

Hello, I'm Cord Blomquist.

A quick introduction: I'm a volunteer on the Town Center Vision Committee and a member of the Lee Heritage Commission. I've lived in Lee for four years at 1 Lee Hill Road right in the center of town.

Our committee was formed to create a plan of action for the town center.



Last year we presented a plan that touched nearly every building in the Town Center. As you might know, that plan failed to pass.

But the problems with the town center remain, so the Select Board asked us to develop another, smaller plan that addresses what they've determined to be the most urgent issues.



So today I'll be talking about a two-part plan.

First, we propose building a town office building, because even if the current buildings were in great shape, they still wouldn't meet the needs of our town.

After building a new home for town administration, our plan would renovate the Town Hall and return it to its original function as meeting space.



How did we arrive at this plan?

I'll start with an overview of the problems we're trying to solve

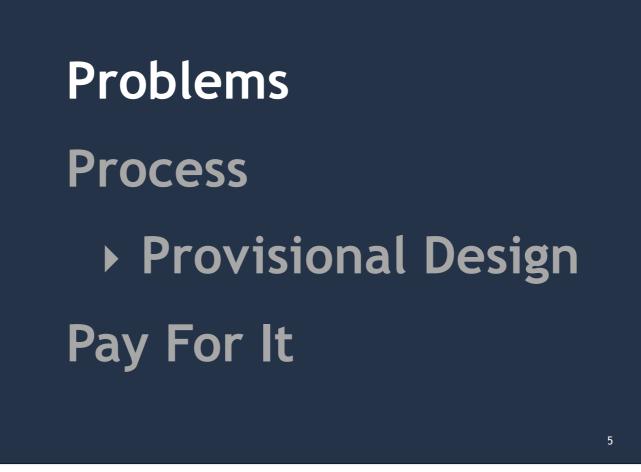
then I'll talk about our process,

part of which was creating a provisional design

and finally John Tappan, a fellow committee volunteer, will talk about how our town will pay for this.

Four Ps-I'm a fan of alliterative lists.

All of these sections are going to be brief—we're condensing two years of work into what will hopefully be short presentation—but we'll be taking questions at the end of the presentation and holding more open house events in the coming weeks like the one we held in Town Hall last Thursday.



Let's start with the problems

They break down into three categories:

Building Conditions Security & Access Workspace & Work Environment

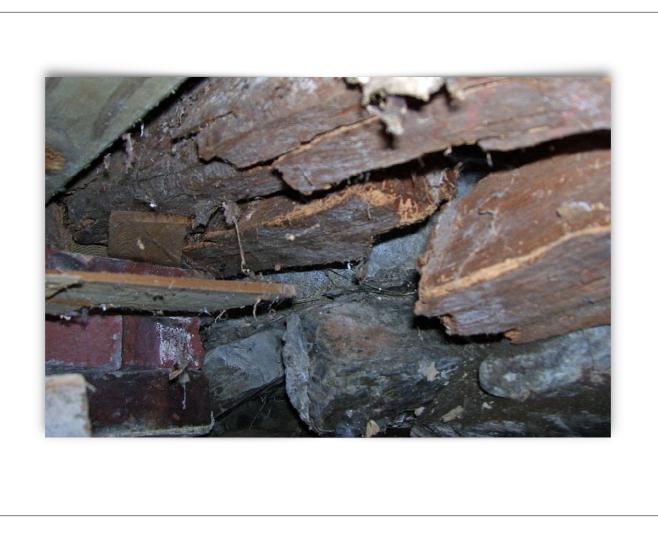
The condition of the current buildings

The security and access control of those buildings

And the space and environment within those buildings

Building Conditions Security & Access Workspace & Work Environment

We'll start with building condition



If you've been to a presentation from our committee before, you've seen this image. These are the joists beneath the floors of our Town Hall. They're no longer attached to the sill beam of the building, because it has rotted away.



The floor is now held up by cribbing placed on blocks.

Other Problems

- Window AC Units
- Non-Insulated Windows
- Inefficient Boiler
- End-of-Life Electrical
- Second-Floor Dormer Structure
- Lacks Sufficient Restrooms
- ADA Compliance
- Add Heat Recovery Ventilation for Entire Building



That's not the only problem afflicting Town Hall. In 2016 Lee commissioned both a structural and a mechanical study of the building and both noted many problems. None are urgent safety concerns, but all describe a building that is in need of a major renovation.

We can talk more about building condition in the Q&A but for now I want to talk about...

Building Condition Security & Access Workspace & Work Environment

Security & Access

"There should be no access to the Town Hall employees or records unless it is controlled. The person should be identified first, determined to have business with the Town Hall staff, and the entire interaction recorded on video."

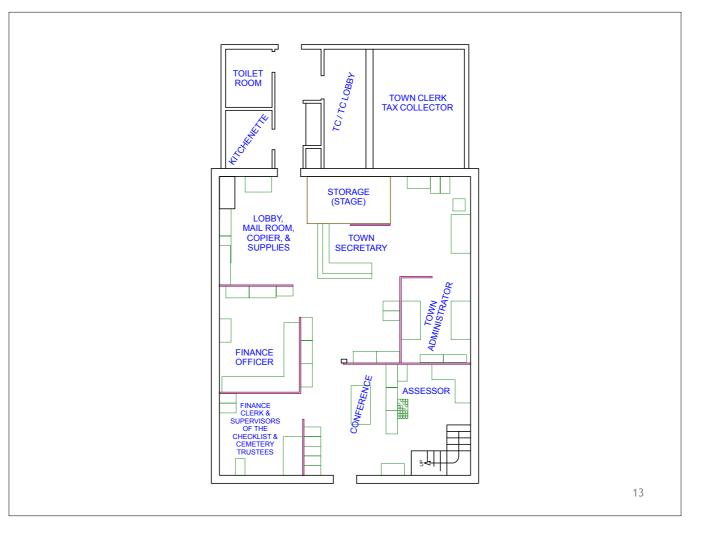
> Thomas C. Dronsfield, Jr. Lee Chief of Police

> > 12

The Police Chief provided guidelines to us regarding security.

The points here are:

- Control access to staff and records
- Identify visitors before they have access to either
- Capture interactions on video

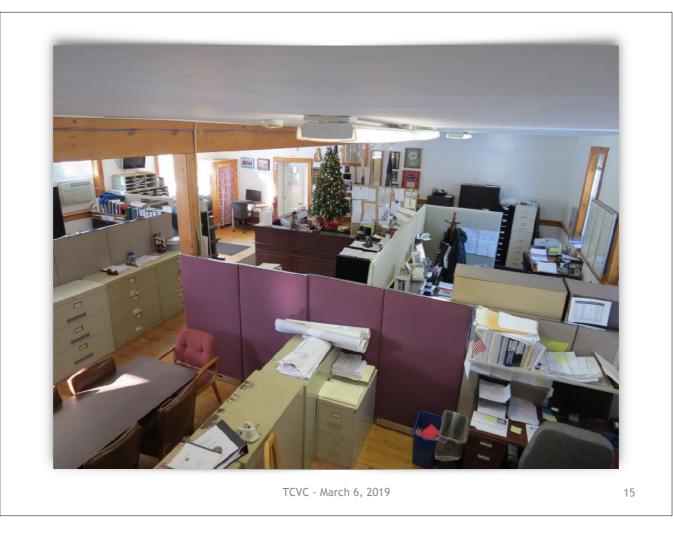


While the Town Hall is video monitored, access control in the Select Board office comes in the form of Denise Duval, our Town Secretary, playing traffic cop. If Denise is helping one resident, it's easy for another to walk in and go directly to another staff member's work area or access files. The control is very limited when the staff are all working in one big room.

Building Condition Security & Access Workspace & Work Environment

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That brings us to the workspace and work environment.



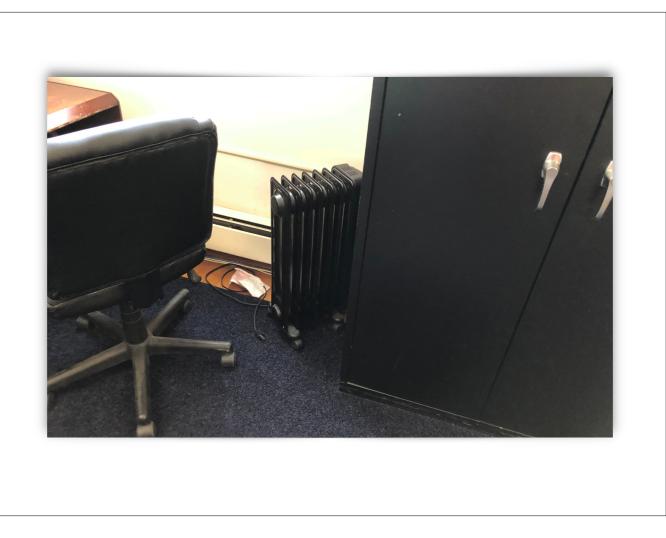
Our Town Hall, which was built in 1846 for the purpose of hosting meetings, is now carved into five workspaces, a conference space, and a lobby.

The work environment is noisy. It's difficult to confer with colleagues, but even more difficult to concentrate. This is unavoidable working in a large, open space where every interruption is heard by every town employee.

Town Hall St	aff	
	People	
Town Clerk/Tax Collector	2	
Select Board Office	4	
Assessor (contractor)	1	
Cemetery Trustees (volunteers)	3	
Supervisors of the Checklist (volunteers)	3	
Total	13	
	16	

This building can host as many 13 staff members, contractors, and volunteers at once.

As we recently learned, this is one more that the fire code permits in the main room of the building. That's why if you attend one of our Open House events, a member of the Lee Fire Department will be on hand.

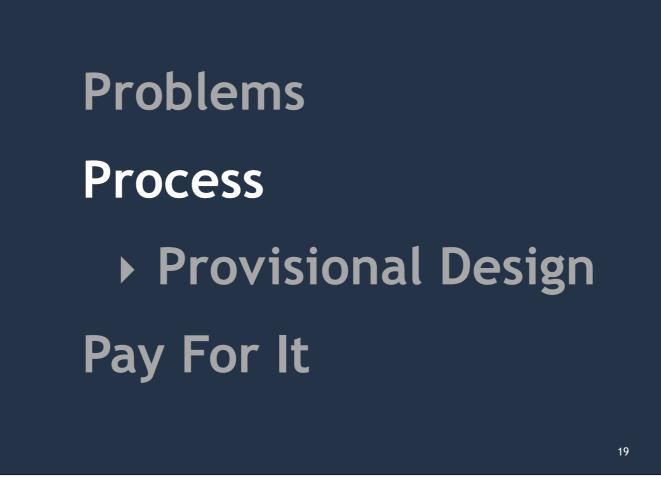


The staff work over those uninsulated floors I just showed you, meaning most use space heaters to keep their feet warm, adding to the unpleasant work environment.

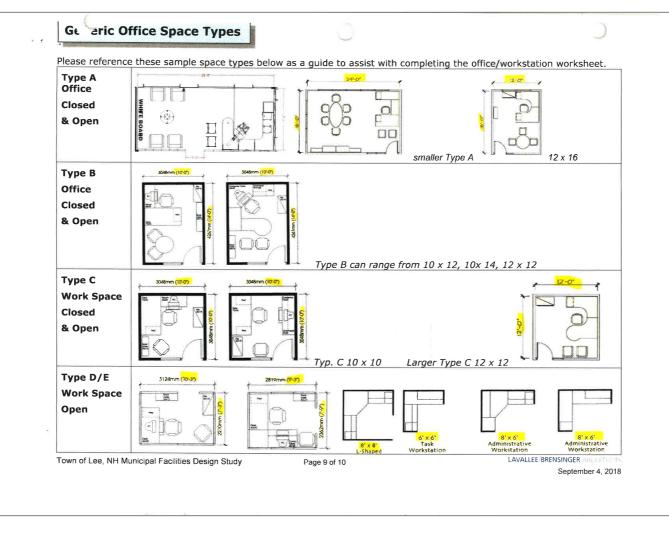


The building is too small to hold all of the records the Clerk is required to keep. So this storage container, which isn't heated and has no moisture control, holds some of the town's records.

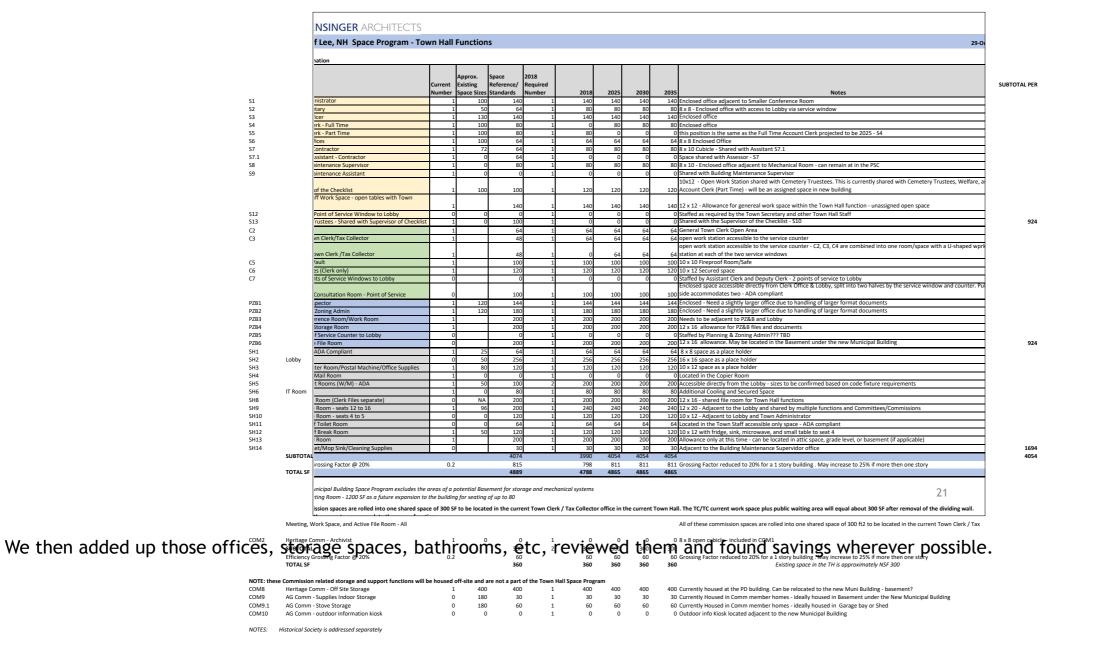
So how do we fix this?



Our process started by verifying that the existing spaces—the Town Hall, Town Hall Annex, storage spaces—were really too small and determining how big a new office building should be.



In 2018 we interviewed departments and put together a list of space needs. These weren't open-ended questions like "how big do you want your office?" But instead we asked staff to choose from a menu of office spaces, like this one.





For example, when you design storage space from scratch, you can make it much more efficient than when you're fitting storage into an existing space.

So rather than base your assumptions on what fits into garage turned Police Station turned planning and zoning office, you look at what purpose-built storage space can hold and therefore save on build size.

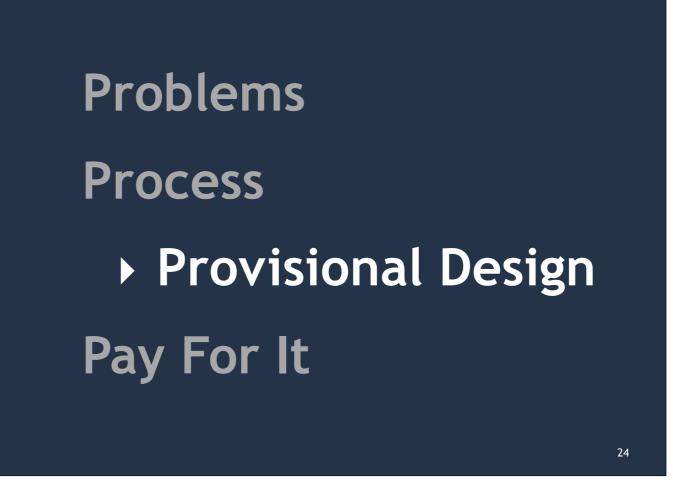
This was an involved process and we're glad to go into detail on this in Q&A or at a future Open House, but here are the results of that work:

Department Survey	4,309
& Analysis	NSF
Town Hall, Town Hall Annex, and Storage Spaces	3,416 NSF
Difference	26.1%
	23

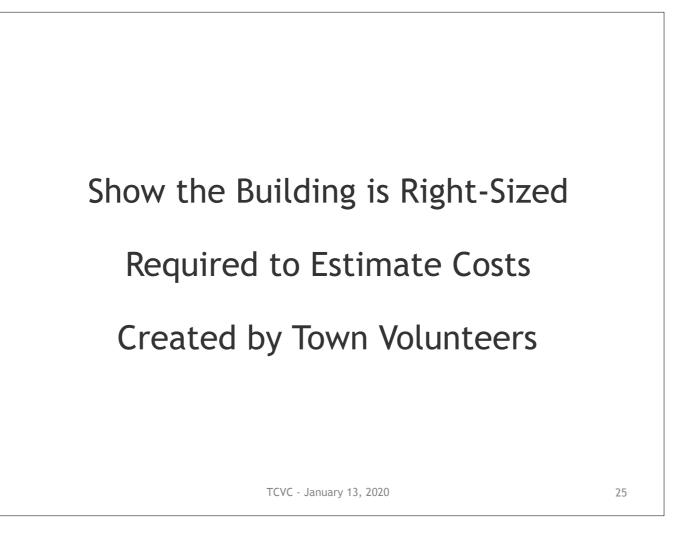
Our study found that staff require roughly 4,300 net square feet

The current Town Hall, Town Hall Annex, and Storage Spaces add up to roughly 3,400 square feet

That means the new Town Office Building would be about 26% larger than the spaces being used now. This isn't a huge increase in space, but it's enough added space to allow for individual offices, dedicated meeting spaces, and so that staff and town records can be kept safe and secure.



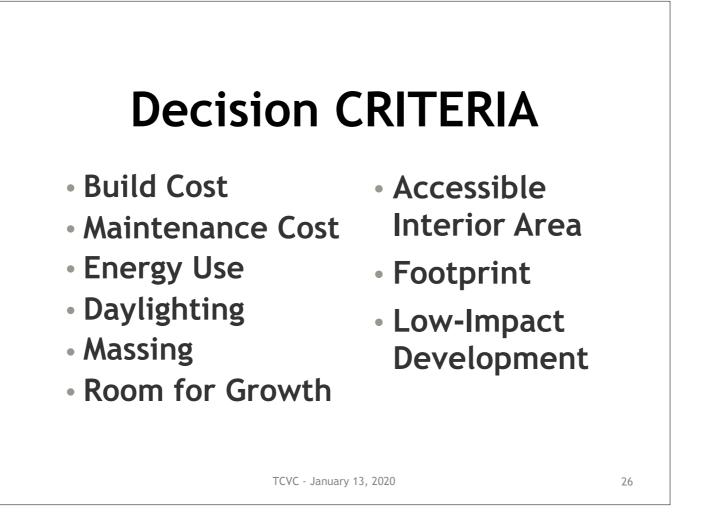
The next step in the process was taking those space needs and arranging them into a workable design.



This design was created to give us enough detail—like the gross size of the building—so we could hire independent cost consultants. That's given us realistic cost of a commercial-grade building that fits everything we need.

We pursued this approach instead of spending more taxpayer money on architects. The committee generated its own CAD drawings, which was enough to pin down costs.

Our goal was to determine reasonable price, not to generate a final plan. As you'll see in the schedule overview, should the warrant article pass, we'll hire a firm to create a bid-ready design and then put that design out to bid.



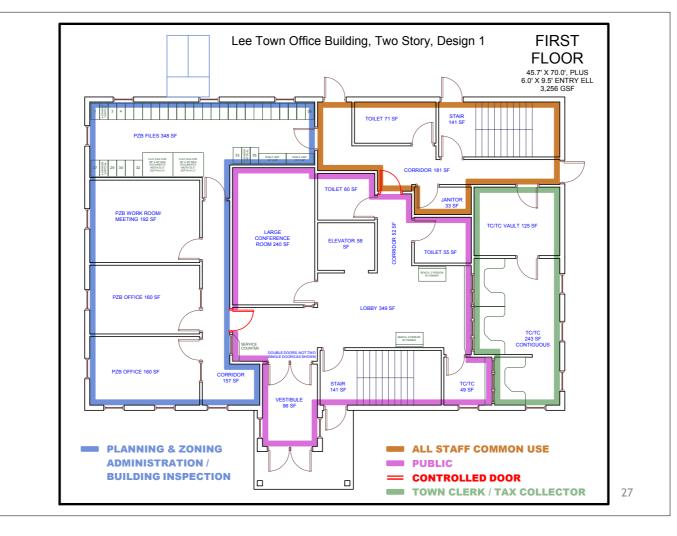
We settled on a two-story design after considering these nine criteria.

Neither a one-story or two-story option offered a clear winner on the first six criteria.

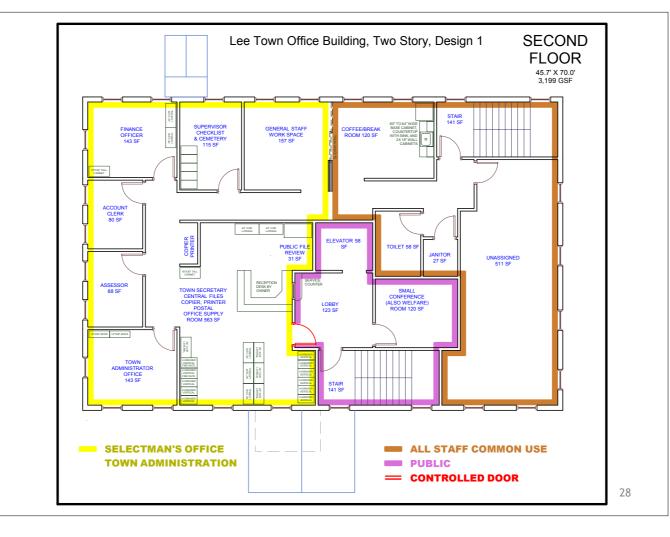
But a two-story building with an elevator stood out by providing more interior accessible area, reducing the building footprint, and providing the most low-impact design.

That makes a two-story building better for the environment while preserving land for future uses.

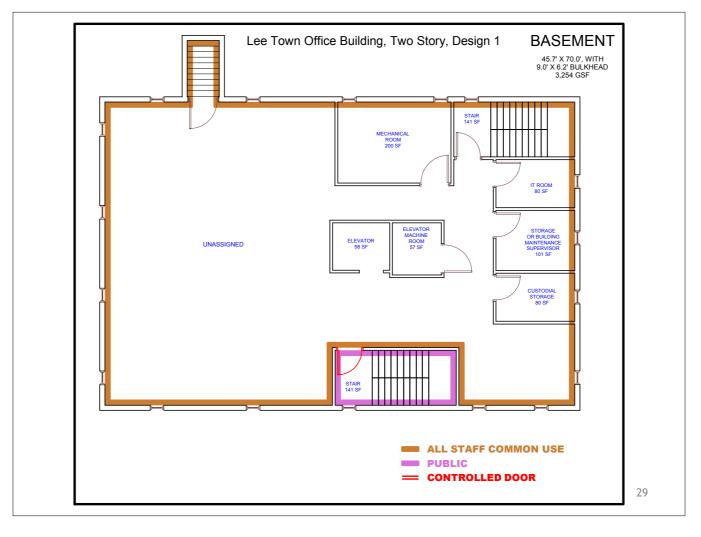
Let's see what that layout looks like.



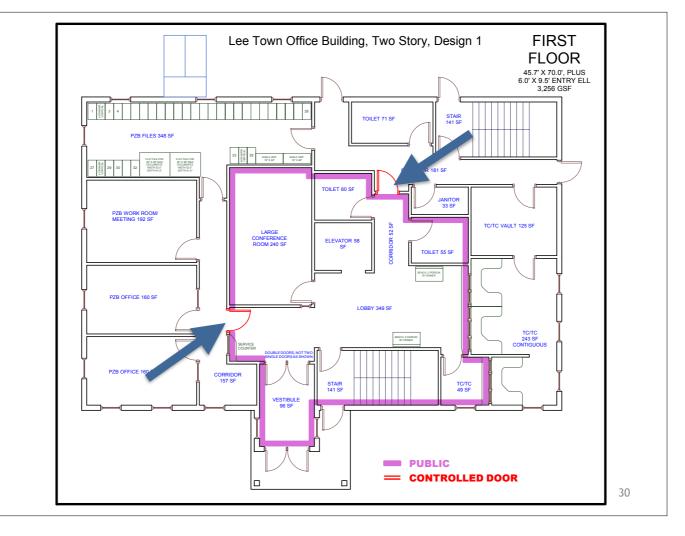
The first floor is split between the Town Clerk/Tax Collector's office (outlined in green) and Planning & Zoning (outlined in blue), the two most high-traffic functions in the town administration.



The second floor houses the Select Board offices (outlined in yellow) including the town administrator, finance officer, assessor, and other offices.



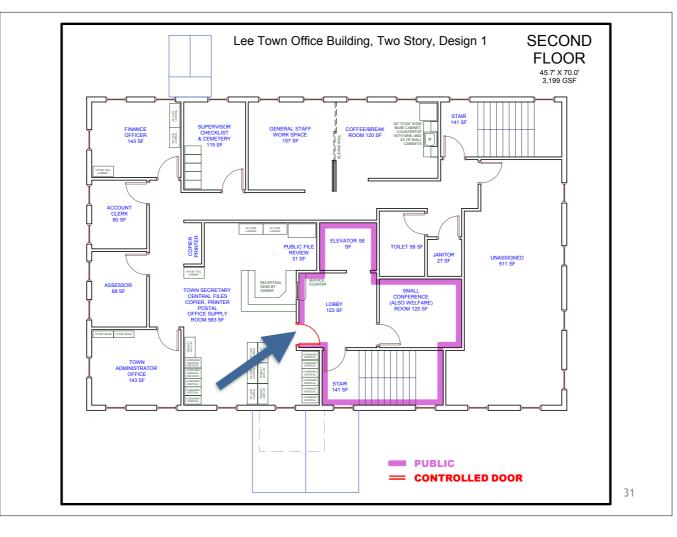
The basement provides space for a mechanical room, elevator machine room, IT closet, and other necessities.



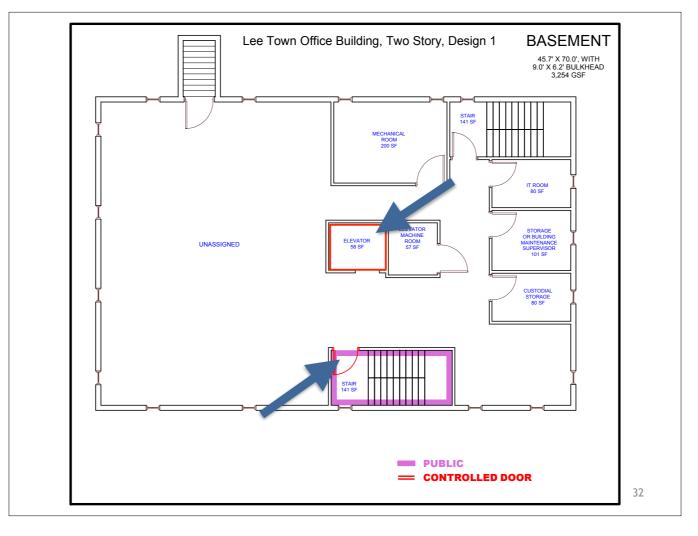
This layout also creates public and staff-only spaces.

Access to staff spaces is controlled by either keypad entry or buzz-in doors.

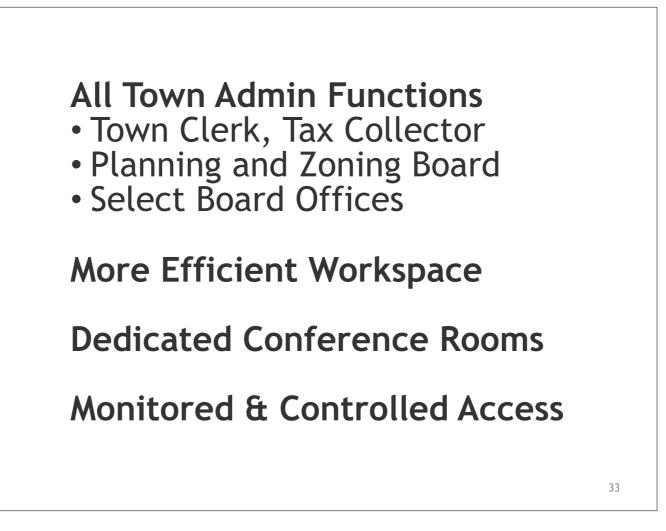
The outside of the building and public entry spaces will be monitored.



Here on the second floor the town secretary's desk is now behind a service window and access to the Select Board offices is controlled by a secure door.

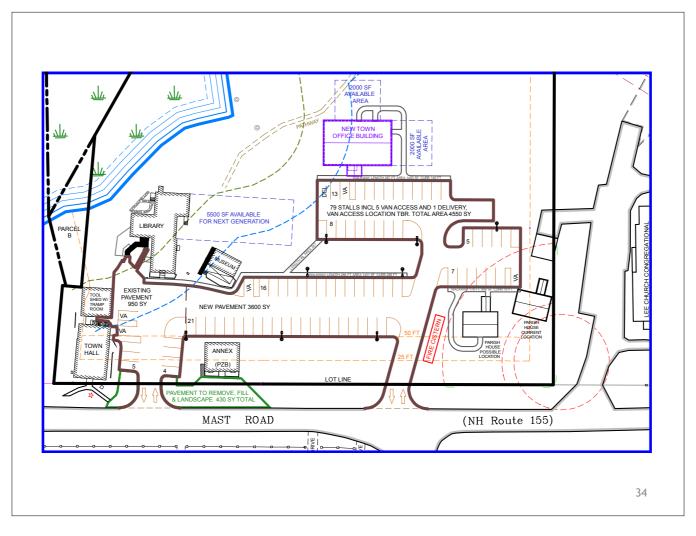


Similarly, the basement is only accessible if you have a code for the elevator or door.



This design houses all town administrative functions in one building.

It provides a more efficient workspace with dedicated conference rooms so meetings don't disturb the work of others, and security monitoring with controlled access.



Our committee created this provisional sitemap to show a possible location for the office building and layout of a parking lot.

Expanded parking would not only serve the Town Offices but also provide needed parking for the Library and the Town Hall, which will host Select Board meetings after its renovation.

Again, this layout is not final. It's what we've generated to determine the cost of the project.

	Stage
Aug-Nov 2020	Design & Approval
Dec-Feb 2021	Construction Bids
April 2021	Town Office Ground Breaking
May-June 2021	Grant Submission for Town Hall
Oct 2021	Staff Move to Town Offices

We have a detailed schedule prepared, but here's a brief overview of a timeline we think is achievable.

You can see this includes submitting a grant application for the Town Hall.



That's because the renovation of Town Hall could be funded up to 50% through an LCHIP grant. Our committee has taken significant steps toward securing that grant.

AECm Architects

Assessing the current state of building

Will Provide a cost estimate for renovating the building and returning it to a meeting space

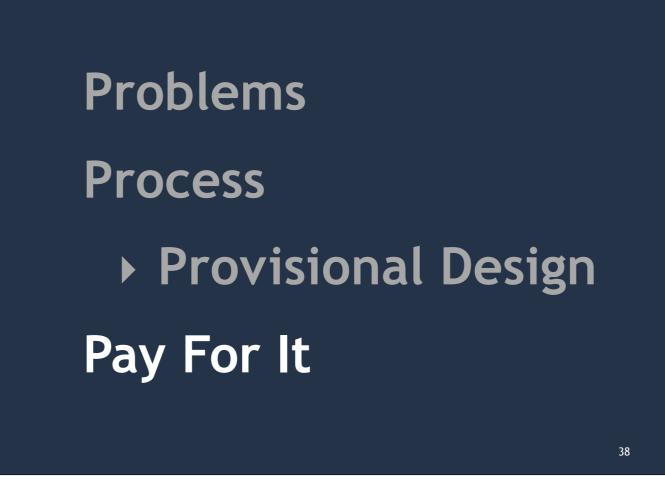
Will Prepare a report that meets LCHIP guidelines (Land and Community Heritage Investment Program)

In October the Select Board approved an assessment of the Town Hall which is now underway by AECm Architects.

This includes assessing the current state of the building, providing detailed costs of renovation, and preparing a report that meets LCHIP guidelines.

Our project has a very good chance for funding, especially because we plan to return it to its original use.

I know this is a quick overview of the Town Hall. I'm happy to address more of this in Q&A.



Now I'll turn things over to John Tappan to talk about the project budget, funding, and bond.

 three estimates from two inde by-owner cost estimates from 	consultants	
Town Office Building two-story, full basement, elev 3,256 GSF footprint, all ADA a	,	2,230,000
Site Development for all Town C land clearing, utilities, septic walkways, site lighting, & lan	, parking lots	•
Contingency	5%	138,000
Bond Counsel		14,000
TOTAL		2,912,000
Town Hall Renovation (funded se	parately)	398,000

The Conceptual Project Budget . .

Is based on three estimates from two independent cost consultants . . .

and by-owner cost estimates from vendors.

The Town Office Building . . .

with two stories, a full basement, elevator, . . .

a footprint of 3,200 square feet and with all levels ADA accessible . . .

costs 2.23 million including design costs.

And site development for all town center buildings . . .

which includes land clearing, utilities, septic, parking lots . . .

walkways, site lighting, and landscaping, . . .

costs 530,000 including design costs.

Contingency at 5% is 138,000

and bond counsel may be up to 14,000

for a total of 2.91 million.

The separately budgeted Town Hall renovation is expected to cost about 400,000 . . .

Funding Sources			
Total Cost - Existing Sources	= Bond Amou	unt	
TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET		2,912,000	
- Grants			
USDA Rural Development Community	Facility Progr	am 0	
Community Development Finance Au	thority	0	
- Town Buildings Capital Reserve Fu	nd		
Planned Town Center Withdrawals	0		
Suggested withdrawal	112,000		
Total from Town Buildings CRF		-112,000	
- Other Sources		?	
BOND		2,800,000	

Funding Sources.

A search was made for possible grants and the Town has an existing capital reserve fund to draw on. The balance will come from a bond.

The total cost is 2.91 million.

Of the grants identified . . .

the Town would not qualify for a USDA grant . . .

nor would we qualify for a CDFA grant. . . .

From the Town Buildings Capital Reserve Fund . . .

the Capital Improvement Plan does not show any town center building withdrawals that would be replaced by the town office building construction.

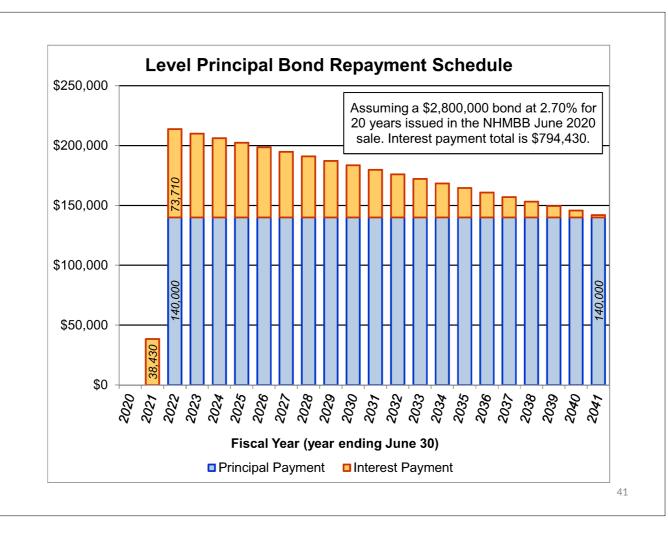
From approximately \$220,000 available, a withdrawal of 112,000 is suggested.

. . .

Other sources, such as fund balance, are possible . . .

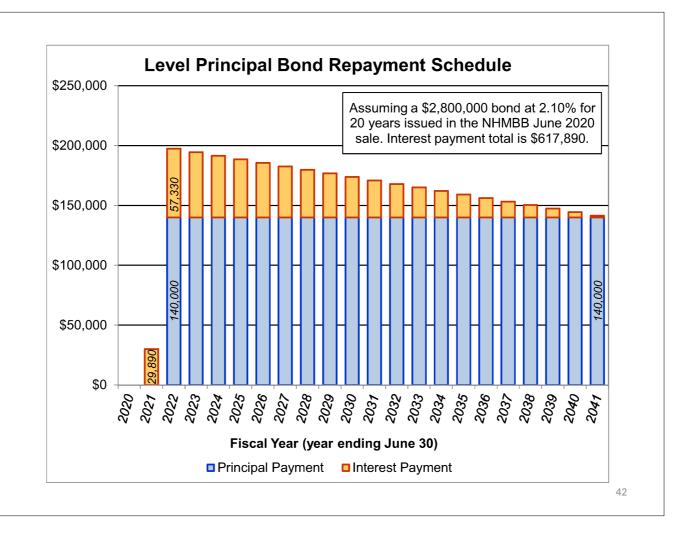
The remainder, . . .

2.8 million, would come from a bond.

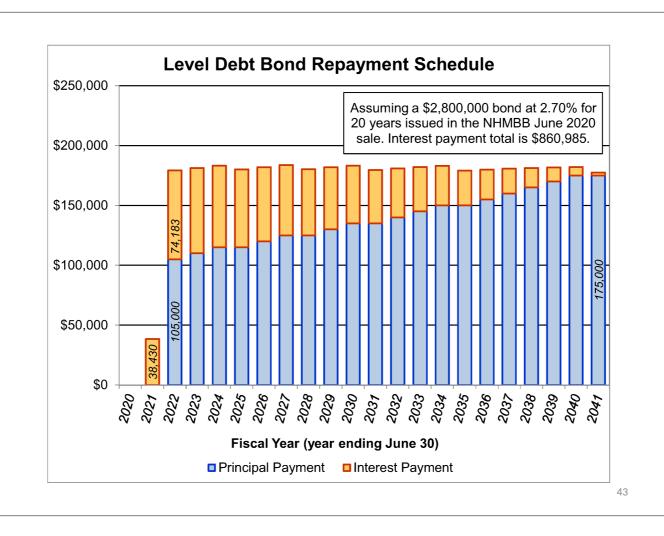


A level principal twenty-year bond is proposed.

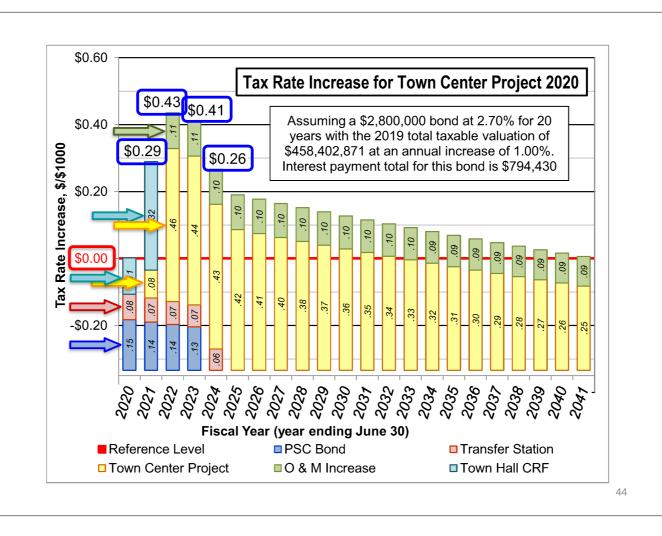
The repayment of principal (shown in blue) is the same each year and, as the remaining loan balance decreases, the interest payments (shown in orange) also decrease. The net interest cost for 20-year bonds issued by the New Hampshire Municipal Bond Bank on June 4th was 2.60%, a decrease from the 3.05% this past January. An interest rate of 2.70% is used here. If the bond was issued in the second half of FY2021, there would be no payment until FY2022. There was another bond sale on January 8th. The results have not been publicly announced, but we have heard that the 20-year bond went for 2.1%



If the interest rate is 2.1%, that would reduce the FY2022 payment by almost \$16,400.



Bonds can also be structured for level debt service. This reduces the cost in the early years at the expense of greater cost in the later years, an increase in the total interest paid, and perhaps a somewhat higher interest rate. In this example at 2.70%, the interest payment total is increased by more than \$66,500.



Looked at in detail, this chart shows the tax rate amounts that support the current debt service plus the Renovating Town Hall appropriation, that is the 2019 tax rate, and it shows the amounts that would support the proposed Town Center Project costs with a level principal bond 2.70%.

The reference level is the current tax rate which includes . . .

15¢ to pay for the Public Safety Complex bond retiring in FY2023 and . . .

8¢ to pay for the Transfer Station bond retiring in FY2024 and . . .

11¢ to pay for the Renovating Town Hall Capital Reserve Fund appropriation. The bond payments decrease each year.

In FY2021, the appropriation to the Renovating Town Hall Capital Reserve Fund would add 32¢ to the tax rate and . . .

the Town Center bond would add 8¢.

When the first repayment of principal occurs in FY2022, there is also predicted to be an increase in operating and maintenance costs

due to the increase in town building floor area and an increase in insurance premiums for the increased building value.

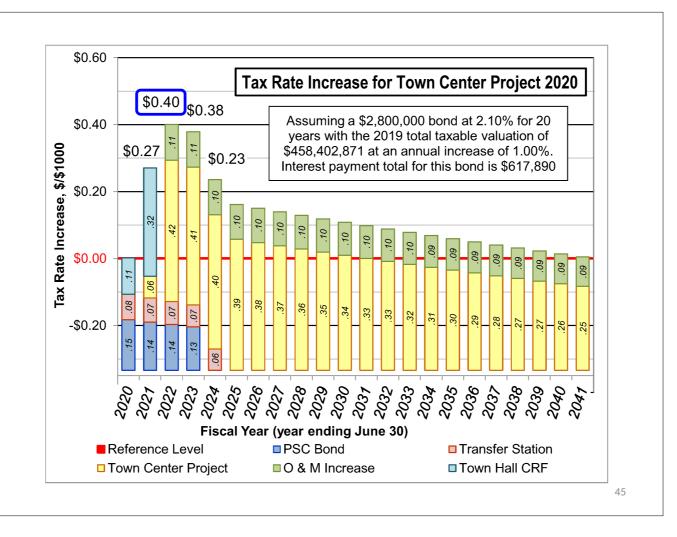
This is estimated to add 11¢ to the tax rate.

In FY2021, the project tax rate increase above today's rate is 29¢.

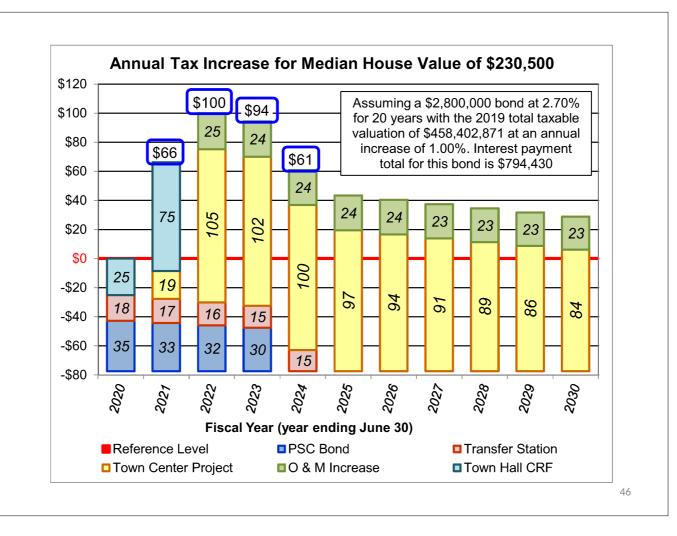
In FY2023, this amount drops to 41¢

And then to 26¢ in FY2024.

• • •



If the interest rate is 2.1%, that peak increase in FY2022 would be 40¢ instead of 43¢.



What effect would this tax rate increase have on the tax bill?

This year, the median house value in Lee is \$230,500. If the interest rate is 2.7% for a level principal bond, this property valuation would see a tax increase . . .

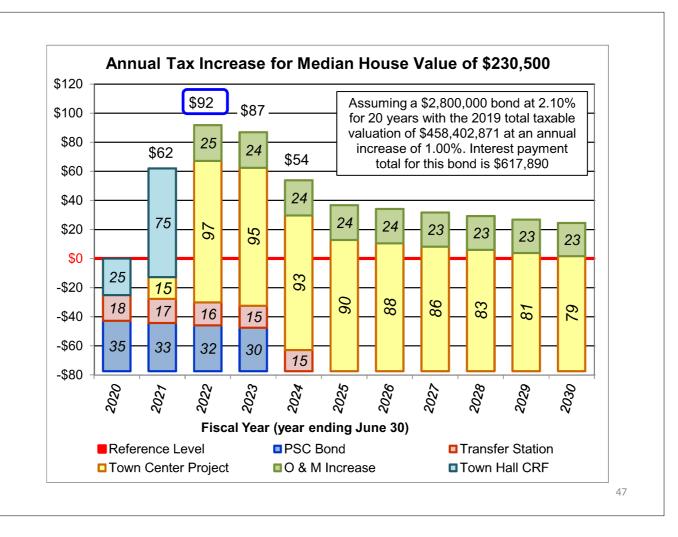
of \$66 in FY2021 . . .

and \$100 in FY2022, . . .

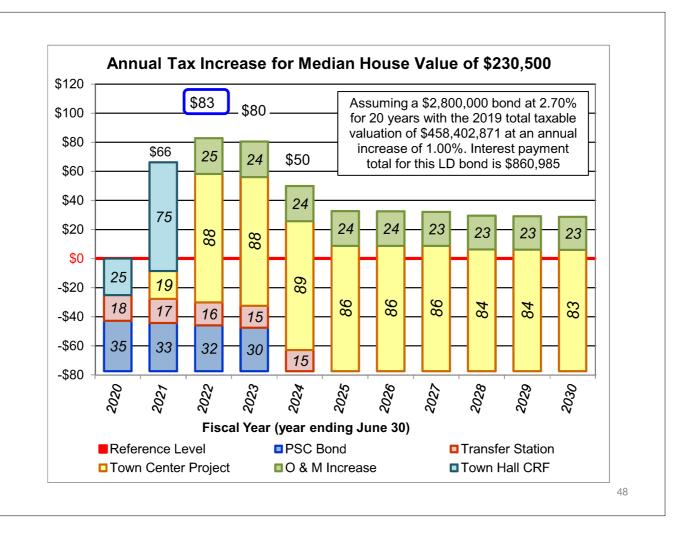
dropping to \$94 in FY2023 . . .

and down to \$61 in FY2024.

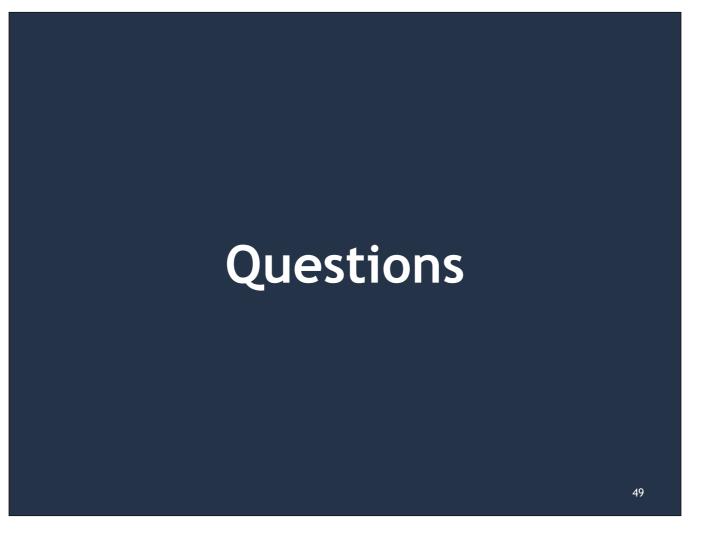
These amounts are not cumulative; they are relative to the baseline of today.



If the interest rate is 2.1%, that peak increase in FY2022 would be \$92 for the median value house instead of \$100.



If the bond is level debt service at 2.70%, that peak increase in FY2022 would be \$83 for the median value house instead of \$100.



We'll now take your questions.