

# *Capital Improvement Plan*

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City of Ypsilanti, Michigan

FY 2020/2021– FY 2026/2027



## *Acknowledgements*

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## *Executive Summary*

Every municipality has a portfolio of capital assets that it owns, maintains, and employs to help deliver services to its residents. These assets include equipment, vehicles, roads, bridges, buildings, storm water systems, parklands, parking facilities, and more.

Michigan municipalities are required by PA 33 of 2008 to assemble a six-year Capital Improvements Plan to maintain, improve, or remove these assets; the City of Ypsilanti's Charter similarly requires that a five-year capital program be adopted annually. This plan spans six fiscal years.

A Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) is a multi-year planning that identifies needs and financing sources for public assets. It complements the budget process, and provides valuable information to Council to aid in budget discussions. It includes information already included in the budget, but also incorporates information from other adopted plans and includes more in-depth information on individual projects.

The CIP provides the link between planning and budgeting for capital expenditures to ensure that capital improvements are both fiscally sound and consistent with City long-range priorities, goals, and objectives.

## Background

### *Introduction and Purpose*

The quality of the infrastructure and community facilities in the City directly influences the quality of life that the City can provide. As community infrastructure and facilities age, continual improvements and updates are required to stay current with changing demands and needs. Currently, the City reviews department requests on an annual basis, incorporating them into its two year Resource Allocation Plan. In the midst of shrinking resources and increased deferred maintenance costs, a CIP is more important than ever. The Plan will reflect a six year anticipated scheduling and costs for infrastructure, facilities, and equipment based on input from each City department.

A Capital Improvement Plan is a blueprint for planning a community's capital expenditures. It coordinates planning, financial capacity, and physical development, and is a management tool for the budget and planning processes. Upon adoption by the City Council, the CIP becomes a statement of city policy regarding the timing, location, character, and funding of future capital projects. The CIP represents City Council's best judgment at that time; however, future needs, financial constraints, and grant opportunities may result in programmatic changes over the six year period. Michigan municipalities are required by PA 33 of 2008 to assemble a six-year Capital Improvements Plan to maintain, improve, or remove assets; the City of Ypsilanti's Charter has a similar mandate.

### Public Act 33 of 2008

*"To further the desirable future development of the local unit of government under the master plan, a planning commission, after adoption of a master plan, shall annually prepare a capital improvements program of public structures and improvements, unless the planning commission is exempted from this requirement by charter or otherwise."*

### Article V, Section 11, Ypsilanti City Charter

*"(a) Submission to City Council. The City Manager shall prepare and submit to the City Council a five-year capital program no later than the final date for submission of the budget.*

*(b) Contents. The capital program shall include:*

- (1) A clear general summary of its contents;*
- (2) A list of all capital improvements and other capital expenditures which are proposed to be undertaken during the five fiscal years next ensuing, with appropriate supporting information as to the necessity of each;*
- (3) Cost estimates and recommended time schedules for each improvement or other capital expenditure;*
- (4) Method of financing, upon which each capital expenditure is to be reliant; and*
- (5) The estimated annual cost of operating and maintaining the facilities to be constructed or acquired.*

*The above shall be revised and extended each year with regard to capital improvements still pending or in process of construction or acquisition. "*

*Relationship between CIP and Adopted Plans*

The CIP is a tool in implementing the long-range goals of the adopted master plan, recreation plan, nonmotorized plan, climate action &/or sustainability plans, as well as the more immediate annual Council-adopted goals. Many of these goals call for physical improvements, not just policy updates; ensuring that these improvements are planned and budgeted for is a practical step towards implementation. The Master Plan (2013) goals and the 2020 adopted Council Goals are shown below; goals of the Climate Action Plan (2012), Energy Plan (2018), Parks and Recreation Master Plan (2020), and Urban Forestry Management Plan (2012) are included in Appendix A.

**Council Adopted Goals 2020**

1. Focus on Community Engagement
  - a. Communication and Engagement
    - i. Develop and implement comprehensive communication plan including updated website.
    - ii. Provide community entertainment – Amphitheater in Frog Island
    - iii. Utilize Freighthouse as community asset.
  - b. Public Safety
    - i. Implement Community Policing Philosophy to enhance safety of all residents, business, and visitors.
    - ii. Create Mental Health Response Team which includes the addition of a YPD social worker to provide support and crisis intervention.
2. Become a Sustainable City
  - a. Increase recycling efforts.
  - b. Elimination or reduction of Iron Mountain usage.
  - c. Digitize financial records.
  - d. Utilize alternative fuel vehicles where possible and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
  - e. Redevelop vacant sites (i.e. Water St.) and buildings (i.e. Angstrom), etc.
  - f. Attain Carbon Neutrality status.
3. Improve Internal and External Workflow
4. Promote Diversity and Inclusion in policies, staffing and recruitment.

**Shape Ypsilanti (Master Plan, 2013)**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safety comes first</li> <li>• Diversity is our strength</li> <li>• Ypsilanti is sustainable</li> <li>• Communication is key</li> <li>• Anyone, no matter what age or income, can find a place to call home in Ypsilanti</li> <li>• Anyone can easily walk, bike, drive or take transit from anywhere in Ypsilanti and to anywhere else in Ypsilanti and beyond</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ypsilanti is a great place to do business, especially the green and creative kind</li> <li>• Everyone in the region knows Ypsilanti has great things to do in great places that are in great shape!</li> <li>• Ypsilanti is an asset of Eastern Michigan University, and Eastern Michigan University is an asset of Ypsilanti</li> <li>• We can only achieve our vision by building a community amongst ourselves and with our neighbors</li> </ul> |
|--|--|

*Relationship between CIP and Budget*

The CIP helps to make capital spending more predictable and transparent. The CIP does not address all of the capital expenditures for the City, nor all of the significant budget items, such as debt service, but provides for physical improvements and purchases that are permanent in nature, including the basic facilities, services, and installations needed for the functioning of the community. The intent is to have the first year of the CIP align with the proposed capital budget for the current fiscal year. The remaining years of the CIP serve as a financial plan for capital investments.

*Definition of Capital*

Capital projects and improvements are major non-recurring tangible assets and projects including:

1. Replacements and improvements greater than or equal to \$10,000;
2. "Program" of projects whose total is greater than or equal to \$10,000; or
3. Equipment purchases greater than or equal to \$10,000 and a service life of at least 5 years.
4. Any planning, feasibility, engineering, or design study related to an individual capital improvement project or to a program that is implemented through individual capital improvements projects, provided that the cost is \$10,000 or more and will have a useful life of three years or more.
5. Any planning, feasibility, engineering, or design study costing \$25,000 or more that is not part of an individual capital improvements project or a program, that is implemented through individual capital improvements projects.
6. Any acquisition of land for a public purpose that is not part of an individual capital improvements project or a program that is implemented through individual capital improvements projects, provided that the cost is \$25,000 or more.

Examples include construction, expansion, or renovation of a public building; water line upgrades and extensions, major equipment; the acquisition of land for public use; or new storm and sanitary sewers. The adoption of a common definition assists in determining what projects are part of the capital improvement program versus those that are part of the general budget. Typically, leases are not a capital cost because the institution does not bear the cost of depreciation nor is the item an asset. Note that this does not align, nor does it need to align, with the spending authorization limits placed on staff &/or Council, nor does this definition necessarily align with what projects/items are *capitalized*.

*Expenses*

An *expense* is the cost for anything required to keep the City running on a daily basis. Typically these items are consumed or used either immediately or over the course of a year. In the private sector, the costs can often be deducted as business expenses each year at tax time. Usually, general repair and maintenance costs are considered expenses. For example, if a vehicle stops working, the part needed to

**Private Sector vs Public**

In the private sector, the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and tax implications guide the delineation between what is a capital cost and what is an expense. Although public institutions do not generally concern themselves with tax implications in this regard, and have much greater leeway when designating what constitutes capital costs, following the concepts behind the GAAP helps the capital planning process be more legible to those members of the public who may be more familiar with these standards. Capital costs, per GAAP, are considered to be those that become a physical asset of your institution and are typically a large costs. For example, a vehicle or building construction/purchase is considered a capital expenditure.

repair it should be categorized as an expense, because the expenditure was necessary to return your vehicle to its previous working condition. Similarly, expenses for maintenance work that keeps equipment or facilities functioning properly during the course of its expected lifetime are considered regular business expenses.

### *Determining the Differences*

In the private sector, two factors determine whether an expense is a repair versus capitalized expense - lifespan and value. A repair keeps equipment or buildings functioning on the same level. Work considered to be an improvement to the physical space or that significantly extends the lifespan of equipment to the point of increasing the asset's actual value is considered a capital cost. For example, if while moving furniture around in your office you smash a hole in the wall, the materials needed to repair the hole and repaint the wall would be considered a repair or maintenance expense, because you were returning the room to its previous condition. For example, if during a storm a falling tree created a hole in a pavilion roof, the materials needed to repair the hole would be considered a repair or maintenance expense, because we're returning the pavilion to its previous condition. However, if we renovated the pavilion and added restrooms, the expenditure would be categorized as a capital cost, because we would be adding to the value of the asset.

Only the projects that meet the capital project or improvement definition are included in the capital improvement program. A capital improvement project can include one or more of the following:

- **Building Maintenance:** is the repair, replacement, or upgrades of exterior and interior walls, roofs, furnishings and similar non-mechanical features that significantly extend a building's life. Examples include new roofs, windows and doors, tuck pointing and masonry repair, interior and exterior painting, carpeting and some furniture.
- **Building Equipment:** is the repair or replacement of heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems.
- **Building Construction:** includes the erecting of new buildings and additions that add usable floor space for staff and patrons.
- **Interior Equipment:** includes all equipment critical to the functioning of the city such as computers, telephones, cameras and voting machines. This includes the "Computer" category of the budget and the "Equipment" category of the budget.
- **Heavy Equipment:** includes apparatus used by the fire department and department of public services. Examples are lifesaving equipment, vehicle hoists, and similar specialized mechanisms that last for several years.
- **Vehicles:** encompasses cars, trucks, and grounds maintenance equipment. Vehicles are considered part of the motor pool that is maintained by the Department of Public Services. For the purpose of the capital improvements plan, vehicles are attached to their respective departments.
- **Infrastructure:** includes below grade, at grade and above grade (non-building) improvements. Examples include stormwater, streets and sidewalks, playground equipment, bike lanes, landscape, and fences.

### *Assets*

When planning for capital improvements, it is important to understand what the City is responsible to maintain. Even without planning for any major improvements, the City has a responsibility to maintain the level of service to the community and bring capital assets, facilities, and infrastructure into compliance with local, state, and federal laws.

Identifying all community assets, whether or not they are owned and maintained by the City of Ypsilanti, is beneficial for project coordination and long-term planning. At this time, many community assets are actually operated by a separate entity, including the Ypsilanti District Library Michigan Avenue branch, the Highland Cemetery, the City's water supply and wastewater infrastructure, and the City's electricity and natural gas. While these assets do not factor into the City's annual capital budgeting process, they often affect the City's capital improvement projects. Sometimes circumstances change and it is possible that the City may be required to support a particular asset if the current authority or agency decides they no longer have the capacity to operate these facilities; Highland Cemetery is one such asset.

#### Town and Gown

Eastern Michigan University (EMU) employs over 2,500 people and the campus is over 800 acres, making it the largest employer and single largest land holder in the city. As a state university EMU is exempt from local taxes and many ordinances, but remains an important partner in planning for capital improvements. This Plan gives the City and the University a foundation for increased future coordination on various capital projects. While independent from the City, EMU is an important community asset for the City of Ypsilanti.

#### Utilities

Ypsilanti Community Utilities Authority (YCUA) provides water and wastewater services to property owners based on user fees. Water and wastewater services are essential community assets to residents and business owners, but these utilities are not owned and operate by the City of Ypsilanti.

DTE owns and operates electricity for the City, and also is responsible for the maintenance of much of the City's public lighting. Notably, however, the City has opted for certain designs of lighting that are outside the usual DTE portfolio, including the West Cross business district lighting and the Downtown/Depot Town Granville-style green posts; the City bears the full cost for replacement of these nonstandard fixtures.

The City of Ypsilanti is responsible for the vast majority of stormwater drains in the right-of-way; however, Ypsilanti Community Schools (YCS) is responsible for its own stormwater management.

Solid waste collection is provided by the City via contract; and single-stream curb side recycling and yard waste collection are provided by City staff. The City contracts with Recycle Ann Arbor to allow City residents to use their services at a reduced rate. These services are supported by a tax millage levy of approximately 2.7 mills.

## Process

### 2020/2021 Process

The CIP development process for FY20/21 has improved over the abbreviated process of FY19/20, but still has room to improve. The process began in December 2019, approximately two months after the ideal process laid out in the next few pages. To develop this plan, previous budgets and plans were examined; department heads were asked mid-January to submit sheets detailing planned capital projects for the coming six years; and the WATS TIP and LRP were consulted. This is a significant improvement over the timelines and processes of previous years, and we expect progress to continue.

This year's process was challenged by the disruption to normal business caused by the novel coronavirus pandemic. The City, County, and State were under a state of emergency from early March, which still continues at the time of this writing.

### Adoption (2021 and beyond)

The annual adoption and update process are governed by both PA 33 of 2008 – commonly called the Planning Enabling Act- and Article V, Finance, Section 11 of the City Charter. The CIP adoption processes prescribed by each can be and have been interpreted to complement each other.

The process will include the following groups:

- **CIP Committee:** reviews Master Plan documents and annual City Council goals, organizes CIP kickoff meeting, finalizes project schedule, and prepares the CIP. Looks for opportunities to coordinate with YCUA, EMU, MDOT and other partners to maintain infrastructure serving the City of Ypsilanti. Led by City Manager.
- **Planning Commission:** reviews recommendations, provides feedback to the CIP Committee and City Manager. This year, this review will not take place due to the disruptions to normal business caused by the pandemic.
- **City Council:** reviews recommendations, receives public input, conducts public hearing(s), and adopts the CIP. Uses CIP in budget discussions.
- **Residents** are encouraged to participate in plan development by working with the various boards and commissions and City Council at public hearings, town halls, and open houses.

The quality of the infrastructure and community facilities in the City directly influences the quality of life that the City can provide. As community infrastructure and facilities age, continual improvements and updates are required to stay current with changing demands and needs. The CIP cannot simply be adopted once; it must be a living document that is updated annually. This document can be a “cheat sheet” for annual budget updates, provided that it is maintained.

### CIP Committee

**City Manager** is responsible for supervising the administration of city government. They manage and supervise all departments, agencies, and officers, as well as provide leadership and direction in the implementation of policies and goals set by Council. Reports to City Council.

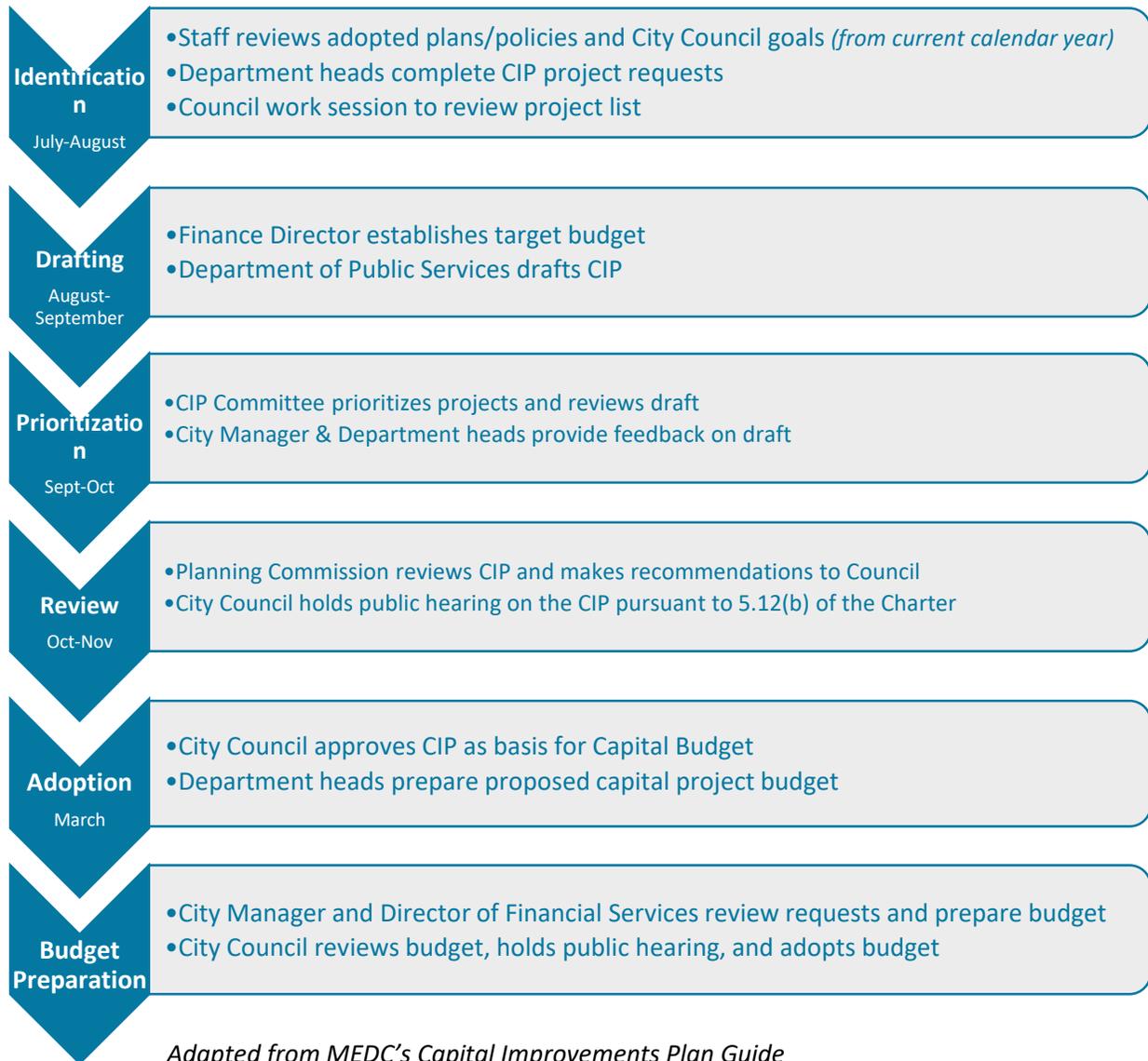
**Director of Financial Services** is responsible for the overall direction of the Accounting and Treasury divisions. Supervises a small work force of clerical, technical, and accounting personnel who compile the annual budget, manage the investments and accounts of the City, and coordinate/prepare the City Audit. Reports to the City Manager.

**A City Council representative** serves to ensure that the CIP process incorporates the policy positions of Council.

**A Planning Commission representative** serves to ensure the process incorporates local development trends and the future plans adopted by the City.

At the end of every calendar year, midpoint in the budget year, each department will provide the Department of Public Services with updated information regarding their assets and projects, which will be used to update the CIP. At the beginning of the calendar year, Finance will use this information to develop the draft budget for the coming fiscal year. When Council forms their annual goals, they will have a prioritized list of capital improvements that helps inform their decisions about non-policy expenditures, which in turn will drive the final adopted budget.

Figure 1. Capital Improvement Program Process



## *Structure*

Capital planning is an ongoing process that requires long-term planning and annual budgeting. The Plan is organized by project and by fiscal year; it can be sorted by Department or Justification. Note, however, that some capital needs may require spending in multiple years. One example is large infrastructure projects, which may require engineering and design some years prior to construction. In previous years, the plan was organized by spending category, but this has not proven to be intuitive or useful, and has been eliminated this year and going forward.

### *Project Justification*

An essential component of the Capital Improvement Program is to establish a framework for capital project selection. To aid these choices, projects are categorized into one of five categories: regulatory/mandatory, strategic, discretionary cost/risk avoidance, and discretionary. These categories provide the framework for making capital project decisions in order to ensure the City's financial viability, improve and maintain levels of service and legal compliance, provide equitable community development, and meet other strategic goals.

#### Mandatory

The projects in this category address legal, regulatory, or contractual requirements. This category could include such projects as the installation of sidewalk ADA ramps per the City's court settlement, or the purchase of staff personal protective equipment called for by contract or MIOSHA standards.

#### Risk Avoidance

This includes projects that address a safety issue for Ypsilanti's residents, workers, and visitors. This may include replacing a roof on a public facility, remediation for environmental issues in City facilities, bridge repair or replacement, or dam removal. In this category are things that may cost a significant amount of money now, but either have a direct return on investment (such as investment in energy efficiency), or the less-obvious avoidance of significant costs, such as replacement rather than repair, catastrophic damage, or legal settlements.

#### Strategic

These projects address long-term community needs and goals. They may be part of multiyear strategies for economic, social, or environmental sustainability, and have likely been identified in Shape Ypsilanti, the Parks and Recreation master plan, the Climate Action Plan, Reimagine Washtenaw, or another adopted plan or policy, or they may be new opportunities that strongly align with or further one of the goals of these documents.

#### Added Value

These are projects that are generally considered "nice to have." They are projects that would improve the City in some manner, but do not have a significant safety impact, improve regulatory compliance, further the long-term strategic goals of the City in a meaningful way, or have a quantifiable return on investment. However, these are projects that would bring value to the City's residents.

## *Funding*

Funding for capital improvement projects came from various sources including capital funds, federal and state grants, local contributions, charges for services, transfers, and special designated funds. Grant funding is not identified as a funding source in this document unless and until that grant has been secured.



*The Plan*

**Capital Improvements Requests 2020/21 through 2026/27**

Key	Submitting Department	Project Title	Justification	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	Sources	Fund
1	Finance	Chart of Accounts Update	Mandatory		\$ 20,000						fund balance - capital	414
2	Finance	IT Hardware	Mandatory	\$ 400,000							fund balance - capital	414
3	Finance	Treasury Camera	Risk avoidance		\$ -						fund balance - capital	414
4	YPD	Axon Body Cameras	Mandatory	\$ 15,108	\$ 15,108	\$ 15,108					fund balance - capital	414
5	YPD	In Car Camera System	Mandatory		\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	fund balance - capital	414
6	YPD	Live Scan Fingerprinting	Mandatory	\$ 18,000							fund balance - capital	414
7	YPD	DSS Logger	Mandatory	\$ 4,500	\$ 4,500	\$ 4,500					fund balance - capital	414
8	YPD	Vehicles - PD Vehicles	Risk avoidance	\$ 90,000	\$ 90,000	\$ 90,000	\$ 90,000	\$ 90,000	\$90,000	\$90,000	fund balance - motorpool	641
9	YFD	Vehicles - YFD Chief's vehicle	Mandatory	\$ 32,000							fund balance - motorpool	641
10	YFD	Emergency Notification System	Risk avoidance	\$ 10,000							fund balance - capital	414
11	YFD	YFD HVAC	Risk avoidance	\$ -		\$ 35,000					fund balance - capital	414
12	YFD	YFD Office/Building Maintenance	Strategic	\$ -		\$ 20,000					fund balance - capital	414
13	YFD	Source Capture Exhaust System	Mandatory	\$ 10,000							if grant: 10k 414 and 75k assistance to firefighters grant	414

Key	Submitting Department	Project Title	Justification	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	Sources	Fund
				\$ 75,000							if grant: 10k 414 and 75k assistance to firefighters grant	414
14	Facility Partner	Parkridge Classroom Expansion	Strategic				\$ 300,000				grant - cdbg (not secured)	414
15	Facility Partner	Senior Center Electrical & HVAC	Risk avoidance	\$ -		\$ 40,000					fund balance - capital	414
80	Facility Partner	Parkridge Kitchen	Strategic	\$ 10,000							grant - cdbg (not secured)	414
16	Facility Partner	Senior Center Classroom Addition	Strategic				\$ 100,000				fund balance - capital	414
17	Facility Partner	Senior Center Ventilation & Fire Suppression	Strategic	\$ -		\$ 40,000					fund balance - capital	414
18	DPS	Bridge - Cross Street	Mandatory			\$ 600,000	\$ 7,314,000				if grant: 316700 city match, 6017300 state, 1580000 engineering	202
19	DPS	Bridge - Forest St	Mandatory		\$ 445,150						If grant: Total expense by the city- match plus CE	202
20	DPS	DPS office - breakroom reno	Strategic	\$ -		\$ 25,000					fund balance - capital	414
21	DPS	DPS Aggregate Material Stall	Strategic	\$ -		\$ 30,000					fund balance - capital	414

Key	Submitting Department	Project Title	Justification	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	Sources	Fund
22	DPS	DPS North Pole Barn Concrete Barn	Risk avoidance	\$ -		\$ 40,000					fund balance - capital	414
23	DPS	DPS Paved Parking + ADA space	Strategic		\$ -	\$ 50,000					fund balance - capital	414
24	DPS	DPS Garage Bay Exhaust Venting	Risk avoidance	\$ -		\$ 25,000					fund balance - capital	414
25	DPS	DPS Garage Bay Fire Suppression	Mandatory	\$ -		\$ 60,000					fund balance - capital	414
26	DPS	DPS Hydraulic Hoist Installation	Strategic	\$ 115,000							fund balance - capital	414
27	DPS	DPS Propane Filling Station	Strategic	\$ -		\$ 60,000					fund balance - capital	414
28	DPS	DPS Workout area	Risk avoidance	\$ -		\$ 20,000					fund balance - capital	414
29	DPS	Parks - Capital Projects	Risk avoidance	\$ 125,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 125,000		public safety mental health millage refund portion	414
30	DPS	Roads - Minor Streets Crack Sealing	Risk avoidance	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000	fund balance - 202	202
31	DPS	Roads - Major Streets Cracksealing	Risk avoidance	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000	fund balance - 203	203

Key	Submitting Department	Project Title	Justification	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	Sources	Fund
32	DPS	Roads - Cornell (Kingwood to HRD)	Risk avoidance						\$ 572,000		272,000 fund balance, 1,088,000 FHWA, 300,000 engineering	202
33	DPS	Roads - Harriet (First to Hawkins)	Risk avoidance					\$ 403,000			219,000 fund balance 700,000 FHWA, 184,000 CE	202
34	DPS	Roads - Harriet (Hawkins to Huron)	Risk avoidance							\$ 346,000	158,000 fund balance, 474 fed, 127 CE	202
35	DPS	Roads - N Washington (W Cross to Emmet)	Risk avoidance			\$ 99,200					if county road millage	202
36	DPS	Roads - Huron River Drive (Cornell to LeForge)	Risk avoidance				\$ 1,810,000				1,160,000 fund balance, 2,062,000 FHWA, 650,000 CE	202
37	DPS	Roads - Oakwood (Sherman to Congress)	Risk avoidance		\$ 86,200						if county road millage: 86200 us, 125000 county	202
					\$ 125,000						if county road millage: 86200 us, 125000 county (CE?)	202
38	DPS	Roads - S Adams (Michigan to Catherine)	Risk avoidance					\$ 44,400			if county road millage: 44400 local 250000 county	202
								\$ 250,000			if county road millage: 44400 local 250000 county	202
39	DPS	Roads - W Cross (Courtland to Wallace)	Risk avoidance	\$ 495,000							215000 local + 285,000 engineering +1105000 state	202

Key	Submitting Department	Project Title	Justification	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	Sources	Fund
40	DPS	Roads - E Cross (River to Prospect)	Risk avoidance	\$ 215,000							WC roads millage: 125,000 +86200 + engineering	202
				\$ 90,000							WC roads millage: 125,000 +86200 + engineering	202
41	DPS	Roads - ADA sidewalk ramps	Mandatory	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	50 cdbg, 50 metro act, 20 misc 414 for design	495
				\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	50 cdbg, 50 metro act, 20 misc 414 for design	495
				\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	50 cdbg, 50 metro act, 20 misc 414 for design	414
42	DPS	Vehicles -Recycling/Yard Waste Rear Loader Truck (#612)	Risk avoidance			\$ 233,000					fund balance - motorpool	641
43	DPS	Vehicles -10 CY Rear Packer (#603)	Risk avoidance	\$ 80,000							fund balance - motorpool	641
44	DPS	Vehicles - Bobcat Loader w Bucket (#128)	Risk avoidance			\$ 66,000					fund balance - motorpool	641
45	DPS	Vehicles - Brush Chipper (#642)	Risk avoidance			\$ 50,000					fund balance - motorpool	641
46	DPS	Vehicles - City Hall Sedan (#22)	Risk avoidance	\$ 28,000							fund balance - motorpool	641
47	DPS	Vehicles - City Manager (C10)	Risk avoidance	\$ -	\$ 36,000						fund balance - motorpool	641

Key	Submitting Department	Project Title	Justification	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	Sources	Fund
48	DPS	Vehicles - DPS Director (#102)	Risk avoidance				\$ 28,000				fund balance - motorpool	641
49	DPS	Vehicles - Dump Truck (#104)	Risk avoidance					\$ 60,000			fund balance - motorpool	641
50	DPS	Vehicles - Dump Truck Salt Truck (#108)	Risk avoidance			\$ 176,000					fund balance - motorpool	641
51	DPS	Vehicles - Dump Truck Salt Truck (#109)	Risk avoidance					\$ 176,000			fund balance - motorpool	641
52	DPS	Vehicles - Dump Truck Salt Truck (#111)	Risk avoidance					\$ 176,000			fund balance - motorpool	641
53	DPS	Vehicles - Dump Truck Salt Truck (#112)	Risk avoidance						\$ 176,000		fund balance - motorpool	641
54	DPS	Vehicles - Garden Tractor (#443)	Risk avoidance					\$ 15,000			fund balance - motorpool	641
55	DPS	Vehicles - Garden Tractor (#443)	Risk avoidance					\$ 15,000			fund balance - motorpool	641
56	DPS	Vehicles - Garden Tractor (#444)	Risk avoidance							\$ 15,000	fund balance - motorpool	641
57	DPS	Vehicles - Grapple Truck w Dump Body (#473)	Risk avoidance		\$ 225,000						fund balance - motorpool	641
58	DPS	Vehicles - Recycling/Yard Waste Rear Load Packer (#607)	Risk avoidance					\$ 233,000			fund balance - motorpool	641

Key	Submitting Department	Project Title	Justification	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	Sources	Fund
59	DPS	Vehicles - Signal Shop Aerial Lift Truck (#122)	Risk avoidance							\$ 90,000	fund balance - motorpool	641
60	DPS	Vehicles - Small Loader w Bucket (#129)	Risk avoidance							\$ 75,000	fund balance - motorpool	641
61	DPS	Vehicles - Stake Truck (#126)	Risk avoidance		\$ 60,000						fund balance - motorpool	641
62	DPS	Vehicles - Stake Truck (#452)	Risk avoidance			\$ 60,000					fund balance - motorpool	641
63	DPS	Vehicles - Stake Truck (#131)	Risk avoidance				\$ 60,000				fund balance - motorpool	641
64	DPS	Vehicles - Street Sweeper (#139)	Risk avoidance	\$ 240,000							fund balance - motorpool	641
65	DPS	Vehicles - Street Sweeper (#142)	Risk avoidance				\$ 240,000				fund balance - motorpool	641
66	DPS	Vehicles - DPS Supervisor (#103)	Risk avoidance	\$ 33,000							fund balance - motorpool	641
67	DPS	Vehicles - DPS Enviro Foreman (#610)	Risk avoidance						\$ 33,000		fund balance - motorpool	641
68	DPS	Vehicles - DPS Supervisor (#101)	Risk avoidance						\$ 33,000		fund balance - motorpool	641
69	DPS	Vehicles - Utility Snow Removal Vehicle (#441)	Risk avoidance							\$ 25,000	fund balance - motorpool	641
70	DPS	Vehicles - Wide Area Mower (#448)	Risk avoidance	\$ 60,000							fund balance - motorpool	641
71	CED	3rd Floor Remodel	Strategic	\$ -		\$ 40,000					fund balance - capital	414

Key	Submitting Department	Project Title	Justification	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	Sources	Fund
72	CED	Vehicles - Ordinance Officer Vehicle	Risk avoidance	\$ -							fund balance - motorpool	641
73	CED	Tablets & software for Building & Code enforcement	Strategic	\$ -		\$ 20,000					fund balance - capital	414
74	Manager	Amtrak Train Stop	Strategic			\$ 2,429,000					if grant: 1529000 fund balance capital + 3071000 grant + CE 900000	414
74	Manager	Amtrak Train Stop	Strategic			\$ 3,071,000					if grant: 1529000 fund balance capital + 3071000 grant + CE 900000	414
75	Manager	Peninsular Dam Removal	Mandatory			\$ 500,000					if grant: 500,000 fund balance capital and 2,200,000 grant	414
75	Manager	Peninsular Dam Removal	Mandatory			\$ 2,200,000					if grant: 500,000 fund balance capital and 2,200,000 grant	0
76	DPS	Parking - Freighthouse lot	Risk avoidance	\$ 50,000							anticipated fund balance - parking	514
77	DPS	Parking - ongoing lot repairs	Risk avoidance		\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	anticipated fund balance - parking	514
78	DPS	Recycling - Public Spaces Carts	Strategic	\$ 36,000							if grant: 36000 match, 180,000 grant	226
				\$ 180,000							if grant: 36000 match, 180,000 grant	0