

Glossary & Policies

Intentionally Blank

GLOSSARY

Provided below are some of the commonly used terms in budget and capital planning and fiscal and debt management.

Account - A classification of appropriation by type of expenditure.

Accounting Period – A period of time (e.g., one month, one year) where the Town determines its financial position and results of operations.

Accrual Basis - The basis of accounting under which transactions are recognized when they occur, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

Actuarial - A methodology that makes determinations of required contributions to achieve future funding levels by addressing risk and time.

ADA - Americans with Disabilities Act

Athletic Facility Improvement Fund - This fund was created at the 2012 Annual Town Meeting. The purpose of this fund is to allow the Town to reserve funds for the renovation and reconstruction of the Town's athletic facilities, with particular emphasis on the turf fields installed at the Memorial Park and DeFazio Field.

American Rescue Plan Act - The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, also referred to as ARPA, was signed into law by President Joseph Biden on March 11, 2021. ARPA is a \$1.9 trillion Federal rescue package designed to ease the United States' recovery from the economic and health effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Act provides financial relief to state and local governments to support public health and promote economic recovery. The Act also provided funding for state and local governments to invest in infrastructure, such as water, sewer, and broadband services.

Appropriation – A legal authorization granted by Town Meeting to expend money and incur obligations for specific public purposes.

Assessment – The official valuation of property for purposes of taxation.

Available Funds – Balances in the various fund types that represent non-recurring revenue sources. As a matter of sound practice, they are frequently appropriated to meet unforeseen expenses, for capital expenditures or other onetime costs. Examples of available funds include free cash, stabilization funds, overlay surplus, and retained earnings.

Balanced Budget – A budget is balanced when planned funds or total revenues equal planned expenditures, that is, total outlays or disbursements, for a fiscal year.

Betterment (Special Assessment) – Whenever part of a community benefits from a public improvement, or betterment (*e.g.*, water, sewer, sidewalks, etc.), special property taxes may be assessed to the property owners of that area to reimburse the governmental entity for all, or part, of the costs it incurred in completing the project. Each property parcel receiving the benefit is assessed a proportionate share of the cost which may be paid in full, or apportioned over a period of up to 20 years.

Bond – A written promise to pay a specified sum of money (called the face value or principal amount) at a specified date or dates in the future (called the maturity date), together with periodic interest at a specified rate. The difference between a note and a bond is that the latter runs for a longer period of time and requires greater legal formality.

Bond Anticipation Note (BAN) – Short-term interest-bearing notes issued by a government in anticipation of bonds to be issued at a later date. Notes are retired from proceeds from the bond issue to which they are related and/or from a cash payment and/or Town appropriation.

Capital Budget - A plan for capital expenditures for projects to be included during the first year of the capital improvement plan.

Capital Equipment Fund – This fund was created at the 2004 Annual Town Meeting and modified at the October 21, 2024 Special Town Meeting. The purpose of this Fund is to allow the Town to reserve funds for the new capital equipment and the replacement of existing capital equipment. Only general fund capital that has been recommended in the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) is eligible for funding in this manner.

Capital Exclusion – A *temporary* increase in the tax levy to fund a capital project or make a capital acquisition. Exclusions require 2/3 vote of the entire Select Board and a majority vote in a town-wide election. The exclusion is added to the tax levy only during the year in which the project is being funded and may increase the tax levy above the levy ceiling.

Capital Facility Stabilization Fund - This fund was created at the 2007 Annual Town Meeting. The purpose of this fund is to allow the Town to reserve funds for design, maintenance, renovation or reconstruction relating to the structural integrity, building envelope or MEP (mechanical, electrical, plumbing) systems of then existing capital facilities. For this purpose, capital facility refers to any building or structure which is located on Town property and is under the jurisdiction of the Town Manager, including any Town owned building, structure, room, or space within a building, facility, park or plaza, open space, driveway, landscaped area, or other physical improvements under the administrative control of the Town.

Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) – A financial planning and management tool that identifies public facility and equipment requirements and schedules them for funding and implementation on a multi-year basis.

Capital Project – Major, non-recurring expenditure involving one or more of the following: acquisition of land for a public purpose; construction of or addition to a facility such as a public building, water or sewer lines, play field, etc.; rehabilitation or repair of a building, facility, or equipment, provided the cost is \$25,000 or more and the improvement will have a useful life of

five years or more; purchase of equipment costing \$25,000 or more, with a useful life of five years or more; and any planning, engineering, or design study related to an individual capital project.

Cash Basis - A basis of accounting under which transactions are recognized only when cash changes hands.

Chapter 90 – Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 90, Section 34 authorizes the Commonwealth to allocate funds to municipalities, through the Transportation Bond Issue, for highway construction, preservation and improvement projects that create or extend the life of capital facilities; routine maintenance operations such as pothole filling and snow and ice removal are not covered. The formula for determining the Chapter 90 level of funding is based on a municipality's miles of public ways, population and level of employment. Municipalities receive Chapter 90 reimbursement only for pre-approved projects.

Cherry Sheet - Originally printed on a cherry-colored form, this document reflects all Commonwealth charges, distributions and reimbursements to a city or town as certified by the state Director of the Bureau of Accounts.

Collective Bargaining - The process of negotiations between the Town and bargaining units (unions) regarding the salary and fringe benefits of town employees.

Community Preservation Act (CPA) – Enacted as Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 44B in 2000, CPA permits cities and towns accepting its provisions to establish a restricted fund from which monies can be appropriated only for a) the acquisition, creation and preservation of open space; b) the acquisition, preservation, rehabilitation, and restoration of historic resources; and c) the acquisition, creation and preservation of land for recreational use; d) the creation, preservation and support of community housing; and e) the rehabilitation and restoration of open space, land for recreational use and community housing that is acquired or created using monies from the fund. The local program is funded by a local surcharge up to 3 percent on real property tax bills and funds from the state generated from registry of deeds fees. The voters of Needham approved a 2 percent surcharge effective July 1, 2005.

Community Preservation Fund - A special revenue fund established pursuant to Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 44B to receive all monies collected to support a community preservation program, including but not limited to, tax surcharge receipts, proceeds from borrowings, funds received from the Commonwealth, and proceeds from the sale of certain real estate.

Conservation Fund – The Town may appropriate money to a conservation fund. This money may be expended by the Conservation Commission for lawful conservation purposes as described in Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 40 Section 8C. The money may also be expended by the Conservation Commission for damages arising from an eminent domain taking provided that the taking was approved by two-thirds vote of Town Meeting.

Contingent Appropriation – An appropriation that authorizes spending for a particular purpose only if subsequently approved in a voter referendum. Under Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 59 Section 21C (m), towns may make appropriations from the tax levy, available funds or borrowing, contingent upon the subsequent passage of a Proposition 2½ override or exclusion

question for the same purpose. If initially approved at an annual Town Meeting, voter approval of the contingent appropriation must occur by certain date after the Town Meeting dissolves. The question may be placed before the voters at more than one election, but if not approved by the applicable deadline, the appropriation is null and void.

Debt Exclusion – A *temporary* increase in the Town's levy limit (and possibly the levy ceiling) to exclude the payment of debt from the limits of Proposition 2½. The debt service is added to the levy limit for the life of the debt only. To place a debt exclusion question on the ballot requires a 2/3 vote of the entire Select Board. The debt exclusion question requires a majority vote by voters for passage.

Debt Exclusion Offset – Other funds that are received and are used to reduce the amount of the debt paid by the tax levy.

Debt Limit – The maximum amount of gross or net debt that is legally permitted under State Law.

Debt Policy – Part of an overall capital financing policy that provides evidence of a commitment to meet infrastructure needs through a planned program of future financing. The Town of Needham has debt policies that have been developed in consultation with the Finance Committee and reviewed and approved by the Select Board.

Debt Service – The amount paid annually to cover the cost of both principal and interest on a debt issuance until its retirement.

Debt Service Stabilization Fund - This fund was created at the November 2015 Special Town Meeting. The purpose of this fund is to allow the Town, from time to time, by appropriation to set aside funds to be available if necessary to pay certain debt obligations. This fund is intended to be part of the Town's overall planning strategy for addressing capital facility needs. The fund provides added flexibility to maintain the Town's capital investment strategy by smoothing out the impact of debt payments in years when the debt level is higher than is typically recommended. The fund could be beneficial at times when interest rates are higher than expected.

Department - A service providing entity of the town government.

Division - A budgeted sub-unit of a department.

Encumbrance – The setting aside of funds to meet known obligations.

Enterprise Fund – A municipal fund established for the operation of a municipal utility, health care, recreational, or transportation facility whereby the operations are fully funded by the fees associated with that enterprise rather than by the tax levy. The "surplus" or retained earnings generated by the operation of the enterprise remain with the fund to offset future capital improvements, extraordinary maintenance expenses, or to reduce future fees and charges of the fund.

Expenditure Account Code - An expenditure classification according to the type of item purchased or service obtained, for

example, regular compensation, energy expense, communications, educational supplies, and vehicle equipment.

Fiscal Year - The twelve-month financial period used by the Town beginning July 1 and ending June 30 of the following calendar year. The Town's fiscal year is numbered according to the year in which it ends.

Fixed Assets – Assets of a long-term character, which are intended to continue to be held or used, such as land, building, and improvements other than buildings, machinery, and equipment.

Formula Grant – Federal funding for which the allocation methodology is strictly determined in federal statute or regulation, and for which a government agency prepares a single application and receives subsequent years' allocation without re-application.

Free Cash – Free cash is the amount of the General Fund unassigned fund balance that may be used as a source to fund appropriations. The Massachusetts Department of Revenue certifies the amount of "free cash" resulting from closing the financial books as of June 30, the end of the fiscal year. Free cash may only be used as an appropriation source after the certification process by the Department of Revenue is complete. For example, the July 1, 2024 certified amount may be used to fund supplemental appropriations voted during fiscal year 2025 or applied as a revenue source to support the fiscal 2026 appropriations that may be voted in the spring of 2025.

Fringe Benefits – Employee-related costs other than salary, e.g., insurance and retirement costs.

Full Faith and Credit – A pledge of the general taxing power for the payment of debt obligations. Bonds carrying such pledges are referred to as general obligation bonds or full faith and credit bonds.

Full-time Equivalent Position (FTE) - A concept used to group together part-time positions into full-time units.

Fund - An independent fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and/or other resources with all related liabilities, obligations, reserves, and equities that are segregated for specific activities or objectives. Among the fund types used by the Town are General, Special Revenue, Capital Projects, Trust, and Enterprise.

Fund Balance - Fund balance is the difference between assets and liabilities in a governmental fund. The fund balance consists of two categories – reserved or unreserved. The fund balance that is reserved means that the resources are in a form that cannot be appropriated and spent (such as buildings) or that the resources are legally limited to being used for a particular purpose. The fund balance that is unreserved represents resources that may be used for any purpose. However, the specific amount of the unreserved balance that is allowed to be appropriated and spent is determined by the Department of Revenue annually. The amount that is determined to be available is referred to as Free Cash.

FY - Fiscal Year

GASB – This refers to the Governmental Accounting Standards Board which is currently the source of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) used by state and local governments in the United States. It is a private, non-governmental organization. The GASB has issued Statements, Interpretations, Technical Bulletins, and Concept Statements defining GAAP for state and local governments since 1984.

GASB 34 – The Governmental Accounting Standards Board's Statement Number 34 requires government entities to report infrastructure assets in their statement of net assets. The Town of Needham has implemented statement number 34, Basic Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis for State and Local Governments, financial reporting model. This standard changed the entire reporting process for local governments, requiring entity-wide financial statements, in addition to the current fund statements and other additional reports such as Management Discussion and Analysis.

GASB 45 – The Governmental Accounting Standards Board's Statement Number 45 requires government employers to measure and report the liabilities associated with other (than pension) postemployment benefits (or OPEB). The Town of Needham has implemented statement number 45. GASB 45 requires that the Town accrue the cost of the retiree health insurance and other post employment benefits during the period of employees' active employment, while the benefits are being earned, and disclose the unfunded actuarial accrued liability in order to accurately account for the total future cost of post employment benefits and the financial impact on the Town. This funding methodology mirrors the funding approach used for pension/retirement benefits. The Town has established Fund and annually appropriates the required contribution based on updated reports. The Fund will allow the Town to capture long-term investment returns and make progress towards reducing the unfunded liability.

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) - The basic principles of accounting and reporting applicable to state and local governments, including the use of the modified accrual or accrual basis of accounting, as appropriate, for measuring financial position and operating results. These principles must be observed to provide a basis of comparison for governmental units.

General Fund - The fund into which the general (non-earmarked) revenues of the municipality are deposited and from which money is appropriated to pay the general expenses of the municipality.

General Obligation Bonds – Bonds for the payment of which the full faith and credit of the issuing government are pledged.

Infrastructure – The underlying foundation or basic framework of an organization or system, e.g., roads, bridges, buildings, land, and natural resources.

Lease-Purchase Agreements – Contractual agreements which are termed "leases," but which in substance amount to purchase contracts in which the financing is provided by an outside party.

Levy Limit – Property tax levy limits that constrain the total amount of revenue that can be raised from the property tax. In Massachusetts, the levy limit is governed by Proposition 2½.

Mandate – A requirement from a higher level of government that a lower level government perform a task in a particular way or in conformance with a particular standard.

Massachusetts Water Pollution Abatement Trust (MWPAT) - The Massachusetts Water Pollution Abatement Trust in partnership with the Massachusetts Department of Environmental (MassDEP) provides low interest loans to municipalities and other governmental entities to finance water quality improvement and public health-related projects.

Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA) - The Massachusetts Water Resources Authority is a Massachusetts public authority established by an act of the Legislature in 1984 to provide wholesale water and sewer services to 2.5 million people in 61 metropolitan Boston communities. The Town of Needham disposes all wastewater through the MWRA system and purchases drinking water as needed from the MWRA during the year.

Modified Accrual Basis - The accrual basis of accounting adapted to the governmental fund type, wherein only current assets and current liabilities are generally reported on fund balance sheets and the fund operating statements present financial flow information. Revenues are recognized when they become both measurable and available to finance expenditures of the current period. Expenditures are recognized when the related fund liability is incurred except for a few specific exceptions. All governmental funds and expendable trust funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Note Payable – In general, an unconditional written promise signed by the maker to pay a certain sum in money on demand or at a fixed or determinable time either to the bearer or to the person designated therein.

Official Statement - The municipal equivalent of a bond prospectus.

Operating Budget - A budget making appropriations for the ordinary maintenance or administration of activities for the fiscal year.

Operating Equipment - Equipment that has a life expectancy of more than one year and a value of less than \$25,000 dollars. Equipment with a useful life of five or more years and a value greater than \$25,000 dollars is capital equipment.

Overlay Surplus - Any balance in the overlay account of a given year in excess of the amount remaining to be collected or abated can be transferred into this account. At the end of each fiscal year, unused overlay surplus is “closed” out to fund balance, in other words, it becomes a part of Free Cash.

Override - A permanent increase of the Town's levy limit (but not the levy ceiling) when a majority of voters in an election approve such an override. The override amount becomes part of the levy base when setting the next year's levy limit. To place an Override question on the ballot, requires a majority vote of the Select Board.

Pay-As-You-Go – A term used to describe the financial policy of a government which finances all of its capital outlay from current

revenues rather than by borrowing. A government which pays for some improvements from current revenues and others by borrowing is said to be on a partial or modified pay-as-you-go basis.

Pay-As-You-Use – A term used to describe the financial policy of a government which finances its capital outlays from borrowing proceeds and pays for capital assets over their useful life.

Performance Measure – An indicator of progress toward a goal or strategy. Measures can be defined for identifying output, work or service quality, efficiency, effectiveness, and productivity.

Proposition 2½ – That measure which limits municipal property taxes to 2½ percent of the community's full and fair cash value (levy ceiling), and which limits the amount of revenue a municipality can raise through property taxes (levy limit) to 2½ percent each year, plus a factor for new growth. A municipality may exceed its levy limit in two ways: override or debt exclusion.

Provisional Capital – A capital request that is submitted by a department to identify a future need or obligation, but the department is not in the position to provide the necessary details so that the request can be evaluated.

Reserve Fund – An amount set aside annually by a vote of Town Meeting to provide a funding source for extraordinary or unforeseen expenditures. Only the Finance Committee can authorize transfers from the reserve fund. Any balance remaining in the reserve fund at the end of the fiscal year is "closed" out to fund balance and ceases to be available.

Special Revenue Fund – Used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than special assessments, expendable trusts, or sources for major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specific purposes. A special revenue fund is accounted for in the same manner as a General Fund.

Stabilization Fund – Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 40, Section 5B allows municipalities and districts to create one or more stabilization funds, which are special reserves into which monies may be appropriated and reserved for later appropriation for any lawful municipal purpose. Creation of a fund requires a two-thirds vote of Town Meeting. The Treasurer shall be custodian of the fund(s) and may invest the proceeds legally; any interest earned shall remain with the fund.

Stormwater Stabilization Fund – This fund was created at the 2023 Annual Town Meeting. The stormwater stabilization fund serves as a repository for funds collected to address the capital costs associated with compliance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program. The Select Board adopted a community stormwater mitigation assessment which applies to parcels that have impervious cover, including residential, commercial, non-for-profit and tax-exempt properties. The funds collected from the mitigation assessments are deposited directly into the Stormwater Stabilization Fund to be used for NPDES compliance only.

Technology Infrastructure – The hardware and software that support information requirements, including computer workstations and associated software, network and communications equipment, and system-wide devices.

Town Meeting - Town Meeting is both an event and a governmental body. As an event, it is a gathering of a Town's representative Town Meeting Members (TMM), and is referred to as "the Town Meeting." As a governmental body, it is the legislative body for the Town of Needham, and is referred to simply as "Town Meeting."

Trust Funds - Funds held by the Town in a fiduciary role, to be expended for the purposes specified by the donor.

Uniform Procurement Act – Enacted in 1990, Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 30B establishes uniform procedures for local government to use when contracting for supplies, equipment, services and real estate. The act is implemented through the Office of the Inspector General.

Warrant - The warrant lists a Town Meeting's time, place, and agenda. A warrant is also known as a warning. A Town Meeting's action is not valid unless the subject was listed on the warrant.

Updated 12/23/2024

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT POLICIES

General Provisions

1. Capital items for the purpose of this Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) shall be defined as follows:
 - Items requiring an expenditure of at least \$25,000 and having a useful life of more than five years.
 - Projects consisting of real property acquisitions, construction, capital asset improvements, long-life capital equipment, or major maintenance/repair of and existing capital item, as distinguished from a normal operating expenditure.
 - Items obtained under a long-term lease.
2. Town departments will submit spending requests that provide sufficient funding for adequate maintenance and orderly replacement of capital plant and equipment.
3. All assets will be maintained at a level that protects capital investment and minimizes maintenance and replacement costs.
4. All equipment replacement needs for the coming five years will be projected, and the projection will be updated each year.
5. Future operating and maintenance costs for all new capital facilities will be fully costed out.

B. Capital Equipment Fund (CEF)

1. In accordance with the provisions of Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 40 Section 5B, as amended by Section 14 of Chapter 46 of the Acts of 2003 and Section 19 of Chapter 140 of the Acts of 2003, the Town of Needham established the Capital Improvement Fund or CIF under Article 58 of the 2004 Annual Town Meeting. This fund was repurposed and redesigned as the Capital Equipment Fund (CEF) under Article 14 of the October 21, 2024 Special Town Meeting. The purpose of the CEF is to allow the Town to reserve funds to use for capital equipment when ordinary funding sources are unavailable, but when purchases should not be delayed. Use of the monies in the Fund may only be approved by Town Meeting appropriation.
2. Appropriations from the CEF are restricted to the acquisition of new capital equipment and the replacement of existing capital equipment.
3. Only General Fund capital items that have been recommended in the Capital Improvement Plan for the current year, are eligible for funding from the CEF.

4. The primary funding source for the CEF will be the proceeds from the Sale of Surplus Equipment. In accordance with the provisions of the fourth paragraph of Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 40 Section 5B, which allows the dedication without further appropriation 100% of the Sale of Surplus Equipment.
5. The funding target for the CEF will be the estimated cost of one (1) fire engine and one (1) fire ladder truck.
6. Appropriations into the CEF and interest earnings on the Fund become part of the Fund.

C. Capital Facility Fund (CFF)

1. In accordance with the provisions of Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 40 Section 5B, as amended by Section 14 of Chapter 46 of the Acts of 2003, and as further amended by Section 19 of Chapter 140 of the Acts of 2003, the Town of Needham established a Capital Facility Fund under Article 10 of the 2007 Annual Town Meeting. The purpose of this Fund is to allow the Town, from time to time, by appropriation, to reserve funds for the design, maintenance, renovation, or reconstruction relating to the structural integrity, building envelope, or MEP (mechanical, electrical, plumbing) systems of then existing capital facilities. Use of the monies in the Fund may only be approved by Town Meeting appropriation.
2. For the purpose of the Fund, the term "capital facility" shall refer to any building or structure which is located on Town property and is under the jurisdiction of the Town Manager.
3. The term "building or structure" shall include, but not be limited to, any Town-owned building, structure, room, or space within a building, facility, park or plaza, open space, driveway, landscaped area, or other physical improvements under the administrative control of the Town.
4. The primary funding source for the CFF will be no less than 2% of the Free Cash certified by the Department of Revenue (DOR) during the fiscal year. The funds may be appropriated to the Fund at any town meeting prior to the end of the fiscal year.
5. The funding target for the CFF should be 1.5% of the insured value of Town owned buildings (exclusive of land, building contents, and enterprise fund assets) as of the prior year.
6. Appropriations into the CFF and interest earnings on the Fund become part of the Fund.

D. Athletic Facility Improvement Fund (AFIF)

1. In accordance with the provisions of Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 40 Section 5B, as amended by Section 14 of Chapter 46 of the Acts of 2003, and as further amended by Section 19 of Chapter 140 of the Acts of 2003, the Town of

Needham established an Athletic Facility Improvement Fund under Article 39 of the 2012 Annual Town Meeting. The purpose of this fund is to allow the Town, from time to time, by appropriation, to reserve funds for the design, maintenance, renovation, reconstruction, or construction of athletic facilities. Use of the monies in the Fund may only be approved by Town Meeting appropriation.

2. For the purpose of the fund, the term “athletic facility” shall refer to any Town-owned building, structure, pool, synthetic and natural grass turf playing field or ball diamond, and associated grounds and parking areas whose primary purpose is for organized athletic events for Needham children, adults, and public school teams.
3. Appropriations into the AFIF and interest earnings on the Fund become part of the Fund.

E. Debt Service Stabilization Fund

1. In accordance with the provisions of Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 40 Section 5B, as amended by Section 14 of Chapter 46 of the Acts of 2003, and as further amended by Section 19 of Chapter 140 of the Acts of 2003, the Town of Needham established a Debt Service Stabilization Fund (DSSF) under Article 14 of the November 2015 Special Town Meeting. The purpose of the fund is to allow the Town to plan for long-term capital expenses and, from time to time, by appropriation, reserve funds to pay the debt service for engineering and design, renovation, reconstruction or construction of Town facilities. Use of the monies in the Fund may only be approved by Town Meeting appropriation.
2. The primary funding source for the DSSF will be the amount of Free Cash certified by DOR which is over the amount certified in the prior fiscal year. The certified Free Cash comparison should be adjusted by backing out of the new year Free Cash certification the amount of Free Cash not appropriated in the prior year that was closed out to the General Fund balance and became part of the new year certified Free Cash.
3. A secondary funding source for the DSSF will be certain new growth revenue, such as from large commercial developments.
4. The funding target for this fund should be an amount not less than two years’ of General Fund Debt Service within the Levy Limit or 5% of total General Fund Revenues, whichever is higher.

Appropriations into the Debt Service Stabilization Fund and interest earnings on the Fund become part of the Fund.

F. Stormwater Stabilization Fund

1. In accordance with the provisions of the fourth paragraph of Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 40 Section 5B, which allows the dedication without further appropriation 100% of the Community Stormwater Mitigation Assessments collected, the Town of Needham established a Stormwater Stabilization Fund under Article 35 of the 2023 Annual Town Meeting. The purpose of this fund is to allow the Town to reserve funds for future capital costs associated with compliance with the

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program. Use of the monies in the Fund may only be approved by Town Meeting appropriation.

2. Receipts credited to the Stormwater Stabilization Fund and interest earnings on the Fund become part of the Fund.

Approved May 1991; Revised December 20, 2005; Revised May 11, 2010; Revised October 8, 2013; Revised December 20, 2016, Revised December 20, 2022, Revised January 9, 2024, Revised December 17, 2024.

DEBT MANAGEMENT POLICIES

- A. Proceeds from long-term debt will not be used for current, ongoing operations.
- B. The Town will strive to limit total debt service, including debt exclusions and self-supporting debt, to ten percent (10%) of gross revenues.
- C. The Town will allocate or reserve three percent (3%) of projected General Fund revenue (e.g. property taxes less debt exclusions, state aid, and local receipts) for debt service.
- D. The Town will limit annual increases in debt service to a level that will not materially jeopardize the Town's credit rating.
- E. For those previously authorized bonded projects with residual balances, the Town Manager shall propose the reallocation of these balances for other capital projects in conformance with Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 44, Section 20.
- F. For those previously authorized projects funded with available revenue (tax levy or reserves), that have residual balances in excess of \$25,000, the Town Manager shall propose the reallocation of these balances for other future capital projects in conformance with Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 44, Section 33B. This practice will avoid abnormally inflating general fund surplus with one-time receipts.
- G. For those previously authorized projects funded with available revenue (tax levy or reserves), with residual balances of less than \$25,000, the Deputy Town Manager/Director of Finance may authorize the Town Accountant to close these balances to the appropriate fund surplus.
- H. The Town will attempt to limit bond sales in any calendar year to \$10,000,000 in order to maintain bank qualifications and thereby receive lower interest rates on bonded debt.
- I. Long-term borrowing will be confined to capital improvements too expensive to be financed from current revenues. In general, the Town will attempt to finance purchases costing less than \$250,000 with operating revenues.
- J. Bonds will be paid back within a period not to exceed the expected useful life of the capital project.
- K. To the extent practicable, user fees will be set to cover the capital costs of enterprise type services or activities - whether purchased on a pay-as-you-go basis or through debt financing - to avoid imposing a burden on the property tax levy.
- L. Ongoing communications with bond rating agencies will be maintained, and a policy of full disclosure on every financial report and bond prospectus will be followed.

Approved May 1991; Revised December 1998, April 7, 2009; Revised December 20, 2022, Revised January 9, 2024

RETAINED EARNINGS POLICY FOR WATER AND SEWER ENTERPRISE FUNDS

It shall be the policy of the Select Board to maintain a level of unreserved retained earnings sufficient to address the financing of: working capital; revenue shortfalls; unanticipated increases in MWRA wastewater assessments; and unanticipated and emergency expenditures.

Unreserved retained earnings are cumulative surplus funds, as certified by the Massachusetts Department of Revenue, that are available for appropriation by Town Meeting to support any capital expense of the enterprise or to reduce user charges.

The rationale for, and the calculation of, unreserved retained earnings to be maintained by the Town are described below and are referred to as the "Liquidity Method" and the "Credit Quality Method." Retained earnings targets shall be calculated using both methods, and shall be set using the method which represents the higher number in any given year. Under the Liquidity Method, the total amount of retained earnings to be maintained shall be equal to 80 percent of the sum of the following individual calculations. The factor of 80 percent is based on the assumption that the likelihood of all factors occurring in one fiscal year is small; therefore there is no need to maintain one hundred percent of the calculated level of retained earnings. Under the Credit Quality Method, the total amount of retained earnings should not be less than fifteen percent of the operating revenue of the most recent audited fiscal year.

Liquidity Method

Working Capital: For those periods where monthly expenses exceed available cash, the water and sewer enterprises must have access to working capital to finance operations. In the absence of retained earnings, operations would require the use of General Fund cash which would reduce General Fund cash available for investment, and consequently reduce General Fund Revenue. To avoid the use of General Fund cash as working capital for the water or sewer operations, retained earnings shall be maintained at a level to provide sufficient working capital to finance the operations of these enterprise funds. The amount retained for this purpose shall be equal to the average of the largest monthly operating deficit of the prior three years.

Consumption Contingency: Annual water and sewer revenue is a function of the amount of water purchased by customers. If, in any year, purchases are less than projected, a revenue shortfall will occur. Retained earnings shall be maintained at a level sufficient to offset any loss in revenue due to unanticipated decreases in purchases. That level shall be equal to the difference of the consumption used for rate making purposes versus the lowest level of consumption for the prior six fiscal years, multiplied by the current sewer rates and water rates shown as Step 3 of the Town's step rate structure. Step 3 is selected as it generally represents the point at which discretionary purchases of water begin. The scenario envisioned here is a wet year in which customers will not need to make discretionary purchases of water.

MWRA Assessment Mitigation: The Town's MWRA wastewater assessment is levied on a fiscal year basis, yet it is a function of the volume of effluent discharged into the MWRA system in the prior calendar year. The Town's wastewater system is subject to high levels of infiltration and inflow (I/I) given its age. Infiltration and inflow can substantially increase the volume of effluent

discharged into the MWRA system. Following a year in which high levels of I/I occur, the Town's MWRA assessment will increase at a rate that substantially exceeds the average increase for all MWRA members. An increase of this magnitude can adversely affect rates charged to Town customers. Consequently, retained earnings shall be maintained at a level sufficient to mitigate rate increases needed to fund large increases in the Town's assessment. That level shall be equal to the largest annual amount - for the prior six year period - by which the average rate of increase in assessments for all MWRA members exceeds the rate of increase in the Town's assessment, multiplied by the most current MWRA assessment.

Unanticipated Budgetary Fluctuation: Retained earnings shall be maintained at a level sufficient to fund unanticipated or emergency capital or operating expenditures. It shall be a goal to maintain an amount equal to 6% of the annual sewer operating budget and 10% of the annual water-operating budget.

Restoration of Depleted Retained Earnings: If, in any year, retained earnings fall below the targets established by this policy, it shall be the policy of the Select Board to set future rates to restore retained earnings to the target level over the following three year period.

Adopted by the Needham Select Board on April 20, 1999; revised June 6, 2003, revised January 12, 2010.