenditures and new debt service.
- Comparison to 5% of budget based on assumed revenue (state aid and local receipts) parameters.



# Library Vision

- Teen use at Robbins increased over 41% over the past 2 years
- Influx of Gibbs students at Fox –no dedicated space for teens or tweens
- Use of Community, conference and study rooms has increase 80% in the past decade
- Arlington's 80+ boards and commissions have competing needs for space





# Robbins Library

Renovation and addition

- Total costs: \$11,270,000
  - Design \$980K
  - OPM \$490K
  - Hard Costs \$9.8M
- FY 2022 request \$980K
- Study plan subsidized with Library Trust Funds in FY 2018
  - 2 public meetings, surveys (500 responses) and 5 working groups
  - Ann Beha Architects hired by Library Trustees and Director of Libraries







- Total costs \$7,820,000
  - Design \$680K
  - OPM \$340K
  - Hard Costs \$6.8M
- FY 2024 request \$680K
- Other Financing Sources
  - Eligible for MBLC
  - Arlington Libraries Foundation TBD
  - Friends of Fox ~\$100K
  - Library Trust Funds potentially \$1.1M





# Winning Town Meeting Support for the Capital Budget

- Have a Capital Plan as well as a budget.
- Whenever possible stick to the plan.
- Bring bad news to TM as soon as possible, preferably years in advance.
- Always highlight problems, don't gloss them over, explain them in detail.
- Give TM credit for Capital Spending within the plan, which then becomes TM's plan.
- Give TM credit for spending large amounts of money wisely; that's
  usually what they want to do, but rarely can be sure they have. A Capital
  Plan and history allows measurement and proof.

Result: 32 years successful TM votes with no changes, most votes unanimous.



## Capital Planning Committee Role

- Set standards and priorities.
- Provide continuity and institutional memory over many years.
- Inspire and cajole managers to plan ahead.
- Reward careful planning by management with funding someday.
- Communicate short-term and long-term needs to Town Manager, Finance Committee, Town Meeting and Citizens.
- Exhibit predictability and Gravitas.



#### Email: charlie.foskett@foskettco.com



Charlie Foskett 101 Brantwood Road Arlington, MA 02476-8005

Tel: +1-(781)-646-5882

Mobile: +1-(781)-492-0800 Fax: +1-(781)-641-4769

Email: charlie.foskett@foskettco.com