

GRAND RAPIDS CHARTER TOWNSHIP

# Capital Improvement Program

2014-2020



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## *Chapter 1* **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **OVERVIEW**

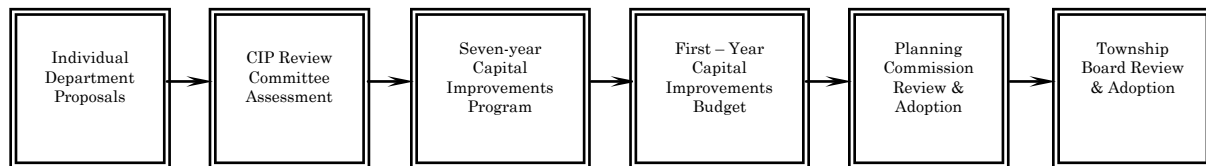
The capital improvements program (CIP) outlines a schedule of public service expenditures over the ensuing seven-year period (Fiscal Years 2014-2020). The CIP does not address all of the capital expenditures for the Township, but provides for large, physical improvements which are permanent, including the basic facilities, services and installations needed for the functioning of the community. These include utilities, municipal facilities and other miscellaneous projects.

To qualify for inclusion into this initial CIP, a project must be consistent with 1) an adopted or anticipated component of the master plan, 2) a state and/or federal requirement, or 3) a Township approved policy. The minimum project cost for a CIP is \$10,000.

Preparation of the capital improvements program is done under the authority of the Township Planning Act (PA 168 of 1959, as amended). A significant amount of informational language is included to help citizens; staff and elected officials understand the complexity of the program and guide its future development. Subsequent CIP documents will be reviewed by the Planning Commission with the goal that the CIP will help implement the Township's Comprehensive Land Use.

The capital improvements program proposes project funding relative to the anticipated availability of fiscal resources and the choice of specific improvements to be achieved throughout the seven-year plan.

### **THE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM**



- ❖ **Seven – Year Capital Improvements Plan**
  - Mid-range planning document.
  - Describes all proposals submitted by individual departments.
  - Includes an assessment & prioritization of each project.
  - Adopted by Planning Commission.
  - Submitted to Township Board for approval.
  
- ❖ **First – year Capital Improvements Budget**
  - Short – range budget document.

- Recommends which of these capital needs should be funded.
- Identifies the expected revenue sources.
- Submitted by the Township Supervisor to Township Board for adoption.

## ORGANIZATION

The Capital Improvements Program is divided into three major sections.

- ❖ The first section provides general information about the Township's programming. It contains:
  - Introduction
  - Program Summary
  - Program Policies
  - Program Funding
- ❖ The 2014 Recommended Capital Improvements Budget provides information on projects for the first fiscal year of the plan: It contains:
  - Project Type
  - Project Name
  - Total Project Cost
  - 2014 Funding Requirements
  - Funding Source
- ❖ The 2014-2020 Capital Improvements Plan lists individual capital projects on separate pages within each section, divided by project types. Each project page contains:
  - A brief description of the project.
  - Proposed scheduling.
  - A narrative assessment and justification.
  - A statement regarding the project's anticipated impact on operating expenses.
  - Cost information.
  - A location map, if appropriate.

## PROJECT PRIORITIZATION

Staff assessed all capital needs and gave each project a priority rating. The rating figure indicates whether a project is:

- ❖ *A – Essential*: urgent, high priority project that should be done if at all possible.
- ❖ *B – Desirable*: high priority project that should be done as funding becomes available.

- ❖ *C – Acceptable*: worthwhile project to be considered if funding is available.
- ❖ *D - Deferrable*: low priority project which can be postponed.

**THE TOTALS**

- ❖ The total capital need over the next seven years includes **33** projects, totaling **\$6,541,300.00**.

Project Type	Number of Projects	Seven – Year Plan FY 2014-2020
<b>Administration</b>	4	94,000.00
<b>Building &amp; Grounds</b>	1	50,000.00
<b>Cemeteries</b>	2	23,000.00
<b>Parks</b>	6	1,632,000.00
<b>Public Safety</b>	12	832,300.00
<b>Roads</b>	5	2,000,000.00
<b>Trails &amp; Sidewalks</b>	3	1,910,000.00
<b>Utilities</b>	-	-
<b><i>TOTALS</i></b>	<b>33</b>	<b>6,541,300.00</b>

## PROJECTS

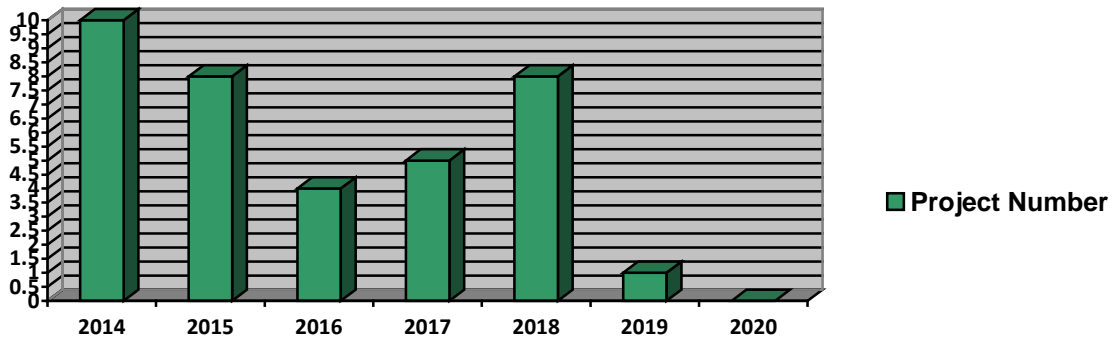
There are **33** projects totaling **\$6,541,300.00** that are submitted as part of this initial Capital Improvements Program. Here are the **first year** projects ranked by their priority.

<i>Projects</i>	<i>Project Need*</i>	<i>Funding Prospects</i>
<b>Essential (7 - \$1,682,000.00)</b>		
Kent County Pictometry project	20,000.00	GRT General Fund
Plotter	10,000.00	GRT General Fund
Crahen Valley Park	40,000.00	GRT General Fund
SCBA's	150,000.00	GRT General Fund/PS Fund
Command Vehicle	42,000.00	GRT General Fund/PS Fund
Non-motorized Trail	600,000.00	GRT General Fund/MDOT Grant
Non-motorized Trail	820,000.00	GRT General Fund/MDOT Grant
<b>Desirable (2 - \$410,000.00)</b>		
Turnout Gear	10,000.00	GRT General Fund/PS Fund
Local Road Paving	400,000.00	GRT General Fund/KCRC
<b>Acceptable (0 - \$0.00)</b>		
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<b>Deferrable (1 - \$5,200.00)</b>		
Fire Hose – 5” supply line	5,200.00	GRT General Fund/PS Fund

\* Reflects Total Cost of Project

## TIMING

The proposed expenditures are distributed as follows:



As you can see, we have many projects in 2014, then they even out throughout the years.

## DEPARTMENT HIGHLIGHTS

<b>Administration (Fund 101)</b>								
Project Costs								
Project Title:	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	TOTAL
KC Pictometry Project	20,000.00							20,000.00
Plotter	10,000.00							10,000.00
Meeting tables & chairs		50,000.00						50,000.00
Copy machine					14,000.00			14,000.00
<b>Totals</b>	<b>30,000.00</b>	<b>50,000.00</b>			<b>14,000.00</b>			<b>94,000.00</b>

<b>Buildings&amp;Grounds (Fund 101)</b>								
Project Costs								
Project Title:	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	TOTAL
Township Hall					50,000.00			50,000.00
<b>Totals</b>					<b>50,000.00</b>			<b>50,000.00</b>

<b>Cemeteries (Fund 101)</b>								
Project Costs								
Project Title:	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	TOTAL
Mason Cemetery		8,000.00						8,000.00
Martin Cemetery					15,000.00			15,000.00
<b>Totals</b>		<b>8,000.00</b>			<b>15,000.00</b>			<b>23,000.00</b>

<b>Parks (Fund 101)</b>								
Project Costs								
Project Title:	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	TOTAL
Crahen Valley Park	40,000.00	75,000.00	1,380,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00			1,545,000.00
Resurfacing Tennis Courts		15,500.00						15,500.00
Playground Equipment				71,500.00				71,500.00
<b>Totals</b>	<b>40,000.00</b>	<b>90,500.00</b>	<b>1,380,000.00</b>	<b>101,500.00</b>	<b>20,000.00</b>			<b>1,632,000.00</b>

<b>Public Safety (Fund 101)</b>								
Project Costs								
Project Title:	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	TOTAL
Turnout Gear	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00				40,000.00
SCBA's	150,000.00							150,000.00
Command Vehicle	42,000.00					49,000.00		91,000.00
Fire Hose-5" supply line	5,200.00							5,200.00
Air Bags		1,100.00						1,100.00
Pick-up Truck			39,000.00					39,000.00
Engine 22				475,000.00				475,000.00
Gensis Cutter-Jaws-Rams					31,000.00			31,000.00
<b>Totals</b>	<b>207,200.00</b>	<b>11,100.00</b>	<b>49,000.00</b>	<b>485,000.00</b>	<b>31,000.00</b>	<b>49,000.00</b>		<b>832,300.00</b>

Grand Rapids Charter Township Capital Improvements Program 2014-2020

<b>Roads (Fund 101)</b>								
Project Costs								
Project Title:	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	TOTAL
Local Road Paving	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00			2,000,000.00
<b>Totals</b>	<b>400,000.00</b>	<b>400,000.00</b>	<b>400,000.00</b>	<b>400,000.00</b>	<b>400,000.00</b>			<b>2,000,000.00</b>

<b>Trails&amp;Sidewalks (Fund 101)</b>								
Project Costs								
Project Title:	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	TOTAL
Non-Motorized Trail Maint					15,000.00			15,000.00
Non-Motorized Trail Const	600,000.00	150,000.00	75,000.00		250,000.00			1,075,000.00
Non-Motorized Trail Const	820,000.00							820,000.00
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,420,000.00</b>	<b>150,000.00</b>	<b>75,000.00</b>		<b>265,000.00</b>			<b>1,910,000.00</b>

<b>Utilities (Fund 101)</b>								
Project Costs								
Project Title:	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	TOTAL
<b>Totals</b>								

<b>OTHER</b>								
Project Costs								
Project Title:	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	TOTAL
<b>Totals</b>								

\* Project anticipated to be financed over a period of years

**GRAND TOTAL BY YEAR:**

2014 - \$2,097,200.00  
 2015 - \$ 709,600.00  
 2016 - \$1,904,000.00  
 2017 - \$ 986,500.00  
 2018 - \$ 795,000.00  
 2019 - \$ 49,000.00  
 2020 - \$ ---- ---- ----

**TOTAL - \$6,541,300.00**



## *Chapter 2*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Several factors influence infrastructure management, including the type of project being considered and the financing options available to fund the project. Whether to develop a new neighborhood park or to extend sewer or water lines to an existing neighborhood is a difficult decision when a choice has to be made between them. The Township does not have enough money available for all the projects it would like to do. The challenges to retain and/or expand Township services in the midst of shrinking resources and increasing costs has put pressure on Township government to make its limited capital resources work more efficiently. Administration, elected and appointed officials, and staff have taken several steps to make its capital expenditures more closely reflect its long-range objectives. One such stride is the continuing commitment to ensure that the most needed projects are funded and that the results are those that are called out in the adopted plans and policies. The capital improvements program accomplishes this.

#### **CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECTS**

Projects generally considered capital improvements are large, expensive and permanent in nature. They often place a continuing financial burden on the Township (planning and design, maintenance, operations, energy requirements, legal responsibilities, etc.). It represents the large projects in the near future. Items such as equipment purchases, small paving jobs, minor sewer extensions, playground equipment are also included in this plan as major projects valued from \$1,000 to \$9,999.

The Capital Improvements Budget (CIB) shows projects scheduled to be funded in the upcoming fiscal year. Voting to accept the Capital Improvements Budget does not mean that Township Board approves all the projects that it contains. Acceptance acknowledges only that they agree that these projects represent a reasonable interpretation of the upcoming needs for the Township.

#### **RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS BUDGET AND THE ANNUAL BUDGET**

As indicated above, the capital improvements budget includes projects that anticipate funding in the first fiscal year. The annual budget itemizes the money needed for all municipal purposes during the next fiscal year. This includes the day-to-day operational expenses of the Township, such as salaries and supplies. The projects included in the capital improvements budget are not directly included in the annual budget, but many funding sources required to pay for the projects are confirmed. Approving a particular project still takes place by appropriating money as individual requests come before Township Board throughout the fiscal year.

## **RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM AND THE TOWNSHIP PLANNING PROCESS**

Ideally, comprehensive land use planning influences capital improvements programming. The long-range master plan should yield the perspective on which the mid-range CIP is based. Each type of land use has different degrees of need for capital facilities. For example, a use that requires extensive parking and paving places a burden on the storm water system designed to handle the drainage from the site. The Township will need utility system improvements and review public safety services if a land use plan recommends certain densities of residential development or commercial use for a certain location. These and other possible changes in the Township land use policies necessitate a linkage with the capital improvements program.

On the other hand, a capital improvements program may show that some land should not be zoned for a particular use because it is too expensive to provide the necessary infrastructure. For example, zoning land for intense use without nearby sewer and water lines makes little sense. Thus, a capital improvements program may help develop the zoning map.

The best strategy is to coordinate the capital improvements program with the master plan and zoning ordinances, to ensure that adequate utility and other support services will be available in areas targeted for growth or redevelopment. Different zoning districts will need different services and infrastructure.

Many people view the long-range nature of the master plan as one of its greatest strengths. Because it is long-range, typically 20 years in the future, it provides a steady course for the community for a significant period. It contains a vision not subject to short-term obstacles. However, that strength can also be its weakness. The long-range character of the plan also has an air of unreality, which may provide little guidance for decision makers who must invest in the expansion of a water system in the next five years. Over the past few years, the correlation between the master plan components and the CIP has become stronger. In fact recent changes to the Township Planning Act now allows for the development of a CIP. In fact, many legal and planning experts suggest the development of a CIP as a means to insure the township's master plan is legally enforceable, should it be challenged in court. Before the development of the CIP, the Township had begun to take incremental steps towards capital improvements planning. The Grand Rapids Charter Township Park and Recreation Plan, the Northeast Beltline Overlay District and the Plainfield Avenue Corridor Improvement, all provide implementation recommendations that link the future vision of the community to relatively short-term actions.

The first recommended program policy in the CIP recognize the importance of the link between the Capital Improvements Plan and implementation of the master plan. In bringing most, if not all, of the decision makers together into the planning process, and by

using the CIP process to reinforce the desired future land use patterns, the Township's physical future can be better shaped.

### **LEGAL BASIS FOR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAMMING**

The State of Michigan provides for the development and use of a capital improvements program in the Township Planning Act (Section 10, Act 263 of the Public Acts of 2001). The Act briefly states that, "a township may adopt a capital improvement plan." The Act does not specifically outline a procedure, however many land use planning publications provide a recommended process.

### **THE BENEFITS OF CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAMMING**

All communities need to develop a capital improvements program. With time, public facilities need major repair, replacement or expansion. Maintaining and upgrading a community's capital stock requires significant financial investment. This investment must be weighed against other community needs and analyzed in light of community goals. Grand Rapids Charter Township, like many communities, is under pressure to make efficient use of capital resources and must make difficult choices. There are more needs than can be satisfied at once, and the selection of one investment over another may shape the development of the community for years to come.

Capital improvements programming is a valuable tool to ensure that choices are made wisely. The Township's development goals are implemented, in part, by the careful provision of capital facilities. The benefits of this systematic approach to planning capital projects include the following:

#### ***Focuses attention on community goals, needs, and capabilities.***

Through capital improvements, programming, capital projects can be brought into line with the Township's objectives, anticipated growth, and financial capabilities. Considered individually, a new park, water system improvements, and street widening may be great ideas. However, each project may look quite different when, in the course of the CIP process, it is forced to compete directly with other projects for limited funds.

#### ***Optimizes use of the taxpayer's dollar.***

The capital improvements program helps the Township Board make sound annual budget decisions. Careful planning of capital improvements helps prevent costly mistakes. In addition, capital planning allows the Township to save money in several other ways. For example, investors in municipal bonds tend to look more favorably on communities that have a CIP; if bond financing is selected for a capital improvement project, the Township may realize significant savings on

interest. The CIP can also provide an opportunity, assuming funds are available, to purchase land at a lower cost in advance of construction.

***Guides future growth and development.***

The location and capacity of capital improvements shape the growth of the Township. The Township Board can use the CIP to develop well thought out policies to guide future land use and economic development. The process can also ease political decision making by providing a rationale for approving or rejecting requests for immediate capital expenditures.

***Encourages the most efficient government.***

Interdepartmental coordination of capital improvements programming can reduce scheduling conflicts and ensure that no single function receives more than its fair share of resources. In addition, the CIP can be used to promote innovative management techniques and improve governmental efficiency and effectiveness.

***Improves the basis for intergovernmental and regional cooperation.***

Capital improvements programming offers public officials of all governmental units (Grand Rapids Charter Township, Kent County, Kent County Road Commission, Kent District Library, East Grand Rapids Public Schools, Forest Hills Public Schools, and Northview Public Schools), an opportunity to plan the location, timing, and financing of improvements in the interest of the community as a whole.

***Maintains a sound and stable financial program.***

Having to make large or frequent unplanned expenditures can endanger the financial well being of the Township. Sharp changes in the tax structure or the need for bonded indebtedness may be avoided when construction projects are planned and scheduled at intervals over a number of years. When there is ample time for planning, the most economical means of financing each project can be selected in advance. Furthermore, a CIP can help the Township avoid commitments and debts that would prevent the initiation of other important projects later.

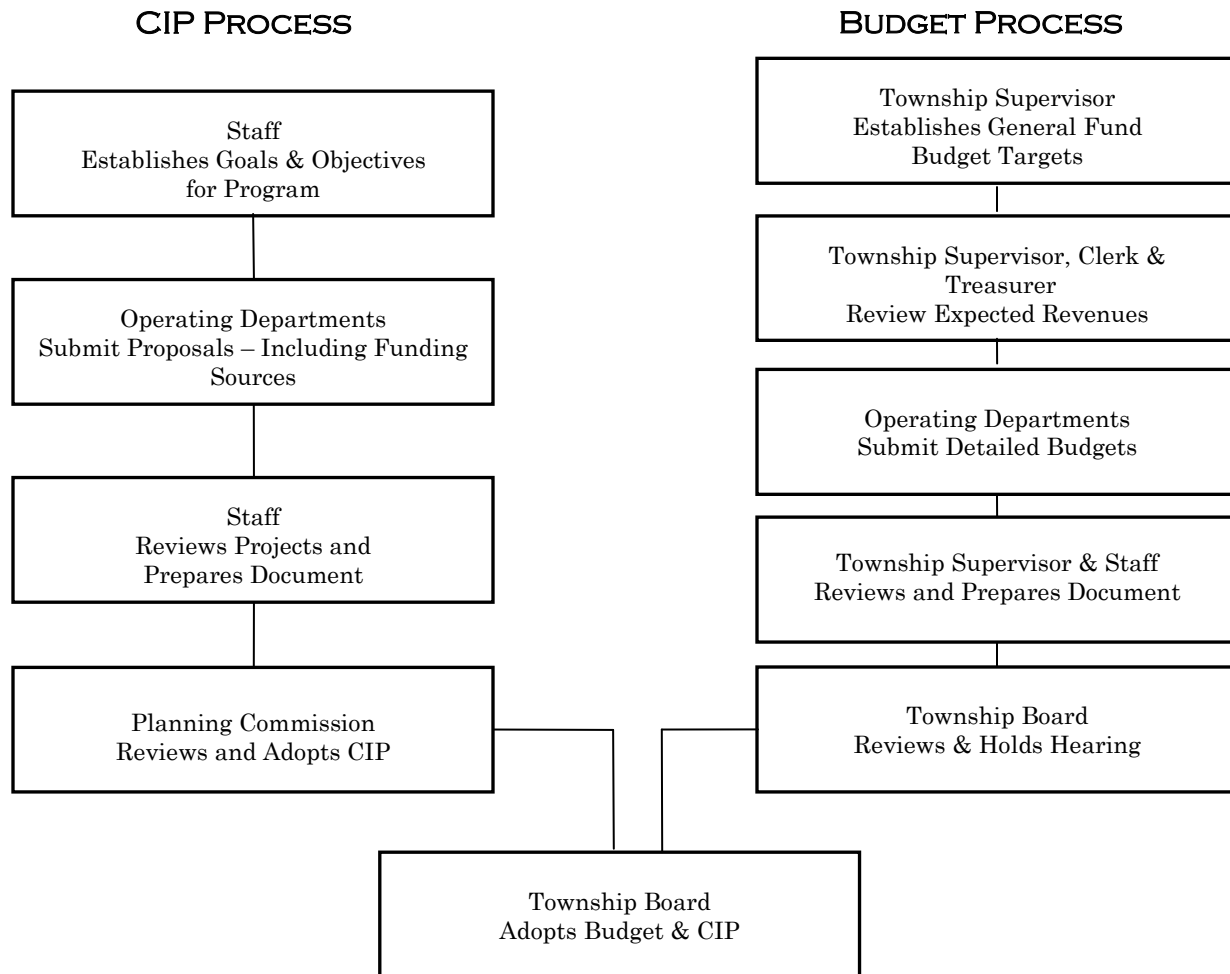
***Enhances opportunities for participation in federal or state grant-in-aid programs.***

Preparing a CIP improves the Township's chance of obtaining aid through federal and state programs that provide funds for planning, construction and financing of capital improvements. There has been little activity in the federal and state grant field recently. Nevertheless, there are cyclical patterns to federal and state programs. The CIP is a resource that contains projects which can be started quickly by having construction or bid documents ready should any grants become available.

## *Chapter 3* PROGRAM SUMMARY

### THE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM PROCESS

The capital improvements program is a distinct element of the annual budget process that flows through the Township government is somewhat separate channels. The CIP process occurs earlier in the annual cycle than the annual budget. This initial CIP was developed through the Township Supervisor's office. The Township Supervisor and staff will coordinate all operating expenditures. The entire process takes several months to complete.



Grand Rapids Charter Township used a traditional needs driven approach to develop its initial CIP. The process for developing the CIP involved the following steps:

### **Step 1: Organize the Process**

Staff met to establish the administrative and policy framework within which the CIP process would operate. Before this first step, the Township Supervisor met with department heads to get their input on upcoming capital purchases and to explain the CIP development process.

### **Step 2: Develop Criteria**

The second task of staff was to review different criteria for capital improvement projects. Literature from planning organizations and other communities with long established capital improvements planning programs were compared. Based upon the review staff adopted program priorities which are explained in further detail, later on in this section.

### **Step 3: Develop Project Requests**

The Township Supervisor requested that all department heads submit proposed capital improvement projects. Forms were made available that allowed for the required criteria to be submitted in a standard format. The department heads developed the proposed projects based on a realistic assessment of need.

Because the Township does not have sufficient funding capacity to meet all the capital needs, priorities are set, based on the criteria established earlier in the process. Departments that submit proposals typically will rank their own projects. Priority rankings do not necessarily correspond to funding sequence. For example, a park improvement project ranked lower than a fire equipment purchase may have better access to funds. The park project could require more funds and have to wait for grants, contributions or a voter-approved millage renewal. A project's desirability depends on a number of factors – not only the project itself, but also on how it's accomplished, where it may be located, how much it cost and its funding potential.

### **Step 4: Present Departmental Projects**

The objective now is to pull together a CIP that was sensitive to the policies that have been adopted and contained projects that related to the master plan objectives.

### **Step 5: Screen, Evaluate and Prioritize Projects**

The most difficult task for staff normally occurs in late June and early July when it evaluated and prioritized the projects submitted for approval. This is a critical component of the CIP process. Project selection must correspond to the amount of money assumed available for capital spending. Within the limited budget, is a new park vehicle or a water line extension of greater importance? Shrinking

funds and rising costs incurred in maintaining and rehabilitating deteriorating infrastructure make the process of selecting the most vital capital projects even more crucial and difficult. The merits of each project must be judged against the policies and criteria of the CIP process and the goals of each component of the master plan. Does the project conform in terms of location, size, service provided, relation to its service area, effect on land use patterns, and relation to public policy and community goals? More than merely a technical process, prioritization involves value preferences, policy choices and political actions. Throughout the examination of the proposed projects, staff attempted to overcome some inherent problems in the CIP process:

- a) Government projects are difficult to evaluate because of their diversity and the fact that many, essentially, are not comparable. Individual CIP project requests reflect the need to serve different constituencies and diverse community values. Staff must attempt to reconcile and balance conflicting community values and judgments.
- b) Staff must continually approach the decisions required in this process rationally and analytically regardless of political forces. While conflicting interests within the political process are acknowledged, staff must attempt to develop a program that provides the most benefit to the entire community.
- c) It is inevitable that the number of projects requested exceeds available funding. In the endeavor to provide better service to the community, departments often propose capital projects that, unfortunately, go unfunded. This process should not discourage departments from continuing to submit proposals, but should develop into a mechanism to help in the effort to uncover alternate sources of funding and see that higher-priority projects get implemented.

The initial review (evaluation of project impact) takes place without regard to funding availability and focuses on policies and the objectivity and judgment based on input from Township staff. In the future, staff will review the following impacts of projects:

- Fiscal consequences.
- Health and safety effects.
- Community economic effects.
- Environmental, aesthetic, and social effects.
- Disruption and inconvenience caused during construction.
- Distributional effects (who benefits, who pays).

- Feasibility
- Implications of deferring the project
- Amount of uncertainty and risk.
- Effects on inter-jurisdictional relationships.

Next, the projects are placed into the appropriate funding priority group in relation to their necessity or urgency. Although many communities have developed detailed weighted ranking systems, staff has consciously avoided this type of system. The staff has established the following classification system to prioritize proposed projects:

***Priority A - Essential***

Urgent, high-priority projects that are necessary for the Township. These include projects that are required to complete a major public improvement; projects that would address an emergency, or remedy a condition dangerous to public health, welfare, and safety, projects that would provide facilities for a critically needed community program; projects needed to correct an inequitable distribution of public improvements in the past and projects vital to the economic stability of the Township. A special effort is made to find sufficient funding for all of the projects in this group.

***Priority B - Desirable***

High-priority projects that should be addressed as funding becomes available. These include projects that have a justifiable benefit for the community, and have the validity of planning and timing that have been credibly established.

***Priority C - Acceptable***

Worthwhile projects to be considered if funding is available. These are projects that are adequately planned, but not absolutely required, and could be deferred to a subsequent year if budget reductions are necessary.

***Priority D - Deferrable***

Low-priority projects which are desirable but not essential and can be postponed without detriment to the provision of other services.

In addition, projects may be eliminated from consideration if it is determined that they no longer provide for a valid community need, or are unnecessary for Township operations.



### **Step 6: Select Projects**

In the end, the availability of funds each year, as approved by the Township Board upon the recommendation of the Township Supervisor, determines the number of projects that are funded.

As with the measurement of project impacts in Step 5, placing projects in priority groupings relies on the judgment of staff, and is not a completely objective process. The criteria used are not subject to precise measurement. This judgment is not arbitrary and is done within the context of the plans, policies and the goals of the master plan.

The Township Board ultimately approves the assumptions, criteria, policies, and recommendations of the staff by accepting the CIP. Depending on the policy, modifications are expected throughout the process. This is considered an essential part of the procedure, placing the burden on those who dissent to assess the policies underlying the recommendations and to advocate their differences, resulting in the necessary evolution of the entire capital planning process.

### **Step 7: Prepare and Adopt the CIP and CIB**

In Step 2 of the process, broad criteria are established to help staff plan capital improvement projects. As the process continues, and increasingly detailed information emerges, projects may be added, altered, or abandoned. Eventually, staff arrives at a final list of projects that is submitted to the Township Supervisor and the Planning Commission for review.

The Township Supervisor and Planning Commission evaluate the CIP package and makes final programming decisions before sending the CIP on to the Township Board. The Board accepts the CIP after its review. Acceptance is not a commitment to finance the approved projects, but is a statement of policy regarding the Township's approach to meeting its future capital needs.

## *Chapter 4*

### **PROGRAM FUNDING**

Because capital improvement projects involve the outlay of substantial funds, numerous sources are necessary to provide financing over the life of the project. Most capital funding sources are earmarked for specific purposes and cannot be transferred from one capital program to another. The CIP has to be prepared with some assumptions as to the amount of money to be available. The following is a summary of the funding sources for projects included in the capital improvements program.

#### **MILLAGES**

The property tax is one of the most important sources of Township revenue. The property tax rate is stated in mills (one dollar per \$1,000 of valuation). This rate is applied to the taxable value of a property to determine the property tax. Millages are voter-approved taxes which are specifically earmarked for a particular purpose. The Township is authorized to utilize millages under Public Act 90 of 1976, the Charter Township Act.

#### **FEDERAL AND STATE FUNDS**

The federal and state governments make funds available to townships through numerous grants and programs. Some federal and state funds are tied directly to a specific program. The Township has discretion (within certain guidelines) over the expenditure of others. For the most part, the Township has no direct control over the amount of money received under these programs.

#### **SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS**

Capital improvements that benefit particular properties, rather than the community as a whole, may be financed more equitably by special assessment: that is, by those who directly benefit. Local improvements often financed by this method include street improvements, sanitary and storm sewers, and water mains.

#### **DEVELOPER CONTRIBUTIONS**

Sometimes capital improvements are required to serve new development. Where funding is not available from the Township to construct the improvements, developers may agree to voluntarily contribute their share or to install the facilities themselves so the development can go ahead.

#### **CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PRIVATE SOURCES**

Historically the Township has been the beneficiary of the generosity of many individuals and organizations. That generosity has contributed to land purchases, park improvements and the construction of the Townships trail network. These contributions will remain an integral part of the Township Capital Improvement Plan.

*Chapter 5*  
**2014-2020 RECOMMENDED  
 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS BUDGET**

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Administration	30,000.00	50,000.00			14,000.00			94,000.00
Building & Grounds					50,000.00			50,000.00
Cemeteries		8,000.00						23,000.00
Parks	40,000.00	90,500.00	1,380,000.00	101,500.00	20,000.00			1,632,000.00
Public Safety	207,200.00	11,100.00	49,000.00	485,000.00	31,000.00	49,000.00		832,300.00
Roads	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00			2,000,000.00
Trails & Sidewalks	1,420,000.00	150,000.00	75,000.00		265,000.00			1,910,000.00
Utilities								
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,097,200.00</b>	<b>709,600.00</b>	<b>1,904,000.00</b>	<b>986,500.00</b>	<b>795,000.00</b>	<b>49,000.00</b>		<b>6,541,300.00</b>