



Unified Government of Wyandotte County
and Kansas City, Kansas

Commission Resolution:
R-10-21
Adopted: 02/11/2021

Capital Asset and Equipment Investment and Management Policy

I. Authority:

The Mayor and the Board of Commissioners are responsible for legislation, policy formulation, and overall direction setting of the government. This includes the approval of financial policies which establish and direct the operations of Unified Government (UG). The County Administrator is responsible for carrying out the policy directives of the UG Board of Commissioners and managing the day-to-day operations of the executive departments, including the Finance Department. This policy shall be administered on behalf of the County Administrator by the Chief Financial Officer and the Budget Director.

II. Purpose:

Capital assets and equipment have a major impact on the ability of the Unified Government to deliver services, economic vitality and overall quality of life for Wyandotte County and Kansas City, Kansas stakeholders. The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines to complete a comprehensive process that allocates limited resources in capital investment and improved management decisions.

III. Applicability and Scope:

This policy shall apply to all funds under the budgetary and fiscal control of the Mayor and the Board of Commissioners.

IV. Policy:

A. Roles and Process of the CMIP - The Finance Department is responsible for coordinating the CMIP process and compiling the CMIP document. Other key roles include:

1. CMIP - Each year, Unified Government staff shall develop a five-year long-range CMIP that describes and prioritizes the capital projects the Unified Government intends to undertake.
2. Review of Capital Project Proposals – The Finance Department will coordinate a financial capital project review process within the annual budget calendar.
 - a. Full Consideration of Operating and Maintenance Costs - Adequate resources should be identified to operate and maintain existing assets as well as proposed expanded assets before funding is allocated to any new Capital Project.

3. Stakeholder Participation - The Unified Government shall provide meaningful opportunities for stakeholders to provide input into the CMIP development before the plan is adopted.
4. UG Commission Responsibilities - (link to plans) All projects submitted for consideration of inclusion within the CMIP, with minor and occasional exceptions, should be based, when possible, on investments called for by master plans and/or capital assets needs assessments that have been formally reviewed and adopted by the UG Board of Commissioners. Operating and maintenance cost estimates will be reflected in departmental operating plans.
5. Approval of the CMIP – The Planning Commission shall review draft CMIP proposals, suggest changes they believe are in the best interest of the community and recommend a CMIP to the Board of Commissioners. The Board of Commissioners shall review and approve the CMIP. Amendments to the CMIP shall be considered and adopted by the Board of Commissioners at regular meetings except for specific adjustments when limited authority is delegated to the County Administrator, Chief Financial Officer, and the Budget Director, as prescribed within the Operating and Capital Budget Policy.

B. CMIP Project Selection - An objective set of criteria will be used to assess and evaluate project proposals. Major road construction, buildings and parks projects will be evaluated using a weighted matrix of the following criteria. The weighting of these criteria will be set with guidance from the UG Board of Commissioners and Planning Commission. Although specific criteria may be updated from time to time, the following concepts are core principles to be considered in the development of such criteria:

1. Long-Term Forecasts - Long-term forecasts should be prepared to better understand resources available for capital spending and to assess operational impacts and eventual maintenance replacement costs.
2. Revenue Generation or Economic Development Advantages – Projects should be given priority that demonstrate the potential to have a positive return on investment, either through expected increases in assessed valuation or other economic values that could generate future additional revenues.
3. Impact on Other Projects - Projects should not be considered in isolation. One project's impact on others should be recognized and costs shared between projects where appropriate. Project coordination will be properly sequenced both internally and alongside external stakeholders operating in Wyandotte County/Kansas City, Ks.
4. Allow for Funding of Preliminary Activities - For some projects it may be wise to fund only preliminary engineering/planning before committing to funding the whole project. However, even these expenditures can be considerable. Therefore, these preliminary engineering/planning should also be evaluated, analyzed and prioritized appropriately.

5. Full Lifecycle Costing - Cost analysis of a proposed project should encompass the entire life of the asset, from planning and acquisition to disposal.
 6. Predictable Project Timing and Scope - Schedule and scope estimates should be practical and achievable within the requested resources, including financial and human.
 7. Population Served – An estimate of the population that would directly benefit from a project should be considered in the prioritization of project selection.
 8. Capacity Needs – Using volumetric data, traffic counts, or daily visitors to evaluate the current and future needs of systems to prioritize projects that improve the overall function of network assets.
 9. Community Sites – The social impact of projects near community locations should be considered in project selection.
 10. Commerce – Projects that enhance the economic viability of future and existing commercial corridors should be considered during project selection.
 11. Master Plans – UG master plans for zoning, transportation, trails, parks, bus routes and bike lanes should be considered in project selection.
 12. Safety – The safety of the public interacting with UG infrastructure should be considered in project selection.
 13. Infrastructure Condition – A combination of condition ratings, consequence of failure analysis, and likelihood of failure estimates should be considered in project selection.
- C. Balanced CMIP** - The adopted CMIP is a balanced five-year plan. This means that for the entire five-year period, resources will be equal to project expenditures in the CMIP. Expenditures in the CMIP must weigh the full costs of proposed projects in relation to funding sources. It is possible that the plan will have more expenditures than revenues in any single year, but this imbalance will be addressed through the use of interim financing as needed. However, over the life of the five-year plan all expenditures will be provided for with identified revenues. All unfunded projects will be retained on the unfunded list for further consideration in the future.
- D. CMIP Funding Strategy** - The operating budget includes capital projects and equipment that are generally of a recurring nature and are appropriated for one year only. Changes from year to year for annual or reoccurring projects represent incremental variances in the cost of doing business. Capital projects that result in procurement or construction of major physical assets for the UG are to be aligned with the Government’s financial forecast. Resources for the capital plan can come from the same resources as the operating budget, but the costlier projects are

funded by bond and temporary note financing. The Unified Government has provided financial resources for the CMIP through three primary methods: 1) various local dedicated taxes, charges for services revenues, grants, partnerships with non-profits and/or corporations, and other funding sources from external entities, 2) Pay-As-You-Go, and 3) Debt financing. These funding methods are expected to be used for future CMIPs. Guidelines are provided below to assist the Unified Government in making the choice between Pay- As-You-Go and Debt financing.

1. Factors which favor **Pay-As-You-Go** financing include circumstances where:
 - a. The project can be adequately funded from available current revenues and fund balances;
 - b. The project can be completed in an acceptable timeframe given the available revenues;
 - c. Additional Debt levels could adversely affect the Unified Government's General Obligation credit rating or repayment sources;
 - d. Costs considered pertain to the maintenance of existing assets; or
 - e. Market conditions are unstable or suggest difficulties in marketing a Debt.

2. Factors which favor long-term **Debt** financing include circumstances where:
 - a. Revenues available for Debt issues are considered sufficient and reliable so that long-term financing can be marketed with an appropriate credit rating, which can be maintained;
 - b. Credit market conditions present favorable interest rates and demand for Unified Government Debt financing;
 - c. A project is mandated by state or federal government and current revenues or fund balances are insufficient to pay project costs;
 - d. A project is immediately required to meet or relieve capacity needs and existing un-programmed cash reserves are insufficient to pay project costs;
 - e. Costs considered for Debt financing pertain to the new assets or capital projects;
 - f. The life of the project or asset financed is ten years or longer; or
 - g. Those expected to benefit from the project include generations in years to come.

- E. Vehicle and Equipment Lease Financing** - In addition, the Unified Government has relied on lease financing for various vehicle and equipment acquisitions with the lease periods ranging from three to ten years depending on the cost of the equipment and its useful life. It is the goal expressed in this policy that the UG reduce its reliance of lease financing for the acquisition and replacement of vehicles and equipment, and instead to move towards paying in cash for these items or other arrangements that support responsible management of assets. As a result, a separate vehicle and equipment replacement internal service fund is established to ensure that adequate funds are available to purchase vehicles and equipment, to stabilize budgeting for major purchases, and to provide a systematic, UG-wide approach to procurement and disposition of the related assets. The goal is to provide sufficient cash flow for annual purchases.
- F. Capital Budget** - Each year the Finance Department will develop a Capital Budget which will contain the spending plan for capital projects. The first year of the adopted CMIP will be the Capital Budget for the fiscal year, in addition to the Amended Budget of the current fiscal year.
- G. Capital Project Management** - Management of capital project is essential to create the best value for Unified Government taxpayers through capital spending. Each department must actively manage their projects and major departments may provide quarterly reports on the status of each project. The following policies shall be observed in order to help ensure the best project management possible.
1. Project Management - Each department is responsible as follows:
 - a. Lead, coordinate, and plan processes that may lead to projects
 - b. Prepare the project proposal
 - c. Ensure that required phases are completed on schedule
 - d. Authorize all project expenditures
 - e. Monitor project cash flows
 - f. Ensure that all regulations and laws are observed
 - g. Periodically reporting project status
 - h. If it is a facility or infrastructure project, work through Public Works to develop a project budget and cash flow forecast for the CMIP prior to project commencement
 - i. Public Works will manage facility and infrastructure projects, with few exceptions, and expect requesting departments to continue to lead all stakeholder engagement.
 2. Department directors are responsible for administering their respective CMIP projects within the financial constraints described by the CMIP budget as adopted. It is expected that line item budgets within an individual project may exceed their planned levels, but totals project costs may not be exceeded.
 3. Limits on Amendments - Capital project amendments during a year shall not exceed the annually adopted budget and funding levels. Each department must manage its capital program within certain time and cost constraints.

4. Upon completion of a capital project, any remaining appropriated funds for the project will revert to the fund balance of the funding source.

H. Asset Condition Assessment – Unified Government department staff may conduct a comprehensive asset inventory that projects replacement and maintenance needs for the next five years and will update this projection each year. The asset inventory will describe the current condition of the Unified Government's assets, establish standards for asset condition, account for the complete cost to maintain assets up to standard over their lifecycle, and account for risks associated with assets that are below condition standards. Unified Government departments shall have responsibility for inventorying and assessing the assets within their purview and ensuring that it reconciles with Finance Department capital asset records.

I. Prioritization of Asset Maintenance and Replacement - It is the Unified Government's intent to maintain its existing assets at a level that protects the initial capital investment and minimizes future maintenance and replacement costs. Based on an asset inventory and risk assessment, staff shall include recommendation for asset maintenance in the CMIP. In addition, the Public Works Department is charged with implementing measures that maximize and protect infrastructure investments through policies and procedures with full compliance from all public and private utilities

J. Funding of Asset Maintenance - This policy addresses the need to protect the Unified Government's historical investment in capital assets. It is the UG's intent to ensure that adequate resources are allocated to preserve the UG's existing infrastructure to the best of its ability before allocating resources to other capital projects.

Towards this effort, it is the policy that the Government will set aside an appropriate percentage of new project costs towards the future maintenance of new facilities and infrastructure investments.

K. CMIP Process - The CMIP Process is directly linked to the annual budget process, land-use planning, facility plan implementation, coordination with the state, county, and other local municipalities, and the ongoing direction of the UG leaders. The process for including a capital project or equipment request in the CMIP:

1. CMIP requests are submitted to the Finance Department through a:
 - a. Department request in response to need;
 - b. Public request identified at a public hearing or from direct contact with the department, or a
 - c. Commission request for an improvement need within a Commissioner district.
2. Facilities and Infrastructure - Requests effecting UG facilities and infrastructure are to be submitted to and evaluated by the Public Works Department within the asset management program for viability, impacts and timing.
3. Fleet / Vehicles - Requests effecting UG vehicles and fleet are to be submitted to and evaluated by the Fleet Division, Public Works Department within the asset management program for viability, impacts and timing.

4. Information Technology and Innovation Projects - Requests related to UG information technology and innovation programs are to be submitted to and evaluated by the Department of Knowledge within the asset management program for viability, impacts and timing.
5. Administrative Review – County Administration and the requesting department review all capital projects and equipment requests submitted.
6. Planning and Zoning Commission Review – The CMIP is presented to a designated Planning and Zoning Commission regular or special meeting for capital project review and comment.
7. Unified Government Mayor and Board of Commissioner Review – Project and equipment meetings are held for Commissioners to review and comment on items that are recommended by the County Administrator.
8. Once finalized, the CMIP Project and Equipment lists are submitted to the entire UG Commission for approval as part of the annual budget process.

L. Periodic status reports – Reports will be presented periodically to the UG Mayor, Commissioners and staff to share project progress and identify significant issues associated with a project.

V. Quality Control and Quality Assurance:

It is the responsibility of the Budget Director to ensure the presence of procedures that provide sufficient guidance to affected Unified Government personnel to fulfill the intent of this policy.

These policies will be reviewed at least annually and updated on an as-needed basis.

VI. Metrics:

To be developed and managed accordingly.

VII. Definitions and Acronyms:

A. Adopted Budget Resolution - The formal statement approved by the Board of Commissioners which shows budgeted revenues and expenditures/expenses for the upcoming fiscal year by fund.

B. Asset Classifications - Assets will be grouped by asset type into one of the following accounts:

1. Building
2. Equipment
3. Furniture & Fixtures
4. Improvements
5. Infrastructure
6. Land
7. Land Improvements
8. Machinery
9. Other Assets
10. Land held for resale

C. Capital Assets - Any fixed or Intangible asset, including personal property, land,

buildings, improvements other than buildings, and infrastructure. When acquiring any capital asset, additional costs required to place the asset in its intended state of operation should be added to the cost of the asset. This may include: a) Land – title search cost, attorney fees, land survey, liens assumed, taxes assumed, grading costs, building demolition, land improvements with an indefinite life, etc.; b) Buildings – attorney fees, architect fees, inspection and building permits, etc.; c) Equipment – Freight charges, installation costs, setup costs, trade-in discounts, training, etc.

- D. Capital Maintenance and Improvement Budget – Amended Budget Current Year and Year One of the Capital Improvement Plan shall be appropriated with the annual budget and accounted for within a capital project Fund(s).
- E. Capital Maintenance and Improvement Program (CMIP) - A plan that describes the capital projects and equipment and associated funding sources the Unified Government intends to undertake in the current year plus five additional future years, including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and assets, and the maintenance thereof. It is also a long-term planning tool intended to assist management in financial forecasting that allows for prioritization, financing, coordination, and technical design of all capital assets. The CMIP is a 5-year plan of capital project improvements and equipment needs. Each year the document is updated and presented to Commission for approval. Changes may include the addition of new projects or equipment, as well as, the reprioritization or removal of other capital projects. The CMIP includes all projects funded by grants.
- F. Capital Outlay – Is construction, alteration, restoration, maintenance, improvement or equipment acquisition that does not meet the definition of a capital project, as defined in this policy.
- G. Capital Project - Any construction, alteration, restoration, or improvement of any capital asset. Capital projects are usually maintained in a capital project fund. For the purposes of the CMIP the definition of a capital project and equipment includes projects or items with a useful life of at least five years and a cost of at least \$50,000. However, for the purposes of engaging in dialogue and making decisions toward smart investments, the system for scoring and ranking candidate, capital investment projects will only include those over \$200,000. This will also provide for a more streamlined and meaningful CIP document for public consumption. Project improvements can include construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation or maintenance of a capital asset. Equipment needs can include replacement, upgrade or purchase of new equipment. Capital projects may require engineering support or consulting services to evaluate, design, and prepare documents. The capital program may include maintenance projects that result in new fixed assets.
- H. Debt - An obligation to pay something; financial liability.
- I. Infrastructure – Infrastructure assets are long-lived capital assets that normally can be preserved for a significantly greater number of years than most capital assets and are stationary in nature. Examples include roads, bridges, curbs, gutters, streets, drainage

systems, lighting systems, resurfacing (which specifically adds life to the asset) and similar assets that are of value only to the Unified Government.

- J. Intangible Asset – An item that will serve the government which has no physical substance in nature (such as software) that has an expected useful life longer than one year. The items are acquired through outright purchase, construction, lease purchase agreements, installment purchase contracts, tax or special assessment foreclosure, eminent domain, donations, grants or gifts.
- K. Land – This accounts for the cost of land itself and the cost of preparing land for its intended uses, such as: Purchase price, closing costs (title, attorney, recording, land survey, and appraisal fees), costs incurred in getting the land ready for its intended use (grading, filling, draining, clearing, etc.), all costs incurred up to actual excavation of a building, including demolition or removal of unwanted structures, assumption of any liens or mortgages, additional land improvements having an indefinite life (such as landscaping), and any back taxes or other obligations assumed by the purchaser.
- L. Land Improvements: This account is used for permanent (i.e., non-detachable) improvements of a depreciable nature, other than building and infrastructure assets (see above), that add value to land (e.g., fences, retaining walls). This account also is used for leasehold improvements. Examples are fences, docks and dock improvements, park lighting systems, parking lots, driveways, and retaining walls. Costs of water and sewer lines and improvements such as, but not limited to, electrical and gas lines, construction, beginning with excavation.
- M. Machinery, Equipment, Furniture & Fixtures: This accounts for tangible property of a more or less permanent nature (other than land, buildings, or improvements), which is useful in carrying out operations. Examples are office equipment, machinery, tools, trucks, cars, furniture, fixtures and furnishings and costs include purchase price, freight and handling charges, installation or assembling costs, and sales tax.
- N. Pay-as-You-Go Financing - The use of currently available cash resources to pay for capital investments. It is the alternative to Debt financing.
- O. Real Property – Land, land improvements, building, building improvements, and improvements other than buildings. Fixtures attached to land, building, and improvements other than buildings in such a way that removal would alter the intended use of the facility.
- P. Repair and Maintenance – Any addition or change to an existing asset that does not change the value or useful life of the asset.

VIII. Related Documents and References:

- A. Budget process manuals and resolutions

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- B. Operating and Capital Budget Policy
- C. General Fund Operating and Economic Uncertainty/Emergency Reserves Policy
- D. Special Revenue Funds Operating Reserve Policy
- E. Enterprise and Internal Service Funds Operating Reserves Policy
- F. Long-Term Financial Planning Policy
- G. County Administrator policies as applicable